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Montanans both (Jack was born on page 196 of *Bucking the Sun* and Frew is from one of the Scotch Heaven families that shows up throughout the Two Medicine trilogy), they are college buddies who have hit the limits of their draft board's patience together and find themselves in basic training at a griddle-hot Texas airbase. A couple of quick definitions are in order:

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--And now for the other half of our title. In command of the "flight" (Air Force slang for "squad") of basic trainees is not only Schlotter, but an enlisted man chosen by the sergeant, generally a somewhat more mature type who is some weeks further along in military training than the fresh rainbows. This individual is in charge of barracks duties, and while he is no higher in rank than any of the other enlisted men, his authority is marked by the fact that--perhaps not unlike a New York doorman?--he wears a foragierre, that loop of braid that fastens at the top of a sleeve. A "rope," of course, in military parlance.

In the compressed military world of basic training, with its manic regimens and absurdities, the narrator Jack and Frew as his constant sidekick vow to do what common soldiers always have, keep their heads down and their noses clean. But when the saturnine rainbow rope Grigsby, who had been serving as Sgt. Schlotter's henchman in the barracks with all due malice, receives his shipping orders, Schlotter unaccountably names Frew to be the new rainbow rope. Along with that, he singles out Jack for the other barracks role of responsibility, the peculiarly vital one of keeping the latrines spotlessly (well, nearly) clean for inspections. The slang nomenclature for this job is, depend on it, "colonel of the urinal."

So, Frew and Jack find themselves in the orbit of the scary and frequently crocked Sergeant Schlotter. It gets worse. On a weekend pass, the two of them go into town for a few beers and in the first place they hit, there sits Schlotter, drinking with a WAF training sergeant, his fearsome counterpart in the women's training ranks, known as Sergeant Louise. "Sit your sad asses down and have a drink with us," Schlotter insists, and before long Jack senses trouble ahead. Afterward he has this conversation with Frew:

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arrives in a box of cookies, it needs to be hidden, since Frew's locker like everybody else's has to undergo the inspections Schlotter and the officers constantly spring on the barracks. And Jack is in charge of the one secure hiding place that never, ever gets inspected: the locker of latrine supplies.

Hence, Jack's dilemma: help his friend do away with the menace to society that Sgt. Schlotter appears to be? Or hew to the path of conscience and prevent a killing? Before he can make up his mind, the world itself is playing Russian roulette as the Cuban missile crisis builds and the airbase ominously goes to DefCon Three--Defense Condition Three, similar to Condition Orange in these post-9/11 times. DefCon Four is war, in this case nuclear war, and as Frew stalks Schlotter and the U.S. and the Soviet Union stalk each other in the showdown over the missiles in Cuba, the narrator Jack has to decide whether or not to affect fate--and life and death--in the one tiny part of existence where he can touch it.

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In short, I intend for Jack and Frew to be in that long honorable line of march from the Good Soldier Schweik to the *Catch 22* flyboys of World War II to Vietnam's elusive Cacciato to whatever slouches from Baghdad to be born in the fiction of tomorrow: soldiers, as common as the light of day, desperately trying to hold on to some semblance of their deeper selves.

###

I missed the bull sessions with Laverty, I missed making out with Penny, I even missed...

We lose track of earlier soldiers.

I knew Laverty had been a conchie; spent (detail: herded hogs?) the Second World War in a conscientious objector camp in Arkansas.

brown file that we hand-carried in military: service records

5 Jan. '04

Dear Liz--

Here are the fruits of my holiday season of labor: a set of book ideas meant to provide our Scribner buddies a maximum of choice, continuity and flexibility in scheduling, with the hope that they in turn can offer us something other than a really big pay cut. Please stir these into the negotiating mix as you see fit.

Not to put too fine a point on it, I have book ideas that go beyond the curve of the earth, but these are a couple of different ones for novels as well as a non-fiction book that I believe I could do more rapidly than any of the others, including what I have already been at work on in what little time I could wrest from the booktour, *The Whistling Season.* Some central considerations as I see them:

--The novels, although dealing with lives sideswiped by war, both would be firmly grounded in our increasingly recognized Yoknapatawphan archipelago of Two Medicine territory and family lines. This is a franchise, so to speak, that has a goodly core of readers and that we are in no danger in running out of. I did a headcount of my fictional characters for the *Washington Post* "Writing Life" piece that they're supposed to run early this year and there are more than 350 in the six Montana-based novels to be drawn on in ways the *String of Pearls* and *The Rainbow Rope* prospectuses suggest.

--The military side of the pair of fiction ideas maybe is not what people expect of me, but I've been there. I was an enlisted man on active duty in the Air Force Reserve during the Cuban missile crisis and narrowly missed going to Vietnam in another activation near the end of my six-year term of service. So, I do have the lore and lingo, and after having imagined my way into the Harlem Renaissance with apparent success, barracks life isn't much of a stretch memory-wise or imaginatively.

--The non-fiction book of "second nature," *St.David's Autograph*, is tough to describe except in comparison with the others I cite in the prospectus. (I didn't think to include Sue Hubbell's *Country Year*, but could have.) Again, perhaps a non-fiction work of fancy writing is not what's generally expected of me, but I would point out that it's been my three non-fiction books that have been in the final running for national book prizes (*This House of Sky* and *Winter Brothers*) or won something (*Heart Earth*, with that $10,000 Evans Biography Prize).

If the Scribner folks feel they have to realize income from my output more quickly than has been the case, two of these three proposals I believe can be written in a shorter time than *Prairie Nocturne* was or even what's intended for *The Whistling Season.* (The exception is *String of Pearls*, although even it feels like it has pretty good momentum in my fingers.) So, Liz, that's what cards I can put on the table. I will wait with interest to see if somebody says, "Deal."

Best,

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longer version

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In the compressed military world of basic training, with its manic regimens and absurdities, the narrator Jack and Frew as his constant sidekick vow to do what common soldiers always have, keep their heads down and their noses clean. This proves to be infinitely more tricky than they ever expected. Witness, a few weeks into their basic training, this scene of mail call. The squad stands at attention on the parade ground as Sergeant Schlotter hands out their mail. He holds up a letter for Frew with interest:

> "Frew?"
>
> "Here...sir."
>
> I wished Frew wouldn't do that. It was just the tiniest pause before he ever came out with "sir," but it was enough.
>
> With his head turned to one side, Schlotter was studying the envelope dubiously. "You sure you ain't got that name of yours wrong end to? 'Werf' sounds to me like a realer name than 'Frew'. You go along with that, Werf?"
>
> "No...sir."
>
> Schlotter's stare came up from the envelope. "Say what, airman?"
>
> "'Frew' is what the United States Air Force put on my nametag. That's all I know...sir."
>
> How we did it I don't know, but an all but undetectable ripple of support for Frew passed through the ranks of us standing there in formation as motionless as a picket fence. The sergeant glared around, but couldn't find anybody specific to rip. He resumed on Frew. "What's this writing all over the back flap for?" Schlotter read off from the envelope with tantalizing deliberation: "M.M.U.T.O.O. T.A.I.K.Y.I..C. Some kind of code you got going here, Frew?"
>
> "It's initials...sir."
>
> "'nitials? 'nitials of what, airman?"
>
> "It's a joke...sir. Between my girl and me."
>
> "A joke, hunh." Schlotter smiled as if practicing. "Tell us all it, Frew."
>
> "I really don't care to. It's personal...sir."

"Oh, he doesn't want to tell us, airmen!" Schlotter announced to the rest of us in a shocked shout. "Then we'll just stand out here in this nice Texas sun until the squadron fries its nuts off. That change your mind any, Frew?"

Frew drew in a big breath. "Yes...sir."

Schlotter moved in on him and held the letter up in front of Frew's face. "We're waitin', airman. Loud and clear, now. What do these 'nitials stand for?"

Frew bellowed, "Meet Me Under The Old Oak Tree And I'll Kiss You In The Crotch...sir."

The sergeant furiously runs the squad in the hot sun until their tongues are dragging, but it is evident the men are all on Frew's side in this episode that instantly becomes base lore. But Sgt. Schlotter always has something up his sleeve. When the saturnine rainbow rope Grigsby, who had been serving as his henchman in the barracks with all due malice, receives his shipping orders, Schlotter slickly names Frew to be the new rainbow rope. Along with that, he singles out Jack for the other barracks role of responsibility, the peculiarly vital one of keeping the latrines spotlessly (well, nearly) clean for inspections. The slang nomenclature for this job is, depend on it, "colonel of the urinal."

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Rage

2 main characters run into Sgt & WAF Sgt in Dallas bar

- Sgt: "Sit yo asses down here."

- ~~Old Man~~ Professor - student of Roethke

- Preston Frew

- Pres, NO

- Mmm, I think yess.

Hermanson / Armanson

NYT
6/29/98

THINK TANK

Judith Miller

A Trove of Telltale Tapes

One historian calls them the "Dead Sea Scrolls of American political history." Another compares them to the discovery of Pompeii.

They are the tapes — thousands of hours' worth — of Presidential deliberations spanning the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations.

"These audiotapes will do for the study of government what the discovery of Pompeii did for the study of Rome," said Philip Zelikow, who recently left Harvard University to lead the University of Virginia's Miller Center of Public Affairs. "The books and studies that emerge from this project will help replace the Hollywood image of White House decision-making with a real world understanding of how government actually works."

Beginning this fall, at least six scholars will begin systematically transcribing and studying the Presidential audiotapes recorded between 1962 and 1973 at the Miller Center. Studies commissioned by what is being called the "Presidential Recordings Project," are to be published by Harvard University Press.

Mr. Zelikow has a first-hand appreciation of both the inner workings of government and the tapes of decision-making at the highest level. A former career diplomat who worked on the National Security Council in the Bush Administration, he is also the co-author of "The Kennedy Tapes," published in 1997 by Harvard University Press. That book was based on just 8 percent — 21 of some 260 hours — of President John F. Kennedy's taped meetings and dictabelt recordings of telephone conversations.

Equally important, he and other Presidential scholars say, is the tapes' potential role in reshaping scholarship and renewing interest in what many historians call the undervalued field of contemporary political history.

"Traditional, Presidential-centered history has definitely been in the doldrums," said Ernest May, co-author of the "Kennedy Tapes," a Presidential scholar and a visiting fellow at Queens College, Oxford, who will serve on the Miller Center's advisory board.

At many universities, critics complain, specialists in gender studies or social and cultural history who have embraced the need to study what historians call "history from the bottom up" are crowding out experts on the Presidency, government institutions and power relationships. The critics note that the positions of a number of prominent historians who have left their posts have not been replaced, among them Robert Dallek, formerly of the University of California at Los Angeles; Bradford Perkins, formerly of the University of Michigan, and Robert Divine, formerly of the University of Texas at Austin.

"This should be the golden age of archival research," said Timothy J. Naftali, who is leaving Yale to join the Miller Center. "But most American history departments have no interest in hiring young professors of political history and international affairs. The Vietnam generation, which now controls hiring, is uncomfortable with power and those who study it."

Mr. Naftali's new, highly praised book, "One Hell of a Gamble," an international history of the Cuban missile crisis, is based partly on the Kennedy tapes. Calling the tapes the "Dead Sea Scrolls of American political history," he is eager to start work on another book on cold war intelligence and help Mr. Zelikow begin training a "cadre of scholars who will help bring this incredible material to life." For younger scholars fascinated by Presidential power, he said, "Philip's center is an intellectual safe haven.".

Mr. Zelikow notes that while some of the tapes have long been public, they have not really been accessible. National archivists virtually gave up the laborious task of transcribing them until 1993, when digital audiotape machines that were easy to mark and scroll through were developed. This breakthrough has in turn speeded declassification of the material. About 40 percent of the Kennedy tapes and dictabelts are now publicly available, Mr. Zelikow says. Most of the Johnson tapes through 1965 are also accessible, and while the Nixon family is still challenging access to raw tapes and what constitutes fair compensation for them, some 4,000 hours' worth can already be listened to. The material has led to several important books, including the first of Michael Beschloss's three-volume work on President Lyndon B. Johnson's Presidency.



D. Gorton/The New York Times

Listening to the Nixon tapes at the National Archives in 1982.

Thanks to the tapes, answers to some of modern American history's most contentious issues may be resolved, Mr. Naftali said, such issues as whether Kennedy intended to withdraw from Vietnam before his assassination.

The tapes, Mr. Zelikow said, "are about as close as we can come to the historian's dream of traveling in time and directly witnessing what actually happened, which is nearly always stranger, more complicated and more disorderly than we assume. The tapes compel you to re-enter their world."

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title: The Ropes

my AF letters in archival box above reading chair

my AF records are in same box

"Yes sir," forty-eight of the fifty seated men ~~chorused.~~ recited.

basic trainees?

Bumjo Hamburg, French Taost

Keith Protagonist is from ~~Ballard~~, of a fishing boat family, UW master's in history--Edwardian England--in AF Reserve.

Frew His buddy is from Montana--Two Medicine country?--of a ranching family, MSU ag grad.

Sgt. is a black; Texans' and other southerners' sullen reaction to him, along with realization they can't do anything about him.

Plot: Cuban missile crisis week. Besides life on Texas air base, book cd have the molecular life of the technology involved: of the B-52, of the waiting chain reaction of the nuclear bomb. molecules; atoms

Source material: my AF letters, in archives box

incidents: characters going to Ciudad Juarez for weekend of whores and booze; one prostitute tries to steal wallet as another is blowing an airman.

--standing fire guard: the Montanan or the Seattleite takes all the shifts he can, for time to himself.

--Seattleite crx proofs(in toilet after curfew) of his article on Edwardign England battleships--dreadnoughts. (in Costigan's class, Stephanie Koontz I think did the battleship paper.)

--Montanan has seen death: was in car wreck in which friends were killed.

--a mess hall character puts up the title sign; somehow use NU ice cream signs such as "cherry aphrodisiac"? (chicken mint, mustard ripple, bumberry)

--two main characters are propellor repairmen students; guarding toolbox, you're sorry all right, you're about the sorriest SOB etc. Getting up at 3:30, marching to class at dawn.

--listening to small radio in barracks, about what's going on in Cuban missile crisis.

use words--Kennedy's and Khruschev's?--in agitated molecular sense, like the molecules of the plane and bomb? If so, make it a book of imaginative, almost out of control language, everywhere but in the talk and attitudes of the two main guys?

characters: Hawaiian called Pineapple; make him guidon carrier? Guy who sews on stripes.

make their squadron the 2222--four deuces, deuces for short, douches as insult? the twenty-two twenty-second Nickname other squadrons similarly, remember distinctions such as the one that had tailored uniforms and glossy shoes.

Grigsby looked as if he'd been turned out on a lathe--thin, grim, bluish shadow of whiskers. He wore a beret, had ~~xhx~~ his pants legs bloused into the tops of jump boots.

"TenHUT!" he shouted. "Barracks chiefs! Where're the fuckin' barracks chiefs?" ... (grab-ass...)

"These troops been told their mission?"

"No sir," Vinson ~~said~~ quavered. "We ~~were~~ was instructed that ~~was~~ strictly top secret."

Grigsby growled at him.
"Fuckin' A it's top secret. The highest." He scowled down the twin lines of men at attention. "Listen up! This squadron's been chosen. I don't the fuck know why, looking at what a ~~sorry~~ lame-ass bunch ~~are~~ you amount to are." He stopped in front of OO as if ~~he~~ yearning to wade into him w/ use the swagger stick on him. "You troops are gonna be trained as swamp fighters. ~~"Not my doing."~~ When I get through with you, you're ~~going~~ gonna be mean machines.... more

You're gonna get by on one hour of sleep a night. For food, once a day we'll turn a rabbit loose here in the barracks and you'll have 45 seconds to ~~kill~~ catch it, kill it, and eat it--RAW!"

Frew snickered.

"Kanoka?" improve

"Here, sir."

"Here you go, Pineapple," Sergeant OO held out a letter for Kanoka to step forward and take. "Careful with it or you're likely to catch that old Hawaiian disease, lackanookie."

more >

"Frew?"

"Here, sir."

"You sure you ain't got that ass end to? Werf sounds to me like a realer name than Frew. You agree, Werf?"

"No. . . sir."

OO stopped and stared.

"What's this lame-ass writing on the outside of the envelope, Frew?"

tantalizing

OO read off with deliberation: "M. M. U. T. O. O. T. A. I. K. Y. I. T. C. Some kind of fuckin' code, Frew?"

"It's initials. . . sir."

"Initials? Initials of what, airman?"

more a joke, hunh.

"It's a joke. . . sir. Between my girl and me."

"Tell us all it, Frew."

"I really don't care to... sir."

"Then we'll just stand out here in this nice Texas sun until the entire? [whole lame-ass] squadron fries its nuts off. That change your mind any, Frew?"

"Yes. . . sir."

OO moved in on Frew and held the letter up in front of him. "We're waiting, airman."

more what is the initials

"Meet Me Under The Old Oak Tree And I'll Kiss You In The Crotch. . . sir." Frew bellowed in Sub's face

Sub's face

TIs and troops everywhere on the drill pad stared at the Twenty-two twenty-second. OO was red-faced, murderous.

"My names are Man and Slaughter," the drunk sergeant began. "And your ones, whatever your bunch of doily-apron mamas might of give you, are Cat's-asstrophe Number One, Cat's-asstrophe Number Two, Cat's-asstrophe Number Three," he cadenced with a pointing finger at the first man in the first row, then the one next to him, then the next, before swiping the air with his hand for the rest of the dayroom full of them. "Do you hear my talking, airmen?"

Imagine

Invent

~~Suppose~~ an Air Force sergeant, and dub him Sgt. Garble. [In mid-October of 1962,] I am struggling to march across the broiled landscape of south Texas in Sgt. Garble's group of basic trainees. The ~~entire~~ gaggle of 45 men, which the Air Force grandly calls a "flight", is stutter-stepping and wobbling along the streets of Lackland Air Force Base. Every shrill command from Sgt. Garble is a word game we puzzle over. In ~~all~~ the oral history of military dialect, Sgt. Garble is uniquely cryptic. He marches us with a set of commands which all sound alike. The knack of shouting commands to marching ranks is to trim the words into aspirants which can be barked from deep in the lungs instead of working the smaller capacities of tongue and mouth. The word <u>march</u> is huffed from the abdomen as <u>harch</u>. A simple cadence count of <u>one</u> <u>two</u> <u>three</u> <u>four</u> is best blurted out as

TS

Lincoln US Gt. Britain 1861
EL: Prot. US 1862-65

il War, and Reconstruction

NTS, GENERAL

So SC 1816-74
western Louisiana). THE EMER-
R: LOUIS T. WIGFALL. La.
Surveys the life of Louis T. Wigfall
s a typical example of a Southern
promise the economic, political,
he people of the North and the people
cession instead. Beneath his blun-
really seeking security. He sought
il of the grave, and this philosophy
ction after the war. 18 notes.
G. W. McGinty

US 1856
(Loyola U., New Orleans). A RE-
TO CERENO." Am. Literature
social meaning of "Benito Cereno"
e was repulsed by the Negro's ca-
y. Rather, he depicts the theme of
er and slave by slavery, and the
nowledge is ineffectual. 50 notes.
R. S. Burns

ts. So Fla 1860-61
lent, Northwestern U.). SECES-
THE UNION--A MINORITY DECI-
46(4): 358-368. In the 1860 nation-
total 14, 347 votes cast, the Breck-
nocrat) majority was only 1, 369.
ampaign waged by the radical Deme-
te political leaders and the most in-
s, and the demoralizing effect of
defeat in State elections, the na-
orida indicate continuing strong
g by the 69 delegates to the conven-
n January 1861 indicates that a
tes were opposed to submitting the
eferendum. Over half the delegates
until moral support could be ob-
States. When the final vote was
en delegates voted for secession.
onvention journal, unpublished
nd books; 43 notes.
Rae V. Calvert

US So 1763, 1860
rest U.). REVOLUTIONARY ORI-
ONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSES.
256-269. Southerners were aware
f their actions and those of the Rev-
century earlier. They could have
local autonomy by stressing paral-
lution. "Every one of their consti-
ounterpart in the Revolutionary
gh the constitutions against which
course, quite different. Both
l the contract nature of government
act, and even the specific griev-
on, taxation, home rule and individ
pansion--were remarkably alike.
ad developed a doctrine of State in-
lar to nullification. The main rea
the fact that both groups were mi-
heir positions. 45 notes.
J. M. Bumsted

La 1851-61
e U.). SLAVERY IN NEW ORLE-
ORE THE CIVIL WAR. Mid-
21. New Orleans was the greatest
outh but also an extensive slave

5:2373. SLA REF US 1830's-60
Demos, John (Harvard U.). THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT AND THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENT "MEANS." New England Q. 1964 37(4): 501-526. An early consensus among abolitionists opposing the idea of a violent overthrow of slavery was beginning to break down by 1836. Like most of their reform colleagues, they believed that policy must proceed from first principles. Their policy of nonresistance also typified the larger reform effort. The usual explanation of the division between "political action" men and Garrisonian abolitionists emphasizes Garrison's repudiation of a proslavery Constitution and government. The actual basis of his opposition to working within the American political system, however, was nonresistance--the Constitution sanctioned the taking of life in war and capital punishment. In the 1850's nonresistance completely collapsed and, by 1859, the antislavery movement was almost as united in supporting forcible means as it had been earlier in supporting pacifism. The decline of nonviolent abolitionism in the late 1850's can be traced simply in the defections from the nonresistance movement. Growing receptivity to violence was influenced by passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, reaction to the conflict over slavery in Kansas, and the growing numerical strength of antislavery exponents. As large numbers of ordinary citizens belatedly became committed to antislavery, the scales were tipped in favor of force. Based on newspapers, published letters, and secondary works; 79 notes. Rae V. Calvert

5:2374. SLA REV US Va 1854-59
Oates, Stephen B. (U. of Texas, Arlington). JOHN BROWN'S BLOODY PILGRIMAGE. Southwest R. 1968 53(1): 1-22. A popularized account of the genesis, execution, and significance of John Brown's attack on Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in October 1859. Based on Brown manuscripts in the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, and various printed works.
D. F. Henderson

5:2375. TRA: Water(ves.). La Mo 1861
Mattson, J. Stanley (U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill). TWAIN'S LAST MONTHS ON THE MISSISSIPPI. Mo. Hist. R. 1968 62(4): 398-409. Twain's claim that he made a trip up the Mississippi after Louisiana seceded on 26 January 1861 has been questioned. Evidence is presented to show that Twain was on the river during the period immediately preceding 21 May when river traffic virtually ended because of a Union blockade at Memphis. After a brief trip to Hannibal, Twain caught the Alonzo Child in Saint Louis on 2 May for a trip to New Orleans. He took the Nebraska back to St. Louis. It arrived on 21 May in time for Twain to participate in some Masonic ceremonies on 22 May. The Nebraska was the last ship allowed through the blockade. A newspaper report indicates that it was fired upon by Union guns. These facts tend to confirm Twain's claim that he was fired upon as a passenger aboard the last ship up the Mississippi. Based on articles, newspapers, and Twain's letters; illus., 45 notes. W. F. Zornow

CIVIL WAR

5:2376. CIV BIB W 1861-65
Sacconaghi, Charles D., ed. (U. of Arizona). A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON THE CIVIL WAR IN THE WEST. Ariz. and the West 1966 8(4): 349-364. An annotated bibliography of 121 items, with particular emphasis on articles and books, concerning the military phases of the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi West. Most of the items were written during the centennial years and have not appeared in other guides in annotated form. As there is no volume which gives comprehensive coverage of the fighting in the West, the editor suggests that the best approach is through bibliographies. Eight specific reference tools are suggested. D. L. Smith

5:2377. CIV CUL: Phil. US 1861-65
Albrecht, Robert C. (U. of Chicago). THE THEOLOGICAL RESPONSE OF THE TRANSCENDENTALISTS TO THE CIVIL WAR. New England Q. 1965 38(1): 21-34. Many of the chief American Transcendentalists were ministers and remained in their pulpits during the war. Since their transcendentalism was primarily religious, they interpreted the Civil War in religious terms. Most of

5:2378. CIV ECO: Mar. US So
MIL: Nav., Confed. Gt. Brita
Williams, Harold. YANKEE WHALIN
CONFEDERATE CRUISERS: THE STO
"JIREH SWIFT," CAPTAIN THOMAS
Neptune 1967 27(4): 263-278. Discuss
with emphasis on the voyage of the bark
from New Bedford, Massachusetts, in
endeavored to break up the whaling fleet
raiders Alabama and Shenandoah. A re
against the British Government and the
the case is included. M. Svanevik

5:2379. CIV ECO: Trade U
Johnson, Ludwell (Coll. of William and
BETWEEN NORTHEASTERN PORTS A
ACY, 1861-1865. J. of Am. Hist. 196
York's prosperity rested upon commerce
merce with the South for cotton, tobacco
This trade was diminished but not stopp
Illicit trade flourished in the form of inc
neutral ports or directly through Chesap
olina. Although elaborate regulations w
this commerce and although some officia
ing to stop it and to punish conspirators,
nullified by corrupt and ambitious milita
officials anxious not to anger powerful n
licit trade was significant in providing th
the supplies necessary to enable it to co

5:2380. CIV EDU NEG
Fen Sing-Nan (U. of Nebraska).
OF NEGROES AT NORFOLK AND POR
DURING THE CIVIL WAR. Phylon 196
Virginia law prior to the Civil War proh
slaves and free Negroes. When Union tr
around Hampton Roads political factors
tablish schools north of the Roads, but a
able in Portsmouth, missionary and edu
there in 1863. The author contends that
and Northern teachers the schools were
fellowship and association they afforded
pursuit. He maintains that Northern edu
Negro children could go through the com
ease equal to that of white children. The
belief of individual salvation. Education
way to bring this about, but it proved to
freedmen in Virginia were suppressed u
strength of tradition and institutions with
school routine did not equip them to deal
sources in the Fisk University Library;

5:2381. CIV FOR: Poly. US
Vandersee, Charles (U. of Virginia). H
HIND THE SCENES: CIVIL WAR LETT
W. SEWARD. N.Y. Public Lib. Bull. 1
The self-deprecatory tone of the autobiog
Henry Adams gives no indication of the a
made to help his father, Charles Francis
minister to Great Britain, to keep Englan
South in the Civil War. While his father'
he secretly served as an anonymous Lond
the New York Times and sought to quell a
the North by showing readers that Englan
cept the Unionist viewpoint. This article
way in which Adams tried to help his fath
that he wrote to Assistant Secretary of St
Seward in 1862 and 1863 suggesting polici
the elder Adams. Since Seward was the
State William Henry Seward, there
potential influence he could have up
Ten of these letters exist in the William
at the University of Rochester and are pu
first time. In the letters Adams propose
distributed in Europe to promote the Unio

hun hew hree hore. But the good Sgt. Garble gibbers out forward MARCH as 'orawd HAR!, while his command parade REST is mutated into 'arade HES'. Not until the final letter of either bark, the crucial r or s, is blurted from him does it become clear whether we are to pound away like a khaki centipede or to snap into the spraddled stance of parade rest. With 45 seperate guesses about Sgt. Garble's intent, our flight has a reputation for ~~stuttering~~ tottering pitifully into motion. Sgt. Garble is furious, and his commands shriek out [as] worse [gibberish] than ever. Other sergeants stare at us and titter. Our flight careens around the base hour upon hour. In this manner, I pass away the weeks of history known as the Cuban missile crisis.

Under the baleful scrutiny of Sgt. Garble and other training sergeants day and night, we were allowed no newspapers during basic training. Television was as distant from our lives as Tasmania. Someone in the barracks had a transistor radio, and occasionally we [had a free moment] to throng in for a news broadcast. But mostly the missile crisis came to us with every coloration from the prisms of rumor. The base would be evacuated. Gonna invade Cuba. Straight skinny on this, men. Gonna truck us away from this base. Gonna fly us away from this base. Gonna march us away from this base.

In Washington and Moscow, Kennedy and Khrushchev pirouetted and blustered, blockaded and dispatched. At the firing range, I squinted helplessly through the peep sight and shot like a palsied drunk. When war came, the only way I could down a Cuban would be to fling the rifle at him.

Presidential advisers rehearsed their mouthings for the history books. We clattered through the obstacle course. In front of the tear gas

career as reporter, movie critic and author.
ansen, Harry. THE BEST OF AMERICA, p. 31. The
y editor of the Chicago Daily News from 1920 to 1926
d with Sandburg and knew him well.
cCarthy, Catherine. CARL SANDBURG: THE LIN-
YEARS, pp. 33-39. An editor at Harcourt, Brace from
o 1961 provides a summary of Sandburg's relationship
lfred Harcourt and the various publishing houses with
he was associated from 1915 when his first poems were
ed until his death.
uart, Jesse. SANDBURG, MY HERO, pp. 40-43. The
d author recalls how his career and Sandburg's inter-

raebel, Richard Paul, "TALK ABOUT GOOD TIMES?
AD 'UM!", pp. 44-46. The minister of the First Pres-
n Church in Springfield, Illinois, tells of conversations
ndburg.
olleson, George C. B. A SANDBURG SERENDIPITY,
-52. The pastor of the Unitarian Church in Charleston,
Carolina, who conducted Sandburg's funeral services,
f making the arrangements and gives the text of the fu-
service.
ewman, Ralph G. SANDBURG MEMORIAL TRIBUTE,
-56. In this talk delivered by the proprietor of the Abra-
incoln Bookshop in Chicago Sandburg's close association
hicago is emphasized.
ates, Arnold. SANDBERG AS I KNEW HIM, pp. 57-
he literary editor of the Lincoln Herald relates meetings
andburg.
nkins, Allan. FRATERNAL NIGHT OWL, pp. 59-62.
s that, during visits to his home, Sandburg would relax
midnight "with talk which flowed through the early morn-
urs like a pleasant stream that keeps discovering new
ls."
emple, Wayne C. ONCE UPON A TIME, pp. 63-69.
nts his observations of Sandburg as a student at the Uni-
y of Illinois when he was research assistant for the Lin-
cholar J. G. Randall. Illus., 12 notes. S. L. Jones
ith S. Burke

. BIO LIT US NJ 1897-99
, Theodore. INTRODUCTION TO READING: RECOL-
IONS OF PRINCETON. Princeton U. Lib. Chronicle
25(2): 121-128. The author received his introduction to
g a long story in the lending library on Witherspoon
in Princeton in 1897. He read many of Mark Twain's
In 1899 he attended a lecture by Mark Twain and after-
asked for and received his autograph. D. Brockway

. BIO MED EDU:Univ. US Can 1868-1918
, William Carleton (U. of British Columbia). FRANK
HILD WESBROOK (1868-1918): A PIONEER MEDICAL
ATOR IN MINNESOTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. J. of
st. of Medicine and Allied Sci. 1967 22(4): 357-379.
n 1868 in Canada, Wesbrook received his M. D. from the
sity of Manitoba. He then spent three years at Cam-
in England, where he worked with Sir Charles Sherring-
t the age of 38 he was made dean of the faculty of the
al school at the University of Minnesota. He held this
ntil 1913 when he returned to Canada as the first presi-
f the University of British Columbia. Wesbrook was in-
ed in the problem of bacterial infections and during his
r career did much work on that subject. Later he be-
concerned with the issues in medical education. The au-
s concerned largely with his ideas on medical education
plores Wesbrooks' strictures against compartmentalism,
erest in the role of alumni in university government, the
m of standards and specialization, and others. 13 notes.
G. N. Grob

. BIO POL:Fed.gov. CMP:Mail US 1900-04
r, A. Bower (Kansas State U.). THE POSTAL CA-
OF SEN. JOSEPH L. BRISTOW. Kan. Hist. Q. 1968
1-9. The one-term Progressive Senator Joseph L. Bris-
Kansas performed important services for his country be-
1900 and 1904 when he was fourth assistant postmaster
al. By 1900 most Federal jobs had been placed under civil
e, but the fourth class postmasters were still spoilsmen.
w supervised nearly seventy thousand such positions. Al-
his greatest contribution was the development by 1902 of
em for making an annual inspection of all offices handling
y orders, Bristow is best remembered because of his as-
ion with investigations leading to the discovery of fraud
department. In 1900 he was placed in charge of an inves-
on into the mishandling of the Cuban postal service, and
03 he investigated graft in the postal service in Washington
and other large cities. Based on articles, monographs, government publications, the Bristow Papers in the Kansas State Historical Society, and other manuscripts in the State Historical Society of Iowa and the Library of Congress; 35 notes.
W. F. Zornow

5:2505. BIO POL:Fed.gov.,Cong. FOR:Poly. US 1914-17
Wilkins, Robert P. (U. of North Dakota). TORY ISOLATIONIST: PORTER J. MC CUMBER AND WORLD WAR I, 1914-1917. N. D. Hist. 1967 34(3): 192-207. A sketch of the life of Porter J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, is followed by a delineation of the steps that led to U. S. involvement in World War I. McCumber as a Senator prepared protests against violations of Belgian neutrality, war risk insurance, arming merchant ships, and rearmament of the United States. He proposed measures seeking to prevent U. S. involvement and thus should be called one of the "progressive isolationists." 9 illus., 42 notes. Ina W. Van Noppen

5:2506. BIO POL: Part.,Elec.,Ref. US Mass 1859-1919
Blodgett, Geoffrey T. (Oberlin Coll.). JOSIAH QUINCY, BRAHMIN DEMOCRAT. New England Q. 1965 38(4): 435-453. A descendant of two former mayors of Boston having the same names as his, Josiah Quincy entered politics in 1884, was elected to the State legislature in 1886, served as assistant secretary of state under President Cleveland, and was elected mayor of Boston in 1895. His attempts to organize the disparate political forces and produce community harmony succeeded in part and resulted in reform measures, especially in regard to public health. But the rise of the Irish to political power brought about the end of the Brahmin influence, of which he was a late example. Sources are printed works and public documents; 34 notes. A. Turner

5:2507. BIO POL: Pres. US 1856-1924
Shannon, David A. (U. of Maryland). WOODROW WILSON'S YOUTH AND PERSONALITY. Pacific Northwest Q. 1967 58 (4): 205-207. Reviews first two volumes of The Papers of Woodrow Wilson, edited by Arthur S. Link (Princeton: Princeton U. Press, 1966-67); and Thomas Woodrow Wilson, Twenty-eighth President of the United States: A Psychological Study by Sigmund Freud and William C. Bullitt (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967). The reviewer contrasts these biographical works and casts doubt on some of the evidence presented in the latter book. C. C. Gorchels

5:2508. BIO POL: Pres., Th.
REL: Presb. ECO: Th. US NY 1880's-1900
Kelley, Robert (U. of California, Santa Barbara). PRESBYTERIANISM, JACKSONIANISM AND GROVER CLEVELAND. Am. Q. 1966 18(4): 615-636. Studies the influence of early Calvinistic training on President Grover Cleveland's economic and political thought. Cleveland's early childhood in central New York was permeated by Presbyterian orthodoxy. The Shorter Catechism, with its stern emphasis upon duty and doctrine, was his religious primer. Cleveland's later public conduct illustrated the strength of his early religious training; he felt it his duty, as chief executive, to foster patriotism and morality. He is depicted as the "ideal" type--a strong, stable, vigorous, humble, uncompromising, and moral man. The Presbyterian paradox of optimism combined with pessimism in Cleveland received support from a Jacksonian naïveté on political and economic issues. He tended to seek single panaceas and invariably assumed that the economic interests were inherently corrupt. Uses Cleveland's published and unpublished papers; 76 notes. R. S. Pickett

5:2509. BIO POP: Jews US 1848-1916
Goldman, Israel M. (Baltimore, Md.). HENRY W. SCHNEEBERGER: HIS ROLE IN AMERICAN JUDAISM. Am. Jewish Hist. Q. 1967 57(2): 153-190. This biography of Rabbi Henry Schneeberger fills an important place in the unfolding history of American Jewry. This rabbi, the first American-born man to occupy pulpits in this country, received his professional training at orthodox institutions in Germany, although he became ultimately one of the cofounders and sponsors of the conservative Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Based on congregational sources in Baltimore, local newspaper materials, and archival material at Dropsie College.
F. Rosenthal

5:2510. BIO REL: R.Cath. REF WOM US 1851-1929
Carrigan, D. Owen (Waterloo Lutheran U.). MARTHA MOORE AVERY: CRUSADER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE. Catholic Hist. R. 1968 54(1): 17-38. Mrs. Avery was one of the most active lay apologists and social actionists in the Catholic Church in America. Before converting to Catholicism in 1904

chamber a sergeant stood dramatically and in a complex accent which might have been middling Brooklyn or deepest Louisiana gave us the lowdown:

"Dis UN general who's got a name about dis long" -- spreading his hands three feet apart to emphasize the mysteries of U Thant's name -- "proposed a pawluhmunt t' considuh duh siduation."

Russian ships steamed on toward Cuba. American planes crisscrossed the Caribbean. On guard duty, one of the Texans in our barracks hurled out a lieutenant for lack of a proper pass. Our marching continued awful. One day we shambled past another flight, whose sergeant slyly yelled "HALT!" when we were abreast. Those of us in the front ranks thought it was Sgt. Garble's command, and we halted. The ~~back~~ rear ranks knew it wasn't Sgt. Garble's command and strode into us, convulsing the formation like an accordion kicked across the floor. . . .

"The trouble with Adlai Stevenson," Harry Truman said, "is he has never understood the difference between real truth and political truth."

Political truth, it developed, can be the biggest and damnedest lie ever, but if motivated toward a pragmatic political goal, preferably for reasons of national interest, and stated with total belief and fervor, it becomes true.

And real truth?

"A boy never lies to his mother," Mr. Truman said.

AF notes

LACKLAND

Flying to Dallas and San Antonio was my 1st time on plane; always traveled by train before. This was 1962, when I was 23.

Sept 29 letter: listened to Liston-Patterson fight, in Dick Steele's dorm room.

rainbow flights at Lackland

Oct. 1 letter -- 5 hrs of sun, my sunburn.
Oct. 12 " -- daily schedule
Oct. 15 " -- call to Angus' as the nearest phone

TIs: language in blue notebook I kept

Oct. 26 -- crx on JQ proofs on bench in shower after lights

Oct. 27 letter -- missile crisis "condition 3"
" " -- inept marching (Marshall on guard at Roman wall in Germany. Tramp of marching feet a metronome of history.)

"listen up, people"

Oct. 29 letter -- cooler in Panhandle

Nov. 4 letter -- hiding in toilet out of cold
shouting back at Sgt. Abel

SHEPPARD

Nov. 12 letter -- shoe shining

Nov. 17 letter -- daily routine

Nov. 21 " -- activation ends

green ropes and red ropes

blue norther

Dec. 29 letter -- Walters' shooting

SHEPPARD cont.

grommet the wombat

woolyburgers

Jan. 13 letter -- wearing civvies under uniform for warmth

" 24 -- wind "full of razor blades"

Feb. 2 -- latrine queen

Feb. 16 letter -- snowstorm from the southeast
" -- latrine supplies in my locker

March 3 -- new commander telling us "you're tigers"
" -- Tye's swamp fightin' act

death of ball turret gunner

U of Texas "night bite"

pursed mouths of cold and pneumonia sufferers

fractured language: "misdemeanors" for "misnomers"
"those turbines Indians wear"

playing pinball in her brogans

Abramson: man in the gray flannel shoes

arguments whether gator could outrun horse

"my nickname: "old man"

Airmanson

heard "Return to Sender" more than 600 times

Jan 8 Holden letter -- bidding cig butts

Nov. 30 Holden letter -- Underground Balloon Corps

tenseness, dry tone of letters home

SHEPPARD cont.

letters to Holden signed Montgomery Ward Snopes and Francis Gary Powers

"youth of Amurrica is in pisspoor shape"

smoke breaks -- "light 'em up"?

oct 26: corrected proofs for article in JQ -- in showerroom after lights out.

-- oct 27: war scare was on. just ~~xxx~~ completed week of field training. Monday, had class on gas mask, then were marched into tear gas chamber. Told to take masks off, then put them on agains as quickly as possible. ~~Dixm~~ All did it right, and got out quickly. Instructor had made famous boast; said the week before a flight hadn't been able to put their masks on right, so he kept them in there for 55 minutes. Said at end only 1 man of the 50 still was on his feet, and 26 went to the hospital.

Tues., riflery instruction, and Wed., firing for record. Shot poorly, as I always have in military: 249 out of 300.

could not be known truly except at first-hand.

Whether or not an impartial observer would say we became the better for looki

-- Abe overheard this in the postoffice:
"How much does it cost to send this to Iran?
"Iran? Just where is Iran?"
"I think it's in Africa."
Third party: "I heard of an Iran in California."

-- Kloppe's Christmas carol:
"On the first day of Christmas/
My TI gave to me/
two columns right, one left face/
and a halt-in-place."

-- Sgt. Holder, describing the cravat bandage for the head: "You know those turbines Indians wear?"

-- Overheard in BMT ranks: "Mah love life is at nil right naow. It's at the lowest ebb of my lifetime career."

-- taps played next door every night. Played beautffully, the notes quivering with righteousness, until the end. Then, a few moment's pause, and "Wah wah wah WAH"

-- The night before he left, several guys came up to throw Nast in the shower. He went along for a while, but then flared up, and the men walked away. Nast went back to bed; about 5 minutes later he said: "I screwed it. After 14 weeks here I finally lost my temper." Then he got up, went down, apologized, and demanded that he be thrown in the shower.

-- When Thomas Mitchell and Charles Laughton died, Addrisi said: "They always die in threes. Wait and see." Within a few weeks, Dick Powell and Jack Carson died.

-- Dunlap telling about the virgins' parade at Colorado U.: "They had to call it off. One of the girls took sick, and the other didn't want to march alone."

Struhl the other day was one of the servers at breakfast. He filled up the gallon can used to pour pancake batter completely to the top. When the cook poured the batter, he got a pancake big as a serving tray. As he cut the huge pancake into squares, he told Strhhl: "I hope you never work here again."

-- On KP: one of the airmen wore a cook's dress shoes while working pots and pans, the dirtiest kitchen job.

-- We had about 15 minutes of BMT left after a talk on moral and religious training; a TI told dirty jokes to kill the time.

-- The Underground Balloon Corps.
-- S/Sgt. Holder's "Shame on you."
-- His succinct advice about snake bite: "If yuh get yoreself full uh snake poison, don't be runnin' aroun' like a wild-ass Indian."

-- One instructor's discussion of "discrefanchies" possible on maintenance forms.

-- The B-52s.

-- The idiom: "You'd best do that, troop." And use of the affirmative: "I shall pass that test tomorrow." "I will get my shoes shined tonight."

-- One airman to another, who was eating an apple:
"Where'd you get that ?"
"I got an apple tree in my locker."

-- The two weeks of cold rainy weather: skies gray as lead, bare earth turned to red mud.

-- The convolutions of a formation as men dress and cover.

-- the white stitches left on the clear blue sky by four jets as they flew over.

-- My class: as a class, we excelled only in clamor. The other 9 were regulars, all in their teens. I sat amidst them, marked with a BS and MS. Characteristically, they would get each other down on a table and try to throttle one another.

After the class leader flunked the first exam, our instructor appointed me to the job. I was appalled at being responsible for the actions of such a group, but contemplating the use of a broom as an alternative, I made the decision.

We began with an instructor who had various degrees of befuddlement going for him. Thex instructors got better, but we never did.

-- Everyone had diarrhea of the mouth. A constant stream of talk distinguished airmen; talk about everything -- home, stories of the past, hopes for the future.

-- When it occurred to a person that the end of tech school was in sight, that he would leave in the foreseeable future, a tingle began. New ambition would flow, and the pace of life seemed to pick up.

-- Occasionally, loneliness would seep through a person. It came like a squall, usually -- all at once the place got you down, and there was nothing to be done about it.

-- The CQ runner came in to page Pitcher for a phone call: "Is there someone here named P-I-T" -- splat; a buttcan of water hits him square -- "C-H-E-R in here?" One of the most brilliant displays of aplomb imaginable.

-- TI McGonigle's commands: "Forade harch" sounded so much like "Parade Rest" that I sometimes was fooled t-3 times in a row. Reminded of Carroll's commands -- every one of which sounded alike.

-- Koehn's definition of snow: "Yankee rain."

-- Chaplain Johnson: "Every time I point an accusing finger out at you, there are three pointing back at me."

-- The grapefruit cut in half the wrong way.
--Our perpetual arguments about whether a gator could outrun a horse.
-- At church, I stepped out to wait for Smitty to take communion. A M/Sgt, bald and wearing a hearing aid, told a young mother in the lobby he'd watch her baby while she took communion. The baby opened its mouth just after she left, but before the threatened howl could be howled, the sarge had whipped out a huge rings of keys which he dangled back and forth before her.

-- When someone came to the upper bay and asked, "Is there a guy named Roberts here?" I said, "No, but we'll give you Kreft." A few days later, I told Kreft: "Haven't you heard? We traded you to the 66th for half a can of shoe polish."

-- At both Dackland and Sheppard, the favorite question always was, "Where are you from?" This prompted me to ask any group I saw, "Anybody here from Alaska?" When someone would ask in awe, "Are you from Alaska?" I'd say, "No, I'm just curious."

-- At Lackland, Struhl, each time he had fire guard, would sneak into the TI's office on the other side of the barracks and swap his dead Everreadies for the TI's good military batteries.

-- "Man, what a mogator."
-- Bill Thompson: built like a small Jimmy Brown.
--"He gets more ass than the toilet seat."
-- The men who were engaged sometimes would gather and talk about the future. Talk about girls literally was a sacred thing.
-- Fire guard duty came up about every 4 days: an hour of sitting on the steps -- in full uniform, with a whistle around the neck -- to waken everyone if the firetrap of a barracks caught fire.

-- Lopez: the Frisco boilermaker who swore like a paragon of his profession. L would protest and swear and bellow about some new indignity visited upon us -- shining shoes for the umpteenth time, cleaning an already shining latrine -- and 5 minutes later, still bitching, he'd be hard at the task.

-- Dawson: truly, incredibly boring. Big, slow-moving, telling stories about totally important things that had happened to him, he reminded one of a big, lazy cat that had just stretched and got up to amble and purr every once in a while.

-- Beenken: dumbest person I'd ever seen, I thought. Mouth open most of the time, hands tucked up his sleeves as he marched.

-- Addrisi: was not a good liar because he had a bad memory. Also, tipped his hand by occasionally saying, "Now this is the truth..."
-- Joshed Kreft about joining the commandos. Told him he'd look great, prowling the bush with a knife between his teeth. Added, "Of course, you'd have to get some more teeth."

-- The inevitable cacophony of radios in the barracks -- all of them blaring different rock and roll tunes. Except for brief -- much too brief -- interlude of "Days of Wine and Roses" -- "409", "Walk Like a Man," and similar grotesquiries ruled the barracks air. I calculated, in one terrible moment of self-pity, that I had heard "Return to Sender" well over 600 times in the 15 weeks since I arrived at Sh. (As I write this , "Days of Wine and Roses" came over LaBit's transistor like a soothing breeze.)

-- Addrisi found his stay at Sh lasted about 2 weeks too long. He'd had many of us pretty well snowed, with his stories of Hollywood, but he revealed himself to Dunlap as a tightwad during their Xmas stay in Dallas, and his stories seemed to pall on the rest of us soon afterward. In a way, it was sad to see such an ego have its diet of adulation cut.

-- Dunlap, describing Towne's date with a WAF he described as a real skag: "Some big date; she was standing there playing the pinball machine in her brogans."

-- The sense that you have trouble ever being away from the military life. Dunlap and I noticed it especially. We probably were older than the lt. who was our squadron commander finally, and much of it was a trek back to Boy Scout days.

-- banter with Dunlap: When he'd catch me sacked out -- which was rather often -- he'd ask, "Napping, Old Man?" I'd reply, "Jest resting my eyes." Yesterday he asked,"Resting your eyes," and I said, "No, I'm mapping."

-- Dunlap's telling comment about Addrisi: though he boasted of his own performing abilities, he never shhwed any knack for criticizing the performance of others. He'd say "Good show! Great show!" but never have a comment about performing techinique. In contrast, I remembered the speech students at NU -- continually criticizing any performance.

-- Dunlap capped his college career by getting drunker than usual one night and buying a St. Bernard pup named Andy for $125. Andy liked to sleep in the bathtub on his back; problem was, he couldn't escape from this repose by himself, and always had to be helped out. D's mother finally gave Andy away.

-- Dunlap's cap: begins sanely enough on the right side of the bill, in the slight curve we were supposed to have. But about midway the brim zoomed terrifically, and the left side of the bill nearly covered his left eye. Sort of a Veronica Lake impression. With cap pulled low, hands in pockets, D was sort of a boulevardier among us, unchallenged for disdain and diffidence towards the AF.

-- 66th Squadron: starched bubble hats, shoes like black glass, tailored fatigues, eleborate cadence counts while marching ("Delayed, deleayted, delayed squadron count cadence COUNT) which usually inspired me to snaer "the circus is coming."

-- The red rope from the 73d squadron: obviously regarded himself as God's gift to the Air Force. He walks with his arms out form hss sides, looking perpetually ready to draw a six-gun. Moves very deliberately; confuses this deliberate spraddle with hauteur. Clothes are tailored; he's a bit above medium height and good-looking. But the red rope on his shouldder obviously makes him the most important SOB ever to stride out of Backwaters, N. M.

Sometimes he joshes with his troops. Some intuition is obviously telling him it is important to appear occasionally as one of the boys.

When he removes his field jacket at the table, he does so with one hand, the other hanging at his side as a gunfighter might let it hang. And when he goes through the chow line, a huge gap opens before him as he cadges larger helpings from the servers.

He listens to someone else with terrible deliberateness -- not with the casual attitude which marks real camaraderie between people. He compensates for lack of innate interest in others through this elaborate "cordiality."

-- Words and phrases were bludgeoned to death. "Pull your head out, " "fucked over my mind," "raunchy" have been pilloried by every airman with the power of utterance.

-- Sgt. Hunt, the doughty little NCO who, 75 years ago, likely would have been a lawman on the frontier. He's blunt, utterly plain-spoken; called the ropes together and said "Men, I got a p'rade." And so we did.

-- An amazing evening with Boudreau and Addrisi. After a movie, we went to the snack bar for coffee. First, B. talked about his trouble with his girl. He sat and talked for about 15 minutes, coffee untouched in front of him as his hands shredded and reshredded a napkin. Said he enlisted to get away from the problem: 3 years of steady-dating with her, but she doesn't want to marry, doesn't want an ordinary life such as B. might give her making a living as a mechanic. A very personal look into B; he's been to 22 movies in 23 nights, is a troubled, nervous and lonely person.

Then A. began talking about shhw business. Said the automatic aspects of military life are relief to him after the hectic life. Then talked about what it means to perform: "It's like you push a button and they laugh; you push it again and they stop."

A. says he broke with his wife because she could not understand his jealous devotion to show business. His talk brought to mind Malraux's line: "EVery man wants to be God, to be more than a man in a world of men." A's was a fascinating discussion of the joy of power -- creative power, perhaps, -- holding the crowd in thrall. Told of failure, too: of the Sacremento State Fair, where he and his brother bombed terribly in two shows in a single day. Local critic called their effort "poignant."

-- Dunlap: "Nobody has more fun than us college kids."

-- Here in Texas is the only place I've seen one woman slap another on the back.

-- Someone altered sign in sncak bar to read: Bumjo hamburgers, 25¢

-- Ab's shoes got so badly in need of polish that I dubbed him "The man in the gray flannel shoes."

-- Three-day Christmas trip to Dallas. Stayed at Statler-Hilton. Conned our way into the dress rehearsal of the Messiah the night before initial performance. Went out to the auditorium to buy tickets, found rehearsal was about to begin. So, we asked Maestro Racigno (sp?) if we would sit in. Graciously, he said yes.

-- The maestro was a small dapper man, dressed in gray slacks and gray sweater. Curly black hair.

-- Rehearsal reminded me of NU. A memory rippled, and I thought again of watching Krause and Schneideman at rehearsals, where you saw drama "with the bones showing," as they said. So it was in the great Dallas auditorium. The dark blue walls came up to either side of the stage, and directly behind stage was a white wall. The 100-member chorus, clad in dark robes, stood out as a dark-on-white frieze.

--Throughout the rehearsal there was the air of competence, of professionals putting a performance together. It was evident in the murmurings between numbers -- the combination of talk and instruments being tuned that is the shoptalk of musicians. It was there in the appearance of the s ingers -- of Simoneau, the huge basso who looked like a bear in a baggy dark suit (He wore no necktie -- white shirt open at the throat); of the tenor who vaulted onto the stage for his humber; of the pretty soprano in an attractive suit, holding her hands to her sides as she sang so well; of the other, older female lead, wearing a small pillobx hat and glasses, and being bothered by the spotlight.

-- Newsboy, selling paper outside the BX: "Paper, paper, only a penny!" An airman stops -- "What's the catch?" "No catch -- only a penny, airman." Fishes in his pocket -- "but there's 4¢ tax."

-- New Year's Eve in the barracks. LaBit, drunk and passed out, was snoring loudly on his bed. Hart, drunk and dignified, looked down at him, spread a blanket over his head and carefully tucked it in.

-- A cold wave hit us. We all wore civilian clothes under our uniforms. Ice froze on the latrine's concrete floor. The saying "There's nothing between Amarillo and the North Pole except a barbed wire fence" seemed true of Sheppard, too.

-- The daily fight with the wollyburgers; my warning as we swept to "Look out for that fast little fullback -- he murder us."

-- Holder at Lackland cut his bed springs and cut holes in his blanket in his blanket to run the springs through. His bed was supposed to be tight enough to bounce a quarter, and he said, "Hell, you could have bounded a brick off that bed."

-- The griping; it seemed one enormous bitching contest. About once a week, reality would set in, and we would realize we could have had it a lot worse.

-- The latrine walls of the Service Club were covered with "--- days until I'll be home," etc.

-- I was perpetually asked, "how old are you?" 4-5 times, some weeks. So, I was dubbed "Old Man" around the barracks.

-- The amazing way in which we managed to make our lockers individual. Everyone had pictures of some sort -- some kept Christmas cards pasted up. Coat hangers made into towel or book racks were another unique invention.

-- The reflection off the ceiling of the snack bar. The tile shined so you could see the scene below reflected in it.

-- About a month before I left, I put up a picture in my locker: a wombat, taken from Australian calendar. Named him Grommet, and put the legend beneath: "Yesterday I couldn't even spell Wombat. Now I are one." Rallying cries became "Beware the fierce wombat -- chirk, chirk." Other items on my locker door: pics of [redacted] Dad's elk trip, postcards of Hawaiian scenes, a propeller made of 3 drinking straws, cartoon from Okla. City paper about Frost's death.

-- The fretting of the regulars just before they got their shipping orders.

-- Middle of Feb., new tough policy came along. Shoes were supposed to be shined, marching was to get better, there would be no leaving work call until 330, ect. Immense griping met this.

-- Ackerman's salutation in a letter, mocking my serial number: "Can you be direct-dialed?" And Sox began one "Dear 15673721".

-- Snowstorm: snowball fights naturally resulted. One unfortunate from next barracks was backed up against the front steps when Ab and I hit him with butt cans of water. Enraged, he charged the door -- which I held shut while everyone outside plastered him with snowballs.

-- Phrasing: "Sometimes, the mind's eye would stare at the future."

-- Hart's observation: the reason why so many young married couples have last names beginning with the same letter is that seating in college classrooms is alphabetical.

-- Chaplain Johnson's aplomb: Just as he said "This is a beautiful Lord's morning," the inside of the church filled with light as the sun finally cut through the mist, "and we rejoice in it," he continued without pause.

-- Dunlap's ever-present pipe.

-- Ab's barracks dubbed him "Airmanson."

-- Rainbow to TI: "I'm sorry sir." TI: "You're sorry, all right. You're about the sorriest SOB I have ever seen."

-- The nightly "barracks discrepancies" report, on the back of the bedcheck sheet: listed 8 broken windows, a broken sash, 3 broken commodes, a broken mirror, 1 inoperative shower, and a missing middle bracket on the stair rail.

-- Abe's match with a TSgt at his school: the Sgt came up and told Mraz, then a green rope: "Hey, rope, you should know better than that. Button that pocket."

Abe went into action. "That's right, sir. Look at that-- his shoes aren't even shined..."

The Sgt noticed Abe for the first time. "When did you shine your shoes, airman?"

"When I got out of BMT, sir ... and look at his rumpled fatigues..."

"How long ago was that?"

"4½ weeks ago, sir ... Look at that cap, sir. It's all twisted out of shape..." Abe's own cap always was contorted and canted to one side. The Sgt noticed this, and opened his mouth to say so, but --

"And furthermore, sir, this rope is a discredit to the entire squadron. HE'S ONE OF THOSE RESERVISTS!"

The Sgt inquired, "and what are you?"

Abe looked astounded and said, "Why sir, I'm a reg! I love the Air Force. Yes, sir!"

"Let's see your ID card, then."

"Yes, sir -- would you hold these?" Abe handed a cup of coke and a hot dog to the Sgt.

The Sgt moved to take them, then caught himself. "Get it out!" he shouted.

"Yes, sir," Abe said meekly, handing the grub to Mraz. "Here you are, sir."

"This says you're a Reserve, airman. What are you doing, pulling my leg?"

"No, sir -- guess I've just been misinformed all this time..."

-- Pitcher's experience, as basis for a short story: one weekend, he and Kreft saw a man shot to death in a barroom brawl. Today, when I went on sick call, Pitcher was there to see if something could be done for his nerves. He couldn't sleep, and was visibly nervous all the time. Pitcher was 17 -- a very young boy even for the Air Force.

could not be known truly except at first-hand.

Whether or not an impartial observer would say we became the better for gazing back to the Thirties, we did seem more alive more alive in our thoughts and consciences for it. Wondering as we did what America had become by the time we were coming to maturity and the responsibility of adult citizenship, we thought we found the vital subject matter there, back where we had never been.

###

-- Reserves and ANGs: "modified civilians"
-- One Sunday we sat in church, listening to the chaplain's prayer as a B52 went over, leaving its trail of thunder.
-- My blast at LaBit, in one of the more heated North-South arguments: "You're right. The South will rise again -- 'cause garbage always rises to the top."
-- Tye's performance before the new troops as the Swamp Fox.
-- McAlister from Alabama, slickest gambler in the barracks. Told Smitty he won $2,000 in one semester at Auburn. Was kicked out of school -- along with 10 others of the frosh football team -- for cheating.

-- Everything apostrophized in AF lingo. In the library, I read Sport's Illustrated, for example.
-- Kelley had all the grace and good looks of a young ostrich.
-- Koehn pulled my chest hair as I was on my way into the shower. I grabbed his cap, put on, and walked under the shower.
-- work call hideouts: hospital BX, reference library.
-- McAlister's nagging loneliness for his wife: he'd been married one week before he left for Lackland.
-- Hart: tall, handsome Southerner. Slow-drawling, easy-going.

-- The night after the U oc Cincy lost the 1963 NCAA championship to Loyola, as I arrived in Cincy from Clinton County AFB, boys were shooting baskets in driveways lighted by garage lights.
-- At Wrigley Field the next day, people were gathering dirt from piles outside the park -- excess from the Cubs infield, apparently. One man was happily shoveling it into the back of a new station wagon.
-- Spoonerism in Cubs front office: the switchboard operator nicknamed "Betty Switchboard" became "Sweaty Bitchboard."

("low-priced housing," we knew it as) and encamped for an educations

Using science fiction as a touchstone, the essays cover a variety of topics, but of particular interest, perhaps, to the Asimov fan, are more than a dozen autobiographical pieces (most of the other articles also contain a personal anecdote). Other areas covered include "Women and Science Fiction," "Plagiarism," "Pseudonyms," "Magic," "Magazine Covers" and the slush pile. Asimov is never less than his usual engaging, informative self. The range and brevity of the pieces make this a charming book. *(Jan.)*

TAKE IT AND LEAVE IT:
Aspects of Being Ill
Renate Rubinstein, translated by Karin Fierke and Aad Janssen. Boyars (Kampmann, dist.), $14.95 ISBN 0-7145-2883-8
The translation from the Dutch here is so expert that one seems to hear Rubinstein herself telling her story. A columnist for an Amsterdam weekly, she has kept working although she has become increasingly debilitated by multiple sclerosis. Trenchantly witty and betraying no bitterness, she is "full of good advice to myself," and to readers needing their spirits lifted in trying times. Rubinstein offers pointers also on how to decide on treatments, based on her often frustrating if humorous encounters with vague prognoses, etc. She relates that she has also gathered strength from books about people like herself who defy disabilities and carry on: Matisse, the conductor Otto Klemperer, Chekhov and others. *(Jan.)*

MY DAYS WITH ERROL FLYNN
Buster Wiles with William Donati. Roundtable, $19.95 ISBN 0-915677-36-9
An inaccurate title misrepresents the tripartite nature of this curious biographical amalgam. Only a quarter of of the tale actually covers Wiles's experiences with the actor, while nearly half is devoted to his own, Flynn-less life story. The last fourth of the book is an unrelated appendix in which Donati (*The Flynn Controversy*) attempts to refute Charles Higham's charges in *Errol Flynn: The Untold Story* that the actor was anti-Semitic, homosexual and a Nazi spy. Though one chafes at having been duped by the title of this book, Wiles proves to be an irrepressible character and yarn spinner, and his accounts of his vagabond youth as a roustabout, bootlegger and gambler, as well as his time as a Hollywood stuntman and philanderer, are winning and action-packed. His actual "days with Errol Flynn" center around the three-and-a-half years during which the two shared the star's home between divorces and remarriages. Wiles's memories of Flynn are exactly what one would expect from a drinking buddy and kindred spirit. Photos. *(Jan.)*

LOST IN TRANSLATION:
A Life in a New Language
Eva Hoffman. Dutton, $18.95 ISBN 0-525-24601-0
Daughter of Holocaust survivors, the author, a *New York Times Book Review* editor, lost her sense of place and belonging when she emigrated with her family from Poland to Vancouver in 1959 at the age of 13. Although she works within a familiar genre here, Hoffman's is a penetrating, lyrical memoir that casts a wide net as it joins vivid anecdotes and vigorous philosophical insights on Old World Cracow and Ivy League America; Polish anti-Semitism; the degradations suffered by immigrants; Hoffman's cultural nostalgia, self-analysis and intellectual passion; and the atrophy of her Polish from disuse and her own disabling inarticulateness in English as a newcomer. Linguistic dispossession, she explains, "is close to the dispossession of one's self." As Hoffman savors the cadences and nuances of her adopted language, she remains ever conscious of assimilation's perils: "But how does one bend toward another culture without falling over, how does one strike an elastic balance between rigidity and self-effacement?" *(Jan.)*

THE GOOD LIFE: The Meaning of Success for the American Middle Class
Loren Baritz. Knopf, $19.95 ISBN 0-394-54947-3
In this sweeping study of evolving middle-class values in America, social historian Baritz (*The Servants of Power, City on a Hill*) recalls a rigidly authoritarian, male-dominated turn-of-the-century society infused with accelerated ambition from the waves of tradition-bound but upward-struggling immigrants. World Wars I and II, the morally rebellious jazz-age 1920s and the sobering 1930s Depression gradually eroded male self-esteem, shows the author, while slowly creating new opportunities for women. More significant change, Baritz notes—not surprisingly, began in the 1950s when suburban baby-boom parents "replaced culture with wealth" and valued above all else their children's material "happiness"—which in turn led to a bored tyranny of the young who in the 1960s and '70s ridiculed conventional values, fought for civil rights and an unfettered lifestyle, and resisted the Vietnam War. Now, in pursuit of individual wealth and power, according to the author, women, ethnics and reactionary males elbow each other fiercely as a "protean" androgynous and loveless middle class "detached from its own history." *(Jan.)*

A SCOTT NEARING READER:
The Good Life in Bad Times
Edited and with an introduction by Steve Sherman, foreword by Helen K. Nearing. Scarecrow, $29.50 ISBN 0-8108-2144-3
Many associate Scott Nearing (1883–1983) only with the back-to-the-land movement (*Living the Good Life, The Maple Sugar Book*). But as this collection attests, at an earlier period he was a leading radical, a pacifist and prolific writer on economics, labor and poverty. Sherman (*ABC's of Library Promotion*) here presents selections from Nearing's books and pamphlets and quotes from his debates with Clarence Darrow and Bertrand Russell and from his battles with the U.S. Government. Nearing was the only pacifist acquitted in World War I trials; included is a transcript of his defense. The first piece in this reader, written in 1911, is an eloquent attack on child labor; Nearing was outspoken on the side of workers, seeking economic justice for all. He is shown championing civil and women's rights, urging a united world and universal brotherhood. This collection, spanning 63 years, is an eminently worthwhile footnote to social history. Photos. *(Jan.)*

ON THE BRINK:
Americans and Soviets Reexamine the Cuban Missile Crisis
James G. Blight and David A. Welch, foreword by McGeorge Bundy. Hill & Wang, $24.95 ISBN 0-374-22634-2
This impressive piece of scholarship consists of an edited transcript of two 1987 conferences—the first at Hawk's Cay in Florida, the other in Cambridge, Mass.—attended by policy-making participants in the Cuban missile crisis and scholars noted for their work on the subject. The book also includes follow-up interviews as well as searching analysis and commentary by Blight and Welch. Among the conferees were Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Maxwell Taylor, McGeorge Bundy and George Ball. Among the scholars: Thomas Schelling and Richard Neustadt. Three Soviets took part in the second conference: a former speechwriter for Nikita Khrushchev, Anastas Mikoyan's former personal secretary, and a senior member of the Central Committee. In these extraordinarily candid discussions, the participants trace the development and resolution of the crisis, shedding considerable light on a complex affair. The book is important reading both for students of the 1962 Cuban crisis and as a model of grand-scale crisis resolution. A third confer-



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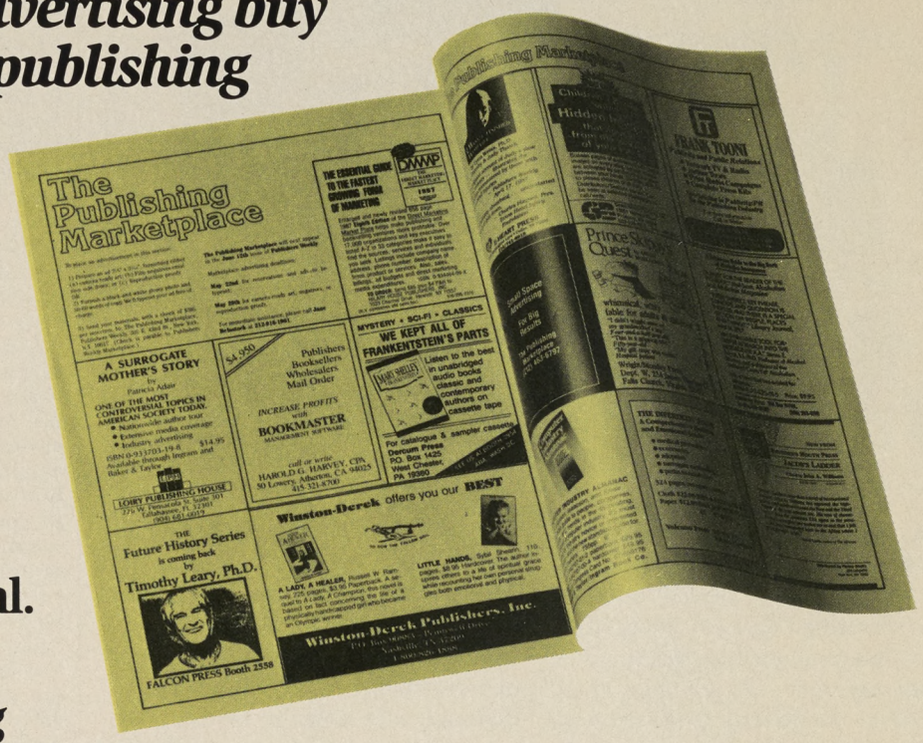
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ence is to be held, in which high-ranking Cubans are expected to participate. Blight is executive director of Harvard's Center for Science and International Affairs, where Welch is a research fellow. *(Jan.)*

FLAUBERT: A Biography
Herbert Lottman. Little, Brown, $24.95 ISBN 0-316-53342-4
Lottman's considerable reputation as a chronicler of French literary and intellectual life—he has published an admired study of Camus and a book about Parisian intellectuals in the 1930s and '40s (*The Left Bank*)—will be further enhanced by this superb biography. Working with materials only recently made available, including the novelist's uncensored letters, Lottman painstakingly reconstructs Flaubert's strange and meticulous life in vivid detail. He demolishes several well-established myths, including those that the writer's celebrated slowness was linked to epilepsy, or alternatively to medications taken to control it. He was in fact a prolific writer, who was so self-critical that everything he produced had to be pondered and rewritten a dozen times. Flaubert emerges as one of the most remarkably dedicated writers ever, a man seemingly content with a life of solitude far from the mainstream of Parisian life, but with an extraordinary gift for friendship—except with women, who were lovers only. Lottman's biography is more than just a study of a man's life; as any good biography should, it evokes, with unfailing skill and with wit, an entire era. Illustrated. *(Feb.)*

THE ELECTRIC LIFE: Essays on Modern Poetry
Sven Birkerts. Morrow, $19.95 ISBN 0-688-07861-3
If poetry is organically linked to the speech idiom of its time—and if popular idiom is molded by television and other mass media—then how can the poet fathom the age without sounding arch, mannered or deliberately bland? That maddening question is posed here by Birkerts (*An Artificial Wilderness*), and answers provided by poets as diverse as Gary Snyder, Adrienne Rich and Robert Lowell resonate in these impassioned essays and reviews. Alert to the genuine, wary of pose and pretension, Birkerts guides us through the shoals and depths of contemporary verse as he spotlights a score of less well-known poets, among them Alice Fulton, Frank Bidart, Jorie Graham, Peter Klappert, Melissa Green. His close readings of Keats and Marianne Moore remind us why we still turn to their poetry. Turning to po-

The Day Castro Almost Started World War III

By Daniel Ellsberg

KENSINGTON, Calif.

Early Sunday morning 25 years ago this week, the Moscow radio began broadcasting Nikita S. Khrushchev's full acceptance of John F. Kennedy's proposal — received just the night before — that the Soviet Union remove all offensive missiles from Cuba in return for nothing more than a conditional American pledge not to invade the island. Thus the Cuban missile crisis was ended by Mr. Khrushchev as abruptly, and for American officials as unexpectedly, as it began.

For the last quarter of a century, American analysts of the crisis have found the suddenness of Mr. Khrushchev's concession to American terms on Oct. 28, 1962, inexplicable. One hypothesis that has been missing from official and scholarly analyses is that the crisis provides an example of how the superpowers can be placed at the mercy of third parties.

Even in Moscow, some were puzzled by the special haste that Sunday.

"They were very, very nervous at this time," Fyodor Burlatsky, Mr. Khrushchev's speech-writer, recalled this month in a conversation about the drafters of the Soviet message.

"This letter was not drafted in the Kremlin, nor in the Politburo. It was drafted at Khrushchev's dacha, by a very small group. As soon as it was done, they ran it to the radio station. That is to say, they sent it by car, very fast; as a matter of fact, the car ran into some trouble on the way, an obstruction, which delayed it. When it arrived, the manager of the station himself ran down the steps, snatched the message from the hands of the man in the car, and ran up the steps to broadcast it immediately."

There were good reasons for a sense of urgency in Moscow. I learned about one of them from Robert F. Kennedy in 1964 while studying communications between governments in nuclear crises. He told me — in more detail than he later made public in his memoir, "Thirteen Days" — that at his brother's direction on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, 1962, he began a secret discussion with the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly F. Dobrynin. Mr. Kennedy said he impressed on the Ambassador the serious implications of the attacks that day on American reconnaissance aircraft.

Why did Khrushchev blink?

Cuban antiaircraft artillery had begun firing Saturday morning at low-flying planes, damaging at least one. Moreover, a surface-to-air missile, presumed to be controlled by Soviet forces, had shot down a U-2 aircraft from an altitude higher than the artillery could reach, causing the first fatality of the crisis.

A transcript of the White House meetings of Oct. 27, recently made public at Harvard University, makes clear that no participant in those discussions questioned the assumption of iron control by Soviet leaders over their own subordinates in Cuba or over Cuban forces. So both types of firing were interpreted, without doubts, as a deliberate escalation, a change of orders by Mr. Khrushchev.

In fact, according to Mr. Burlatsky, "Khrushchev had given very strong, very precise orders that Soviet officers should make no provocation, initiate no attack in Cuba." In particular, he said, the firing of the surface-to-air missile that destroyed the American U-2 "was done absolutely without the direction of Khrushchev and the Soviet high command. In fact it was against their orders, and Khrushchev was very apprehensive about the American reaction."

Robert Kennedy's mission Saturday evening was in part to induce Mr. Khrushchev to recognize the dangers of what Washington interpreted as his decision to escalate and to get him to refrain from further attacks on reconnaissance planes, starting with flights scheduled for the next day.

In his memoir, Mr. Kennedy wrote that he told the Soviet Ambassador that "our photographic reconnaissance planes would have to continue to fly over Cuba, and if the Cubans or Soviets shot at these planes, then we would have to shoot back."

But in his discussion with me in 1964, Mr. Kennedy was more specific. "If one more plane was destroyed," he said he had told Mr. Dobrynin, "we would hit all the SAM's [surface-to-air missiles] immediately, and probably the [surface-to-surface] missiles as well, and we would probably follow that with an invasion."

This warning was obviously no bluff. The Oct. 27 White House transcript reveals that it conveyed accurately to the Russians the consensus of the White House discussions that afternoon. But the warning almost surely had more impact than was intended, for a reason the President and his advisers did not know about and, as the transcript shows, had failed to discuss even as a possibility.

Very simply, the warning was directed to the wrong party. Even if he could expect to control future firings of surface-to-air missiles, Mr. Khrushchev by this point had no influence over the Cuban antiaircraft artillerymen who threatened low-flying flights. They had begun firing on Saturday morning on the orders of Fidel Castro, who was determined to defend the sovereignty of Cuban air space regardless of Soviet desires to avoid provoking American retaliation.

As Mr. Castro said to Tad Szulc in 1984: "It was we who gave the order to fire against the low-level flights. . . . We had simply presented our viewpoint to [the Russians], our opposition to low-level flights, and we ordered our batteries to fire on them."

When he heard Mr. Dobrynin's account of his meeting with Robert Kennedy, Mr. Khrushchev could only have concluded that he was on the way to losing both his nuclear missiles and surface-to-air missiles, with heavy Soviet casualties and the likelihood of further escalation as soon as American reconnaissance planes entered Cuban air space, perhaps within 12 hours. If there was any way to avert this, it could only be to announce his acceptance of President Kennedy's Saturday night proposal and to start dismantling missiles before a shoot-down and reprisal occurred.

A Cuban finger was on the button.

Mr. Khrushchev's order to dismantle the missiles arrived in Cuba between 1 and 3 A.M. Cuban time Sunday, according to my notes from 1964. The dismantling began at 5 A.M. The race to the radio station with the Soviet announcement, which bypassed even slower diplomatic channels, came a few hours later.

It came just in time. At 9 Sunday morning, about the time Moscow Radio began its broadcast, the Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed "tentatively to schedule four low-level recon flights for late afternoon, and that aircraft would fly through any fire encountered." (The President canceled these flights only after Mr. Khrushchev's concession was received.)

In Mr. Castro's opinion, expressed to Mr. Szulc, "I am absolutely certain that if the low-level flights had been resumed we would have shot down one, two or three of these planes. . . . With so many batteries firing, we would have shot down some planes. I don't know whether this would have started the nuclear war."

As it worked out, Mr. Castro did not start a war. Instead, he lost the missile crisis for Mr. Khrushchev. It was indeed, in the end, a Cuban crisis after all. But it was the leaders of the two superpowers who had between them unwittingly contrived to put a trigger to World War III in the hands of Fidel Castro. For reasons he never knew in detail, President Kennedy's estimate during the crisis of the odds of it erupting into general war — "between one in three and even" — does not seem too high.

Mr. Khrushchev paid a heavy political price for withdrawing so abruptly from what he had discovered to be Cuban roulette; yet surely he was wise to do so, without awaiting one more day's spin of the chamber. Explaining his decision to suddenly remove his forces from dangers to which he should never have exposed them, Mr. Khrushchev said later, "A smell of scorching hung in the air."

That warning scent drifts on the wind today, this time from the direction of the Persian Gulf. □

Daniel Ellsberg, a consultant on committees reporting to the National Security Council during the Cuban missile crisis, is now conducting independent research on the risks of nuclear war.

Consumer Saturday

The Postal Service's New Look

By JAMES HIRSCH

IN recent years the Postal Service has come under fire from a variety of critics. Some members of the Reagan Administration and Congress, as well as conservative economists, assert that the service's monopoly on First-Class Mail has made it inefficient. The service has also been shaken by competition from Federal Express and other companies that have entered the overnight mail business.

"We're not the only show in town anymore," said Steve Korker, a spokesman for the Postal Service.

In recent months, the service has tried to bolster its image by publicizing new programs, by increasing the accessibility and efficiency of post offices and by making it easier to buy stamps.

It will spend $12 billion over the next five years to improve lobbies, build new facilities and improve equipment. Many changes will make it easier for people who are not very mobile to use postal services.

Health Care at Home: A Mixed Blessing





Mildred Hollowell administers therapy to Ella Gross, above. Claire Olster has stayed in her home in Kew Gardens, Queens, for many years with the help of health-care workers.

By CRAIG WOLFF

At the rehabilitation center where Ella Gross stayed for nine weeks after she had a stroke, there was no one to help her to the bathroom in the

those who pay privately it is cheaper than a nursing home.

"By and large, the home health-care system works," said Connie P. Carden, the senior attorney for Legal

cials do not have reliable figures on complaints and other matters.

Ms. Carden said that patients and their families must approach the home-care industry warily. That

ABROAD AT HOME
Anthony Lewis

Now Why Not Talk?

BOSTON

From Afghanistan to Paraguay, Poland to Cambodia, it is a time of extraordinary change in the world. Rooted positions are yielding to the logic of history. Might that begin to happen soon in the country that has for so long stood out against change, South Africa?

The question is raised by the shift at the top in white South African politics. President P. W. Botha, leader of the National Party and the Government for the last 11 years, gave up the party position after a stroke and was succeeded by F. W. de Klerk. Many think the same transition will come in the presidency before long.

Mr. de Klerk is a generation younger than Mr. Botha, 52 against 73. He is a more cosmopolitan figure, less insular and prickly in his Afrikaner identity, than National Party leaders of the last 40 years. But he has never articulated a vision of the country without apartheid, and in the party caucus he narrowly defeated a more reformist colleague. The possibility of change lies less in Mr. de Klerk than in the situation.

Externally, there has already been a striking shift in South African policy. It was a response to new realities.

President Botha was close to the military, and for 10 years he based his regional policy on military force. He raided all of the neighboring black-ruled countries, destabilized Mozambique, invaded Angola. He held out against international pressure to let occupied Namibia become independent.

But last year the cost of operations in Angola mounted. Cuban troops moved into the southwest in force, menacing Namibia. Mr. Botha became disillusioned with his generals' promises of victory. He accepted an American-mediated agreement to get Cuban and South African forces out of Angola and free Namibia.

Mr. Botha turned from thumping to courting black Africa. In 10 years he had never visited a black government. Last fall he traveled to four African countries.

The agreement had important political implications inside South Africa. It stopped the steady rise of military influence in the Government. Some had thought the Defense Minister, Magnus Malan, would succeed Mr. Botha. In the party caucus last week he was not a candidate.

Over the years Mr. Botha claimed that South Africa faced a "total onslaught" from international Communism. That was a justification for brutal internal repression. But now the Cubans are going. And Soviet officials have been helpful in the negotiations.

It hardly follows that the Government is about to abandon the apartheid system. The stake in that is power. And there is no internal pressure equivalent to the Cuban force in southern Angola. The black majority is under control, at least for the moment: the townships patrolled by soldiers, many leaders in prison.

Pretoria should try negotiation at home.

But there are new realities, all the same. One is economic. Apartheid cripples South Africa's great potential in the international economy. Various levels of sanctions make trade more difficult. More important, foreign investors are not going to put their money in an apartheid South Africa of questionable stability. South Africa is straining to service its foreign debt.

There is an economic reality of another kind: the growing and irreplaceable role of blacks as skilled workers and customers. Middle-class blacks who buy in the department stores of Johannesburg burn with non-middle-class anger when they are forced to live in a Soweto slum.

To a certain extent the system has yielded to such realities. The Government abandoned its plans to toughen enforcement of residential segrega-

Gaps in the Cuban Missile Crisis Story

By Pierre Salinger

MOSCOW

During last week's round-table discussion among Russians, Cubans and Americans who, like me, had lived through the Cuban missile crisis, the hope of coming closer to the origins and facts of the event was substantially realized.

To my disappointment, however, some of the participants seemed to judge the events of 1962 from the perspective of the cooled political climate of 1989 détente. It seems clear, for instance, that the Kennedy Administration, under heavy political pressures, was indeed planning to invade Cuba in the fall of 1962, and that the Kremlin sent the missiles to Cuba to forestall an attack. But Robert S. McNamara, who was John F. Kennedy's Defense Secretary, denied that Washington had any such plans.

Nevertheless, the conference established several important new facts. It verified a longstanding suspicion that the Soviets had managed to get 20 nuclear warheads to Cuba. Another 20 were aboard a ship blocked by the United States Navy. The 42 medium-range missiles shipped to Cuba (only half of them actually made it) represented about two-thirds of Russia's missile power in 1962.

During the crisis, Moscow had only 20 intercontinental ballistic missiles on Soviet soil. At the time, American intelligence thought they had 75 to 100. And we learned for the first time that the Kremlin had stationed 40,000 Soviet troops inside Cuba, four times more than the Americans believed it had there at the time.

The Soviet participants admitted that the missiles had been targeted on cities like Washington and New York, and on U.S. military installations and industrial centers. But they convinced the conference that the nuclear warheads had never been attached to the missiles. They also denied a widely reported assertion that Sergei Khrushchev, son of the Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, said privately during the conference that Fidel Castro had asked Mr. Khrushchev to launch the missiles to prevent a U.S. invasion. Indeed, Sergei himself denied the story.

Did the U.S. plan to invade a second time?

While supporting the point that the Cuban leader did not ask for a missile launch, however, Soviet sources said that conversations with Havana after the crisis convinced them that the Cubans did in fact want to launch the missiles. Cuba's fear of an invasion was that strong.

While the conference helped fill many gaps in the historical record, some questions remain. One major one is whether the U.S. didn't in some sense provoke a confrontation by planning a second invasion of Cuba, even after the embarrassing Bay of Pigs disaster in 1961.

I have a lot of respect for Mr. McNamara, and I consider him a friend. But his insistence that the U.S. never intended to invade Cuba, either before or during the crisis, flies in the face of the facts. However, he did acknowledge that "if I had been in Moscow or Havana at that time, I would have believed the Americans were preparing an invasion."

And why not? For reasons that remain a mystery, the Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy, warned two days after the Bay of Pigs that the failed attack might lead to the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba. Cuba at that time was a sharp political issue and there was growing pressure on the White House to do something to get rid of Mr. Castro.

The Administration's response, according to sensitive, top secret documents recently declassified, was to create a vast covert program called Operation Mongoose. Its aim was to destabilize Cuba and bring down the Castro regime before Oct. 20, 1962. A document that Brig. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale handed to the President on Feb. 20, 1962, clearly indicates that Operation Mongoose brought together all the elements needed for a military overthrow of the Castro regime.

Even more interesting is the recent declassification of a report on the Cuban crisis by the commander in chief of the Atlantic Forces, Adm. Robert L. Dennison. He said that he received a memorandum from Mr. McNamara on Oct. 6 telling the Joint Chiefs of Staff to start effecting directives 314 and 316, both of them contingency plans for an invasion of Cuba. Only two days earlier, Robert Kennedy told John A. McCone, Director of Central Intelligence, that his brother was "very concerned" about the developing situation in Cuba and urged Mr. McCone to undertake "massive activity" under the framework of Operation Mongoose.

This information clarifies Mr. Khrushchev's reasons for sending a message to President Kennedy through his back channel operator, the K.G.B. agent Georgi Bolshakov. "We cannot but call the President's attention to the fact that the situation has been worsening of late chiefly owing to the American Government's hostile actions in the Carribean with regard to Cuba," as Mr. Bolshakov recalls the message.

Mr. McNamara and my other colleagues present at the conference — McGeorge Bundy, the former special adviser to the President for national security affairs, and Theodore Sorensen, special assistant to the President — all argued that even at the moments of highest tension, President Kennedy would never have ordered an air strike against Cuba or an invasion of the country.

McNamara's denial doesn't seem to wash.

I agree that John Kennedy was not the kind of President who would have wanted to launch a military attack. But that's an academic issue. The real question is this: As it became clear that the missiles and warheads were already on Cuban soil, could he have withstood the pressure for military action from his advisers and the public?

Oct. 27, 1962, was a dramatic day. We had received the day before a message from Mr. Khrushchev offering to pull out his missiles if the U.S. would guarantee not to invade Cuba. But then we received a second, much tougher message from the Soviet leader adding the demand that we withdraw our Jupiter nuclear missiles from Turkey.

President Kennedy had already ordered the missiles removed from Turkey, but the pullout had been delayed at the request of the Turkish Government. The Turks had just spent a lot of money installing the missiles and didn't want to look foolish by dismantling them immediately. For his part, Mr. Kennedy was extremely anxious to avoid the appearance of acceding to Mr. Khrushchev's demands. Eventually, he told Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin that the Jupiter missiles would be pulled out, but not as part of the deal.

It was clear at the meeting that day of the executive committee of the National Security Council that we were heading for escalation. The head of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, called for an air strike against the missile sites on Monday, Oct. 29, and an invasion of Cuba soon afterwards.

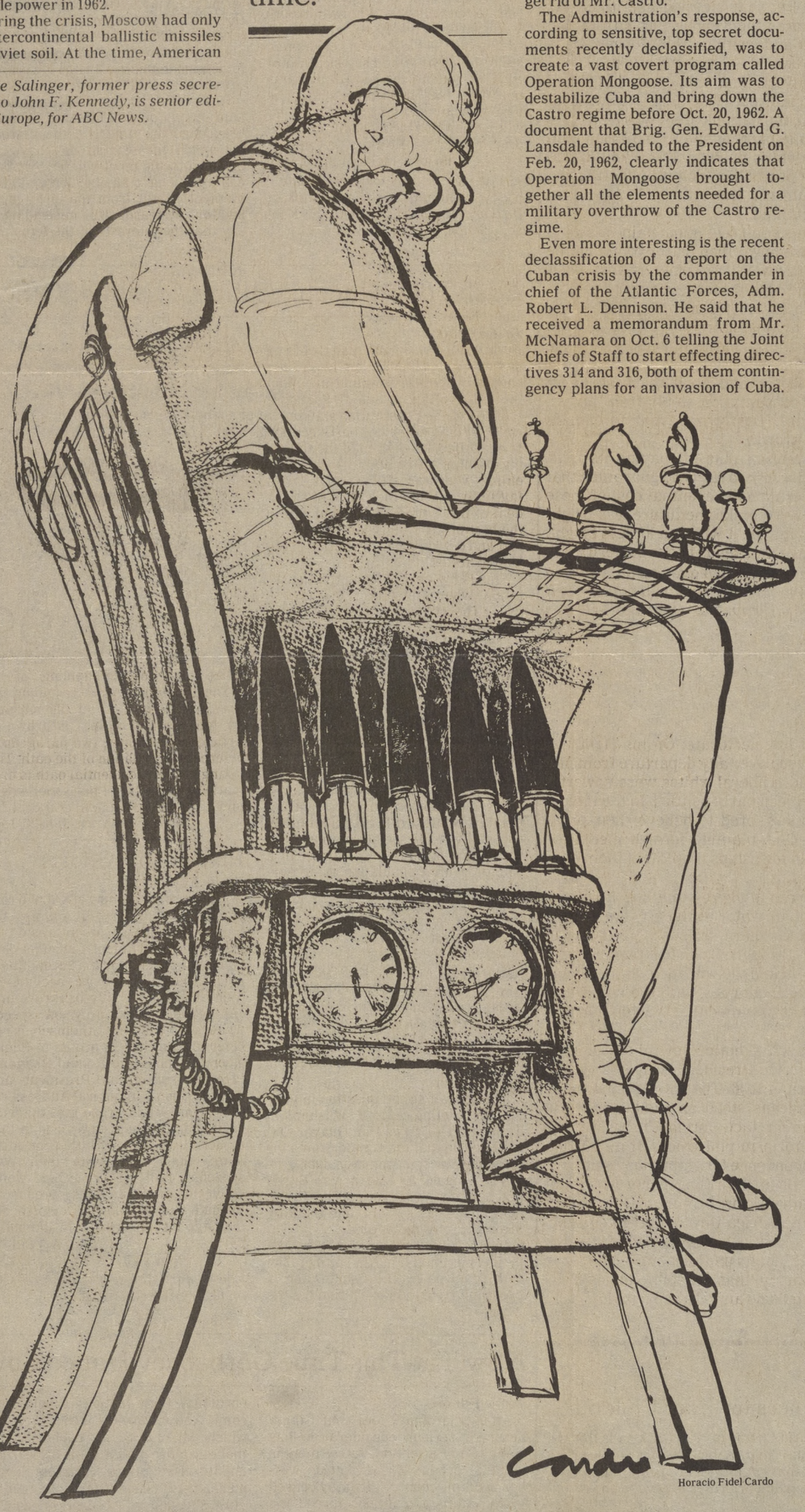
As the day ended, there was no doubt in my mind that President Kennedy was being pushed to order an air strike against Cuba the next morning. Mr. McNamara says that no air strike or invasion would have been ordered, but that there might have been a tightening of the naval blockade. But even he says that when he left the White House that night he had the impression that he might not be alive the next Saturday.

The following morning, of course, Mr. Khrushchev announced the withdrawal of the missiles. But suppose he had not. What would we have done next, in the face of operational missiles in Cuba? Pressure from a number of members of the executive committee, not only General Taylor, might have forced the President to take a military action that he did not want to accept.

One thing is clear. Neither side "won" the Cuban missile crisis. Rather, two leaders reached an understanding that nuclear war was unthinkable. And the rapid evolution of relations after the crisis demonstrates that both leaders wanted to work toward a better understanding.

If Mr. Kennedy had lived and if Mr. Khrushchev had retained power, they might have brought nuclear arms to a low level on both sides. Now, 25 years later, with nuclear arsenals numbering in the tens of thousands, the task is infinitely more difficult. □

Pierre Salinger, former press secretary to John F. Kennedy, is senior editor, Europe, for ABC News.



Horacio Fidel Cardo

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Flora Lewis

New Tides In Latin America

CARACAS, Venezuela

The grand inaugural get-together is a new Latin American tradition, a way of celebrating yet another peaceful and democratic transfer of power. It is now the seventh time in a row for Venezuela, but last week's gathering for the swearing in of President Carlos Andrés Pérez was something special.

There were delegations from 80 countries and 22 heads of state or government, not counting Manuel Solis Palma of Panama. His status was downgraded because he failed to deliver on his promise to Mr. Pérez to announce specific guarantees that Panama's presidential elections in May will be free and fair.

They congregated here because of a sense that CAP (as Mr. Pérez is often called) is going to mean something special for the hemisphere, and because it's an opportunity for an elaborate diplomatic minuet. "He's a powerhouse," said an American guest. A Latin foreign minister said he was impressed by "how much he's really changed."

When CAP was President before, from 1974 to '79, he was more of a fireball who nationalized industries, energetically advanced third world rhetoric and berated the U.S. His inaugural speech this time had harsh but not unexpected news for Venezuela about an austerity program and an earnest lecture on the Latins' need to cooperate with the U.S. and strengthen democracy. There were kind words for President Bush, no Yankee-bashing.

It is a measure of his own experience and a measure of the sea change moving through the world. Socialism hasn't worked. Confrontations haven't worked. Latin America is bedeviled with a pervasive crisis that it can't solve alone but is coming to see no one else can just solve the crisis for it.

Mr. Pérez's favorite words are "concertation," "coordination," "integration." He calls for agreed guidelines on essential debt relief, but not on Fidel Castro's theme of organizing a united debtors' front against creditors, rather on principles for working things out to the benefit of both.

Fidel Castro was among the main guests, proving that Cuba is no longer so isolated. But he didn't show himself much because neither is Cuba popular. Even Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega was quoted by several other government heads as telling them in private, "Cuba's not our model anymore, it's Sweden."

Mr. Ortega, who wandered into a meeting CAP had with Jimmy Carter, had to listen to sharp talk from both about Nicaragua's failure to democratize.

Intensive efforts are under way to revive the moribund Esquipulas plan for Central America because nobody sees any other way of even starting

There is a greater willingness to cooperate with the U.S.

on an end to Central America's bloody travail. Mr. Pérez made clear in public and private that he is eager to help organize international pressure to promote it.

President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica, who won a Nobel Prize for launching the plan, sent a message to Washington through Vice President Dan Quayle asking the U.S. to move Central America much higher on its agenda of regional conflicts under discussion with the Soviets. The hope is that Moscow will put pressure on Cuba and Nicaragua for a settlement.

It makes sense. The Angola-Namibia agreement providing for withdrawal of Cuba's 50,000 troops in Angola was a result of close Soviet-American coordination for a year and a half. Until now, Mr. Arias said with some bitterness, Washington has done no more than "give lip service" to the Central American plan.

On Panama, there are also signs of new Latin willingness to help push General Noriega aside, and Mr. Pérez is outspoken. There is great concern about what will happen after Jan. 1, 1990, when command of the canal is to

The Region

A Warm Economy

New York Is About to Find Out What Happens After a Boom

By ANTHONY DePALMA

TRUE to predictions, 1988 marked the abrupt end of Wall Street's boom. But it also showed that the metropolitan region's six-year economic recovery still has some steam, especially outside Manhattan. Jobs are still being produced, though much more slowly than in the past, and economists expect growth to continue in 1989, though they are not sure for how long.

"What happens in 1989," said Lee E. Koppelman, the executive director of the Long Island Regional Planning Board, "will really determine whether the 1990's will be years of success or years of decline."

Basic weaknesses once hidden by the robust economy now are threateningly clear:

Can New York's financial industries restructure themselves and regain some of the 16,000 jobs lost since the Wall Street collapse on Oct. 19, 1987? Can the region withstand competition from financial centers in Tokyo, London, Chicago and Los Angeles? Will factory jobs keep disappearing, even as manufacturing improves on the national level? Can the region's schools produce workers who have the skills employers need?

"The major traditional strengths of New York and the region are now their major question marks," said Samuel M. Ehrenhalt, regional commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The region's very success has helped to create some of the problems. The most obvious example of this is reflected in the year's unemployment rate, which was 1.9 percent in Hunterdon County, N.J., and below the national average of 5.6 percent in all but one of the 23 counties in the region. New York City's 1988 rate was 4.9 percent, an 18-year low. The most recent monthly figures, released Friday, showed that although New York State's jobless rate rose slightly in January, to 4.9 percent, New Jersey's dipped to 3.9 percent.

Competing for Workers

This tight job market means businesses find it difficult to grow unless they can swipe other companies' workers. The result, according to a survey by Ernst & Whinney, the accounting firm, may be higher turnover, decreased employee loyalty and salaries that increase faster than the rate of inflation.

Passed over are those who lack the transportation, the skills or the desire to fill the available jobs. In Newark, the unemployment rate averaged 7.9 percent last year. In New York City, it is estimated that 45 percent of working-age residents are not even in the market for work, and slower growth means a smaller likelihood that that will change. The lower unemployment rates for the city last year are considered a sign of a shrinking workforce, not an expansion of jobs.

"By and large, the biggest issues facing the region are issues of capacity," said Rosemary Scanlon, chief economist for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Besides virtually exhausting its store of workers, the region is "reaching the limits" of its transportation system, open space and housing, according to Ms. Scanlon.

She expects Wall Street to continue losing jobs in 1989, a trend that could keep commercial vacancy rates relatively high. The suburban economy will feel that slowdown, but not nearly as keenly as in previous cycles because they have taken on identities of their own. Even though Manhattan, the engine that has driven the region's expansion, clearly lost momentum in 1988, Queens, Brooklyn and Northern New Jersey continued growing.

Over the last decade, Manhattan produced 76 percent of New York City's private-sector jobs. But last year, Manhattan's 4,500 new jobs accounted for only 21 percent of the city's total. Brooklyn was especially strong, creating 5,600 new jobs, with many of them in retailing, social services and home health care.

Long Island slowed from the previous year but still gained 12,000 new jobs. New Jersey's continued job growth led the region in 1988, accounting for 51,000 of the total 99,000 new jobs in the metropolitan area. Its business mainstays, A.T.&T., Bell Labs and big pharmaceutical companies, cushioned the state's economy. But congestion, waste disposal problems and loss of open space all grew as well.

Much of the region's growth was fired by the job boom in Manhattan before 1988. Now that Manhattan has cooled, economists do not know to what degree the boroughs and suburbs can continue growing.

It does not appear that manufacturing will provide any stimulus. The region lost 14,000 more factory jobs and employment in that sector dropped to the lowest level since the end of World War II, when figures were first collected. The metropolitan area has lost more than a quarter-million factory jobs in the 1980's, a rate of loss three times the national average.

Closing Factories

Economists are concerned about this now because over the last two years manufacturing jobs have increased nationwide. On Long Island, cuts by the Grumman Corporation and other defense contractors cost more than 3,000 jobs. New Jersey's cities continued losing factory jobs, but wholesale trade was strong because of new suburban warehouses. Overall, it is difficult for manufacturers in the region to compete with those elsewhere, because wages, taxes and energy costs are high and land for expansion is becoming less available.

Economists say that barring unforeseen national shifts, the region should grow but by less than last year's rate of 1.5 percent. Last year, hiring in the public sector stepped up, especially in northeastern New Jersey and New York City. But this year — in part because economic growth has slowed — there are likely to be hiring freezes for public employees in New York, New Jersey and New York City, as well as budget shortfalls and special tax increases in both states.

For Mr. Ehrenhalt of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and others, the future looks bleakest from the standpoint of social issues, including troubles in the public schools, high dropout rates, teen-age pregnancies, pockets of despair in New Jersey cities, and an underclass that no longer even looks for work despite six years of economic prosperity. Such problems, he said, should be considered "economic indicators of future trouble."

Verbatim: The Baby Market

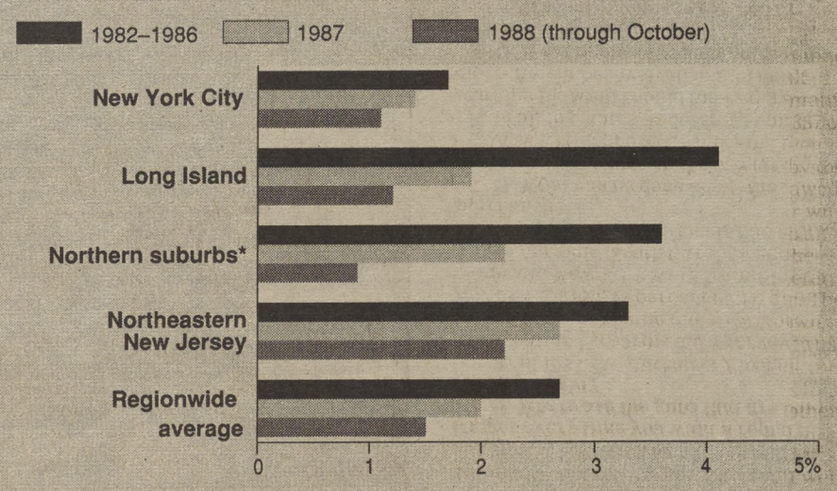
'We came to believe that an illegal underground "black market" may exist in New York in the private placement of children for adoption.'

A Manhattan grand jury reporting on its investigation into how Joel B. Steinberg obtained Lisa, the child he was convicted of killing.

Job Growth Loses Steam

Employment flattens out . . .

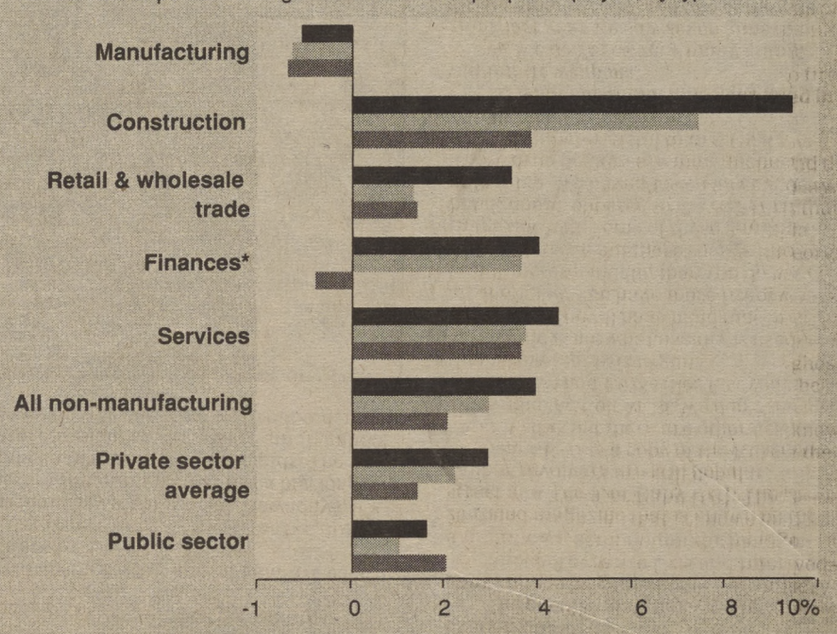
Annual rate of percent change in the number of people employed



* Westchester, Rockland, Putnam and Orange Counties.

. . . in nearly all sectors . . .

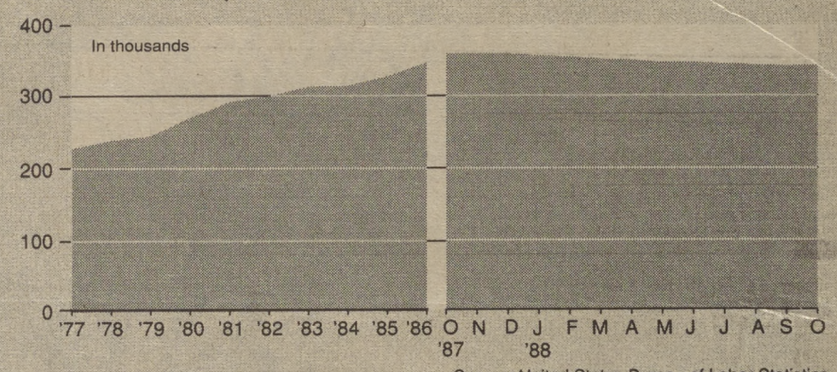
Annual rate of percent change in the number of people employed, by type of work



* Includes insurance and real estate, as well as banking, brokerages and credit agencies.

. . . including financial services.

Number of financial service jobs in New York City before and after the stock market collapsed Oct. 19, 1987



Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Q & A: The View From the Ballistics Unit

Where the Guns Are, What They Are, Who Has Them

IN 1988, the police seized 16,370 guns in New York City, about 9 percent more than the 14,600 they confiscated in 1978. At the same time, the number of homicides in New York City set a record, surpassing the previous high of 1,826 in 1981, although the police said definitive statistics are still being compiled.

The surge of violence is primarily caused by the drug epidemic, particularly the use of crack. Starting in 1981, the murder rate in the city fell steadily until 1986, when the volatile crack trade began to spread and warring dealers began using more powerful weapons more indiscriminately. Last week in East New York, a 3-year-old boy was used as a shield and seriously wounded in a gun battle between rival drug gangs.

In Stockton, Calif., a man with an assault rifle went on a rampage in a schoolyard last month, killing five children and setting off debate across the country about curbing the private sale of guns intended for soldiers.

What kinds of guns are in New York?

Among the guns seized last year by the police during arrests and the pursuit of various crimes were 5,421 revolvers, 4,745 pistols, 504 shotguns, 506 sawed-off shotguns, 1,028 rifles, 310 simulated pistols, 1,500 air guns and 490 starters' pistols.

At his desk, piled with boxes of bullets, Lieut. James Moran, the commander of the Police Department's Ballistics Unit, talked to Thomas L. Waite of The New York Times about his perspective on the situation.

Question. What kind of guns are used in crimes?

Answer. Ten years ago, the hot thing was the Saturday night special. Nowadays, it's the 9-millimeter gun that has a big, long clip that can fire more than 12 rounds. The Saturday night specials were small-caliber, cheaply made guns that were put together in Florida. They were usually .22-caliber, .25-caliber guns.

The popular guns now are the larger guns and the larger calibers — 9-millimeter, .45-caliber. There are Uzis and Intertecs [a 9-millimeter, semi-automatic handgun with a 20-round magazine that is known on the street as a Tec-9, or Baby Uzi]. The .38-caliber revolvers are still popular.

The AK-47 is a copy of the Russian-made assault rifle, but there are other assault rifles, like the Colt M-16. We don't see many of them. We had 1,028 rifles last year; 887 of them were legal-sized guns.

A rifle is not what usually is used by the criminals. They'll have handguns or sawed-off shotguns. You have more firepower with a 9-millimeter handgun than you do with an AK-47. You can put more rounds into the magazine with some of these 9-millimeter handguns as opposed to the AK-47 rifle. The rifle is big. We haven't seen any cut down. These drug dealers are more inclined to use the 9-millimeter pistol than go to a cumbersome AK-47 rifle.

Q. What about machine guns and other automatic weapons?

A. We don't see very many automatics. I think last year we saw seven guns that were fired automatically, and two of them were pistols that were altered to fire with one pull of the trigger. Otherwise, they were regular, hand-held 9-millimeter pistols. We haven't come across an Uzi [the Israeli assault rifle] that's an automatic. They advertise it as an automatic, but technically its a semi- [illegible] because you have to pull the [illegible] to fire.



York Times

JANUARY 29, 1989

Atom Warheads Deployed In Cuba in '62, Soviets Say

By BILL KELLER
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 — Soviet officials disclosed today for the first time that in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, Soviet nuclear warheads had already been deployed in Cuba and could have been launched at American cities within a few hours.

The revelation by a senior Soviet military expert came in a conference that brought together for the first time the top-level Soviet, American and Cuban officials involved in the Caribbean showdown.

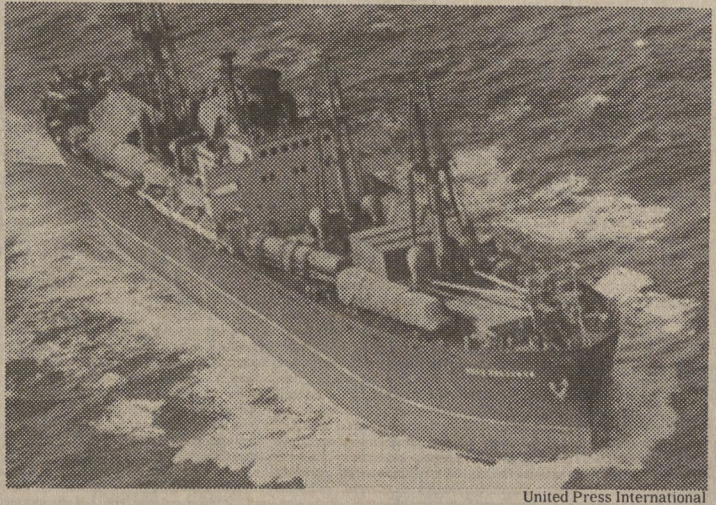
One of the participants, Sergei N. Khrushchev, son of the late Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, told reporters tonight that the 20 warheads in Cuba were never attached to the missiles, but that that could have been done very quickly.

"Even in event of an American invasion or air strike, Soviet officers in Cuba had no orders to use the missiles," said Mr. Khrushchev, who at the time was an engineer specializing in Soviet rocketry.

The October 1962 showdown between President Kennedy and Khrushchev over the Soviet attempt to install a nuclear missile force in Cuba is widely regarded as the closest the world has come to nuclear war.

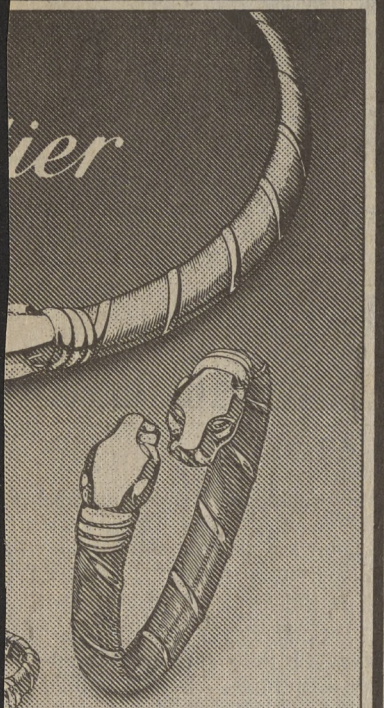
The two-day conference here, which was closed to reporters except for the last hour, was the first such encounter involving important figures in the crisis like former Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko; Anatoly F. Dobrynin, the former Soviet Ambassador to the United States; former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara; the White House se-

Continued on Page 12, Column 4



United Press International

A Soviet freighter steaming away from Cuba on Nov. 10, 1962, loaded with what appeared to be missiles.



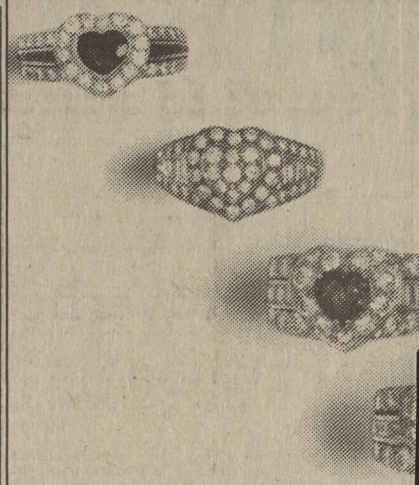
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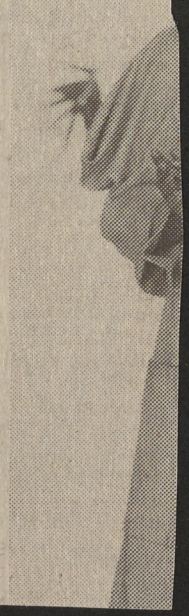
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Soviet Warheads Reached Cuba in '62

Continued From Page 1

curity adviser, McGeorge Bundy, and members of the Cuban ruling Politburo.

In his book, "Danger and Survival: Choices About the Bomb in the First 50 Years," published by Random House in 1988, Mr. Bundy says of himself and several other White House officials, "In the face of this uncertainty the only prudent course was to assume that warheads might be in place."

Participants said the unusually frank dialogue, while not fundamentally changing either side's view of the events, provided new details of the events and miscalculations that kept the three countries in the grip of nuclear fear for several days.

For the first time, for example, Americans heard Mr. Dobrynin's account of his meeting with Robert F. Kennedy on the evening of Oct. 27, in which the two men discussed the possibility that the Americans would remove Jupiter nuclear missiles from Turkey if the Soviets removed their missiles from Cuba.

Khrushchev's Obscure Motive

Robert Kennedy, the President's brother and Attorney General, wrote in his memoirs that the United States refused to publicly trade the Turkish missiles, although they were scheduled to be removed anyway. Mr. Dobrynin told the conference that he had understood that the two sides had an explicit deal to make such a trade.

The discussion did not resolve the hotly disputed question of why Khrushchev took the seemingly reckless step of sending nuclear weapons to Cuba. The former Soviet leader said in his memoirs, and many leading Soviets maintain, that he did it to prevent an American invasion of the island, which the Soviets feared was imminent.

Other Soviet and Western analysts say they believe Khrushchev was motivated more by the large American advantage in nuclear weapons, including those deployed in Turkey and other countries bordering the Eastern bloc.

Some American participants said the conference brought home more strongly than previous evidence the fact that the Soviets genuinely believed the Americans intended to invade Cuba.

Cuba and Intent to Invade

Recently declassified Government documents, made public at the outset of the meeting here, showed that top American officials made active plans for the overthrow of Castro, and seriously contemplated sending American troops to help.

Mr. McNamara tonight insisted firmly that those plans never reached the point of intent to invade, but he said he had told the gathering he now appreciated the Soviet perception.

"I said that I could understand, that it is perfectly clear now, that Cuban leaders and Soviet leaders at that time believed the U.S. was intending to invade Cuba," he said.



Associated Press

Robert S. McNamara, right, former Defense Secretary, and Andrei A. Gromyko, left, former Soviet Foreign Minister, at a conference Friday in Moscow attended by top-level Soviet, American and Cuban officials who had been involved in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Behind them was Anatoly F. Dobrynin, former Soviet envoy to Washington.

U.S. suspicions are confirmed at missile-crisis symposium.

The disclosure that Soviet nuclear warheads reached Cuba before President Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of the island was made by Gen. Dmitri Volkogonov, head of the Moscow military history archives institute, who had been instructed to study documents from the period in preparation for the conference this weekend.

Americans have long debated inconclusively whether the Soviets had managed to deliver warheads to accompany the 42 medium-range missiles installed at sites in Cuba.

'Didn't I Tell You . . . ?

Mr. Dobrynin reportedly told the conference today that as Soviet Ambassador to Washington, he had also been kept in the dark about the status of the missiles. According to one participant in the meeting, Mr. Gromyko then interrupted Mr. Dobryinin to say, "Didn't I tell you about that when you saw me off at the airport on my way back to Moscow?"

"No," Mr. Dobryinin reportedly replied, "You didn't."

"Oh," the taciturn Mr. Gromyko said with a slight smile. "It must have been a big secret."

According to participants, General Volkogonov said that by the time of the Caribbean showdown, 20 warheads had arrived in Cuba, and 20 more were on the Soviet ship Poltava, which was stopped by the American blockade.

Sergei Khrushchev said tonight that the missiles would almost certainly have been aimed at major American cities rather than military objectives, because that was the standard practice of American and Soviet military planners at the time.

To the surprise of some American experts, General Volkogonov reportedly said that at the time, the Soviets only had about 20 intercontinental nuclear missiles aimed at the United States from Soviet territory, so the warheads in Cuba amounted to a doubling of their nuclear threat.

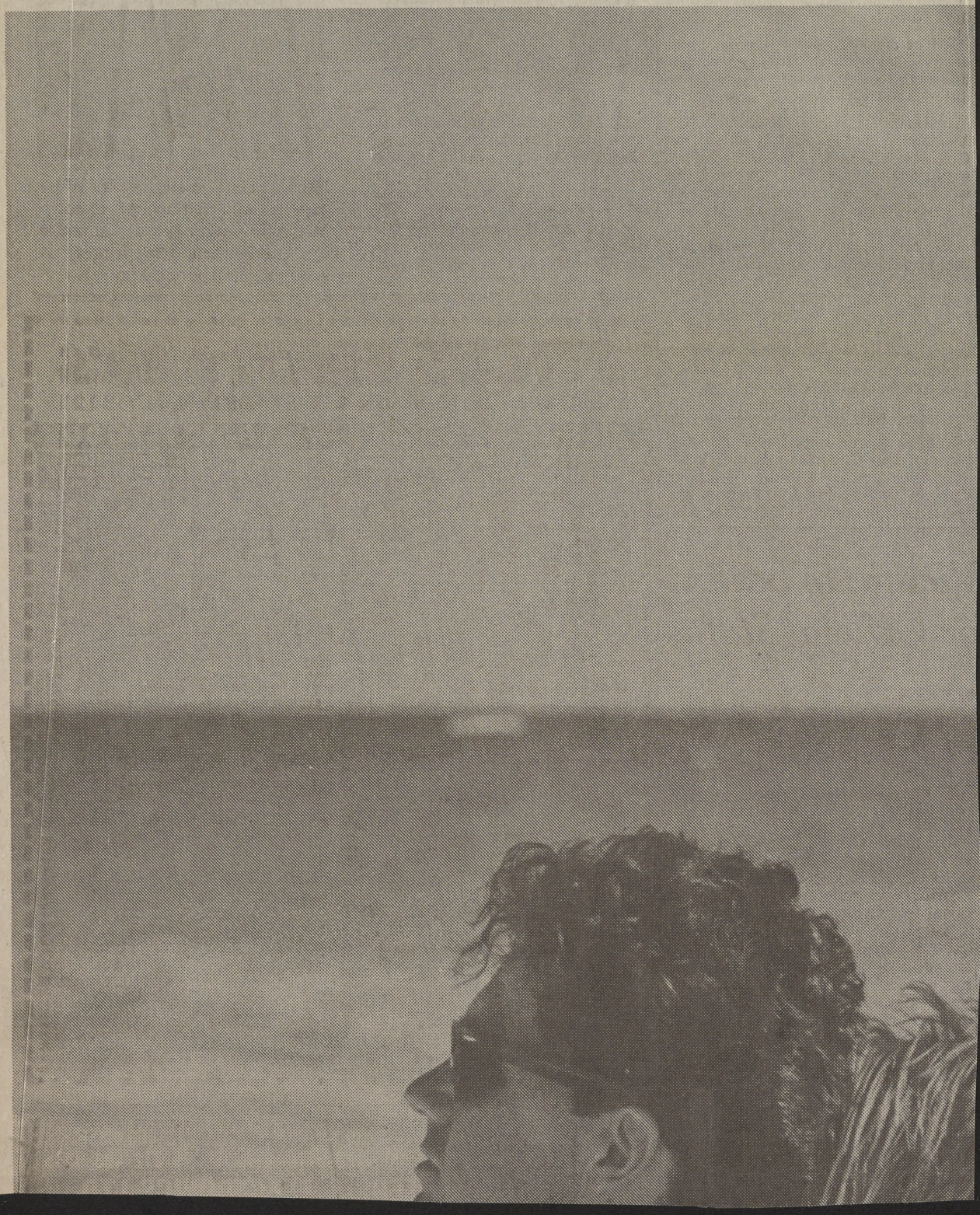
American intelligence experts estimated at the time that the Soviets had 75 long-range missiles pointed toward the United States from Soviet soil.

Soviet and American officials said they hoped the freewheeling discussion of the mishaps and miscalculations in October 1962 would result in lessons for avoiding a similar confrontation.

Talks on Missing in Laos

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 28 (AP) — Laos and the United States held a "cordial" two-day meeting on the fate of 547 Americans still listed as missing in action in Laos, a United States Embassy official said today. Harriet Isom, chargé d'affaires of the American Embassy in Laos, said in a telephone interview from Bangkok that the meeting ended Friday but she declined to disclose details. Laos state radio earlier said the discussion would include United States humanitarian aid.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS | Flora Lewis

NYT June 5, '88

Summitry Shows Up Misperceptions

Moscow

The Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting came out all right, serving the basic purpose of moving Soviet-American relations onto a more regular footing. Mr. Gorbachev made that point, saying he was eager to continue with an early get-acquainted summit meeting with the next U.S. President, that is, without important new agreements to sign.

But he also went well out of his way to emphasize the negative, the agreements he claimed to expect but failed to get and what he didn't like about Mr. Reagan's visit. Even senior Soviet analysts were at a loss to explain the tough Gorbachev press conference, pushing aside the idea that he was all that peeved over President Reagan's insistence on human rights.

There is an American tendency, one said, to overestimate the Soviet leader's mastery of the factors involved in complex issues, just as Russians tend to exaggerate the amount of calculation in Mr. Reagan's reactions. Despite the assertion of friendship, there remain vast psychological gaps and misleading conditioned reflexes.

That led to reminiscing about the disastrous results of simple personal miscalculations at the Kennedy-Khrushchev Vienna summit conference in 1961. "Write about it," the Soviet expert urged, pointing out that there are still serious dangers in supposing the leaders understand more than they really do.

President Kennedy naïvely thought he could make a breakthrough with face-to-face talks and plunged into a summit conference soon after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Nikita Khrushchev thought he was dealing with a callow, inexperienced youth whom he could intimidate. Both were wrong. That led to angry public threats, focused on the Berlin crisis, which provoked a torrent of refugees from East Germany. And that led, in a matter of months, to the Berlin wall.

The confrontation spread tensions and Khrushchev sought a decisive move. Fidel Castro asked Moscow for protection against another American invasion. "How we loved Fidel," the Soviet expert remembered. "He was the reincarnation of our revolutionary youth, especially for Khrushchev."

Soviet generals had been pushing for a way to equal the American nuclear threat. They had no intercontinental missiles, so the obvious strategic solution was to install their medium-range missiles close to the U.S. Details of Khrushchev's decision are still unknown, but the Berlin crisis was the political catalyst. That brought the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war. For want of a nail, the shoe was lost.

> Vast psychological gaps remain.

Maybe Mr. Gorbachev has more-intricate motives for riding hard on Mr. Reagan at the end of the summit meeting, but it is worth considering the suggestion here that he wasn't fully aware of inevitable American reponses to his pet proposals.

He considered Mr. Reagan's promise to consult allies on his conventional arms reduction plan for Europe an irritating pretext for rejection. True, he doesn't have to worry about his allies' views on such issues. He showed his concept of superpower leadership rights when Mr. Reagan was explaining the U.S. Navy's objection to shipboard inspections of nuclear cruise missiles. "Why can't you just order the Navy to accept?" Mr. Gorbachev asked.

The Soviet leader ridiculed Mr. Reagan for letting his advisers talk him out of a grandiose "peaceful coexistence, no use of force" declaration that the President at first said he rather liked. The Reykjavik shock wave doesn't seem to be fully appreciated at the top here, nor the dangers of vague rhetorical pledges bound to lead to conflicting interpretations and accusations.

A well-informed Soviet woman who has visited the U.S. said afterward it was the first time she had ever heard that the phrase "peaceful coexistence" set American teeth on edge. For her, it was pure motherhood. She was amazed to learn that for Americans it evoked Khrushchev's rocket-rattling, the invasion of Hungary, and President Kennedy's classic comment after that Vienna summit meeting: For Khrushchev, "it means what's mine is mine and what's yours is negotiable."

"Jaw-jaw," as Churchill said, is much the better way. Routine summit conferences are a good idea, not only for contacts between leaders and symbolism for publics, but also for engagement of officials in concrete issues. But summits also magnify the dangers of wrong assumptions. A meeting isn't an understanding. □

ers, Reading Aloud

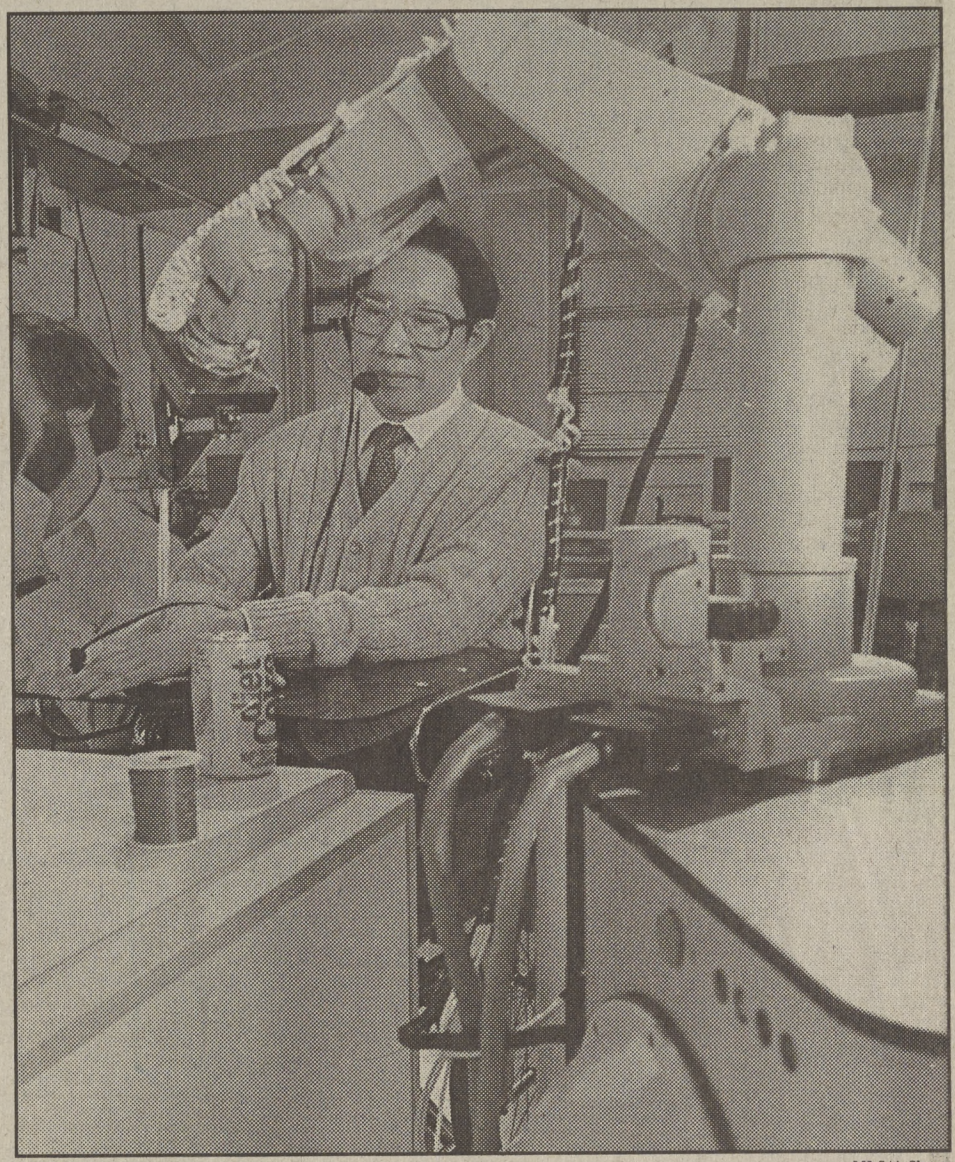
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Jan Galvin, a technology
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MLS/A-Slater

Bob Yee, a quadriplegic, uses Voicesystem, a voice-recognition device, to translate his spoken commands into computer code, which controls an experimental robot.

Left vs. Right: Brain Function Tied to Hormone In the Womb

By DANIEL GOLEMAN

SCIENTISTS are tuning into the internal dialogue carried on between the right and left hemispheres of the brain, and their findings are offering clues about the underlying causes of mental deficits such as dyslexia and mental gifts such as mathematical genius.

Each of the brain's hemispheres has, in a sense, its own personality, the researchers are discovering. They are also finding that widespread notions about the right and left hemispheres are largely wrong.

The location in the brain of various capacities matters so much to neuroscientists because it is crucial to understanding the link between the brain and thinking. But the differences also point toward explanations for puzzles that seem far removed from the mind, including the high incidence in left-handed people of migraines, allergies and auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis.

Theory on wide-ranging effects of handedness has spurred broad interest.

Left-handed people present researchers with a special challenge to sorting out how the brain is organized, particularly in determining what role each hemisphere plays. Left-handers display quite a different pattern of brain organization than right-handers. For example, in right-handed people the brain center that controls speech is located in the left hemisphere; in left-handers the speech center may be on either the right or the left half of the brain — or spread over both.

Handedness, researchers have found, is a matter of degree. About one person in 10 is fully left-handed. But as many as 20 percent of nonleft-handers are somewhat ambidextrous, so that, for example, they may write with one hand and strike a match with the other. These people, many of whom may consider themselves right-handers, may have brains with some measure of the anomalous organization found in outright left-handers.

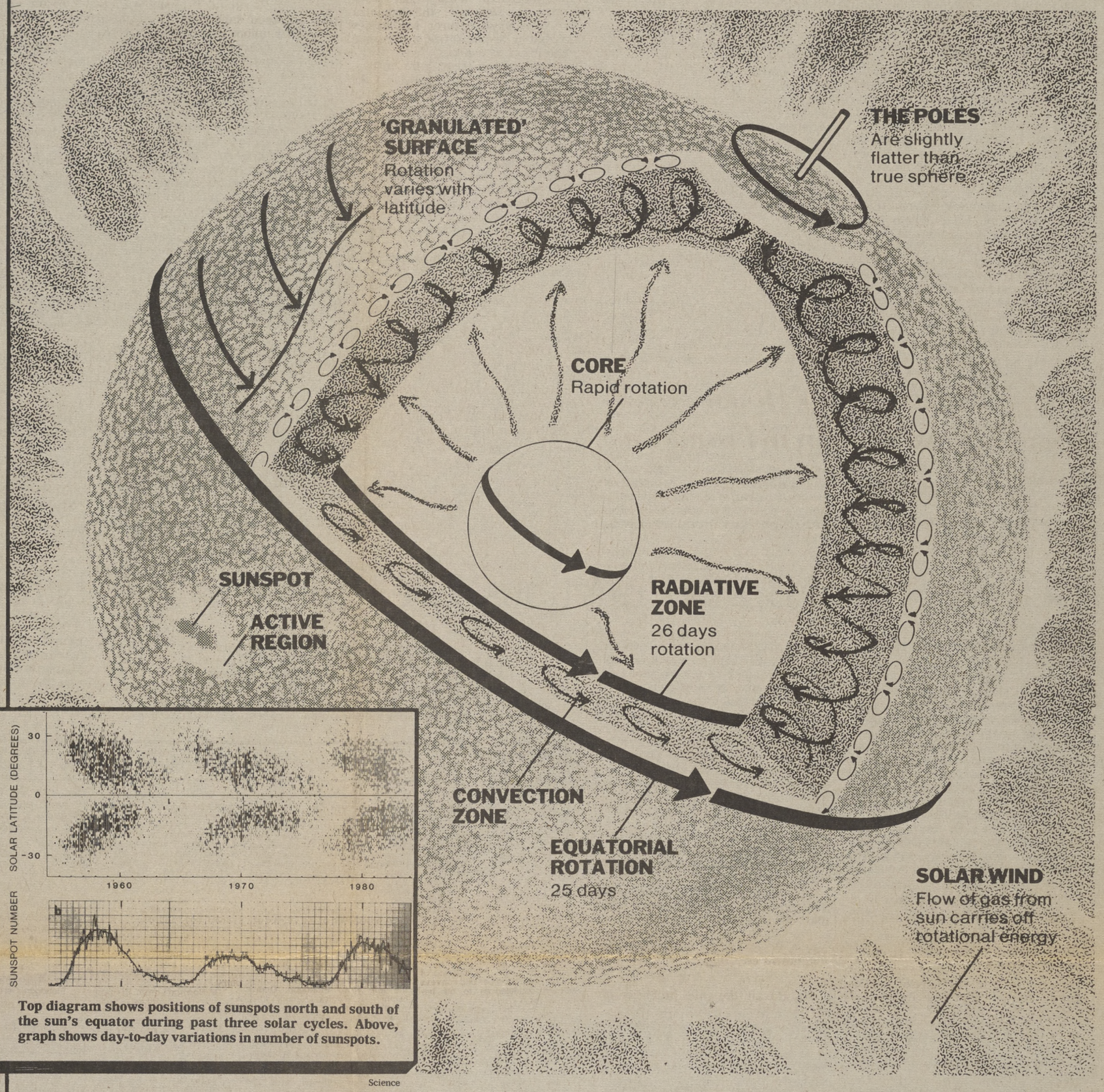
Many researchers have been intrigued by a new, daring theory about left-handedness and the brain that at first seemed farfetched but has gained credibility as evidence mounts. The theory was proposed by Norman Geschwind, who until his death last year was an eminent neurologist at Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Geschwind's theory, parts of which were published posthumously, proposes that the unusual brain organization found among left-handers signifies alterations that occurred in the developing brain of the fetus. These changes affect the anatomy and organization of the cerebral hemispheres, and have an important impact on the immune system.

Earlier this year, in a special series of articles in the

Continued on Page 16

Sun's Rotation Defies Expectation



Top diagram shows positions of sunspots north and south of the sun's equator during past three solar cycles. Above, graph shows day-to-day variations in number of sunspots.

Science

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Although astronomers have long sought an explanation for the intricate and strikingly symmetrical cycles of sunspots, only now have they found a way to look into the solar interior and observe deep-seated motions that may be the controlling factors.

The results, reported in recent weeks by a number of observers, have led to surprises and new puzzles regarding the manner in which various parts of the sun rotate and reverberate.

The findings derive in large measure from a new form of analysis — helioseismology — applied to throbbing motions of the solar surface. The motions are caused by pressure waves resonating within the solar interior, like sound waves within a ringing bell. Much can be learned from them, just as one can estimate the size and other properties of a bell from its pitch.

New and provocative data show, for example, that the exterior of the sun rotates slightly faster than most of the interior, a finding that goes counter to theory and logic. Another finding is that the spin rates of the solar surface vary in step with the cycles of sunspots — the periodic development of dark areas associated with violent eruptions whose effects can reach the earth.

The results bear on such questions as the extent to which the output of solar energy is variable, affecting climate on earth, and whether there is a flaw in Einstein's general theory of relativity. They may also make it possible to test recent proposals that the core of the sun is enveloped in weakly interacting massive particles, or "wimps," that transport heat out of the core, lowering its temperature.

Wimps are believed to form a family of particles as predicted by "supersymmetry" theories recently developed as a way of explaining the fundamental forces with a single, all-encompassing formula. To date, however, wimps have not been observed. If they do reduce the extremely high temperatures in the energy-generating core of the sun, this would explain a long-standing puzzle: the failure of physicists to detect the neutrinos that, theory predicts, should be emanating from the core in vast numbers.

Central to the sun's cyclic behavior is the manner in which sunspots appear and disappear. They do so in a cycle of roughly 11 years in patterns that are symmetrical north and south of the solar equator.

At a time of minimum occurrence, such as now, they virtually disappear. None were visible yesterday. They then begin to reappear near opposite polar regions. As the cycle proceeds, the spots become more numerous at lower and lower latitudes, finally fading away prior to the next cycle.

Within the sunspots' intense magnetism, solar gas is less hot and luminous than elsewhere. The spots tend to occur in pairs of opposite magnetic polarity. If a spot that lies ahead of its mate, in terms of solar rotation, is positive, all other leading spots in that

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EDUCATION

Budget Ax Fails To Make Dent In Aid Programs For Students

By JONATHAN FRIENDLY

CONGRESS has blocked virtually all the cuts in aid to college students that the Reagan Administration proposed last winter and, with no visible Administration opposition, Congressional subcommittees are drafting legislation to keep grants, loans and work opportunities essentially intact for five years.

Senator Robert T. Stafford, the Vermont Republican who heads the Senate Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee, said he expected some "fine tuning" of the Higher Education Act, including a new test of the ability of a family to pay for the applicant's education.

Both he and Representative William D. Ford, chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, said they were worried by the amount of debt college students were taking on but conceded that budget constraints would prevent expansion of grants to reduce the need for loans.

Mr. Ford, a Michigan Democrat, said he expected new formulas to funnel more aid to part-time and adult students who make up an increasing percentage of college enrollments. He said the Reagan proposals for major changes and financing cuts "had no support."

The Administration has not made public a new plan for student aid. Despite vigorously advocating changes last February, Education Secretary William J. Bennett has declined invitations to testify before the subcommittees. Last winter he and the Administration sought to cut $1.6 billion from the $8 billion program. C. Ronald Kimberling, Acting Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, said the Administration was "taking a second look" at the most controversial changes it has sought.

Noting that the overall program would probably not be made public until the year's end, Mr. Kimberling said in an interview that the Administration still wanted to focus aid on students with the greatest financial need. But he said the program would probably not include major shifts in eligibility or a ceiling on aid totals per student, as proposed earlier.

Those proposals, aimed primarily at middle-income families, included denying loans to students with a family income greater than $32,500, eliminating grants, work-study jobs and other aid to those with income above $25,000, and limiting the aid for any undergraduate to $4,000 a year.

The proposals provoked angry protests from stu-

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Progress Reported in Struggle to Save Imperiled Ruins

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN
Special to The New York Times

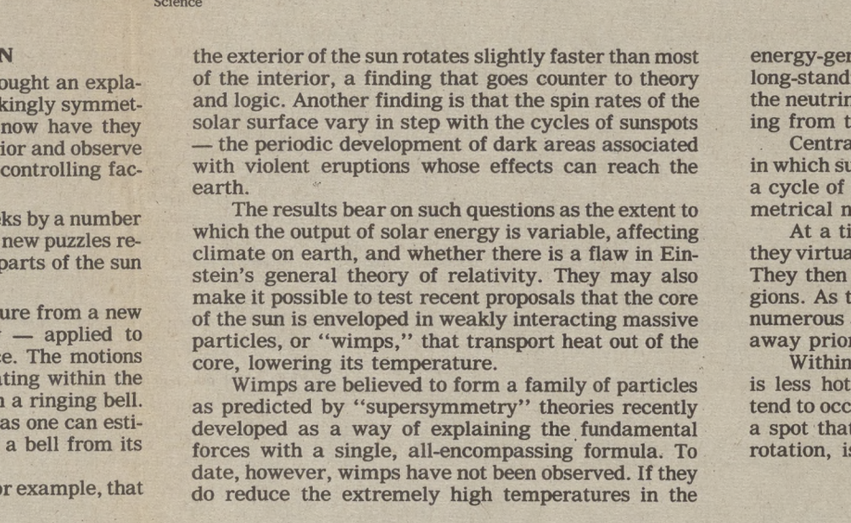
MOHENJO DARO, Pakistan — For thousands of years, the Indus River has brought the blessing of water for crops and the curse of destructive floods. But today the Indus River poses a new danger to the site of an ancient civilization that flourished at the same time as those in the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates and the Nile.

Moisture and salt deposits threaten to erode and destroy the remarkable Mohenjo Daro archeological excavation that has fascinated and awed scientists and visitors since its discovery under a giant mound of earth more than 60 years ago.

"Certainly the site is in danger," said M. A. Halim, director of the Pakistan National Museum in Karachi. "It is threatened by subsoil water, salts in the water and salts in the air. There is also a danger from the river itself."

With the help of international contributions, the Government of Pakistan is engaged in a struggle to save and preserve the nearly 5,000-year-old ruins, where one can see evidence of an advanced river culture with a system of covered drains, baths, grain storage areas and living complexes.

Mr. Halim and other Pakistan officials said that much progress had been made in the last two years to rescue the site. More than two dozen deep wells are being dug in a circumference around the site to lower the water table. Engineers have been underpinning some of the walls with cement slabs treated with a tar substance to keep out the seepage. Mud plaster has also been applied to exposed surfaces so that it can absorb some of the water.



The New York Times / Steven R. Weisman

Ancient roadways and dwellings at the Mohenjo Daro excavation site in Pakistan.

"These are short-term efforts," said Khurshid Hasan, director of the Government's Department of Archeology and Museums, referring to the slab and mud plaster work. "Because of them, we have been able to arrest the decay. But much more is needed."

The Mohenjo Daro site seems serene these days. Few visitors come during this hot season and one can walk quietly in the blazing heat through the intricate network of roads and peer down ancient wells and into the location of what were cottages and homes.

Much of the area has been reconstructed with newly made bricks, which preserves the look and feel of a city although it has created a controversy among some people who oppose such tinkering. The reconstruction is most striking at the site of the great bath, where one can easily imagine religious bathing rituals.

At the nearby museum are displays of pottery, toys, implements and other relics of the so-called Harappan civilization that thrived in what is now Pakistan and northern India until the invasion of the Aryans from Central Asia in the second millennium B.C.

Archeologists have not yet found an equivalent to the Rosetta stone of ancient Egypt or any other key to unlock the mystery of the Harappan script containing 270 pictographic letters, but the brick-work, orderliness of the layout and advanced fortifications of Mohenjo Daro, combined with the pottery, implements and religious relics, have convinced scientists that some form of organized government existed on this site. In addition, they say the site has more layers and more secrets to be unearthed if the area can be saved from excessive water seepage.

"What we know about Mohenjo Daro is its mature phase," said Mr. Halim, the museum director. "But right now we can't penetrate below a certain level be-

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Progress Reported in the Struggle To Save Site of Ancient People

Continued From Page 15

cause of the water. Archeologists will have to wait until the whole area is dried up before we explore further."

"Further excavation would only add to the problem of exposing more of the structure at a time when preserving the present structure is already a big problem," he added.

Part of Vast Civilization

Starting in 1922, archeologists began excavating the area around Mohenjo Daro on the Indus River, some 250 miles from where it empties into the Arabian Sea. But in the decades since, scientists have thought of the site as part of a vast civilization that extended for hundreds of miles across what is now Pakistian and northern Indian. By some estimates about 800 archeological sites have been discovered, but Mohenjo Daro remains the most elaborate and well-preserved.

The excavators now believe the sites reveal a civilization in some ways well advanced of others existing contemporaneously, in Mesopotamia on the Tigres and Euphrates and along the Nile Valley. Certain features of Mohenjo Daro — the city plan itself, for instance, with its drainage system, building complexes and arrangement of wells and residences — seem to show a higher level of social sophistication.

Thus for India and, indeed, the world archeology, the discovery was a highly important one, suggesting that here had been an advanced civilization as old as any other on earth, and suggesting, too, for the first time, that communication and shipping trade existed between Mesopotamia and the Indus valley.

At the moment of the discovery of Mohenjo Daro, the surrounding area was itself less well-developed and less extensively cultivated than it is today. In recent decades, most of the land has been taken up with a fully irrigated system of rice paddies. Increasingly, water from the irrigation canals and the river itself, which becomes swollen during the summer months, has been seeping into the archeological area.

Tiny capillaries of water seep up and bring salt deposits into the brick work of the ruins, which accelerates their deterioration. The object of the rescue efforts has therefore been to lower the water table of the entire area.

"Because of water-logging, many of our bricks were destroyed and had to be replaced with new bricks," said I. H. Siddiqi, curator of the Mohenjo Daro site.

According to Mr. Hasan of the Department of Archeology and Museums, the water table was 20 feet below the surface in 1922. It rose to within 5 to 10 feet of the surface in recent years. Last year, 14 deep wells, or tube wells, were dug in a circumference around the site. This year another 12 tube wells are being dug. The first set of tube wells was supposed to lower the water table to 15 to 20 feet, and the second set should lower it to 32 feet, but tests have not yet been completed to see whether the wells have done the job.

"I think we will see very good results with these tube wells," said Mr. Siddiqi. He added that rice cultivation had been banned in a one-mile radius around the site and some masonry barriers had been erected at the Indus River bank less than a mile away.

Pakistan officials would like to build a total of perhaps 60 to 80 tube wells, but there appears to be no financing for such an enterprise.

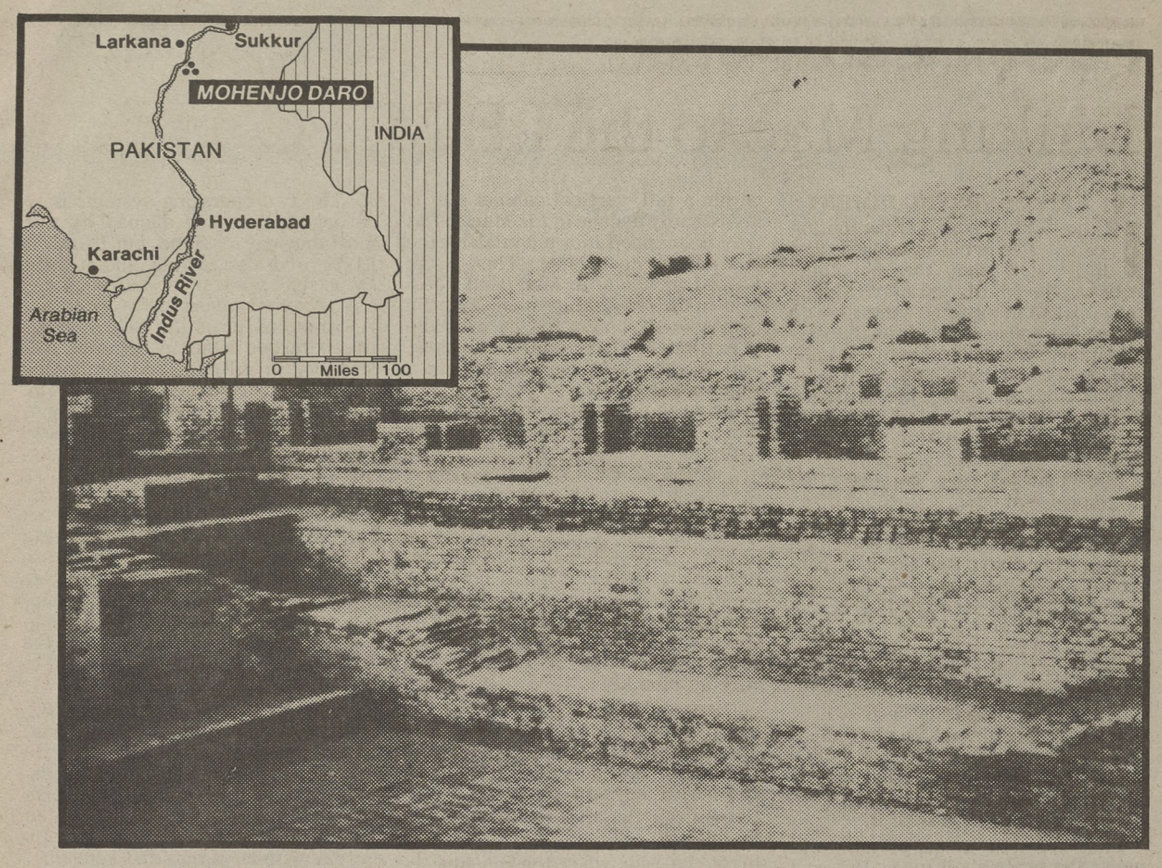
Early Plans Inadequate

Two decades ago, when scientists first began discovering the problem of water seepage and salt deposits, there were predictions that Mohenjo Daro would be destroyed within two or three decades.Around that time, the Government appealed for help to the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, or Unesco. A master plan was drawn up, and in 1972 it was estimated that the site could be saved with an expenditure of $7.5 million. Unesco then committed $5 million for the effort.

As with all such things, however, costs have accelerated in recent years and scientists have discovered that the rescue effort would have to be much more ambitious than originally thought.

An earlier scheme to divert the Indus River away from the site, and to erect a system of barriers, quickly proved insufficient after a series of bad floods in 1975 and 1976.

Now there is a plan to build seven "spurs" spilling the river away from the site, but the cost of such a project would be $10 million alone. Thus the latest estimate for saving Mohenjo Daro has risen from $7.5 million to $16.2 million.So far, according to Mr. Hasan, Pakistan has agreed to spend $6.75 on the project, and Unesco has been able to raise some money from donor countries, principally Japan, West Germany and the United States. It is not clear what the effect would be of the recent strain in relations between the United States and Unesco over political differences.



The New York Times/Steven R. Weisman

The great bath, foreground, at the 5,000-year-old site beside the Indus River in Pakistan.

Another idea that has occurred to the Pakistan Government is to mount a traveling exhibition of relics from the site that could raise money from museum shows in Europe, Japan and the United States. Mr. Hasan said there was already some interest from museum directors in some countries.

The most unpredictable threat to the site comes from the Indus River itself. With its source in the Himalaya Mountains, the Indus River is believed to have changed course many times through the millennia and there is no reason to doubt that it could do so again. Earlier changes are believed to have brought the flooding that may have destroyed the Mohenjo Daro community in the first place. Each time, new layers of civilization were eventually built on top.

Now, of course, scientists have a new priority: preserving what is there instead of building something new. But it is the same battle with nature that has been going on since the beginning of civilization.

Left vs. Right: Brain Functions Are Linked to Fetal Hormones

Continued From Page 15

Archives of Neurology, Dr. Geschwind and Albert Galaburda, a neurologist at Harvard Medical School, set out theory and evidence. They propose that variations during pregnancy in the level of testosterone, a male sex hormone, alter the way the fetal brain takes shape by changing the locations to which cells migrate. The levels of testosterone can be altered by such factors as the amount of stress the mother undergoes.

"The male brain matures later than that of the female, and the left hemisphere matures later than the right," Dr. Geschwind and Dr. Galaburda note. For that reason, they contend, the left hemisphere in men is especially vulnerable to irregularities.

Should testosterone changes result in the left hemisphere becoming less developed, the right hemisphere may become correspondingly more highly developed, according to the theory. This enrichment of the right hemisphere allows it to become the site of the centers for language and handedness, activities that the less-developed left hemisphere cannot support so well.

The result is a person who is more likely to be left-handed, since the right hemisphere controls the left half of the body. That also explains, the theory says, why left-handers, unlike right-handers, have more variation in where the brain centers are located for such things as speech — and why left-handers are more prone to problems like dyslexia and stuttering that depend on the operation of these brain centers.

"Probably most, if not all, individuals with developmental learning disorders have anomalous dominance," even though most of them are not totally left-handed, according to an article by Dr. Geschwind.

The variations in brain organization among left-handers are not all bad, however. While some parts of the brain are relatively underdeveloped, others can be more highly developed, notably that for spatial tasks. One sign of this, the theory notes, is the greater number of left-handers among architects and mathematically gifted children.

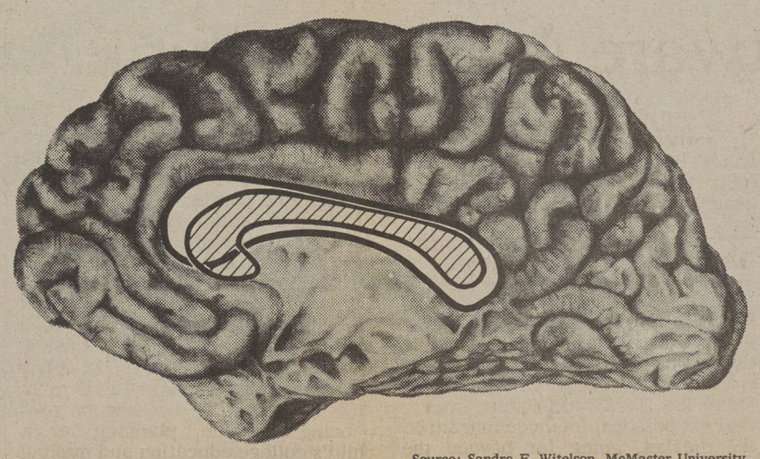
The effect of testosterone on brain development is more pronounced for boys than for girls, which, according to the theory, accounts for the higher incidence among males not only of left-handedness but also of such problems as dyslexia and stuttering.

The same hormonal influences that shape brain development also can affect the developing immune system, according to the theory. This results in a higher rate of certain medical problems.

In a study of 3,000 people, 280 of whom were recruited from among the customers of a specialty shop for left-handers in London, Dr. Geschwind found the links his theory predicted between left-handedness, learning disorders and disease. The study, done with Peter Behan, a neurologist at the University of Glasgow, is reported in "Cerebral Dominance," edited by Dr. Geschwind and recently published by Harvard University Press.

Left-handers, the study showed, were two-and-a-half times more likely than right-handers to suffer from such auto-immune disorders as rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis, and 10 times more likely to have learning disabilities. They also reported migraine headaches twice as often and allergies 11 times more often than did right-handers.

Other investigators have recently confirmed the relationship between left-handedness, learning disabilities and immune diseases. Dr. Marcel Kinsbourne, director of the division of behavioral neurology at the Eunice Kennedy Shriver reserach center in Boston, studied more than 1,500 children and their families. Some of the children were enrolled in a school for the learning disabled and the rest were from regular schools.



Source: Sandra F. Witelson, McMaster University

Left-handers' brains have larger nerve bundles connecting two halves.

"The left-handers had a much higher rate of learning problems than did the right-handers, as well as a higher rate of immune diseases," Dr. Kinsbourne said. "What's more, those right-handers with a near relative who was left-handed also had a high rate of immune disorders, which suggests a genetic factor is at play."

A specific genetic link between severe reading disabilities and immune disorders has been discovered by Bruce Pennington, a psychiatrist at the University of Colorado Medical School. Dr. Pennington studied genetic markers in nearly 100 members of eight families in which there was a three-generation history of reading disabilities.

"There was a very high rate of auto-immune diseases among these families," Dr. Pennington said in an interview. "We found that both dyslexia and the susceptibility to immune disorders were linked to chromosome 15."

"No one expected this finding; neurologists and immunologists both think this is the craziest result in the world," Dr. Pennington said. "Geschwind's is the only theory that explains how all this might hang together."

"Dr. Geschwind's theory is a very provocative, though tentative, suggestion," said Michael Gazzaniga, a neuropsychologist at Cornell Medical College. "It's very intelligent and worthwhile, and more people ought to do the research that is needed to test it."

One factor that may allow for greater variation among left-handers in how their brain is organized is that, compared to right-handers, they have a larger corpus callosum — the bundle of tissues that connects the right and left halves of the brain. According to a report last month in Science, the corpus callosum of left-handers is, on average, about 10 percent larger than that of right-handers, a difference estimated to represent as many as 25 million nerve fibers.

"The left-handers' large corpus calossum seems to allow for greter communication between the halves of the brain, and a more diffuse spread of the brain centers that control such mental functions as speaking, comprehending spoken language, and the perception of faces and of melodies," according to Sandra Witelson, a psychologist at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, who did the research.

Dr. Witelson's discovery is the fruit of a unique research program in which cancer patients volunteer to undergo an exhaustive, 30-hour battery of neurological tests, and consent to a brain autopsy after they die in which more than 100 anatomical features are studied.

"Right-handers have a sharp division of labor between the hemispheres, with centers for linear mental activity on the left hemisphere, and those for spatial activity on the right," Dr. Witelson said in an interview. "In left-handers these brain centers are more spread across the hemispheres, with the greater size of their corpus callosum presumably allowing better communication."

This spread, clinical evidence has long suggested, gives many left-handers an advantage in recovering from certain kinds of brain damage, such as stroke.

Old Theories Misguided

"Left-handers can show little loss from brain damage when it is in a center that is spread across both hemispheres," said Dr. Witelson in an interview. "A right-hander, on the other hand, is more likely to suffer destruction from the same damage to a given brain center, such as for speech, because the center is localized in only one hemisphere and is more easily knocked out."

Some investigators suspect that the corpus callosum, and its transfer of information from one hemisphere to the other, may play a key role in problems such as stuttering and dyslexia. Richard Davidson, a psychologist at the University of Wisconsin, reported in a recent issue of the journal Brain and Language that dyslexics show some signs of problems in the transference of information between the hemispheres.

The new findings are challenging widespread ideas about the brain's hemispheres. Researchers observe that the most often repeated ideas about the hemispheres are misguided.

"The popular cant that the right brain is better than the left" at seeing the big picture all at once is unfounded, according to Dr. Gazzaniga, a leading researcher in the field. "In fact, the left hemisphere is more responsive and more active than the right during most every mental activity," he said.

"The left hemisphere is also better at complicated spatial tasks, for which the right hemisphere was supposedly superior, Dr. Gazzaniga said. "For example, the right hemisphere is unable to generate the total structure of a complex image. If you try to compare a dog and cat in your mind, the left hemisphere is better than the right at it."

One sharp distinction between the hemispheres that has held up is that in right-handers the left brain is dominant when it comes to taking in information that is sequential — such as language — or when timing is crucial, such as in the rhythm of music or Morse code. The right half is dominant in simple spatial tasks, such as recognizing faces, or in perceiving patterns, such as a musical melody or recognizing an object by touching it.

But most mental processes coordinate the hemispheres so that both are involved. For example, the idea that the left half of the brain is the seat of logical thought, while the right half governs intuitive perception, is seen as naïve by those who study the brain's hemispheres. Both halves of the brain, they say, are interwoven in mental activities as complex as logical thinking and intuition.

And while the right hemisphere has been touted as offering a much-needed antidote to the problems supposedly created by the too-logical left hemisphere, new data suggest that, in some ways, the left hemisphere is far more positive than the right. According to an article by Dr. Davidson in a recent issue of Psychophysiology, depressed people have a higher level of activation in the front portion of the right hemisphere than do people who are not depressed.

"The frontal region of the right hemisphere is the seat of negative emotions, such as disgust and sadness, while the left is where happiness is localized," Dr. Davidson said.

Rotation of the Sun Defies Expectation

Continued From Page 15

hemisphere of the sun will also be positive. In pairs of spots on the opposite side of the equator, the polarities will be reversed.

At the end of each 11-year cycle the polarity pattern reverses itself, as does the overall magnetic polarity of the sun. Only after approximately 22 years does the magnetic cycle come full circle. This pattern in the solar cycle, which determines the rate of solar eruptions and their possible effects on earth, has long intrigued scientists. Only with the new observing methods, however, have clues to its cause begun to appear.

Twisting Effect Is Noted

Since 1982 these methods have made it possible to record with far greater precision than before the rotational velocities of various parts of the solar surface. It has long been known that the sun does not rotate like a solid body. Points on its equator circle the sun every 25 days, whereas those near the poles take about 33 days to do so.

It has been found, however, that in a process that migrates from the poles toward the equator, these motions speed up, then slow down, while elsewhere on the solar surface the rate remains uniform. The result in each hemisphere is a twisting effect that moves a little ahead of the sunspots as they develop closer and closer to the equator.

This has been reported in the journal Science by Herschel B. Snodgrass of Reed College and Robert Howard, director of the National Solar Observatory in Arizona, based largely on observations with a solar telescope on Mount Wilson in California.

Determining horizontal motions on the solar surface, as well as its vertical, or "throbbing," motions, depends on observing the effect of such movements on light waves generated there. If the light source is moving toward earth, wavelengths emitted by motion is away they will be lengthened. This is the familiar Doppler effect that alters the pitch of the horn on a passing automobile.

The observations of rotational motion have focused on two very intense emission lines in the spectrum of hot calcium. Those of up-and-down movements have used for reference those wavelengths at which sodium and potassium absorb light. When one looks at the sun, even through a hand-held spectroscope, its spectrum of brilliant emission lines is subdivided by multiple seemingly black lines. These are produced by gas in the solar atmosphere that subtracts specific wavelengths from the sun's radiated light.

10 Million Modes of Vibration

An analysis of the most recent observations of solar throbbing was published in Science this month by Jorgen Christensen-Dalsgaard of Aarhus University in Denmark, Douglas Gough of Cambridge University in England and Juri Toomre of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics at the University of Colorado.

Pulsations of the solar surface, predominantly at five-minute intervals, are caused, they believe, by the combined effect of about 10 million different resonant modes of vibration within the sun's interior.

Inside the sun these internally generated vibrations, in the form of pressure waves, are bounced back and forth between a reflecting layer near the sun's surface and a deep layer where increasing density bends the waves back toward the surface. Oscillating between these two levels the waves resonate like those inside of a sound box or organ pipe.

As the waves resonate they generate characteristic patterns on the solar surface that, while subtle, can be deduced from prolonged observations. Because different types of waves penetrate to different depths, they can be used to deduce conditions at various levels of the solar interior.

Each pattern travels around the sun in step with the region in which its waves are embedded. In this way it has been possible to estimate the rotation rate of such levels, showing that, contrary to wide expectation, most of the sun's interior is rotating slightly slower than its surface. Only the energy-generating core may be fast-spinning.

It had long been assumed that the interior spun faster. As stated by Dr. Toomre and his colleagues, from the spin rates of young stars "we believe that the surface layers of the sun were once rotating much more rapidly than they are today." The upper region of the sun has slowed, they said, because it is constantly throwing off gas — the "solar wind" — that must carry away some rotational energy. But it now appears that the deep interior is spinning even more slowly than the surface.

Effects on Mercury's Orbit

Some physicists have proposed that the core's spin rate may be only a few days. In 1966 Dr. Robert H. Dicke of Princeton University and his colleagues reported finding that the polar flattening and equatorial bulge of the sun was so great that it could not be accounted for by the sun's observed rotation. Instead, they proposed, it is caused by a fast-rotating core.

The gravitational effects of such rotation would reach out to Mercury, the planet nearest the sun, and explain a slight acceleration in the lowest part of Mercury's orbit. Such perihelion motion of Mercury has long been viewed as the strongest test of Einstein's general relativity. An alternative theory, proposed by Dr. Dicke, could become plausible if Mercury's behavior can be explained in some other way.

Last month Dr. Dicke and his colleagues reported in Nature a 1983 measurement showing the sun's shape to be only half as flattened as in 1966. This, they said, could mean the sun's shape oscillates slowly.

They cited analyses of solar oscillations published last year indicating that the core could not be rotating more than two or three times faster than the surface — far from fast enough to explain the behavior of Mercury.

If the sun's shape is really varying in some long-term manner, Dr. Dicke's group said, it might still affect Mercury and the implications for generation of the solar cycle and its magnetic fields "could be profound."

Dr. Toomre and his colleagues note that the "curious" uniformity of rotation found inside most of the sun may not be constant but one phase in a changing situation that creates "torsional oscillations of the solar interior."

"We can now study the sun at a level of detail that would have seemed hopelessly out of reach only a decade ago," they said, and it may now be possible to look inside the sun and detect "structural changes" associated with the solar cycle.

Prolonged, continuous observations are necessary to decipher the oscillations. Attempts to do this have been made from the South Pole by astronomers from the University of Nice in France and the Bartol Research Foundation in the United States. At the pole in summer the sun shines day and night but remains low in the sky and is often obscured.

A group from the University of Birmingham has tried observing from both the Hawaiian and Canary islands, which together, being almost on opposite sides of the earth, can observe the sun almost continuously. A global network of a dozen stations, being organized under the auspices of the National Solar Observatory, may at last collect enough data to show the underlying "machine" that drives the sunspot cycle.

Artificial Heart Patient Ails

TUCSON, Ariz., Monday, Sept. 23 (UPI)— Former artificial heart patient Michael Drummond, implanted with a donor human heart two weeks ago, may be suffering from a mystery infection that is giving him a fever and breathing problems, officials said today.

More antibiotics and new tests are being administered to the 25-year-old patient in hopes of bringing his temperature down and curing his shortness of breath, University of Arizona Medical Center spokeswoman Nina Trasoff said.

She said some type of infection was suspected as the source of Drummond's trouble. Drummond remained in "fair condition" in the hospital's intensive care unit.

Doctors said there was no sign of rejection of the donor heart, implanted Sept. 7 after its removal from the body of a 19-year-old Texas motorcycle accident victim.

Drummond's fever has peaked at about 102.2 degrees. For some reason, the antibiotics given so far "have not proven effective" in reducing it, Trasoff said.

Doctors have been unable to pinpoint the source, type or location of possible infection, making treatment more difficult. All tissue cultures have come back "negative," she said.

Drummond, former assistant manager of a Cottonwood, Ariz., supermarket, made medical history Aug. 29 when he became the first person ever to receive a Jarvik 7 artificial heart as a temporary, life-saving bridge until a replacement human heart could be located. The mechanical heart kept him alive for nine days.

Drummond was the youngest person ever to receive a Jarvik heart.

Dr. Jack G. Copeland of the University of Arizona's teaching hospital has Food and Drug Administration permission to use Jarvik 7 as a "bridge-to-life" in up to 10 heart transplant cases. The Drummond case was the first.

What makes Friday more fun?
Weekend
Friday in
The New York Times

Journey on a B-52: A Changing Mission for Workhorse of U.S. Air Battles

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N.D. — To train for a nuclear air strike against the Soviet Union, the B-52 bomber thundered down the icy runway and lifted off over the North Dakota prairie just as dawn broke.

The pilot, Capt. Randall W. Spetman, leveled off at 29,000 feet and began looking for the aerial tanker that was to complete filling his bomber with fuel for the long flight.

As the KC-135 tanker appeared a thousand feet overhead, Captain Spetman flew up slowly until the fueling boom under the tanker's tail loomed a few feet above his head. Signal lights on the underside of the tanker told him to move forward, or right or left; with his peripheral vision, he watched the engines and wings of the tanker.

"The biggest thing," Captain Spetman said as the two huge aircraft flew less than 40 feet apart, "is to sense movement as you get close."

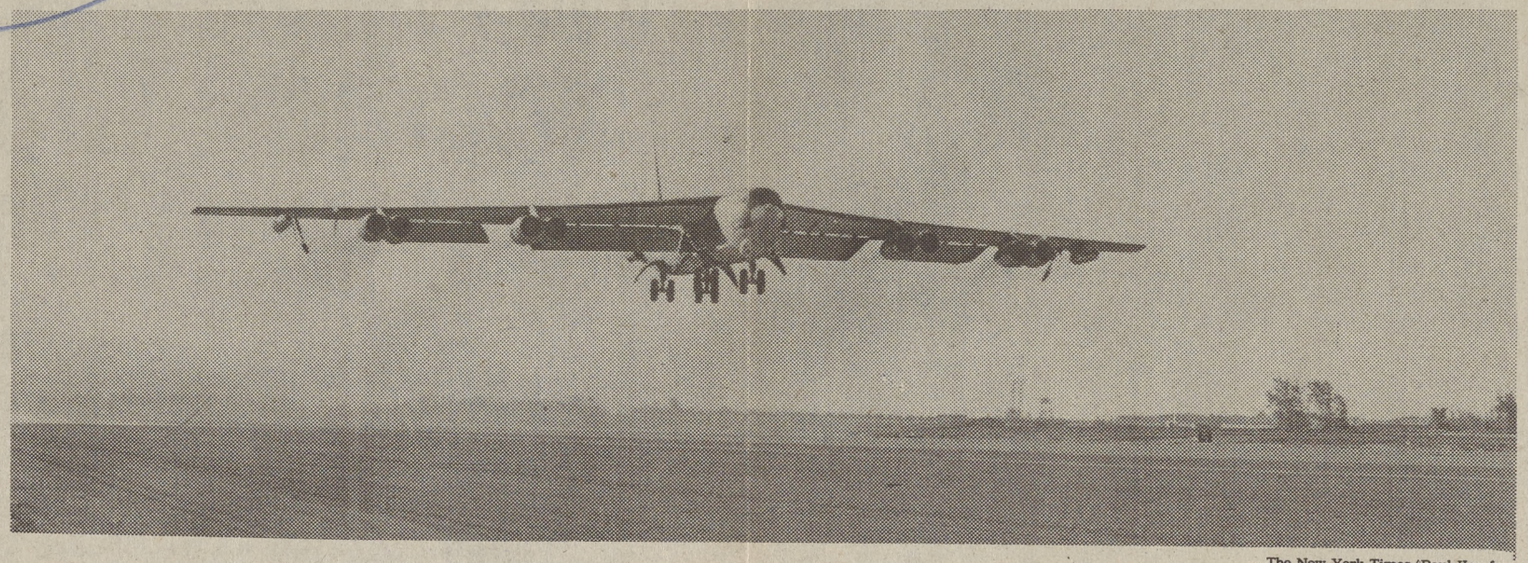
Gently, the pilot inched the bomber up until he could read the lips of the crewman lying on his stomach to look out the tanker's bottom window and guide the boom toward the bomber. Finally, the boom locked with a light thump into a receptacle in the bomber's shoulders.

Locked Together at 320 m.p.h.

After 20 minutes of taut flying at 280 knots, 320 miles per hour, Captain Spetman broke off and headed for the bombing runs. The bomber carried no weapons; all strikes would be simulated and scored by radar.

The role of the Air Force's 250 B-52's, the workhorses of the long-range bombing force, has been changing as the Soviet Union has vastly expanded air defenses, the United States has armed the B-52's with cruise missiles, and deliveries of the new B-1 bombers have begun.

The new mission of the B-52, designed in the 1950's as a high-level nuclear bomber and used to drop conventional bombs in the Vietnam War, is to penetrate hostile territory only a few hundred feet above the ground in an attempt to escape detection by radar and to evade surface-to-air missiles and fighter-interceptors.



The New York Times/Paul Hosefros

A B-52 bomber coming in for a landing at the Air Force base in Minot, N.D. With the advent of the B-1, the role of the B-52 is changing.

In wartime, the bomber, with a crew of six, could carry three kinds of nuclear weapons: Hung under the wings would be 12 cruise missiles, which are flying torpedoes with a range of 1,500 miles; inside the bomb bays would be eight short-range missiles intended to attack heavily defended targets up to 70 miles away, and four bombs to be dropped in the conventional manner.

With the advent of the B-1 to penetrate the most heavily defended areas, as this plane is harder for enemy radar to detect, the B-52 would assume more of a standoff role in war, in which it would fire its missiles at less well-defended targets from a distance.

Tankers Would Be Necessity

The B-52's heavy load of weapons, the low-level flying and the long distances to targets would consume huge amounts of fuel. Thus it would have to rely on tankers to get to the targets and back home. Col. John T. Jaeckle, commander of the 319th Bombardment Wing here, said, "Refueling is the name of the game anymore."

On a wartime mission, a bomber would load as much fuel as possible, take off, have its tanks filled in an aerial refueling, then fly across Canada and the Arctic to its targets. It would refuel again on the way back.

Colonel Jaeckle's wing of 17 bombers and 20 tankers, which also refuel transport and fighter planes from other bases, is among the most northern in the United States and therefore could be among the first ordered to strike the Soviet Union if deterrence failed.

Mission Plane Cost: $80,000

Like other bomb wings in the Strategic Air Command, the 319th has five bombers and the same number of tankers on alert 24 hours a day, loaded with weapons and fuel. If an alarm goes off, the planes take off in the order they are ready, with takeoff by a well drilled alert force being 12 seconds apart.

Each month, crews like the one led by Captain Spetman, spend at least one week on alert in addition to flying three or more sorties, practicing in a simulator and taking refresher training in weapons, navigation and other military specialties.

On this eight-hour training sortie, Captain Spetman flew a twisting course over North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota again. It costs an average of $10,000 an hour for fuel, spare parts and maintenance to fly a B-52; this training mission thus cost $80,000.

The electronic warfare officer, First Lieut. James M. Tinnesz, and the tail gunner, Staff Sgt. William J. Pangborn, both seated facing aft behind the pilot's cockpit, tested electronic jamming gear and guns as the plane glided down to 7,000 feet.

The bomber skimmed over a bank of clouds, then dropped down to fly through the Big Horn Mountains at 600 feet above ground. From the pilot's seat, a meandering valley seemed to scroll under the airplane as snow-covered ridges rose to within 400 feet of the plane and canyons dropped off 1,000 feet.

There were a few scattered houses and an occasional automobile, whose driver, wending along a lonely road through the forests of fir, may have been startled to see the flying behemoth roaring overhead. In the distance, a peak rose to 13,000 feet.

Captain Spetman guided the plane over the rapidly changing contours of the earth by watching not only the ground but the television screen immediately in front of him where a radar trace of the terrain three miles away warned him when to pull up.

Small Operating Space

Keeping the plane within a training corridor eight miles wide, and getting to the target, was the job of the navigator, Maj. Joseph L. Olenoski Jr., seated with the bombardier below the pilot and the co-pilot. Their operating space, like that of the pilots, was no bigger than the inside of a Volkswagen.

Navigation was difficult because the loss of inertial navigation was simulated to give Major Olenoski refresher training under the eye of an instructor, Capt. Roger D. Gustafson. The navigator had to rely on headings and radar readouts of the terrain to determine where the plane was. After giving a new bearing to the pilot, the navigator's crisp cadence was: "Coming up on left turn — ready — ready — now."

Close to the target, the bombardier, Maj. Frank A. Greenwood Jr., took control of the plane, which was guided then by computer, and sought to keep the crosshairs on his radar screen on a series of targets — a prominent piece of terrain, a grain silo and a water tower.

As the aircraft approached the targets, Major Greenwood opened the bomb bay doors, switched on a radar tone that signaled the scoring team on the ground that the bomber was nearing the target, and simulated releasing the bomb by stopping the tone.

When he said "bomb away," the pilot pushed the throttles forward to get the plane away from what in real circumstances would be the detonation. In one instance, Major Greenwood was particularly busy controlling the crosshairs, adjusting guidance devices, and flipping switches as two simulated bombs were dropped within 31 seconds of each other.

Simulated Bombing of Bismarck

After two hours of flying through the mountains at close to 400 knots, 450 miles an hour, Captain Spetman climbed again to high altitude where the crew made a simulated bombing run on Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, that was unseen through the clouds far below.

Finally, the B-52 practiced evasive maneuvers against real F-15 fighters. In the "corkscrew," the co-pilot, First Lieut. Michael E. Walker, flipped the 400,000 pound B-52 around the sky as if it were a drunken butterfly.

In a sharp left turn, he pointed the left wing toward the ground, then twisted into a sharp right turn. As the wings tilted one way, the horizon tilted the other. He pulled the plane up in a surge that put a knot in the stomach, then dived so swiftly that it left the head light. Flares and chaff were dropped from the B-52 in an attempt to deceive the F-15's radar.

But, as Captain Spetman pointed out, the B-52, inhibited by safety rules and its 1950's technology, was no match for the agile, swift F-15's. The bomber was shot down three times in the simulated aerial combat.

But on the fourth run, the B-52 frustrated an F-15 pilot and escaped. "He's gone away," said Sergeant Pangborn, the tail gunner, chuckling. "He's no threat this time."

Astronauts Build 2 Structures in Space

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE
Special to The New York Times

CAPE CANAVERAL, Dec. 1 — Two astronauts stepped outside the orbiting shuttle Atlantis today for a second arduous construction exercise in the weightless vacuum of space.

To television viewers on the ground, the astronauts, Maj. Jerry L. Ross of the Air Force and Lieut. Col. Sherwood C. Spring of the Army, looked like swimmers in an underwater ballet as they twisted and turned head-over-heels to get at their work.

Despite the seeming ease with which they floated from one task to another while manipulating the heavy structures they were building, both were sweating and breathing heavily after the first 20 minutes of labor.

Working More Comfortably

Two hours into their space walk, however, both men had hit their stride, and reported that although their hands, feet and backs were moist with sweat, they were working comfortably.

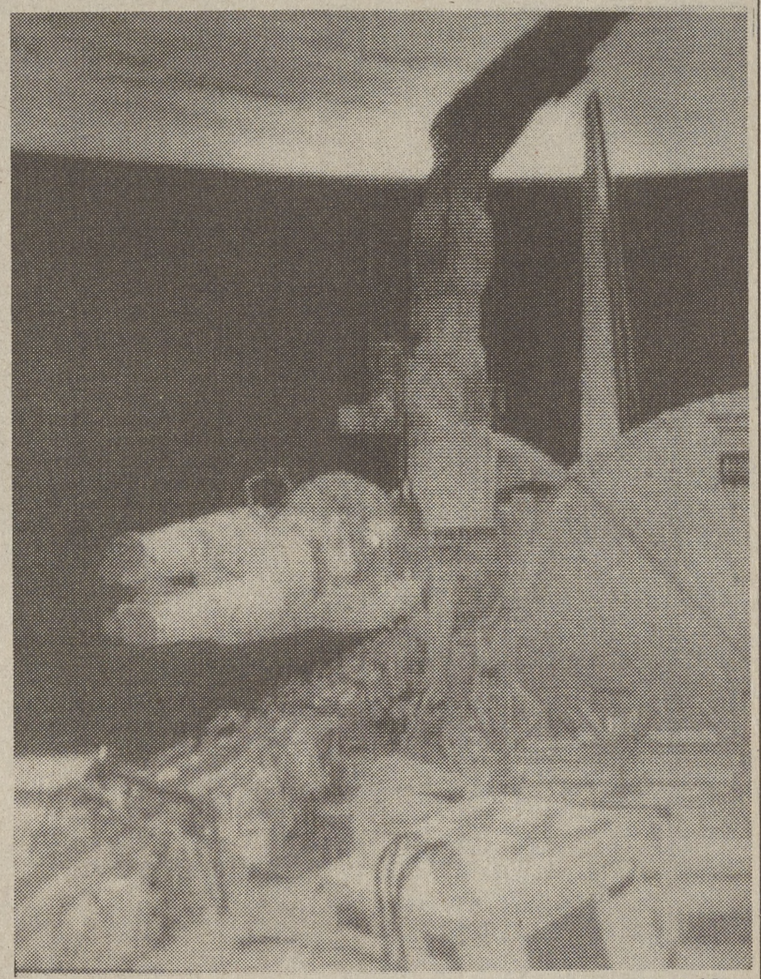
Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said after the first space walk on Friday that the work had been more taxing than expected. One reason, they believe, is that the astronauts' gloves, unlike the rest of their spacesuits, are not air-conditioned and cannot carry away excess heat. Most of the work in the exercise involved repeated squeezing and twisting with the hands.

But officials said they were favorably surprised by the rapid improvement in performance of both astronauts as they learned from successive repetitions of the exercise.

Aim of Space Walk

The purpose of the space walk today, like that of the Friday excursion, was to test the efficiency of two building techniques that may be used in the construction of future space stations.

Major Ross, 37 years old, and Colonel Spring, 41, had help in today's exercise from the shuttle's 50-foot mechanical arm. The arm was operated by Dr. Mary L. Cleave, a 38-year-old former biologist, who used it to pick up the men working outside the orbiter and to carry them from one place to another as their work required. Major Ross and Colonel Spring complimented their colleague on her skillful and gentle han-



Associated Press

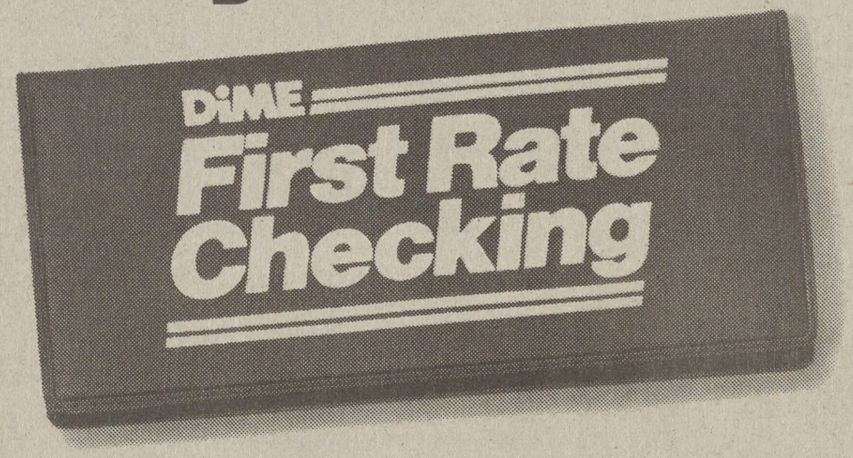
Lieut. Col. Sherwood C. Spring attaching a platform to the mechanical arm of the Atlantis in an exercise to practice building techniques.

trated on the truss. After erecting the long beam, they simulated repairing it and stringing power and communication cables through it, as if it was a component of a real space station. Assisted by the robot arm, they also practiced moving the pyramid structure and the 45-foot truss , to which they fastened an American flag, into various positions, as if they were working on a real construction project. A snag arose

higher premiums than the company was willing to pay for the coverage offered. Some insurers, he said, had sought a premium payment equal to 30 percent of the satellite's value.

The cost of satellite insurance has risen sharply in the past two years as a result of a succession of losses and failures, but all three communication satellites launched by the Atlantis in its current mission were deployed without

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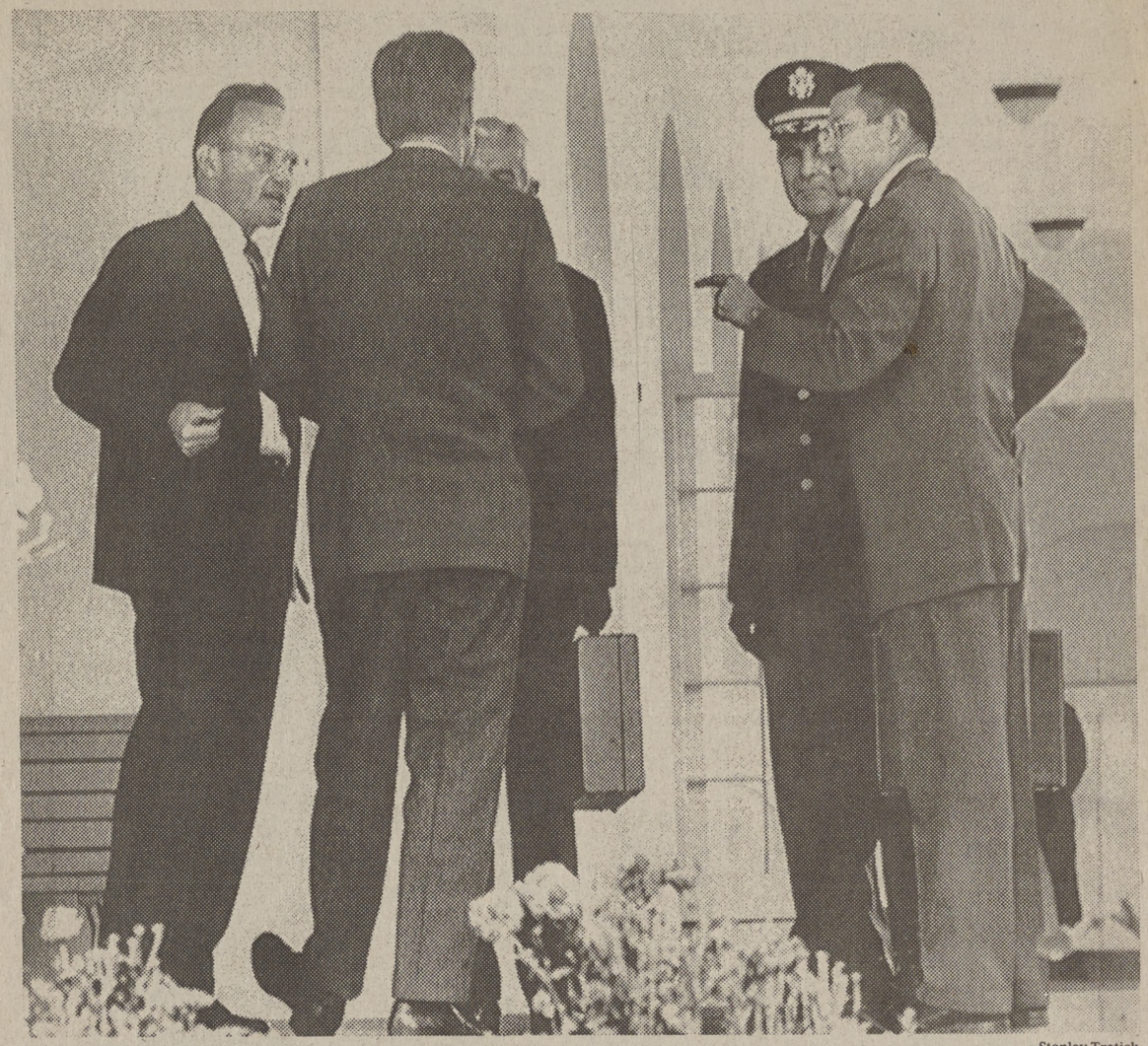
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Stanley Tretick

President John F. Kennedy, back to camera, talking with aides outside the White House during the Cuban missile crisis. From left: McGeorge Bundy, Paul H. Nitze, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor and Robert S. McNamara. Mr. Bundy and Mr. McNamara were among the participants in a conference at Harvard University that brought together American and Soviet officials who were involved in the crisis.

New Details on Cuban Missile Crisis

Continued From Page 1

what will happen afterwards," Fyodor M. Burlatsky, a speechwriter for Khrushchev, said in a public session of the conference. "Maybe he didn't understand the American reaction to this move."

Another Soviet participant, Sergei A. Mikoyan, whose father, Anastas, was Khrushchev's special emissary to Fidel Castro, said, "I agree that to install the missiles on that island was adventurous because it did not take into consideration what would be the American response."

25th Anniversary of Crisis

The conference, sponsored by the Harvard Center for Science and International Affairs, was organized to mark the 25th anniversary of the missile crisis, which stretched over a period of 13 days in October 1962. It ended when Khrushchev agreed to pull the missiles out in exchange for an American pledge never to invade the island and to withdraw old missiles from Turkey and Italy.

Three Soviet officials took part in the meeting, along with several top officials of the Kennedy Administration, including Robert McNamara, the Secretary of Defense; McGeorge Bundy, Kennedy's national security adviser, and Theodore Sorensen, a speechwriter and Presidential adviser. The other Soviet participant, in addition to Mr. Burlatsky and Mr. Mikoyan, was Georgi Shaknazarov, a senior staff member of the Soviet Central Committee dealing with foreign policy.

The Soviet panelists said the installation of the missiles came about, at least in part, because the Russians were convinced that the United States was preparing an "imminent" invasion of Cuba. Khrushchev, in the view expressed particularly by Mr. Mikoyan, saw the missiles as a way of forestalling such a move.

But the American participants said an invasion had not been envisaged by the Kennedy Administration.

"I can say only now, after talks with such respected people as McNamara, Bundy, and Sorensen, that the invasion was not imminent," Mr. Mikoyan said.

Desire for Nuclear Parity

The installation of the missiles seems also to have emerged from Khrushchev's desire to move toward stategic parity with the United States, according to the Russians here. However, on this point there was disagreement between Mr. Mikoyan, who stressed the importance of deterring an American invasion of Cuba, and Mr. Burlatsky, who quoted Khrushchev as expressing annoyance to an Eastern European leader over the Soviet inability to position nuclear weapons near American territory.

"Khrushchev said once, 'Why Americans have so many bases around the Soviet Union and we have no bases near the United States?' " Mr. Burlatsky said. "I think the installation of missiles was a first step toward nuclear parity."

Soviet panelists are praised for their candor.

The downing of an American U-2 spy plane over Cuba just as the crisis was reaching its most intense point was unintended by the Soviet high command and was undertaken by what Mr. Mikoyan called a "small commander" acting on his own.

Report of Fighting Disputed

The Soviet participants disputed over an article Sunday by Seymour M. Hersh in the Outlook section of The Washington Post that said there had been an armed clash between Cuban and Soviet forces on the island the night before the U-2 was shot down, during which the Cubans took over one of the surface-to-air missile sites. The article said that Cuban rather than Soviet control of the antiaircraft batteries was unkown to American planners, who believed that Khrushchev had total mastery of the situation and therefore must have approved the downing of the plane.

"I absolutely exclude any possibility of any armed conflict between our groups and the groups of Castro," said Mr. Mikoyan, who accompanied his father on the diplomatic mission to Cuba just after the downing of the plane. "Neither my father nor colleagues of ours who participated in meetings with Castro heard anything about the fighting."

Mr. Mikoyan said that Soviet troops controlled the missile base that shot down the plane, but that "there was no command to do so from the supreme commander." He also said he knew the identity of the commander who shot down the U-2, but would not divulge his identity or whether he was Cuban or Russian.

Allusion to U.S. Ultimatum

The downing of the U-2 precipitated the end of the crisis. On Oct. 27, Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, went to see Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, offering to pledge never to invade Cuba in exchange for a withdrawal of the Soviet missiles. The United States also told the Soviets it would pull some obsolete missiles from NATO bases in Turkey and Italy.

Robert Kennedy is also believed by historians of the crisis to have warned Mr. Dobrynin that the United States was prepared to use air strikes to remove the missiles if the Soviets did not begin to pull them out within 48 hours, though the influence of that warning on Soviet behavior has remained a matter of debate among specialists.

Mr. Mikoyan, however, seemed to give some credence to the notion that the threat of military action by the United States was crucial to ending the crisis.

"We had information that if we do not take the missiles out there will be an invasion," he said. "So, to attain the objective of their installation, we had to take them out."

RUMANIAN RECALLS DEAL FOR EMIGRES

Israel Was Charged Millions, Ex-Intelligence Man Says, Over Several Decades

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — Israel paid millions of dollars to the Rumanian Government over several decades to permit emigration of Jews, according to a senior Rumanian intelligence official who defected in 1978.

The payments have been reported previously, but the former Rumanian official provided fresh details.

The official, Lieut Gen. Ion Mihai Pacepa, was the deputy chief of the Rumanian intelligence service, known as D.I.E., as well as a personal adviser to the country's leader, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mr. Pacepa said in an interview that when Mr. Ceausescu came to power in 1965, he ended the practice of charging fees for allowing Jews to emigrate, a practice begun by his predecessor, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej. According to Mr. Pacepa, Mr. Ceausescu had been unaware of the operation and found it repugnant.

But two years later, Mr. Pacepa said Mr. Ceausescu had it resumed because his regime needed cash.

Sliding Fee Scale Was Used

Mr. Pacepa has given few interviews since his defection. He met today with a

The beautiful wool coat
a selection of purebred tailoring
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1/4 to 1/3 off*





Soviet in Cuban Missile Crisis: New Perception Is Emerging

By RICHARD BERNSTEIN
Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 13 — Nikita S. Khrushchev installed missile sites in Cuba 25 years ago, unleashing what came to be called the Cuban missile crisis, apparently without deep consideration of what the American reaction to the move would be, a former Khrushchev aide says.

This observation, offered by a former speechwriter to Khrushchev, was made during an unusual three-day meeting at Harvard University that brought together senior members of the Kennedy Administration with some Soviet participants in the Cuban missile crisis.

Answers to Lingering Questions

The conference, which was hailed by several participants as an early fruit of the Soviet policy of glasnost, or openness, was intended to exchange ideas on how the event came about and how it was resolved, and to answer some of the remaining questions about an affair that, in the view of most, brought the world closer to nuclear war than at any other time in history.

Scholars and others at Harvard who attended the sessions said the Soviet panelists were remarkable for their openness. Many here were struck by the Russians' willingness to describe shortcomings in Soviet policy, and said that it marked a new Soviet attitude.

"For the first time, we have had the history of Soviet foreign policy told in a new way," said William Taubman, an academic specialist on the Cuban missile crisis who attended the symposium. He said that until now the Soviet attitude has been that the Russians were always right and the Americans always wrong.

One of the remaining, fundamental questions of the Cuban crisis concerns the reasons for Khrushchev's move to install the missiles in the first place, given the likelihood that President Kennedy would not allow the move to pass without some strong reaction.

"Maybe he placed the missiles without any real planning, without knowing

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

New Delhi's forces are now com- and Indians.

Indians Battling Tamils in Jaffna

By BARBARA CROSSETTE
Special to The New York Times

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Oct. 13 — Indian troops using heavy mortars, tanks and armored personnel carriers were battling their way through fierce Tamil guerrilla resistance today along four routes into Jaffna town, an Indian official said.

The official said the guerrillas were forcing civilians to carry munitions and clear away bodies.

"A number of civilians have been forced by the L.T.T.E. to participate in their campaign," the Indian official said, referring to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam by their initials.

As the Indian troops advance, the Indian official said, they are "neutralizing" guerrilla bunkers and buildings from which rebels are firing. At least 8 Indians died and 62 have been wounded in the last 24 hours in Jaffna.

Police Commando Killed

An Indian police commando was also



The New York Times/Oct. 14, 1987

Fierce fighting between Indian troops and Tamil guerrillas was reported in Jaffna.

The Indian force is enforcing an agreement reached July 29 between Colombo and New Delhi that was intended to end the Tamil guerrilla war.

"Some of the civilians have been given the role of carrying grenades," Lakshmi Puri, press counselor of the Indian High Commission, told reporters. "Some are carrying ammunition boxes, collecting dead bodies. Some of them may be trapped in houses where the L.T.T.E. is firing from."

China Prepares for Congress

BEIJING, Oct. 13 (Reuters) — China announced today that a meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee would be held on Oct. 20, five days

To the edge of the nuclear abyss

By Bud Newman
Cox News Service

Twenty years ago this week, the United States and the Soviet Union marched up to the edge of the nuclear abyss in a superpower confrontation known as the Cuban missile crisis.

That they did not fall into that abyss, taking much of the world with them, resulted from a delicate balance of diplomatic skill, timing, luck and the fact that in the heat of an international crisis, cooler heads in Washington and in Moscow prevailed over those who urged a tougher course of action.

At no time since the dawn of the atomic age in 1945 has the world come so close to a nuclear war.

Elie Abel, a former reporter for NBC who wrote *The Missile Crisis* in 1966, observed: "How close we came to Armageddon, I did not fully realize until I started researching this book."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said at the height of the crisis that the United States was "eyeball to eyeball" with the Russians.

An angry Russian diplomat at the United Nations in New York told a member of the American diplomatic mission there that Soviet nuclear bombs would soon be destroying American cities.

Military forces of both nations were placed on maximum alert and U.S. bombers were ordered into the air. Top American officials were briefed on procedures for evacuating Washington in the event of a nuclear war.

President Kennedy urged his wife, Jacqueline, to get out of town during the crisis so she could be closer to her designated bomb shelter, just in case. She decided to stay with him, even though she would have been left behind if the president had to be evacuated.

The few members of the press who had been picked to be evacuated with the president and other top officials in the event of nuclear war were given instructions by the White House on where to go and what to do. They were told never to be more than 15 minutes away from the White House during the crisis. Administration officials who were to be evacuated with the president either slept at their offices or took a hotel room close to the White House.

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, driving back across the Potomac River to the Pentagon on the worst day of the crisis, saw a beautiful sunset and wondered how many more sunsets he would live to see.

For those two weeks in October, 1962, the irresistible force of the United States was locked in a struggle with the immovable objects of the Soviet Union — medium- and intermediate-range ballistic missiles the Russians had clandestinely begun placing in Cuba the month before.

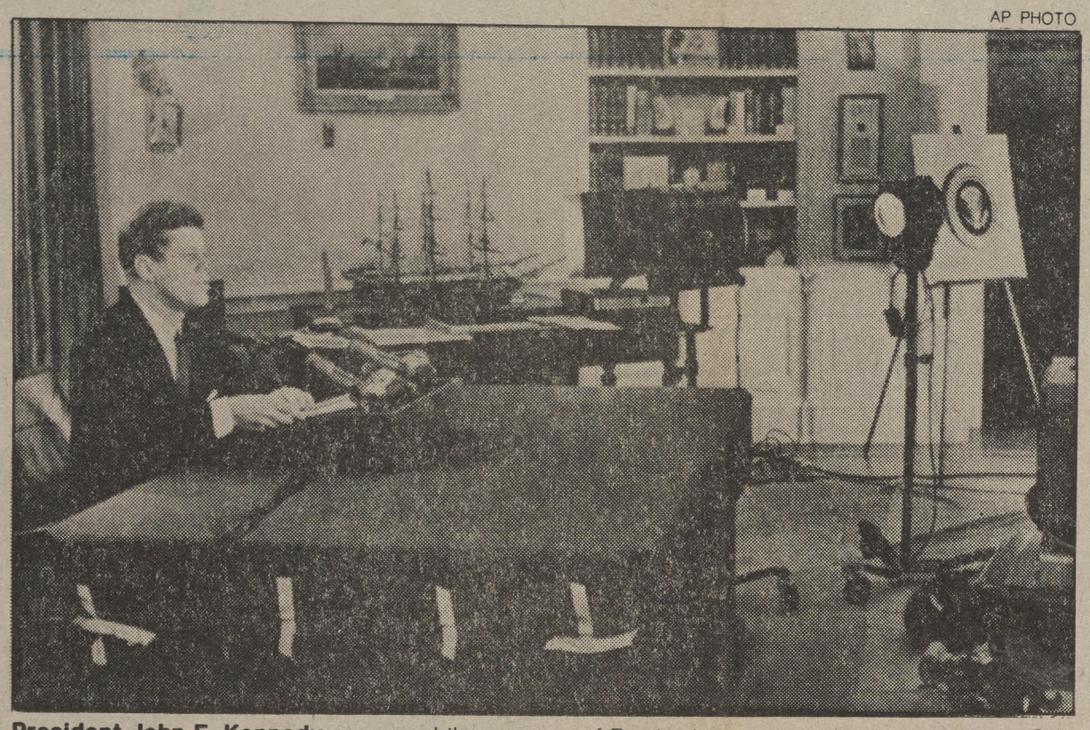
When operational, those missiles were capable of striking most major cities in the Western Hemisphere, from Denver to Boston to Lima, Peru.

On Saturday, Oct. 27, the president and his top advisers decided that if the Russians didn't agree by the next day to remove the missiles from Cuba, the United States would launch an air strike no later than the following Tuesday to destroy them. That strike was to be followed by a massive U.S. invasion of Cuba that involved up to 100,000 troops. Both actions no doubt would have cost thousands of lives on both sides.

How the Soviet Union would have responded to such an attack can never be known because the crisis was resolved Sunday morning when the Russians agreed to pull their missiles out in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to invade Cuba.

Here is the story of how the crisis unfolded day by day, as compiled from several books on the subject and from interviews with participants:

AP PHOTO



President John F. Kennedy announced the presence of Russian intercontinental ballistic missiles in Cuba in a televised speech to the nation on Oct. 22, 1962.

SUNDAY, OCT. 14.

***"There is no present evidence, and I think there is no present likelihood that the Cubans . . . and the Soviet Union would, in combination, attempt to install a major offensive capability" in Cuba.* — McGeorge Bundy, national security adviser to President Kennedy on ABC's "Issues and Answers."**

Two American U-2 spy planes, on a flight over Cuba to check on the Soviet arms buildup on the island, captured on film, from 13 miles up, the first evidence of offensive missile sites at San Cristobal, southwest of Havana. Earlier U-2 flights had shown only defensive missiles and planes.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.

***"I decided that a quiet evening and a night of sleep were the best preparation you could have in light of what you would face in the days ahead."* — Bundy explaining to President Kennedy why he did not tell him of the impending crisis Monday night when the first photographic evidence was in hand.**

Intelligence analysts in Washington examined the film taken by the U-2s and detected evidence that launching sites for offensive missiles were under construction. Bundy was told at 8:30 p.m., but he decided not to tell Kennedy that night. More pictures and analyses were ordered.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

***"Everyone around that table recognized that we were in a major crisis. We didn't know, that day, if the country would come through it with Washington intact."* — Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon.**

Kennedy was told of the crisis that morning. He ordered a secret meeting for 11:45 a.m. of a group of top advisers, intelligence experts, military men and diplomats. The group became known as the Executive Committee of the National Security Council — EXCOM for short.

EXCOM members were instructed not to tell their wives or secretaries about the crisis for fear that word would get out and that Kennedy, before he had decided what to do about the missiles, would lose the initiative to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Some Cabinet members did their own typing. Rusk used longhand for his notes and memoranda.

Some members of EXCOM already were talking about the need for an air strike to wipe out the missile bases. Others opposed any first strike. Kennedy ordered a sharp increase in U-2 flights.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

***"My feeling was best described by something the president said to me: 'I wonder how many people in that room (where the EXCOM met) realize that if I make a mistake, hundreds of millions of people might get killed."* — Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary.**

New U-2 photos showed missiles at the construction sites for the first time.

Trying to maintain normal appearances, Kennedy campaigned in Connecticut for Abraham Ribicoff, who resigned as Kennedy's health, education and welfare secretary to run for the Senate. EXCOM met without Kennedy, as it frequently did so that his presence would not inhibit candid discussion of American options.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the president's brother, emerged as discussion leader and six possible responses were discussed: doing nothing for the moment, sending an emissary to Khrushchev to tell him the missiles must go, bringing the U.S. case to the United Nations, embargoing all military shipments to Cuba, a surprise attack on the missile sites and an invasion of Cuba.

During discussion of the air strike option, Robert Kennedy said launching a surprise attack could not guarantee that all the missiles would be destroyed. And, he said, a Pearl Harbor-style air strike ran counter to American traditions.

"My brother is not going to be the Tojo of the 1960s," an angry Robert Kennedy said.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

***"If we don't do this (remove the missiles from Cuba) we go down with a whimper. Maybe it's better to go down with a bang."* — Secretary of State Rusk.**

President Kennedy kept an appointment that had been arranged before the crisis broke with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Kennedy decided not to confront Gromyko with the evidence of offensive missiles in Cuba. Gromyko denied there were such weapons in Cuba. Kennedy again kept his appointments so as not to give the appearance that a crisis was afoot.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

***"The president may have to develop a cold tomorrow."* — Presidential Appointments Secretary Kenneth O'Donnell to Press Secretary Salinger, setting up a phony excuse for Kennedy to get off the campaign trail in Chicago and return to Washington to handle the still-secret crisis.**

EXCOM continued to meet while Kennedy was on the campaign trail in Illinois and Ohio. Officials in Washington made secret plans to broadcast a Kennedy speech on the crisis directly to Cuba via several commercial stations in Miami, Key West, Atlanta, New Orleans and on clear channel stations in Cincinnati and Chicago. Telephone lines were run directly to the station doors without the station managers knowing about it. They were to be asked permission to use their facilities one hour before Kennedy's speech on Monday. All agreed.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

***"No doubt that it was a tense two weeks. And it was a time of very serious pressure from the people directly involved. . . . It may be the most serious short, intense crisis we've had in the nuclear age."* — McGeorge Bundy in an interview recalling the crisis.**

EXCOM met in a long and bitter session over whether to blockade Cuba or go in with an air strike. The president expressed a preference for limited action to start with. More than 1,000 Marines flew to Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba and Army units headed for Georgia. Ships headed for the Caribbean to take up positions.

The Washington Post and the New York Times got wind of what was going on. Bundy urged James Reston of the Times not to print all he knew, in the name of national security. The paper agreed.

SUNDAY, OCT. 21.

***"By this time tomorrow, gentlemen, we will be in a flaming crisis."* — Secretary of State Rusk to his staff.**

As a decoy, senior diplomatic officials who dealt with areas of the world other than Cuba were summoned to the White House and told to be visible while members of EXCOM slipped in through a Treasury Department basement passageway and through the White House bomb shelter. The Pentagon intentionally lied about the troop buildup in the Caribbean, where an exercise called Philbriglex-62 had been planned before the crisis broke. The exercise on an island near Puerto Rico was to overthrow a dictator named Ortsac—Castro spelled backwards.

Dependents of military personnel were ordered evacuated from Guantanamo. Again, with newspapers hot on the trail of the story, the president personally called the publishers of The Washington Post and The New York Times and asked them to withhold details of the crisis for a day for national security reasons. They agreed.

U.S. Ambassador to England David Bruce was instructed to show up at an airport outside London armed and alone to receive a diplomatic pouch containing pictures of the missile bases so he could brief British leaders on the crisis. He carried a service revolver in his coat pocket.

MONDAY, OCT. 22

***"I would not be candid and I would not be fair with you if I did not say that we are in as grave a crisis as mankind has been in."* — Rusk to ambassadors of nonaligned and neutral nations shortly after President Kennedy announced the crisis in a televised speech.**

The president announced in a television address that, as an initial step, the United States was setting up a quarantine against shipment of offensive arms to Cuba. Any ships carrying offensive weapons to Cuba, from whatever port, would be turned back or sunk. Kennedy also asked for emergency meetings of the Organization of American States and the United Nations Security Council, of which the Russian ambassador to the U.N. was chairman that month.

Kennedy told the nation that "we will not prematurely or unnecessarily risk the costs of worldwide nuclear war in which even the fruits of victory would be ashes in our mouths. But neither will we shrink from that risk at any time it must be faced."



Secretary of State Dean Rusk called the tensions in October of 1962 'as grave a crisis as mankind has been in.'

The military was put on worldwide maximum alert. Launch crews of U.S. missiles went on 70-hour work weeks. B-52 bombers loaded with nuclear bombs were sent into the air, where they remained on alert for 30 days.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23

***"This could well be our last conversation. New York will be blown up tomorrow by Soviet nuclear weapons."* — Russian U.N. diplomat Mikhail Polonik to U.S. diplomat Ernest Weiner.**

The Russians huffed and puffed about U.S. "piracy" but took no military action anywhere in the world. That prompted Rusk to tell Undersecretary of State George Ball that morning: "We have won a considerable victory. You and I are still alive."

The OAS approved the U.S. quarantine unanimously and two key African countries denied Russian planes landing and refueling rights so they could not fly offensive weapons to Cuba and bypass the blockade. Work to finish the missile sites in Cuba was expedited by the Soviets.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

***"We're eyeball to eyeball and I think the other guy just blinked."* — Rusk to Bundy after word came that Russian ships en route to Cuba had stopped in the water or turned back.**

Khrushchev called for a summit meeting with Kennedy. The president rejected the offer until the missiles were withdrawn. Photos of the missile sites were released to the press. William Knox, a Westinghouse executive visiting the Soviet Union, was summoned to see Khrushchev, who admitted that the missiles were there and said they would be used if necessary. He also warned that if Soviet ships were stopped at sea, Soviet submarines would sink U.S. ships.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

***"Do you, Ambassador Zorin, deny that the U.S.S.R. has placed and is placing medium- and intermediate-range missiles and sites in Cuba? Yes or no? Don't wait for the translation. Yes or no? I am prepared to wait for my answer until hell freezes over, if that's your decision. And I am also prepared to present the evidence in this room."* — Ambassador Adlai Stevenson to Russian Ambassador Valerian Zorin at the United Nations.**

U.S. ships intercept the first Russian ship at sea — a tanker carrying only oil. Since it had no weapons, it was not boarded in order to give the Russians more time to consider their position and response. Columnist Walter Lippman proposed swapping Russian missiles in Cuba for U.S. missiles in Turkey as a way out of the crisis.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

***"I had the feeling that we were within an inch of the first nuclear war. This became clear to me when the White House announced the list of the correspondents — I believe there were a dozen — who were to be evacuated with the president if and when war began. This jolted me only because the planning had reached that point and because my name wasn't on that list."* — ABC News diplomatic correspondent John Scali in a recent interview, recalling the crisis in which he played a key role.**

The Marucla, a Panamaian ship under Russian charter, became the first vessel boarded at sea and searched for weapons. None were found and it was allowed to proceed without incident. Russians raced to complete their missile sites. A psychological warfare unit at Fort Bragg, N.C., printed 5 million leaflets in Spanish to be dropped on Cuba before an air strike.

ABC News State Department correspondent John Scali was contacted by Russian diplomat Alexander Fomin. They met privately at a restaurant and Fomin presented three conditions for settling the crisis. He asked Scali to take them to top American officials quickly. The terms boiled down to removing the missiles from Cuba in exchange for a pledge by the United States not to invade or support an invasion of Cuba.

Scali went to Rusk, who sent him back to Fomin with word that the United States "sees real possibilities in this."

At 6 p.m., a long, rambling, personal letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy arrived in Washington, outlining basically the same terms offered by Fomin. Elie Abel, author of *The Missile Crisis* and later dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, said the letter, even in paraphrase, "reads like the nightmare outcry of a frightened man." No immediate reply was sent so the letter could be studied overnight.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

***"Now it can go either way."* — President Kennedy awaiting Khrushchev's reply to the U.S. acceptance of terms to settle the crisis.**

Before Kennedy could respond to Khrushchev, another more formal, more harshly worded letter from Moscow arrived — this one also demanding that U.S. missiles in Turkey be made part of the settlement. Kennedy refused, saying they were irrelevant to the current situation. The EXCOM wondered if the new letter meant Khrushchev no longer was in control and argued about which of the three Soviet overtures to answer.

On top of that, a U-2 spy plane was shot down over Cuba and another U-2 operating near Alaska accidentally strayed over Russian airspace due to a navigational error. Both Russian and U.S. fighter planes scrambled, but an incident was avoided.

It was the bleakest day of the crisis.

It was Robert Kennedy who suggested a way out. He proposed that the United States accept the most favorable aspects of all three Russian proposals. He drafted a response and the president sent it to Moscow immediately. Because the Russian missile sites were nearly ready, the president decided that if the crisis wasn't solved by the next day, plans for an air strike would proceed.

SUNDAY, OCT. 28.

***"In order to eliminate as rapidly as possible the conflict which endangers the cause of people . . . the Soviet government . . . has given a new order to dismantle the arms which you describe as offensive and to crate and return them to the Soviet Union."* — Khrushchev's reply to the U.S. proposal.**

It was all over. There would be no nuclear war. The Russians backed down and agreed to remove their missiles in exchange for an American pledge not to invade Cuba. Rusk urged reporters not to gloat in their stories about Russia's capitulation. He said that if there were a contest in the Kremlin over how strongly to respond to Kennedy's challenge, the United States didn't want to play into the hands "of those in Moscow who wanted to play this another way."

AP PHOTO



When the crisis was over, the U.S. Defense Department released surveillance photos, saying Soviet ships were loading Soviet missile equipment at the Mariel naval port in Cuba.

& Analysis

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Reagan's record speaks for itself

President has nation on road to recovery



Editor's Report
W. R. Hearst, Jr.

NEW YORK — All the election campaign rhetoric has been centered lately on the economic state of America but what administration critics ignore is a deep world recession far worse than ours. President Reagan has shouldered responsibility for a couple of percentage points of unemployment. But he points out tellingly that the lion's share belongs to previous administrations that tried to solve economic ills by throwing money at them.

That system boomeranged, while inflation and interest rates soared to about 20 percent. Well, by trimming government spending and reducing our swollen bureaucracy, the president managed in less than half of his first term to create reasonable order out of runaway chaos. His adversaries simply don't have practical alternatives to which the American electorate can turn.

Check achievements

Certainly, the president has been persistently sympathetic with the plight of the unemployed. While he contends that as long as a single jobless person who wants to work is unacceptable, the fact unfortunately remains that lots of people don't want to work and many who do are "unemployable." There also are two and three folks in the same household who hold jobs.

Let's take a look, though, and see what President Reagan has achieved in 21 months of office.

The 90 percent of Americans employed are much better off than before he was elected by those of us who supported him across the board — middle-class, blue collar and farmer. That's principally because President Reagan carried out, as he promised in his campaign speeches, tax cuts.

Then, there was the menace of inflation that threatened to consume earning and spending power as it knifed to 19 pecent. Well, President Reagan has sucessfully steered the course of the economy so that inflation is in single digits, 6-7 percent. By steadily managing to lick inflation and correspondingly lowering all-time high interest rates to a present-day 13-to-14 percent, President Reagan set the stage for Wall Sreet to recover confidence. The market, remember, went wild with the sight of lowered rates and has boomed ever since.

It could have broken that 1,000-mark long before, I believe, had Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, read the signs more carefully, or been a bit bolder. Irving Kristol, a professor of social thought at the New York University Graduate Scool of Business and a nationally-recognized analyst, had this to say in the Wall Street Journal: "Paul Volcker, with his positive genius for ambiguity — an enormous asset in Washington — has doubtfully echoed that sentiment." Volcker apparently only added that the Fed was never really all that monetarist in the first place, which sounds like a lame excuse to me.

Grain no problem

Now in coping with world affairs, President Reagan has something of a mixed-up scorecard. At long last he is trying to extricate himself from a well-intentioned and hard-nosed attitude about our Western allies accepting the Soviet-built pipeline for natural gas. Our friends and allies in Western Europe defied the administration's effort to stop them. If they want to do business with the Russians (they claim it means jobs in big unemployment regions) our European colleagues must also face the consequences of doing so. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz are in secret negotiation with our allies to come up with a compromise formula. We don't want the Soviets to drive a wedge between us and NATO, something Moscow has wanted for more than 30 years.

As a matter of interest, Western Europe displayed little concern over President Reagan's offer to the Soviets of a guaranteed large grain sale. The Russians, besides knocking the offer as an election ploy, have remained non-commital. They can buy grain as they did before in Canada, Australia and Argentina.

The other major foreign policy issue before the president is the thorny-sided Middle East and the quest for peace. I don't feel that we should become more involved than we are already with 1,200 marines in Lebanon. New Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, older brother of the assassinated president-elect, asked in Washington for an additional American presence to help in clearing out foreign forces, meaning PLO, Syrian and Israeli units. American administration officials have promised a serious review and early reply. Except for more material assistance to help battered Lebanon back on its feet, I hope that President Reagan isn't persuaded to send more of our boys into a thankless and potentially dangerous mission.

Economy No. 1

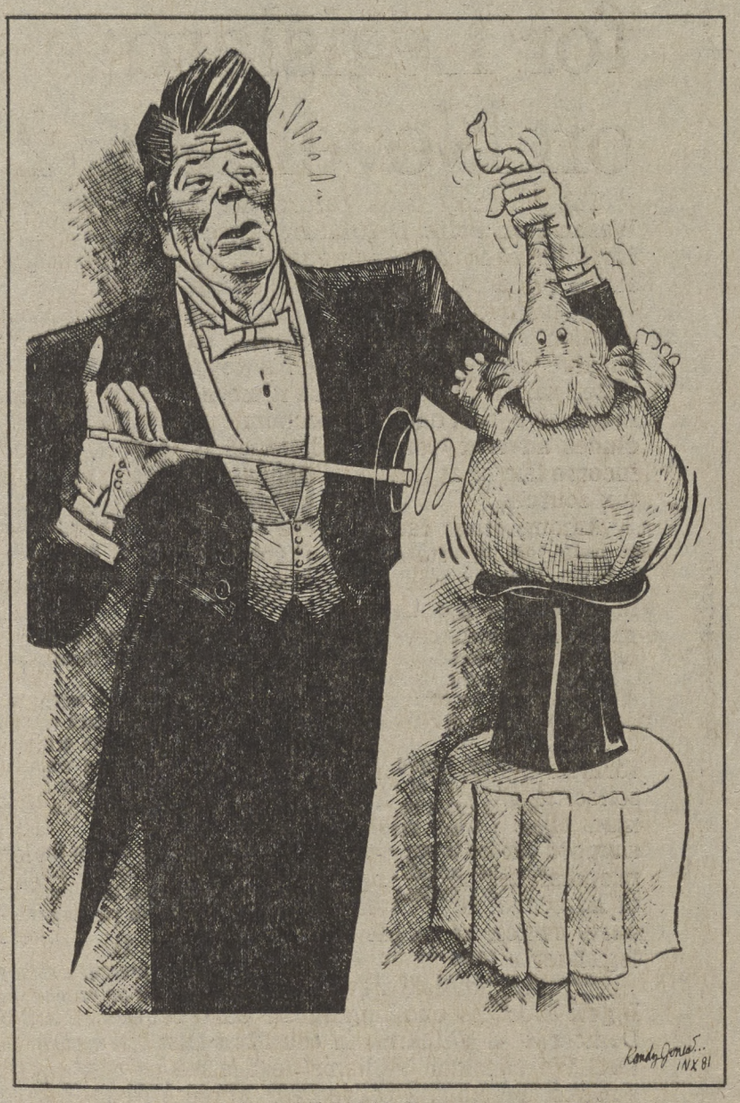
In my view he started on the right track by telling an Arab league delegation in Washington that "the time has come" for Arabs to agree on direct negotiations with Israel. As a top administration source observed, "the Arabs had better come out of the closet and recognize reality." It means what the Arabs, except for Egypt, never have done: accept Israel's right to exist. Maybe if the Arabs act on the president's initiative, they can somehow achieve coexistence with Israel. I'll keep my fingers crossed because history on both sides has been too inflamed throughout the centuries.

Until after our mid-term elections, all pressing foreign issues will have to take a back seat. The state of our economy remains No. 1 before the eyes and ears of the voters.

The president has successfully whittled away at inflation and high interest rates. The results have been encouraging. Housing starts rose 14.4 percent in September because interest rates dropped perceptibly. That's big when you think of how stagnant the industry has been. It will take a little more patience and fortitude and then recovery for the American economy can be an open road.

They can't say the same, by the way, anywhere else in the world.

☐ ***William Randolph Hearst Jr. is editor-in-chief of The Hearst Newspapers.***



Reaganomics issue in Utah



Tom Wicker

SALT LAKE CITY — "The Republicans want us to stay the course with President Reagan's economic program; but I call that Voodoo II."

This remark, which drew laughter from a University of Utah audience, reflects a stepped-up campaign against Reaganomics by Ted Wilson, the Democratic candidate for the Utah Senate seat now held by a Republican, Orrin Hatch. It suggested, too, the task of Democrats everywhere in the last days of the midterm election campaign.

The Democrats want to salve their 1980 defeat and win good field position for 1984. The only way that's likely to happen is if their candidates finally persuade the country that Reagan's economic policies are responsible for a stagnant economy, 10 percent unemployment and burdensome federal deficits ahead.

Economy soft spot

Whatever the case nationally, that point has not yet been made in Utah — a strongly conservative state that gave Ronald Reagan his biggest state majority in 1980. All polls show Wilson trailing substantially, although he insists the most recent samplings — including those taken for Hatch — show him closing the gap.

If so, it's because of his relatively late switch to an attack on the Reagan economic program — an approach Wilson once was reluctant to take for fear it would be interpreted here in Utah as an attack on the popular Reagan himself. But he now thinks his economic criticism — aided by a rise in Utah unemployment from 8.3 percent in August to 8.7 in September, the highest since 1941 — has him "closing in" on Hatch.

No answers

The senator may think so too; in their most recent debate, he used the term "socialism" in a way that some thought referred to Wilson's modest economic proposals. Hatch denies that was his meaning.

A staunch supporter of Reaganomics, he ordinarily suggests only that Utah has a choice between "this new direction or going back to the big-spending, inflationary policies of the past." The voters, he says, are "disgusted that the Democrats have done nothing but cry and scream" without proposing anything new.

The Democratic governor, Scott Matheson, a popular and prestigious figure here, says Hatch is running almost entirely on the coattails of President Reagan and Jake Garn, the senior Republican senator. The governor strongly supports Wilson.

Look out for liberals

Even so, Ted Wilson — the two-term mayor of this beautiful city — obviously has an uphill battle, even with 60,000 unemployed in Utah. Not only is it a conservative state enamored of Ronald Reagan "since he did 'Death Valley Days' " (says Wilson); it also has a habit of electing Democrats as governor and mayors of its larger cities — while usually sending Republicans back to Congress.

Wilson says with more than a touch of rue that a lot of Utahans apparently are afraid of "Democrats going back there, folding under the labor unions and joining the club of liberals" — a label he tries hard to avoid.

Nevertheless, he's backing the nuclear freeze (absolutely, without flinching) and cuts in the Reagan military budget, although Utah usually supports everything military but the MX missile. He strongly opposes a proposed nuclear waste dump in the southern part of the state and tuition tax credits for private schools.

The last issue may be helping him, since Hatch supports the Reagan bill for such tax credits; but in Utah, 98.6 percent of school-age children attend public schools. This issue also lends credibility, Wilson thinks, to his charge that Hatch has been more interested in national issues than in Utah's problems.

Big spenders

But here as everywhere, the Republican candidate has a huge financial advantage. George Raine of The Salt Lake City Tribune reported on Oct. 20 that Hatch had raised $2,158,438 as of Sept.30 — with $749,647 coming from 531 different political action committees. Wilson on the same date had raised $1,225,128, with $225,775 coming from PAC's.

Hatch expected to raise $400,000 to $500,000 in the last weeks of the campaign, and Wilson $200,000 to $300,000. That means about $4 million will be spent in one campaign in a state with 781,464 registered voters, of whom about 600,000 voted in 1980. Assuming the same turnout this year, the two candidates would spend about $6.60 per vote.

Hatch has help

Wilson, who thinks his own campaign has been adequately financed, says Hatch's spending gave him one significant advantage: "He was able to afford a lot of 'soft media' early in the campaign to help counter his image of being cold, arrogant and aloof. That helped him move his personal negative down."

Hatch also has had a parade of big-time Republicans in to help him — President Reagan, Vice President Bush, majority leader Baker, most of the Cabinet.

"The wonder is that Ted hasn't been blown out," Matheson says. "Instead, I think he's closing the gap."

NEW YORK TIMES

'Sorry' won't placate Peoria



Mary McGrory

PEORIA, Ill. — Ronald Reagan was kind of apologetic about the sanctions that have helped boost the local unemployment rate to 15 percent. Gee whiz, fellas, he practically told a controversial rally in the Civic Center, I was aiming at the Soviets, I didn't mean to hit you.

He will, he promised, "enthusiastically" entertain motions from almost any floor about alternatives that might do as much damage to Moscow as to Peoria. Local fans, whose morale has been pumped up by rumors of an "October surprise," were disappointed.

"He didn't give us a thing," said a blonde woman cabbie on the way to the airport the next day. "The farmers can sell to the Soviets, but we can't."

Peoria, the show-biz yardstick for solid bourgeois taste and values, is overrun these days by reporters from three continents. They are taking the temperature of the country's most conspicuous victim of both Reagan's economic theories and his foreign-policy obsessions.

Campaign awkward

Bringing Reagan here was a dicey call for House Republican leader Robert Michel. On the one hand it showed the Potomac clout that is the thrust of his campaign to retain the seat he has held for 26 years. On the other, as his young opponent Douglas Stephens noted, "It ties him right into Reagan, which is what I want to do."

Michel, 59, is in a state of profound embarrassment about what Reagan has wrought in this resolutely Republican area. Michel is ahead of the obscure challenger, whom he is outspending by 3-to-1. But it bothers him that he must debate the upstart and that in his commercials he must brag — awkwardly, for a card-carrying budget-cutter — about the federal goodies he has brought home.

Almost everything about the presidential gala — from the paid admissions ($5 to $15) to the presence in the cast of Charlton Heston and Pat Boone — seemed to touch a raw nerve. The day before, the managers shifted the event to a smaller hall, a circumstance that caused a certain satisfaction in the union halls and Stephens headquarters.

Somewhat defensively, Michel told the flag-wavers at the rally that the razzle-dazzle "showed character, not callousness."

But just in case not everyone agreed, he had thoughtfully announced that he would pay for the police overtime involved in the inspiring event.

Michel knows that he is a handy club that the jobless and the disillusioned can use to beat Reagan over the head. He harps on Stephens' youth and inexperience. He calls him a "labor lawyer," a buzzword in the rural areas that account for half the vote. Stephens is a cool specialist in compensation cases, has blow-dried blond hair and monogrammed shirt cuffs.

Tractor plant closed

Here Republicans sympathize with Reagan's claim that the recession is not all his fault. But the sanctions — which Michel first endorsed and later opposed — are all his.

Caterpillar Tractor, the heartbeat of Peoria's economic life, is still. Only the business offices are open. Eight thousand workers were laid off as a result of the cancellation of a $98 million pipeline contract. Since then, over 12,000 workers have gone on strike — a strike the union says the company forced on them. At every block around the huge plant, pickets huddle around fires in barrels.

Stephens admits he is 10 points behind districtwide, but ahead in the two most populous counties. What gives him hope is the fact that the romance between Ronald Reagan and blue-collar America is plainly over.

"Most of them deny it now, but nine out of 10 of them voted for Reagan," says Jim O'Connor, president of the huge UAW Local 974. "They thought he was after the big black woman on the welfare line — he put everything in color — now they think he is after them."

Around one of the barrel fires, six men were rubbing their hands against the biting wind. An inquiry as to whether any Reagan voters were present produced a small silence. Then one of them said, "If you don't use my name," and confessed that he had indeed voted for Reagan and would again. "He's wrong on the pipeline, but I think he's doing what has to be done."

Across the street, a sign on the union hall door reads, "To get food stamps, you have to have children under 18." Inside, a man who is literally big enough — 6 foot 4 — to admit it, says he voted for Reagan. "I thought he would straighten out the interest rate, bring her down, you know. I didn't expect him to take my job."

Tom Sargent, 29, a Republican, changed his registration to vote for Stephens in the primary. His Republican parents, Michel voters, will vote Democratic too.

When Reagan finished his pitch, the ritual Republican balloons were released. It was all that prostrate Peoria got out of the visit. The whole world is watching to see if they will settle for balloons and a half-baked apology.

UNIVERSAL PRESS SYNDICATE

U.S. needs to strengthen Turkey



Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — With the Iran-Iraq war threatening to dissolve the entire Persian Gulf area into chaos, the Reagan administration is desperately trying to figure out a way to keep the Soviets from moving in to pick up the pieces.

Fortunately, the United States has a staunch ally in a perfect strategic position from which to outflank any Russian move south from the Caucasus toward the gulf: Turkey.

With this in mind, a team of top administration officials recently made a secret week-long trip to Turkey for high-level talks. The team, known as the High Level Defense Group, spent a day in Ankara in discussions with their Turkish opposite numbers, then toured eastern Turkey.

One purpose of the tour was to scout out possible sites for airbases that could be used by the United States. The mountainous eastern third of Turkey is ideally situated for surveillance of the troubled, vital region. It is bounded by the Black Sea, Soviet Georgia and Armenia, Iran, Iraq and Syria.

Strategic new base

Secret plans have already been drawn up for three additional airbases in eastern Turkey. The administration intends to present a major request for the construction funds to Congress soon.

One base would be located at Mus, about 150 miles southwest of the Soviet and Iranian borders, even closer to northern Iraq and Syria. A major U.S. base there would be in a position to checkmate any invasion into northwestern Iran through the historic Russian invasion route, the trans-Caucasus corridor between the Black and Caspian Seas.

The Turks, of course, are not unaware of their strategic importance to U.S. policy in Europe and the Middle East. They have demanded a price for their cooperation, in the form of increased military aid.

There is little doubt that the Turks are in dire need of military help from someone. A high-level Turkish diplomat told my associate Lucette Lagnado that his country's armed services are struggling along on obsolete and obsolesecent weapons, like F-100 fighter planes.

American strategic planners who inspected Turkish bases during the secret military tour confirmed the diplomat's gloomy assessment, as did State Department sources.

So the Pentagon is drafting a major "force modernization" for the Turkish armed forces, whose numerical strength in NATO is second only to ours. The Turkish army's artillery and tanks will be upgraded; the navy will get some new frigates, and the air force will get newer planes.

Greeks opposed

Both administration and Turkish sources have confided that the biggest roadblock to this ambitious expansion of the existing U.S.-Turkish bases-for-aid agreement is Congress.

For years, under pressure from the powerful and persistent Greek-American lobby, Congress has been reluctant to beef up the U.S. commitment to Turkey, Greece's centuries-old rival. The lobbying on behalf of Greece has been second in effectiveness only to the Jewish community's efforts on behalf of Israel.

But the Reagan administration is a little more hopeful of surmounting the Greek lobby's predictable opposition this time. The president's pro-Turkish arguments will include the fact that a referendum is scheduled for next month that should eventually lead to a return of civilian rule in Ankara.

Perhaps most persuasive, though, will be the strategic argument focused on the threat to the Persian Gulf. Some administration sources pointed out that Turkey's reliability as an ally is in sharp contrast to the timorousness of the Saudis and other potential allies in the vital region.

And unlike our volatile Arab allies, the Turks have never shown a reluctance to stand up and be counted against Soviet expansionist tendencies. Though there have been touchy situations in U.S.-Turkish relations, the Turks' basic friendship and support for the United States has remained steady.

"Turkey is extraordinary," a high-level administration source said. "It is an authentically pro-Western Moslem country."

He added: "Whereas some strategic planning in the Persian Gulf is a fantasy, planning in Turkey is of the sort that makes for real deterrence of Soviet military might."

The Turks have not shown the reluctance of the Saudis and others to take sides in the East-West rivalry; they have not tried to take on the protective coloration of "non-aligned" status.

As a final argument to quiet the fears of Greece and its influential friends in this country, the administration strategists are prepared to suggest that the plan to beef up the Turks as an anti-Soviet bulwark will actually be to Greece's advantage.

The argument here is that the plan to provide military muscle to the Turkish armed forces, coupled with establishment of more airbases in eastern Turkey, will shift the balance of Turkish military might to the east — in other words, away from the Aegean and the perennial confrontation with Greece.

UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE

Yale Student's Death Brings Fight For Safer Fishing Industry Boats

ANCHORAGE, Jan. 4 (AP) — Robert and Peggy Barry knew little about commercial fishing or its dangers when their 20-year-old son, Peter, a student at Yale, got a summer job on a salmon boat off Alaska's coast.

Five days after Peter's boat, the Western Sea, left port, the Coast Guard told the Barrys that their son's body, with a life jacket still buckled around his chest, had been found floating off Kodiak Island.

The authorities had picked up no S O S from the 70-year-old boat, a fact that suggested it sank quickly, perhaps after breaking up on submerged rocks, said a Coast Guard spokesman.

'Death Was Avoidable'

The parents' grief turned to anger after Mr. Barry, a career diplomat based in Washington, did some research. "Peter's death was avoidable because the boat he was on should never have been allowed to go to sea," Mr. Barry said.

Coast Guard figures show an average of 250 United States fishing boats sink and 75 fishermen are killed each year. Commercial fishing is by far the country's most dangerous industry, with a death rate seven times the national average of all industries and twice that of mining, the second-most-hazardous occupation. But the fishing industry has few safety regulations.

The Barrys have begun a crusade for improving the safety of fishing boats, lobbying members of Congress and writing letters and articles. They say they have encountered a Government reluctant to impose new rules and an industry that, while opposing Federal regulation, may work toward greater safety because of soaring insurance rates.

A Coast Guard study group was created last year to promote safety at sea with Capt. Gordon Piche as chairman. The Coast Guard does not inspect fishing boats for safety. It does require a vessels to have fire extinguishers and life preservers but can only recommend that the boats carry survival suits, life rafts and emergency radio beacons, which help rescuers home in on a disabled boat.

One reason for the lack of safety rules or inspection programs is the lack of money for enforcement, Coast Guard officials say.

The Western Sea had little safety equipment, according to the authorities. The 58-foot wood-hull vessel was built in 1915. It carried no life raft, and the crew wore only life preservers, even though survival suits covering the entire body are essential to survive more than an hour in northern waters.

The Western Sea, based in Seattle, left port on Aug. 15. That was the last anyone heard from the vessel, says Petty Officer Glenn Rosenholm of the Coast Guard. Peter Barry's body was the first to be found, on Aug. 20. The bodies of two other crewmen were found floating in the area several weeks later. The bodies of the other three are still missing.

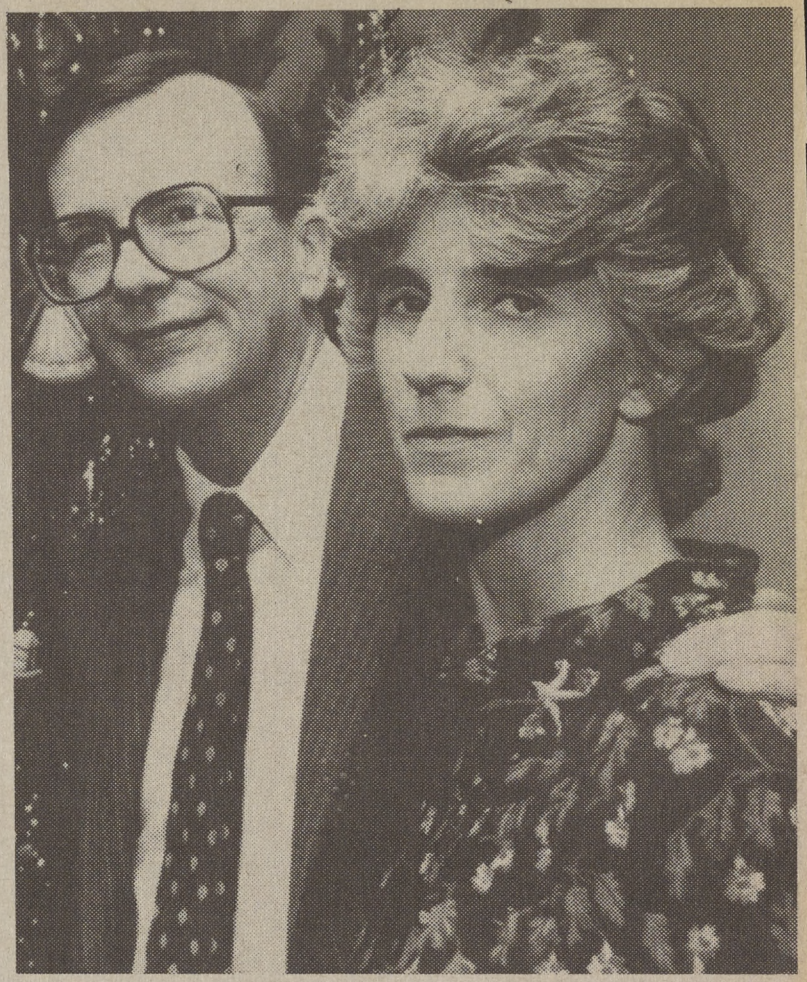
In an attempt to educate fishermen about safety, Captain Piche's study group recently published a series of guidelines for vessel stability, radio and navigation equipment, fire protection, lifesaving equipment and shipboard wiring and machinery.

Safety Guide Is Predicted

The group is working with fishermen to translate the technical recommendations into more understandable material. A safety guide is to be published next spring, Captain Piche says.

Jack Cadigan, executive director of the United Fishermen of Alaska, says that the sometimes-marginal economy of fishing often forces fishermen to take risks. Of Bering Sea king crab fishery he said: "It's an almost absolute necessity to pile up the boat with crab pots, which raises the center of gravity and makes it more likely to turn turtle. That's not going to be simply ended just by the addition of safety equipment."

Congressional hearings were held this year in Seattle, Boston and San Diego on safety and insurance rates in the fishing industry. The rising insurance rates were the main complaint of the fishermen. Legislators are predicting some type of bill to aid fishermen will be introduced by the spring.

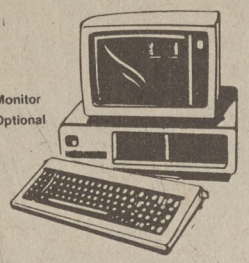


Associated Press

Robert and Peggy Barry have begun a crusade for safer fishing.

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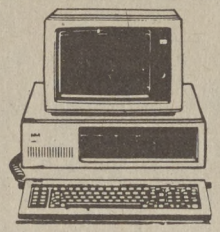
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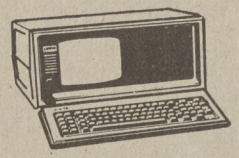
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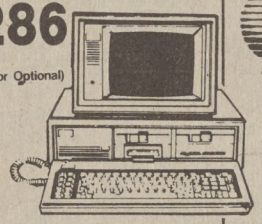
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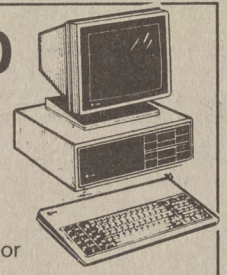
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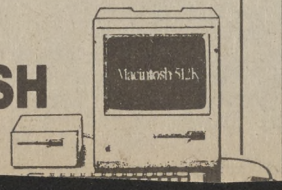
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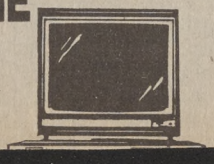
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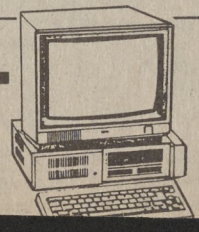
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Books of The Times

World on the Brink of Nuclear War

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

Dino A. Brugioni, the author of this engrossing history of the Cuban missile crisis, was an American senior intelligence officer during the showdown with the Soviet Union that brought the world close to nuclear war in October 1962. As a member of the National Photographic Interpretation Center, he supervised the preparation of all aerial reconnaissance photography and briefing notes for the Central Intelligence Agency.

So although Mr. Brugioni literally had a bird's-eye view of events, a reader might wonder how qualified he is to tell the full story of the crisis. As it turns out, one doesn't have to worry. Mr. Brugioni has spent the last 10 years on the present project, talking with many who were involved and familiarizing himself with events large and small. He also happens to be a Civil War buff who has written several articles and a book dealing with the war in the West.

"Eyeball to Eyeball," then, is far from a parochial account of the crisis. It encompasses the full spectrum of events from what was happening on the international scene to what was being said in the Oval Office. It offers fresh and lively details, including many that reveal the personalities of those who managed the crisis.

•

It brings news not widely known heretofore, including that contrary to statements by responsible United States officials during the period and articles written after the crisis, nuclear warheads *were* seen in Cuba at the time. "The fact was they weren't discovered until the postcrisis review of aerial reconnaissance photography taken during the crisis period," Mr. Brugioni writes, but they were finally determined to have been stored in vans parked at the port of Mariel airport just west of Havana.

And it places the reader at the center of the action, re-creating and sustaining a degree of tension one would have thought impossible to capture.

Still, the best and most original aspect of "Eyeball to Eyeball" is the history it offers of aerial reconnaissance and the development of modern high-altitude photography. This field may be the author's hobbyhorse, but he succeeds in convincing one that the development of the Lockheed U-2 was what enabled the United States to prevail in the crisis, since the work of these ungainly and fragile aircraft was what established the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba in the first place, what proved they were being assembled while the Russians were still denying their existence and what allowed us to inspect their removal when no other means of follow-up could be agreed on.

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Mr. Brugioni's history is not entirely free of flaws. An early chapter on the Soviet buildup in Cuba is extremely tedious, perhaps because it is an unfortunate tendency of complex international history to move at a much slower pace than dramatic storytelling demands. Then, too, the author has a compulsion common to certain history buffs to get it all down on the page regardless of whether it coheres, so that the passages on troop movements, for instance, slow down and pile up like so many logs in a jam.

And a minor quibble perhaps, but I wish that he had named the days of the week on which the various events of the crisis occurred, because while it is hard to recall what one was doing on Oct. 28, 1962, if one happened to be alive on the day when word came that the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, had agreed to remove the missiles, it's a lot easier to remember once you are reminded that it happened on a Sunday.

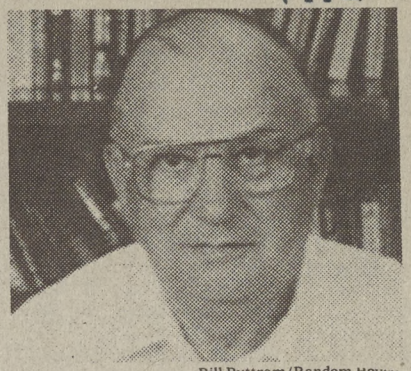
Still, "Eyeball to Eyeball" admirably re-creates those unbearably tension-filled days. If anything, it makes them seem even more desperate, since what one remembers was President John F. Kennedy's speech on Oct. 22 announcing the presence of the missiles and the imposition of the Naval quarantine, then a period of waiting, then the news that Soviet ships headed for Cuba had turned back, then more awful waiting and finally the announcement of Khrushchev's apparent capitulation. Where what actually went on, as Mr. Brugioni reminds us, was all sorts of developments that made things seem progressively worse. This book even makes one grateful, in a way, for having been relatively ignorant at the time.

•

Was the whole trauma really necessary? After all, as a number of people argued, including Adlai E. Stevenson, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, by placing offensive missiles in Cuba, some with a range of up to 2,000 miles, the Soviet Union was only trying to even things up, given the number of American missiles close to their borders. In retrospect at least, it seems unlikely that they planned to fire them off first. In the crudest sense of the word, the missiles may have been as defensive as Soviet officials claimed.

Mr. Brugioni's account reminds us what an outrageously bold and destabilizing gamble Khrushchev's deployment of the missiles seemed at the time. Many of Kennedy's advisers, not least among them the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were in favor of immediate military action in the form of bombing raids and even the invasion of Cuba. The imposition of a Naval blockade, or quarantine, seems a relatively benign response in context. The point that this history brings so compellingly to life is that the Kennedy Administration felt it had no choice but to take strong action. So certain of that was the President, Mr. Brugioni reports, that he believed that his failure to remove the missiles would have led to nothing less than his impeachment.

Whether this makes sense in retrospect, "Eyeball to Eyeball" shows the force of its logic at the time. So a book that begins as a bird's-eye view of events ends up diving to the heart of the times.



Bill Buttram/Random House

Eyeball to Eyeball

The Inside Story of the Cuban Missile Crisis

By Dino A. Brugioni

Illustrated. 622 pages. Random House. $35.

Despite Some Snickers, Braves a Feydeau Farce

tor's naughty videotape at the 1988 Democratic National Convention.

But Mr. Lowe insists he's having the last laugh. After all, he plays the ridiculously virginal Maxime, the earnest philosophy student, in the restaging of an 1894 farce by Georges Feydeau. It is in previews at the Belasco Theater preparing for its opening on Sunday.

"The idea of casting me in this role is amusing in itself," said the 27-year-old actor on a recent afternoon. In the play, a randy maid, Victoire, played by Madeleine Potter, pursues the shy lycée-bound lad ceaselessly, to comic effect. "I usually play the romantic lead, and now I'm the blushing bride."

Tom Moore is directing the comedy, which stars Tony Randall; the company's founder, as an adulterous builder, Benoit Pinglet, and Lynn Redgrave as his formidable wife, Angélique; Mr. Lowe plays their neighbor's nephew. Also on the bill, in addition to Ms. Potter, are George N. Martin, Maryann Plunkett, John Beal, Paxton Whitehead and Alec Mapa.

Attractions of a Reversal

Mr. Randall called Mr. Lowe's acceptance of the role "a testament to his humility," pointing out that "it's a small part in the play, and yet it's very important that it be done well.

MENT FROM MIRAMAX FILMS

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–Patrick McGavin, SOUTH TOWN ECONOMIST –Scott Collins, SOUTH TOWN ECONOMIST

"IRENE JACOB DESERVES TO WIN AN OSCAR!"
–Peter Keough, BOSTON PHOENIX



"I confess I did find it delightful to cast Rob in such a virginal role. It charmed me, somehow, that Madeleine is the aggressor."

Mr. Lowe shrugged. "Look, you acquire a certain amount of baggage," he said, "and a way to circumvent it is to use it ironically."

Baggage indeed. The release of a sex videotape of Mr. Lowe and two young women, made while Mr. Lowe was in Atlanta to attend the Democratic convention, temporarily eclipsed "Gone With the Wind" as the city's greatest screen sensation. To avoid prosecution, since one of his partners in the episode was 16 years old, Mr. Lowe agreed to perform 20 hours of community service over two years.

Then there was the embarrassing overture to the 1989 Academy Awards telecast, when Mr. Lowe crooned "Proud Mary" with a simpering Snow White impostor. The academy apologized to the Walt Disney Company under threat of a Federal trademark infringement suit, but nobody apologized to Mr. Lowe.

"Look, the academy asked me to take that role," he commented, "so I was a good soldier and did it. You can't be your own manager and agent and soothsayer — you have to take risks." He laughed. "And on that one I got shot in the foot."

From Praise to Comedy Fodder

Despite his teen-throb reputation, Mr. Lowe, the former poster guy of the Hollywood brat pack, had received increasingly favorable reviews as the star of such films as "St. Elmo's Fire," "About Last Night," "Youngblood" and "Square Dance." Then, overnight, after the Atlanta tape, he became comedy fodder in talk-show monologues. He was tabloid-television bait. People magazine called him a "bimboy."

Mr. Lowe, slight and wiry with delicate features, stared at his interview-

perience as an adult was Chekhov's "Three Sisters," in a Williamstown Theater Festival production in 1987. He played the doomed Baron Tuzenbach in a cast that included Christopher Walken, John Heard and Amy Irving.

Mr. Lowe met with Mr. Randall last summer, "and I told Tony I wanted to be a part of the birth of his new theater," he said.

"Tony said: 'Well, look, we have this part in the Feydeau. Will you do it?' He called my bluff! I said yes."

He has not starred in a major film release since "Bad Influence," but Mr. Lowe said he has put the hiatus to good use. "I had to get my personal life together," he said. "It was time for the private Rob Lowe to catch up with the professional Rob Lowe."

A Family Man Now

Last July he married Cheryl Berkoff, the makeup artist for "Frankie and Johnny" and "Glengarry Glen Ross." They met on a blind date eight years ago, became friends, drifted

> A young actor with a past to live down takes the stage.

away, "and then the day I showed up to make 'Bad Influence' there she was, the makeup artist," he said.

He added: "For a guy with a history like mine, to find someone you love, and get engaged, and get married, to buy a home and want to start a family — that's a hell of a lot to do in one year."

Castro Wanted a Nuclear Strike

By Fedor Burlatsky

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

For me, the culmination of the Cuban missile crisis was not Oct. 27, 1962, when John F. Kennedy awaited a reply to his ultimatum to pull the missiles off the island, but the telegram Fidel Castro sent to Nikita Khrushchev earlier: "I propose the immediate launching of a nuclear strike on the United States. The Cuban people are prepared to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the destruction of imperialism and the victory of world revolution."

Two large question marks and exclamation points stood out in the margin of the telegram. They were written by Leonid Brezhnev's successor, Yuri Andropov, who was then in charge of an international division of the party's Central Committee. I found him pacing in his office, repeating over and over: "Adventurists. Such adventurists." I asked, "Do you just mean the Cubans or someone in this building as well?" He looked at me sharply but said nothing. Later, as if returning to my question, Mr. Andropov told me what Khrushchev had told his advisers about the telegram: "You see how far things can go. We've got to get those missiles out of there before a real fire starts."

Fedor Burlatsky was an adviser to Nikita Khrushchev and is the former editor of Literaturnaya Gazeta. This was translated from the Russian by Hugh K. Truslow.



Marshall Arisman

This was a switch in positions. Khrushchev had initiated the scheme, and Mr. Castro had serious doubts about it. After the crisis was resolved, Khrushchev asked me to edit his personal message to Mr. Castro in which he tried to explain to his greatly angered partner how and why the idea of creating a missile base on Cuba had been born.

"[Defense Minister Rodion] Malinovsky and I happened to be walking along the Black Sea one day. Malinovsky said, pointing toward the sea: 'Over on the other shore, in Turkey, there is an American nuclear missile base. In a few minutes, rockets launched from that base can destroy Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and could even reach Moscow.' So I said to Malinovsky: 'Why is it that the Americans are allowed to have a base right under our noses? What if we set up a base on Cuba, right in America's back pocket. Let them see how they like it. What do you think? Will Fidel agree to it?' "

Then Anastas Mikoyan and a team of experts went to Cuba to convince Mr. Castro. After that, a plan for the secret deployment of the missiles and nuclear warheads was worked out. Although Mr. Castro more than once raised the issue of an open treaty in order to please Khrushchev, our experts maintained that there was a chance to do it secretly and then spring it on the Americans, after which we could enter into negotiations from a position of strength.

'You see how far things can go,' Khrushchev said.

This was the scheme's stupidest part — the hope that U.S. intelligence wouldn't notice the movement of a hundred ships, and 42 bomber spy planes, nor the installation of 42 ICBM's and 144 anti-aircraft weapons, nor even the deployment of 40,000 Soviet soldiers. But such is the logic of an authoritarian regime.

•

A security crisis could again occur, this time involving Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, where nuclear missiles are based. The U.S. should offer these states its services as a mediator and guarantor of a nuclear weapons agreement among them. If Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan agreed to nuclear disarmament, the U.S. should protect them from pressure from Russia.

A package of new documents, drafted with U.S. participation, could incorporate existing obligations between the former Soviet Union and the U.S. and add guarantees on nonproliferation, non-use and reduction of nuclear weapons.

But the most immediate problem is controlling missiles. It cannot be ruled out that separatists and extremists might seize them for blackmail. Observation points manned by American officers in the four nuclear states, with the approval of those states, could provide a barrier against such adventurism and a future missile crisis. □

Edgy Police, Suspicious Civilians

...lew York needs ...n a new ...rd.

The revised board should emphasize face-to-face mediation — which most officers want as well — and reserve a formal investigation for serious cases in which there is some prospect of definitive results.

Third, many officers believe their careers are hurt every time a complaint is lodged with the board — no matter how it is resolved. This per...tion must be corrected. Officers ... that they could be hurt by ...s complaints may avoid ...tuations like traffic ...nforcement or ...oups.

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Suzanne DeChillo/The New York Times

Even some of the most zealous environmentalists have stopped trying to persuade parents not to use disposable diapers, of which 17 billion were sold in the United States last year. Alice Kenny and her children Sean and Caitlin bought disposable diapers at a supermarket in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

For the Environmentally Conscious, Disposable Diapers Regain Appeal

Continued From Page A1

Rathje, an archeologist and director of the Garbage Project at the University of Arizona. "There are so many ways we are wasteful in this country that are not at the absolute core of modern American behavior. Let's start there. After all, convenience is something we should consider."

At first, the debate seemed one of stark contrasts: disposable diapers waste trees, often include plastics that can't be broken down, and account for a numbing amount of unnecessary garbage each year. Cloth diapers, on the other hand, which now now account for less than 15 percent of the American market, seemed environmentally benign.

But closer scrutiny suggests the facts are less one-sided. Many of the trees used for disposables are planted just for that purpose. Excavations of representative landfills — including

seem to have a ways to rationalize their use of such an obvious symbol of the throwaway society. Stricken by fear, guilt and conscience, some have even been caught hiding their Pampers when friends come to visit.

"I hate to admit what a chicken I was," writes a confessional Patricia Poore, editor of the quintessentially environmentally correct publication, Garbage magazine. Ms. Poore came out of the closet as a user of disposables in the current issue.

"I let myself be bullied by image," she wrote, explaining her initial view that cloth diapers were the only per missible route for someone in her p

can you use them again."

Ms. Beaudry concedes that disposable diaper fans have overwhelmed the cloth contingent, and that legislation to limit the use of disposables has become a waste of time. But she and others say that millions of dollars worth of advertising from companies like Proc Gamble — which dominates try with Pampers and far more to do wi fair discussion ties.

Th

Parents l cott

Around New York

Husband Won't be Charged In the Amy Fisher Case

Citing insufficient evidence and Amy Fisher's lack of credibility, District Attorney Denis Dillon announced yesterday in Mineola, N.Y., that he would not bring charges against Joseph Buttafuoco, the 36-year-old with whom Miss Fisher said she had an affair before she shot his wife.

The Buttafuocos are pursuing a multimillion-dollar lawsuit for damages against the Fishers.

Miss Fisher has said she had sex with Mr. Buttafuoco when she was 16 and that he played a part in the shooting of Mrs. Buttafuoco on May 19. Mr. Buttafuoco has denied both charges.

Miss Fisher's mother, Roseann, and her lawyer, Eric Naiburg, reacted with anger.

Mr. and Mrs. Buttafuoco greeted the news with relief. Both read brief statements after a meeting with their lawyers in East Meadow, N.Y. Mr. Buttafuoco said he felt "exonerated."

Mr. Dillon said that Miss Fisher, who is now 18, had been "untruthful on a number of occasions."

Miss Fisher is expected to receive a 5-to-15-year prison term at her sentencing for first-degree assault on Dec. 1.

School Ties Play a Role In Contract on Teacher's Life

For a decade, the yellow-brick high school in East New York had been the center of Barbara Mendez's life. It was where she had grown up as a student, where she had met her husband, where she had won a special teaching apprenticeship and where she had become a teacher. And when everything seemed to turn sou marriage crumbling a deteriorating fr — it was

One Minute to Doomsday

NYT Oct. 14, '92

By Robert S. McNamara

WASHINGTON

In October 1962, the Soviet Union, Cuba and United States came to the verge of military conflict and brought the world to the brink of nuclear disaster. None intended to create such risk. To understand what caused the crisis and how to avoid such risks, participants in the events have convened several times.

A meeting in Havana in January was the fifth. By the third meeting, in Moscow in January 1989, it had become clear that each nation's decisions immediately before and during the crisis had been distorted by misinformation, miscalculation and misjudgment. Here are four of many examples.

First, before Soviet missiles were introduced into Cuba in the summer of 1962, the Soviet Union and Cuba believed the U.S. intended to invade, overthrow Fidel Castro and remove his Government. We had no such intention. Second, the U.S. believed the Soviets would not move nuclear warheads outside the Soviet Union — they never had — but they did. Third, the Soviets believed the missiles could be secretly introduced and that when their presence was disclosed, the U.S. would not respond. Here, too, they erred. (On Oct. 14, we spotted the missiles for the first time.) Fourth, those who urged John F. Kennedy to destroy the missiles by an air attack, which likely would have been followed by a sea and land invasion, were almost certainly mistaken in their belief that the Soviets would not respond with military action.

At the time, the C.I.A. had reported 10,000 Soviet troops in Cuba. At the Moscow conference, participants were told there were 43,000 and 270,000 well-armed Cuban troops. Both forces, their commanders said, would "fight to the death." The Cubans estimated 100,000 casualties. The Soviets expressed disbelief that we would have thought that, catastrophically defeated, they would not have responded militarily somewhere in the world; there would have been a high risk of uncontrollable escalation.

In Moscow, we drew two major lessons. First, that in this age of high-technology weapons, crisis management is dangerous, difficult and uncertain. Therefore, we must direct our attention to avoiding crises. At a minimum, avoidance requires that potential adversaries take great care to try to understand how the other party will interpret their actions.

> The Cuban missile crisis — blind vs. blind.

Opening the meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev's aide, Georgi Shaknazarov, asked me, as a member of President Kennedy's executive committee during the crisis, to ask the first question. I said: "What was the purpose of the deployment of the nuclear-tipped missiles into Cuba?" Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister in 1962, responded: "Their action was intended to strengthen the defensive stability of Cuba. To avert the threats against it. I repeat, to strengthen the defensive capability of Cuba. That is all."

I replied, in part: "My first comment is stimulated by the implication of Mr. Gromkyo's answer — that the U.S. intended, prior to the emplacement of missiles, to invade Cuba. If I had been a Cuban leader, I might have expected a U.S. invasion. We had authorized the Bay of Pigs invasion. We did not support it militarily — and that should be recognized and emphasized, as it was specifically the decision of President Kennedy not to support the operation with the use of U.S. military force — but we had assisted in carrying it out.

"Secondly, there were U.S. covert operations in Cuba extending over a long period of time. The Cubans knew that. And, thirdly, there were important leaders of our Senate, our House, who were calling for the invasion. But we had absolutely no intention of invading Cuba, and therefore the Soviet action to install missiles with that as its objective was based on a misconception — a clearly understandable one that we in part were responsible for."

Some of us believed the U.S. faced great danger during the missile crisis. In Havana, we learned we had greatly underestimated that danger. The Russians told us the Soviet forces in Cuba possessed 36 nuclear warheads for the 24 intermediate-range missiles targeted on U.S. cities. At the time, the C.I.A. stated it did not believe there were any nuclear warheads there.

We were also told there were six dual-purpose tactical launchers supported by nine tactical missiles with nuclear warheads to be used against a U.S. invasion force. We were informed that the authority to use those tactical nuclear warheads had been delegated to the Soviet field commanders in Cuba. We need not speculate about what would have happened had a U.S. attack been launched, as many in the U.S. Government, military and civilians alike, were recommending to the President. We can predict the results with certainty.

Although the U.S. forces would not have been accompanied by tactical nuclear warheads, no one should believe that had U.S. troops been attacked with nuclear warheads, the U.S. would have refrained from responding with nuclear warheads. Where it would it have ended? In utter disaster.

The missile crisis is replete with examples of misinformation, misjudgment, miscalculation. Such errors are costly in conventional war. When they affect decisions relating to nuclear forces, they can result in the destruction of nations. This must lead to the conclusion that, insofar as it is achievable, we should seek to return to a non-nuclear world. □

Robert S. McNamara was Secretary of Defense in the Kennedy Administration.

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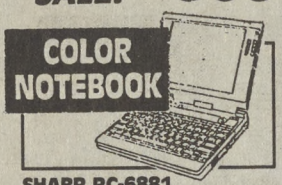
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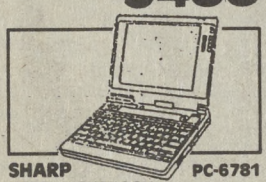
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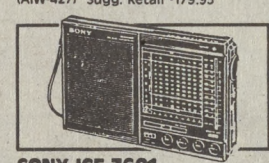
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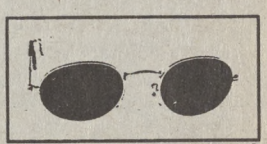
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Cuban Missile Crisis Papers: Kennedy Left a Loophole on Invasion

1992

By ROBERT PEAR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — Records of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, made publicly available today for the first time, suggest that the United States did not give Moscow any ironclad assurance that it would refrain from invading Cuba.

That disclosure comes as a surprise to some historians of the crisis, who believed that the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, had agreed to remove Soviet intermediate-range ballistic missiles from Cuba after receiving such an assurance.

Philip Brenner, a professor of international relations at American University here, and the National Security Archive, a nonprofit research institute, obtained the records after filing a request and a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act.

The records include a series of letters exchanged by Mr. Khrushchev and President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Brenner said that 14 letters made available today by the State Department provide significant new insights into the missile crisis. The United States Government had previously released 10 Kennedy-Khrushchev letters bearing on the crisis, he said.

No Ironclad Assurance

"Until 4 P.M. today, I believed that there had been a firm commitment on the part of the United States not to invade Cuba," Professor Brenner said in an interview tonight. "Over the last 29 years, American Presidents have lived up to what we thought was a commitment. In fact, these newly released letters show that the United States did not give Cuba an ironclad assurance that the U.S. would not invade."

"We tend to think the missile crisis ended on Oct. 28, 1962," said Mr. Brenner, a Cuba scholar. "In fact, the missile crisis went on, because the United States kept its forces at the highest state of alert until Nov. 20, 1962. The source of that U.S. concern was IL-28 bombers given to Cuba by the Soviet Union. Until Nov. 20, Fidel Castro refused to return the bombers to the Soviet Union because he asserted they were needed for the defense of Cuba. On that date, he announced that he would return them."

Mr. Khrushchev had been asking President Kennedy for what the Soviet leader described as written "guarantees for non-invasion of Cuba," going beyond Mr. Kennedy's tenure in the White House if possible.

In a letter to President Kennedy on Dec. 10, 1962, Mr. Khrushchev said he had agreed to remove Soviet missiles from Cuba, "relying on your assurance that the United States and its allies will not invade Cuba."

In the Dec. 10 letter, as translated by the United States Government, Mr. Khrushchev said, "We believe that you will be able to receive a mandate at the next election too, that is, that you will be the U.S. President for six years, which would appeal to us."

Good Behavior Required

Further, Mr. Khrushchev said, "Six years in world politics is a long period of time, and during that period, we could create good conditions for peaceful coexistence on earth."

But in a reply to the Soviet leader on Dec. 14, 1962, Mr. Kennedy indicated that the United States' pledge to refrain from invading Cuba depended on good behavior by Mr. Castro.

"We have never wanted to be driven by the acts of others into war in Cuba," Mr. Kennedy wrote. "The other side of the coin, however, is that we do need to have adequate assurances that all offensive weapons are removed from Cuba and are not reintroduced, and that Cuba itself commits no aggressive acts against any of the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

No firm pledge in a letter to Khrushchev.

Professor Brenner said tonight that Mr. Kennedy's letter contained "a loophole that allowed the United States to define a large number of Cuban actions as aggressive." The definition of "aggressive" was left so vague that there was no ironclad assurance that the United States would not invade Cuba, he said.

Raymond L. Garthoff, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution who worked at the State Department in 1962, said today after reviewing the Kennedy-Khrushchev correspondence that the Soviet Union evidently "gave up on trying get a written commitment" from Mr. Kennedy promising that the United States would not invade Cuba.

The newly disclosed letters show that "Kennedy did not make any secret deal, as sometimes alleged, that would tie American hands if the situation might at some later time require U.S. military action against Cuba," Mr. Garthoff said.

Sheryl L. Walter, general counsel of the National Security Archive, welcomed disclosure of the Kennedy-Khrushchev letters three days before a major conference on the Cuban missile crisis is to begin in Havana. The conference, organized by Brown University's Center for Foreign Policy Development, will bring together American, Russian and Cuban veterans of the crisis.

"The shroud of secrecy surrounding these historic letters has at last been lifted," Ms. Walter said. "The public release of these letters shows that the spark of glasnost has caught fire at the State Department too. Declassification of this correspondence fills crucial gaps in the historical record."

state budget would be consumed if the level of black education was raised to that available to whites.

Unrest in Townships

The examination results were lowest in the politically active townships of Soweto and Alexandra, where only 31.5 percent of high school seniors passed their examinations. Even so, this was a considerable improvement over 1990, when only 26 percent passed.

The poor showings in the townships and elsewhere were affected by political unrest that disrupted classes and by strikes called by poorly paid, overworked black teachers, in addition to inadequate school facilities and truancy.

"At certain schools, the principals were driven away by pupils and there was no discipline at all," Dr. Louw said in a statement. "Militant pupils created an impossible situation for teachers in some classrooms. On occasion, teachers were threatened with knives and firearms and were not permitted to teach."

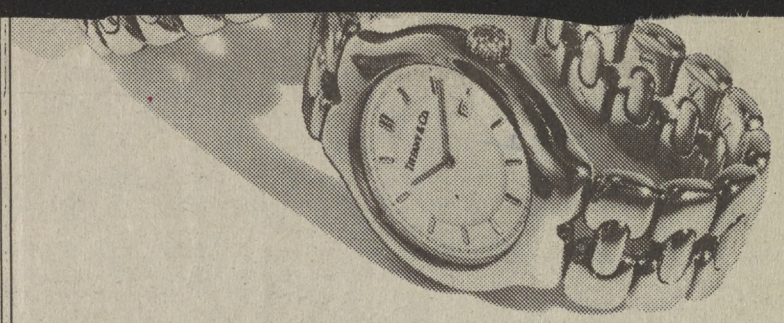
China Says It Executed Four In the Trafficking of Women

BEIJING, Jan. 6 (AP) — Four leaders of a gang that abducted and sold at least 60 women were executed on Dec. 27, a report from the official China Women's News said today. The report said 12 other gang members were given sentences of up to life in prison.

The kidnapping of women for sale has become a major problem in recent years, and police officials from throughout China held a meeting in the fall to discuss the issue.

In most cases, young girls from the countryside are tricked into leaving their villages with promises of jobs in the cities. Many are taken far from their homes and sold into marriage.

Of the 60 women sold by the gang, which operated for two and a half years in the northeastern province of Heilong Jiang, the report said, 18 have been found and returned home.



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C.I.A. HOLDS TALKS ON '62 CUBAN CRISIS

Newly Declassified Papers Help Recreate the Drama for a Day in Capital

By ERIC SCHMITT
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — Thirty years after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, American intelligence analysts from that era gathered today to debate details of the drama that brought the world to the brink of nuclear war.

In connection with the Central Intelligence Agency's first symposium on the missile crisis, the agency also made public 112 newly declassified documents about events leading up to the crisis and the Kennedy Administration's response.

Much of the information and details discussed by panelists and an audience of about 400 former intelligence analysts, historians and journalists has already been published. But the new documents, combined with commentary and anecdotes from generals in command of U-2 spy plane surveillance, photography interpreters and senior intelligence advisers to President John F. Kennedy, recreated at least for a day the fear, uncertainty and, finally, supreme relief that gripped a nation locked in the defining cold war moment.

Today's symposium and documents also supplied details about how international and domestic political sensitivities contributed to the failure of senior Kennedy Administration officials to take seriously warning signals coming from Cuba in early 1962.

While high-altitude reconnaissance photography — a technological breakthrough in the early 1960's — gave the United States an advantage, flaws and miscalculations nearly caused a catastrophe.

For example, the documents show that John A. McCone, the Director of Central Intelligence, warned Kennedy Cabinet members, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, during an Aug. 21 meeting that unusual Soviet construction detected in Cuba could be for missile sites. But on Sept. 19, still almost a month before American analysts actually spotted Soviet-built medium-range ballistic missile sites in western Cuba, a United States intelligence report concluded that it was "incompatible with Soviet practice" to deploy such missiles outside the Soviet Union.

No Soviet officials who figured in the missile crisis took part in today's panel discussions. But Sergei Khrushchev, the former Soviet leader's son, was present as a special guest of the forum and advised that one lesson learned from the crisis was "to understand both sides of thinking."

Today's prevailing theme was of opportunities lost. Sidney N. Graybeal, the agency's former chief of offensive missiles analysis, said that the United States had received 2,000 to 3,000 reports from various sources of Soviet missiles before the crisis, but that because many of these reports had been shown to be bogus, analysts had begun regarding them as the boy who cried wolf.

Others, like Warren E. Frank, retired chief of the agency's foreign intelligence branch, said the first-hand reports from 25 agents in Cuba were virtually ignored by headquarters in Washington until they began reporting 80-foot-long objects on flatbed trucks that could not negotiate the turns on Cuban streets without removing mailboxes and lampposts.

The C.I.A. had touted the symposium as an important example of its new openness campaign. But many of the nearly 400 pages of documents released today had parts blacked out.

Irate Russian

By CELESTINE BOHLEN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 — Confused by the loss of an empire and frustrated by an inflation rate that keeps emptying their pockets, many Russians have fixed their fear and anxiety on a convenient target: traders from the Caucasus who have virtually taken over the farmers markets in Moscow and other cities, offering a tantalizing array of roses, lemons, bananas, bootlegged caviar, eggplant, Bulgarian chickens and other goods at prices beyond the average shopper's reach.

More and more, people mutter darkly of an invasion by "blacks." The term is used loosely here to describe the dark-haired southerners who until recently were described on police blotters as "people of a Caucasian nationality." They include Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Georgians, but also people from Dagestan, Chechenya and other autonomous republics within Russia.

A result is the smoldering of ethnic tension, particularly in the semi-controlled farmers markets and in street bazaars that have sprouted up in almost every Russian city. Russian shoppers bridle at the southerners' flashy prosperity, which they see as an affront, especially given their own reduced circumstances.

Resentment and Reprisal

The vendors, meanwhile, complain of churlish resentment from a people who still cannot grasp the notion of profits.

In recent months there have been reports from provincial cities of angry Russians storming the local markets, chasing away the vendors from the Caucasus. Slogans calling for Russians to "rise up against Caucasians" have been scrawled on walls and fences. In Moscow and St. Petersburg, the police make periodic raids against markets they say are used as a cover for a growing drug and arms trades.

To many southerners, particularly Azerbaijanis who boast of their dominant position in the Moscow markets, all this amounts to bigotry.

"Now in Moscow, we begin to see the slogan 'Russia for Russians,'" said a 21-year-old trader at the central market, an Azerbaijani who gave his name as Rafshan. "Their goal is to be get rid of Azerbaijanis, it is clear. But who are we bothering by coming here and selling? The fact is Moscow needs us. Here in the winter, when it is minus 20 degrees, the only place to get fruit and vegetables is from us."

Unwelcome Competition

Inside the covered marketplace, a Russian woman standing behind her modest display of fresh lettuce and

U.S. Plans to Resettle 7,000 Iraqi Refugees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (Reuters) — The United States accepted 3,500 Iraqi refugees in the year ended Sept. 30 and expects to resettle a similar number by next Sept. 30, the State Department said today.

The department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, expanding on information provided over the weekend by immigration officials, said the refugees were among 30,000 Iraqis stranded in Saudi Arabia last year at the end of the Persian Gulf war.

About 20,000 fled from Iraq when President Saddam Hussein crushed an uprising by Shiite Muslims in the south just after the war; 10,000 were Iraqi prisoners of war who asked not to be returned, Mr. Boucher said. About 25,000 Iraqi refugees remained in Saudi Arabia, he added.

Mr. Boucher said Washington had started accepting the refugees at the urging of the United Nations when it became clear they had no immediate prospect of returning to Iraq.

CLASS REUNION

Kennedy's Men Relive the Cuban Missile Crisis



STANLEY TRETICK

During the Cuban missile crisis, President John F. Kennedy, back to the camera, above, outside the White House with aides, from left, McGeorge Bundy, Paul H. Nitze, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor and Robert S. McNamara.

McGeorge Bundy and C. Douglas Dillon, right, in Hawk's Cay, during a meeting 25 years after the crisis.

By J. Anthony Lukas

OUT IN THE TROPICAL night, a winter storm sweeps off the Caribbean, drenching the sea grapes and strangler figs along Hawk Channel, rattling the thatch palms and red mangroves that rim the terrace. Inside the old Florida resort hotel, three television sets glow in the dark, illuminating the sparkling napery of five tables strewn with half-nibbled strawberry shortcake, coffee-stained cups, burgundy in great balloon glasses. Around the tables, spectral figures hunch forward, absorbed by video images of a crisis that ended a quarter century before.

J. Anthony Lukas won the 1986 Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction for his book "Common Ground."

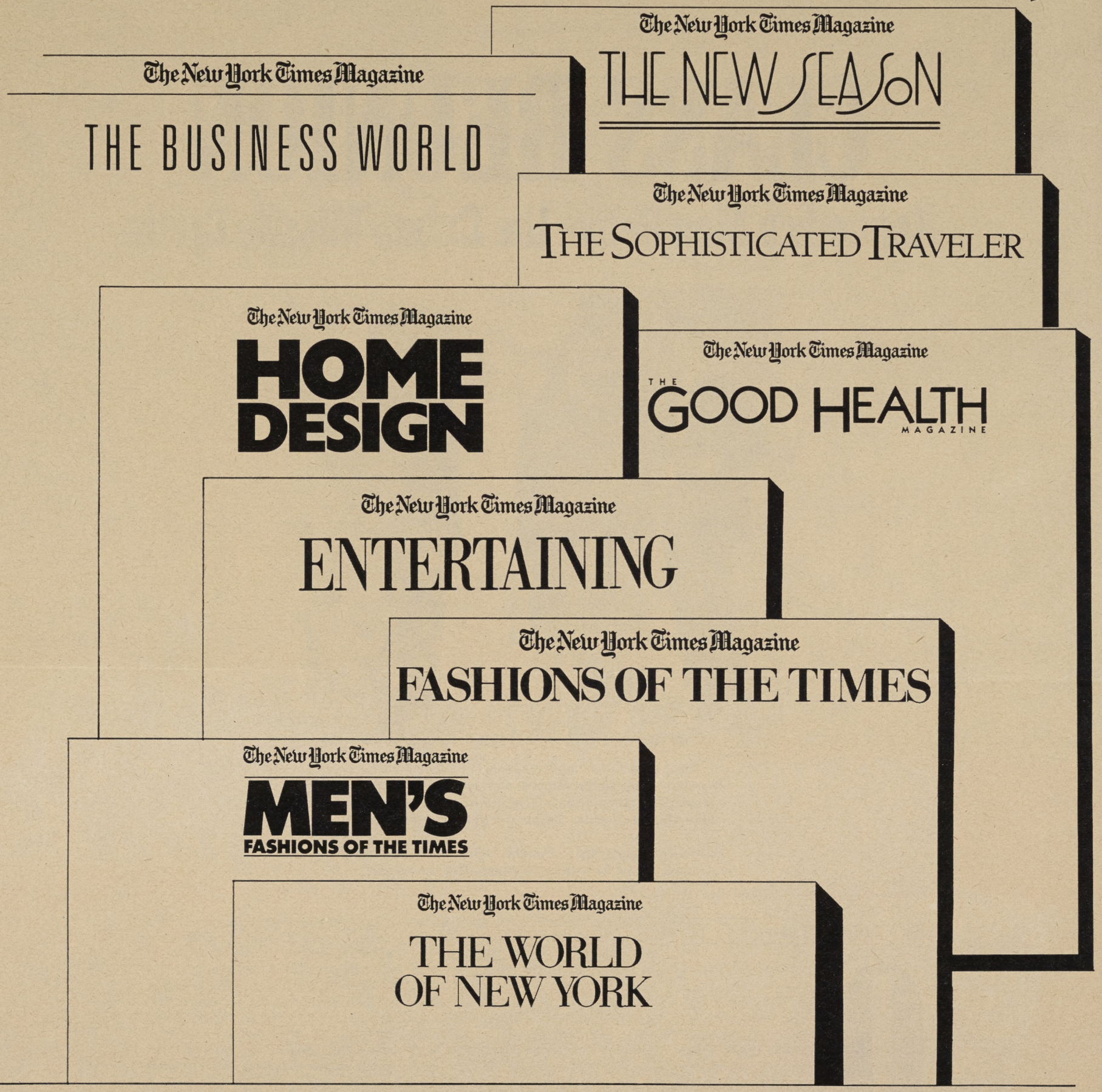
"Today," intones Charles Collingwood, "the world came out from under the most terrible threat of nuclear holocaust since the end of World War II. During the next half hour, we'll examine the events that led to the break in the crisis that came suddenly this morning in Moscow. Soviet Premier Khrushchev announced that Russian missile bases in Cuba would be dismantled, crated and shipped back to the Soviet Union. . . . In Washington, Mr. Kennedy's reaction was swift and favorable. In a statement, he said that Khrushchev's offer was important and constructive, a contribution to peace."

Abruptly, images of American warships and Soviet missiles give way to a sonorous announcer asking, "Do you ever say, 'I feel so tired you couldn't *drag* me out of the house tonight.'? Do you take vitamins and *still* feel tired? Do you know your trouble may be due to iron-poor blood? Of course, vitamins alone can't build up iron-poor blood. But — Geritol can! A couple of Geritol tablets or a few tablespoons of Geritol liquid contains seven vitamins plus twice the iron in a whole pound of calves liver. . . ."

An elderly gentleman in the corner stifles a sardonic grin, another chuckles decorously into his napkin. Softly at first, then with mounting hilarity, these veterans of the Kennedy Administration — among them, former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, 70; former Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon, 77; former Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, 77; former Presidential aides Theodore C. Sorensen, 58, and Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., 69 — quiver in rueful laughter at this reminder of the changes wrought in themselves and the world since those blood-racing times 25 years ago.

It is Thursday, March 5, 1987. Eight survivors of the missile crisis have come to the shores of the Caribbean — barely 130 miles northeast of Havana — to relive two of the most momentous weeks of their lives.

RANDY TAYLOR/BLACK STAR



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Along with a dozen or so scholars of that era, they have gathered at Hawk's Cay, a luxury resort in the Florida Keys, for a four-day conference marking the 25th anniversary of the crisis.

Strictly speaking, that quarter century will not be complete until October, but the conference has been scheduled seven months in advance so that its findings will be available during this autumn's commemoration. Sponsored by Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government and underwritten by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, the gathering has awakened high expectations among the cognoscenti of foreign affairs. For perhaps no event since World War II so preoccupies the makers and critics of foreign policy as those "13 days" when the world seemed to tremble on the brink of nuclear apocalypse.

THE CRISIS BEGAN on Oct. 15, 1962, when photographs taken by a United States U-2 aircraft provided indisputable evidence that the Soviet Union was constructing missile bases in Cuba; it continued through a week of secret preparations, which culminated with President John F. Kennedy's speech to the nation on Oct. 22 announcing a naval blockade of Cuba; and ended on Oct. 28, when the Russian leader Nikita S. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw Soviet missiles from Cuba in exchange for an American pledge not to attempt an invasion of Cuba.

Ever since, analysts have sifted the fine grains of this episode for lessons on nuclear deterrence, crisis management and creative diplomacy — lessons which, it is hoped, will help other leaders avoid, or at least defuse, future crises. A whole cottage industry has grown up around the missile crisis, producing a vast literature of learned polemic, scholarly conjecture and technical exegisis. Harvard's Kennedy School of Government has built part of its curriculum around a treatise on the subject, "Essence of Decision," by Graham T. Allison, the school's dean. There is even a counterliterature developing, exemplified by an article last winter by Eliot A. Cohen of the Naval War College entitled, "Why We Should Stop Studying the Cuban Missile Crisis."

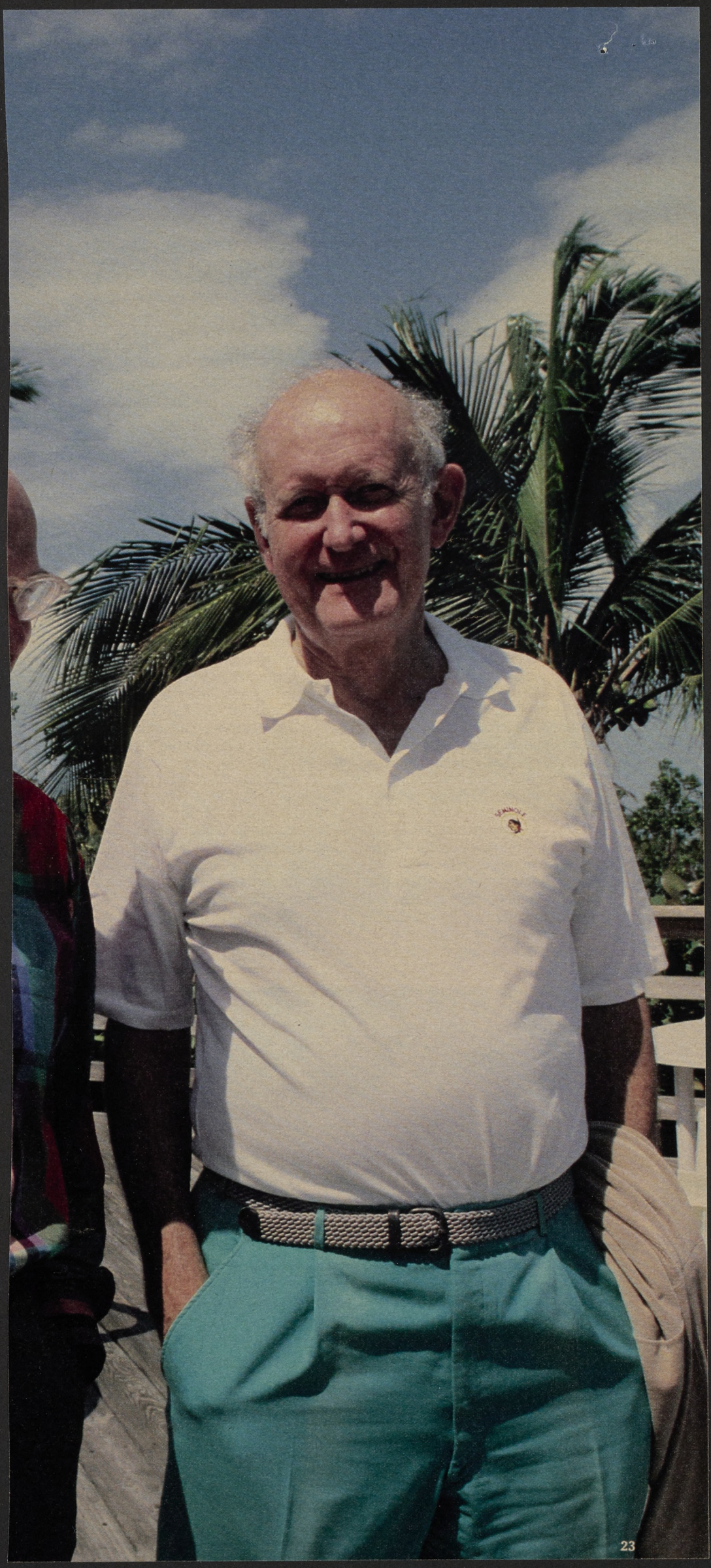
There is no sign yet that anyone has stopped studying the crisis. But with many of its key figures now in their late sixties and early seventies, this weekend's conference may be — as Harvard professor Richard E. Neustadt tells his Hawk's Cay audience — "the last opportunity for researchers like us to deal face to face with those of you who went through these events." Turning to the crescent of graying heads around the television sets, Neustadt says: "You are the only people we have access to who have had to face the problems of escalation in a nuclear crisis. You are the only people there are to talk to about your perceptions, your feelings, your concerns. For any future leader who has to face the prospects of a crisis escalating out of hand, you have valuable lessons to offer."

But when Graham Allison invites "personal reflections" from the participants, Robert McNamara is in a dyspeptic mood. His bullet head bobbing emphatically, his spectacles catching glints of candlelight, he takes vigorous exception to Charles Collingwood's portayal of events:

"The assumption that the Soviet missiles in Cuba shifted the strategic nuclear balance is wrong. My mem-



Theodore C. Sorensen, holding the dorsal fins of two dolphins as they tow him across a lagoon: a "sublime" experience.



ory may be bad — some of us do need Geritol — but I believe we had 5,000 nuclear warheads at that time and the Soviets had 300. What difference would it have made if they had 340? Did putting 40 launchers in Cuba change the military balance of power? I didn't believe it then and I don't believe it today. I asked in 1962: What difference did it make if we were killed by a missile from Moscow or a missile from Cuba? I don't think it makes any difference. When you try to understand something like this, you have to begin with an understanding of what the problem is. Contrary to what Collingwood said, the problem was not a change in the strategic balance."

But Douglas Dillon, seated next to McNamara, disagrees. "All I can remember is how we felt at the time," the oldest of the participants says in a soft but self-assured voice. "I felt — and so did the Joint Chiefs of Staff — that there *was* a change in the strategic balance. We felt a tremendous shock that the Soviets were putting these things so near to us. So did all Americans!"

Ted Sorensen, still jut-jawed and forceful, comes down on McNamara's side: "The President never mentioned a shift in the balance of power as his reason for wanting the missiles out. But let me say I have some worries about this weekend. Beware of using Cuba as a precedent in the future. We live in a different world now, with a different role for military force, a different role for the President of the United States."

And Arthur Schlesinger, his voice still crisp with the authority of Harvard and the White House, adds further support from the late President himself: "The Monday after the resolution of the crisis, President Kennedy gave me his views at some length. He was concerned that people might draw the wrong lessons from the crisis. In particular, he worried that people might conclude 'Just be tough with the Russians, and they will back down.' "

Something is going on here, a subtext dancing just beneath the surface. In part, this discussion is an echo of a secret debate during the missile crisis itself about whether the Soviet challenge was primarily military or political. But overlaying — and sharpening — this historical disagreement is a more urgent contemporary debate. McNamara, Sorensen and Schlesinger are all strong opponents of the Reagan Administration's nuclear policies, all vocal advocates of measured steps toward arms control and, ultimately, nuclear disarmament.

Douglas Dillon, on the other hand, is a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, a group of neoconservative intellectuals and former government officials who support increased defense spending and greater vigilance toward the Soviet threat. Finding in Soviet expansionist policies a "clear and present danger" to the United States — the phrase is Oliver Wendell Holmes's — Dillon and his colleagues in the committee vigorously support the need to maintain a powerful nuclear deterrent, if not outright nuclear superiority.

Tonight's debate over the strategic balance in 1962 is thus intricately related to the participants' differences over the strategic balance today. With these parallels flashing in their heads, the conferees trundle off to bed shortly before 11 P.M.

FRIDAY DAWNS GRAY and gusty. A blackboard in the lobby proclaims "Windy Day Schedule. 11 A.M. Coffee with Dolphin Trainers. 3 P.M. Scuba Diving Video."

Those with swimming trunks still packed away mutter under their breaths. "The weather is coming in from Cuba," notes Joseph S. Nye Jr., a Harvard political scientist and former Deputy Under Secretary of State who is chairman of the conference. "Is this Fidel's revenge?"

The lawns around the pink stucco hotel are littered with coconuts that have fallen during the stormy night, several of them denting the roofs of sports cars that line the drive. The license plate of one Mercedes-Benz 380SL bears the words "Poverty Sucks," a reminder that these deliberations are taking place in a privileged enclave.

After a gargantuan brunch in the Palm Terrace, the conference assembles in lavender swivel chairs around a horseshoe table: 22 men in bright sportshirts, looking not unlike the investment bankers and stockbrokers who generally inhabit this conference center. The talk this morning is not of convertible bonds, however, but of nuclear annihilation.

"We didn't then — and we don't today — give much thought to how Moscow will read what we are doing," says Bob McNamara. "We'd carried out the Bay of Pigs operation, never intending to use American military force — but the Kremlin didn't know that. We were running covert operations against Castro. . . . People in the Pentagon were even talking about a first strike. There were four regular options, plus a fifth called 1 (a), which was a first-strike plan. [Air Force Chief of Staff Curtis] LeMay talked openly about a first strike against the Soviet Union if the Russians ever backed us into a corner. So the Soviets may well have believed we were seeking Castro's overthrow *plus* a first-strike capability. This may have led them to do what they did in Cuba."

But McNamara says Russian fears were exaggerated. Despite evidence that the Central Intelligence Agency was planning to assassinate Castro, McNamara insists that John Kennedy never approved such a measure. And, he says, "I don't believe that the President or I ever thought that we would launch a first strike under *any* circumstances."

Ted Sorensen underlines this argument with a fresh interpretation of the President's state of mind that fall. As the Congressional campaign heated up, the Republicans warned with increasing vehemence of the dangers of Soviet arms shipments to Cuba. In September, the President attempted to defuse this issue by warning the Soviets explicitly not to introduce "offensive ground-to-ground missiles" into Cuba.

"I believe the President drew the line precisely where he thought the Soviets were not and would not be," Sorensen says. "That is to say, if we had known that the Soviets were putting 40 missiles in Cuba, we might under this hypothesis have drawn the line at 100, and said with great fanfare that we would absolutely not tolerate the presence of more than 100 missiles in Cuba. . . ."

Sorensen's notion that Kennedy would have been willing to simply

(Continued on Page 51)



RANDY TAYLOR/BLACK STAR

NAVIGATING THE THERAPY M

A consumer's guide to mental health treatm

With the proliferation of programs available, the choices can sometimes be daunting.

By Morton Hunt

A COUPLE OF GENERATIONS AGO, PSYCHOTHERapy was an expensive, exotic cure indulged in by a tiny elite, and even as recently as the 1950's only one person in eight had sought it. But today, one American in three has been in psychotherapy, and in 1987, 15 million of us will make roughly 120 million visits to mental health professionals — nearly twice as many visits as to internists.

Yet most people who need psychotherapy know little about the many forms it currently takes, their success rate or the variety of practitioners now available, and even less about how to choose among the alternatives. These matters are being debated at the American Psychological Association meeting in New York this weekend, as they regularly are by other major organizations in the field of psychotherapy.

What follows is a guide to the psychotherapies used in office practice. It does not discuss psychoses and other conditions requiring hospitalization or drug therapies, which relieve symptoms but do not cure the underlying condition, as psychotherapy is said to do.

The major cause of this past decade's explosive growth in psychotherapy is, most likely, that in these chaotic times traditional knowledge and customs often provide no good answers to everyday emotional, social and career problems. (Two other factors are the proliferation of practitioners and the development of brief, inexpensive forms of treatment; a history of various therapies appears on page 49.)

Morton Hunt is a freelance writer who specializes in the behavioral and social sciences.

If most of today's patients are not the emot
pled neurotics of Freud's case histories, but a
ple with ordinary problems that they canno
many similarly burdened persons still avoid
apy because they think it is for "sick" or "cr
Although the American Psychiatric Associat
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relationship problems — or, simply, problems

Don't many of us face such problems on ou
who needs a therapist's help? By and larg
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sources to handle their problems, or those wh
rather than external realities, are the proble
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PSYCHOTHERAPY USED TO BE LAR
province of psychiatrists, but now is also pract
bers of half a dozen other professions. The
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A generation ago, the choice was primarily
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less forbidding but still a one-on-one, on-the-
cure" (as an early patient called it). Too
broad array of therapies — psychodynami
al, behavioral, cognitive, humanistic, marit
plus many variants. A dozen years ago, Mo

CLASS REUNION

Continued from Page 27

"define away" the crisis before the fact stirs a murmur of surprise around the table. A moment later, Prof. Thomas C. Schelling of the Kennedy School sets off some more murmurs when he argues that there were never any nuclear warheads in Cuba for the Soviet missiles. "Given the fact that the Soviets had never deployed any nuclear missiles outside the Soviet Union before, and that they do not even trust their own military with custody of warheads in the Soviet Union," Schelling contends, "it seems almost inconceivable to me that they would then have trusted the warheads with anybody outside their borders."

Raymond L. Garthoff, an analyst of Soviet affairs for the State Department at the time and now a researcher at the Brookings Institution, says the C.I.A. "never confirmed that there were warheads in Cuba," although storage facilities were ready and there were some indications that the Russians were preparing to bring warheads in. (The famous photographs unveiled by Adlai Stevenson, the American chief delegate to the United Nations, before the Security Council, showed missile launch sites and missiles, never warheads.)

McNamara agrees that the White House had no hard evidence that the warheads were there, but notes that it was "prudent for us to act as if they were."

The conference adjourns for lunch, still buzzing about the morning's twin "disclosures." Over chicken salad and ice coffee, Richard Ned Lebow of Cornell University's Peace Studies Program, suggests that the missile crisis may have been, in some sense, a double bluff. "If Khrushchev had no warheads in Cuba, as now seems probable, and Kennedy was determined to avoid war at all costs, as now seems likely, then both sides may have been bluffing. Kennedy was threatening an air strike he never intended on nuclear warheads that were never there. It's an intriguing notion."

BUT IF THERE WAS some bluff in all this, it was scarcely discernible at the time to members of Excom — short for Executive Committee of the National Security Council — the ad hoc, top secret body of senior officials that John Kennedy assembled to manage the crisis. The Excom members here uniformly describe those weeks as the most intense, the most draining, the most terrifying of their lives (Remembering Saturday Oct. 27, Robert McNamara confesses he "wasn't sure I would ever see another Saturday night"). The Defense Department had announced it would begin stocking bomb shelters with food and water; a Navy fighter squadron had been dispatched to southern Florida; the stock market had taken a dramatic plunge.

Ted Sorensen says as the conference resumes that afternoon: "Bob McNamara and I were reminiscing last night about the evening of Saturday the 27th. We'd just dispatched Bobby Kennedy to [Soviet Ambassador Anatoly] Dobrynin, expecting the 'ultimatum' to be rejected."

There has been much debate here about whether the message was really an ultimatum or just a statement of the "facts." It called for 1) immediate Soviet withdrawal of the missiles in Cuba, 2) a United States pledge not to invade Cuba, and 3) United States agreement to withdraw its obsolete Jupiter missiles from Turkey (but according to its own schedule and *not* as part of any explicit deal with the Soviet). The Kennedys had real doubts whether this "ultimatum" would be accepted.

"The only word to describe the meeting that night is 'rancorous,'" Sorensen says. "We did show the effects of stress and fatigue, the air-strike option was gaining strength and its proponents were becoming more and more vigorous, the President was under tremendous pressure at that point for military action."

George Ball, a cultivated figure from the old school of diplomacy, recalls walking through the White House Rose Garden the next morning with Bob McNamara, still apprehensive about Khrushchev's response to the President's message: "It was such a beautiful morning and it reminded me very strongly of that Georgia O'Keeffe painting of a rose growing up through a cow's skull. It was macabre. I know I felt 10 years older afterward. But we got over it. We had one enormous advantage, and that was a Secretary of Defense who was more than just a spokesman for the military. I hate to think what would have happened if we'd had one like the present Secretary of Defense!"

Indeed, McNamara recalls that even after Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba, some military leaders still were determined to bomb Havana and/or invade Cuba: "The President invited the chiefs in to thank them for their support during the crisis, and there was one hell of a scene. Curtis LeMay came out saying, 'We lost. We ought to just go in there today and knock 'em off!'"

During this afternoon's coffee break, in walks McGeorge Bundy, John Kennedy's National Security adviser, who has been delayed in New York to attend a meeting of the Century Club on the admission of women. ("Talk about war!" Ted Sorensen exclaims.)

This evening, a bit of New Frontier glamour is recreated. At a table in the center of the formal Caribbean Room, lit by clusters of tall white candles, the Dillons, the Balls, McNamara and Schlesinger dine in stately splendor. A young waiter, who wasn't born until three years after John Kennedy's death, looks on in bluff astonishment when told whom he has been serving. "Good Lord," he mutters, "that's half of Camelot out there."

AT 7:10 SATURDAY morning, fire alarms clang throughout the hotel. Lightning has struck some power system, and now firemen in yellow slickers clatter past dazed guests still in their pajamas.

But when the conference reconvenes at 9 o'clock, lack of sleep is only one of the complaints. Some of the younger scholars are growing peevish about the paucity of new data from the Excom participants. Marc Trachtenberg of the University of Pennsylvania opens this morning's session with what he concedes is "a parochial plea as an historian":

"What we need is hard evidence — new evidence — that will help us understand these issues better. If you give it to us, we will be eternally grateful."

"Do you want true or false information?" asks Abram J. Chayes, a Harvard law professor who was legal adviser to the State Department under Kennedy in 1962.

"If you answer too well," Joe Nye of Harvard puts in, "you're going to wipe out a whole cottage industry."

Under the ensuing laughter, Bob McNamara grumbles, "It should be wiped out, as far as I'm concerned."

But there is still some hard evidence to emerge. During this morning's coffee break, Ray Garthoff ambles over to McNamara and whispers, with a cryptic little smile, "I have a surprise for you."

A few minutes later, Garthoff tells the conference of several events which "even Excom didn't know at the time." Among them, he says — "and this is something that will come as a surprise to Mr. McNamara — the Commander in Chief of the Strategic Air Command, General [Thomas] Power, sent out the 'Defcon 2' alert instructions to all SAC units [putting them on a high level of nuclear readiness] *in the clear*, without authorization, just so the Soviets could pick it up. They did. The Excom thought the signal had gone out in code, which would have been the proper procedure. General Power had simply taken it upon himself to rub the Soviets' noses in their nuclear inferiority."

McNamara's eyes roll toward the ceiling in mock exasperation at this military insubordination.

When some around the table express surprise at the President's inability to control the military, Ted Sorensen quickly rises to John Kennedy's defense: "It's very easy for us to sit down here in Florida on a sunny day 25 years later and think, a strong-minded President who didn't want war, how could he let it get out of control? It wasn't that easy. There were lots of pressures. . . ."

A sunny day! Lo and behold, the sun has broken from behind the clouds for the first time in three days. But this only creates fresh problems. During the lunch hour, Graham Allison approaches chairman Nye with a warning. A lot of people want to watch the hotel's dolphins being put through their paces at 1 P.M. If they don't postpone the afternoon session for a bit, they're likely to lose half the participants to the beguiling dolphins. "I'm not giving you an ultimatum," Allison says with heavy irony, "It's just a matter of fact."

But a strong tennis lobby wants to start on time so they can get in some doubles at 3 P.M. They prevail. The afternoon session begins on time, with nearly a full room.

Those present have a poignant moment in store: a

(Continued on Page 58)



MARY HILLIARD

THE SUIT

Suits are always a staple, but this fall, they are particularly important, designed for every kind of situation.







PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILFRID ROUFF

SOCIETY SUITS

For the women who dress for lunch, suits from understanding designers: Plaid wool suit and cloqué blouse, left, by Adolfo; $2,200 for the outfit. At Saks Fifth Avenue. Neiman-Marcus. Top center: Three-piece wool suit by Carolina Herrera, including a cashmere blouse, $2,450. At Martha. Saks Fifth Avenue. To order at Neiman-Marcus. Bottom center: Bill Blass's wool tweed jacket and walking shorts. Above: Valentino's wool jacket with beaver collar and cuffs, $2,270; wool blouse, $690, and leather skirt, $600. At Bergdorf Goodman. Valentino Boutique, 825 Madison Avenue. Hattie, Birmingham, Mich.

CLASS REUNION

Continued from Page 51

videotaped interview with John Kennedy's favorite soldier — and chairman of the Joint Chiefs during the missile crisis — Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor. Too ill to attend the conference — he will die six weeks later — Taylor was still erect and alert four years earlier, at age 81, when he told Dick Neustadt on tape that there were essentially three choices for getting the missiles out of Cuba: "talk them out," "squeeze them out," or "shoot them out." Like his colleagues on the Joint Chiefs, Taylor "never wavered" in his advocacy of shooting them out, "until my Commander in Chief took another decision." In retrospect, he is glad, "because it proved to be enough."

"It was a real treat to hear Max Taylor," says McGeorge Bundy, as he introduces this afternoon's discussion. And he has one more treat in store, a communication from another absent veteran of the Kennedy Administration, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who has been ill recently and remains at home in Athens, Ga.

But now Bundy reads part of a letter from Rusk that clarifies the situation on that grimmest of all evenings, Oct. 27. Shortly after Robert Kennedy was dispatched to put the United States "ultimatum" to Ambassador Dobrynin, Rusk and the President discussed what they would do if Khrushchev refused to go along. What in particular would they do if the Soviets refused to accept the ambiguously phrased "deal" over the Jupiters in Turkey, a deal that the United States would disown if the Kremlin ever mentioned it publicly. Would the world be plunged into war over a bunch of missiles the United States didn't even want or need anymore?

Now Rusk has written in his letter: "There is a postcript which only I can furnish. It was clear to me that President Kennedy would not let the Jupiters in Turkey become an obstacle to the removal of the missile sites in Cuba because the Jupiters were coming out in any event. He instructed me to telephone the late Andrew Cordier, then at Columbia University, and dictate to him a statement which would be made by U Thant, the Secretary General of the United Nations, proposing the removal of both the Jupiters and the missiles in Cuba. Mr. Cordier was to put that statement in the hands of U Thant only after a further signal from us. That step was never taken and the statement I furnished to Mr. Cordier has never seen the light of day. So far as I know, President Kennedy, Andrew Cordier and I were the only ones who knew of this particular step."

Rusk's letter has immediate repercussions around the table. It is a genuinely important revelation — a secret Rusk has kept for 25 years — for it indicates, as Bundy points out, that John Kennedy was "prepared to go the extra mile to avoid a conflict, and to absorb whatever political costs that may have en-

(Continued on Page 61)

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CLASS REUNION

Continued from Page 58

tailed." And surely there would have been some political damage from an explicit trade of American and Soviet missiles, even one initiated by U Thant. Following the earlier disclosures — of Sorensen's reading on Kennedy's willingness to "define away" the crisis, and the growing view that there were probably no Soviet warheads in Cuba — this reinforces the feeling here that the dangers of nuclear war during the crisis were somewhat slimmer than most analysts — not to mention most Americans — have believed.

SHORTLY AFTER THE conference reconvenes Sunday, Ted Sorensen slips out of the room on his way to "encounter" the dolphins. Hawk's Cay doubles as a dolphin-training center, providing for the amusement of hotel guests, and the dolphin encounter is the most arcane ritual of all. Under instructions from the trainers, Sorensen, now a well-connected New York lawyer, dons a yellow kapok vest and slips into the blue water. After treading water for a few moments, he finds two sleek gray dolphins gliding up on either side of him, like a military escort. Grasping their dorsal fins with each hand, he is towed across the lagoon for 60 feet, in what he later describes as a "sublime" experience.

Back in the conference center, his colleagues are wrestling with the "lessons" of the missile crisis. Bob McNamara — who for days has dominated this conference through sheer force of personality — insists that the Cuban crisis was by no means unique, that its lessons are equally applicable to Berlin, Vietnam, the Middle East, Libya and Grenada. First among them is one he calls "McNamara's Law," which he would inscribe above the portals to the White House and the Pentagon. It reads: "It is impossible to predict with a high degree of certainty the consequences of the use of military force because of the risk of accident, miscalculation, inadvertence and loss of control."

Thomas Schelling, one of the nation's leading nuclear thinkers, strikes a more sanguine note: "I firmly believe that the Cuban missile crisis was the best thing to happen to us since the Second World War. It helped us avoid further confrontation with the Soviets. It resolved the Berlin issue. Sometimes the gambles you take pay off. That doesn't make me a hawk. I worry enough about nuclear war that I'm willing to take a one-shot risk to reduce the risks over the long run."

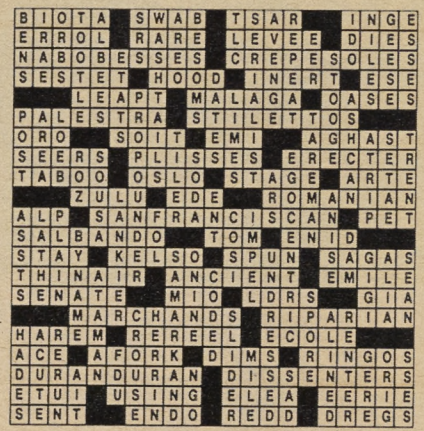
Ned Lebow of Cornell sees it differently. If the missile crisis ultimately lowered the risks of nuclear war, he suggests, it had plenty of disastrous effects: notably the Vietnam War, which was spurred on by some "wrongly applied lessons of the Cuban crisis," and the arms race, accelerated by "Soviet determination never to be so humiliated by the United States again."

As the deliberations conclude, a reporter and his wife, groggy from four days of total immersion in the events of a quarter century ago, stroll out onto the terrace, now drenched in golden sunlight. For a moment, they gaze out across Hawk's Channel toward the waters of the Caribbean and the islands just beyond the horizon.

"Now that we've finally got a clear day," says the reporter, "I wonder if we can see Cuba."

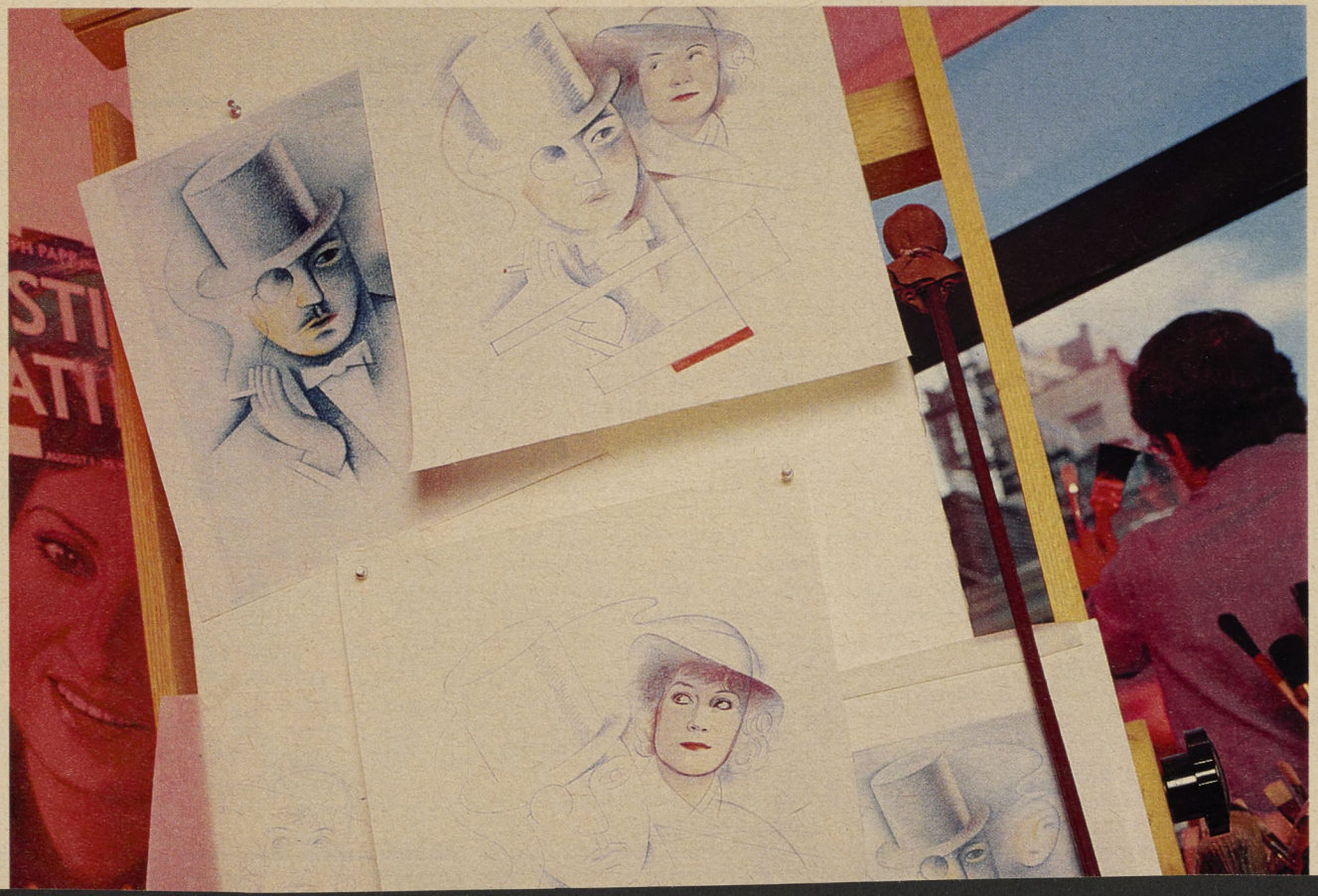
"On a very clear day," replies his wife, moving from today's history to tomorrow's, "we ought to see Nicaragua." ■

Solutions to Last Week's Puzzles

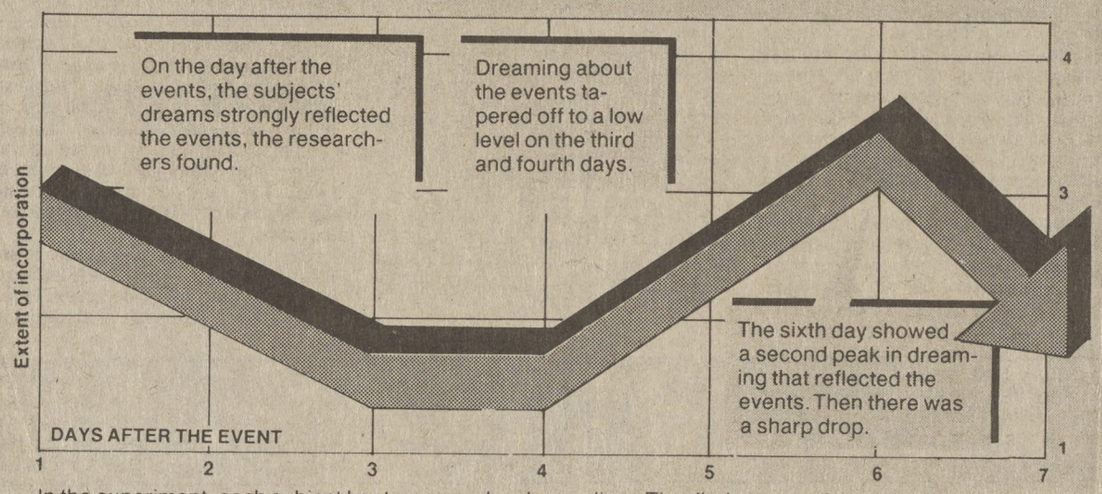


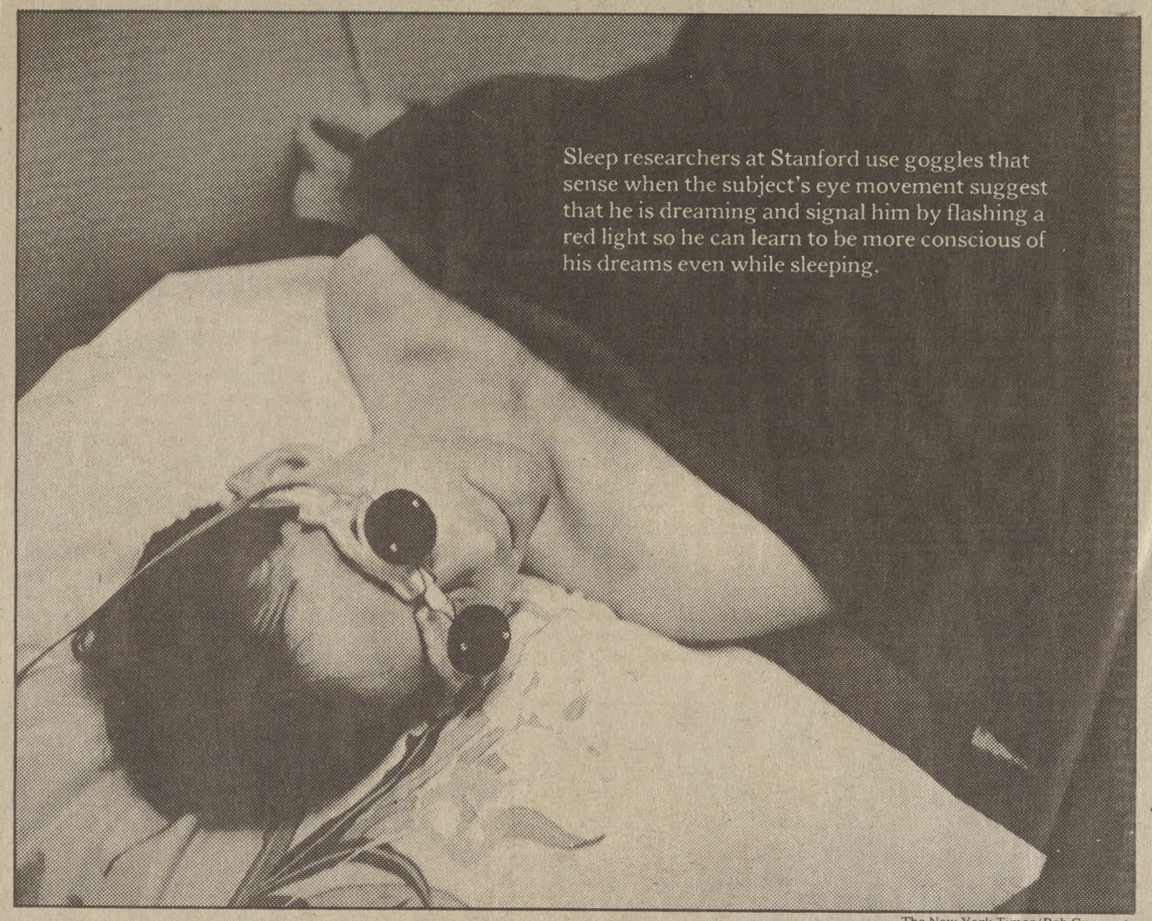
(JAMES) THURBER: MY (OWN TEN) RULES FOR A (HAPPY) MARRIAGE — When a husband is reading aloud, a wife should sit . . . calm but attentive. If he has decided to read the Republican platform . . . or a blow-by-blow account of a prize fight, it is not going to be easy, but she should . . . pretend to be interested.

Works in Progress



Researchers Report New Advances In Understanding the Dream State




Sleep researchers at Stanford use goggles that sense when the subject's eye movement suggest that he is dreaming and signal him by flashing a red light so he can learn to be more conscious of his dreams even while sleeping.

The New York Times/Bob Gumpert

By SANDRA BLAKESLEE
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 — While researchers still disagree about the function of dreams, whether they are central or peripheral to our well-being, proponents of modern dream research say that they have discovered new ways to explore mind and body relationships, to assist people in psychotherapy and to promote creative problem-solving.

One new technique helps put people into an extraordinary state of sleep that researchers call lucid dreaming so that the researchers can explore how much control people have over their dreams.

"In most of our dreams our inner eye of reflection is shut and we sleep within our sleep," said Dr. Stephen LaBerge, a pioneer in the technique who is affiliated with Stanford University's sleep research clinic. "The exception takes place when we seem to awake within our dreams, without disturbing or ending the dream state, and learn to recognize that we are dreaming while the dream is still happening."

Conference on Sleep Research

"If you can say to yourself while dreaming that 'what I am doing just now is dreaming,' " he continued, "you are in fact conscious."

In other dream research laboratories, scientists have found that it takes about about six days to fully incorporate memorable experiences into dreams and that people who are good at recalling their dreams have different brain wave patterns and more flexible styles of thinking than those who tend not to recall their dreams. These findings were described at a recent conference on sleep research in San Diego.

The research into lucid dreaming is particularly interesting because such dreams have been associated with mystical and religious experiences throughout history, Dr. LaBerge said. But he added that the phenomenon lay beyond the ken of science, until experiments conducted at Stanford in the early 1980's allowed researchers to interact with lucid dreamers.

'On-the-Scene Reports'

At the Stanford sleep laboratory, and now elsewhere, lucid dreamers have been trained to use prearranged eye movements behind closed lids to signal observers that they are "awake within their dreams," he said, while instruments prove that the dreamers remain physiologically asleep. After a lucid dream is over, scientists awaken the dreamer and compare their observations with what the dreamer has experienced.

Most people have had at least one lucid dream, Dr. LaBerge said, even if it is only an awareness of dreaming that comes at the end of particularly realistic and frightening nightmare. And he said most people, if motivated, can be trained to have lucid dreams.

"For the first time in history we have been able to receive on-the-scene reports from the dream world as dream events happen or seem to happen," Dr. LaBerge said.

To better understand the phenomenon, Dr. LaBerge has conducted scores of laboratory experiments with lucid dreamers in an effort to understand how much control they have over their dreams, how long the dreams last and how the body physically reacts to the dream state. People experience five or six dream periods, marked by a flutter of rapid eye movements that last a total of about 100 minutes each night.

The Stanford group has developed techniques that help people attain the lucid dream state, Dr. LaBerge said. One, the mnemonic induction of lucid dreams, "is based on visualizing yourself doing what you intend to remember," he said. "You train yourself to think, 'Next time I'm dreaming, I want to recognize I'm dreaming.' "

External Cues Provided

In addition, external cues are given to people at the moment rapid-eye-movement sleep begins. Dr. LaBerge has tried sounds (a tape recorder that says "this is a dream"), smells and lights.

> 'For the first time we have been able to receive on-the-scene reports from the dream world.'

He has even invented goggles that sense when such sleep begins and flash red lights into the eyes of the dreamers to jog their conscious minds awake within the dream.

Clinical psychologists have begun using lucid dreams, Dr. LaBerge said, to help people who suffer from chronic nightmares create new endings for their dreams.

"Lucid dreaming has considerable potential for promoting personal growth and self-development, enhancing self-confidence, improving mental and physical health, facilitating creative problem solving and helping you to progress on the path to self-mastery," he said.

Other researchers are looking at how memories are incorporated into dreams. Freud noted long ago that every dream can be connected with a day's residue of thoughts and events, said Dr. Tore Nielsen, a research associate at the University of Alberta. "But we don't always dream about the day before," he said. "Childhood memories and recent and remote events are all mixed together."

To test how and when events are incorporated into dreams, Dr. Nielsen had 69 students keep dream diaries for a week. They were also asked to record and date significant events, such as a lover's quarrel or anxiety over a test, that happened that week.

When judges compared events to dreams, they found that an important event was usually incorporated into a dream on the first night after the event. Then students dreamed less about the event on the second, third and fourth nights. But on the fifth and sixth nights after the event the students tended to dream more about the important event.

There is a peak in dream incorporation on the sixth day after an event, Dr. Nielsen said, an effect that has been shown in other human and animal experiments.

Using advanced computer techniques, other researchers have found physiological differences between people who tend to remember their dreams and those who do not.

People who have high recall remember four or more dreams a week, said Dr. Roseanne Armitage, a researcher at the University of Ottawa. Low recallers remember no more than one dream a week or perhaps just one a month.

To see if there are measurable differences between high- and low-frequency dream recallers, Dr. Armitage and Tom Fitch, a student at Carleton University in Ottawa, brought 24 volunteers into a sleep laboratory for two nights and monitored their brain waves. There was an equal number of high recallers and low recallers.

Brain electrical activity was very different for the two groups, Dr. Armitage said. Low dream recallers experienced a large shift in electrical activity between brain hemispheres when they were awakened from rapid-eye-movement sleep, she said.

"It is as if the two hemispheres were knocked out of balance," Dr. Armitage said. "For them, sleep and wakefulness are as different as night and day."

High dream recallers, she said, experienced very little electrical disruption between hemispheres when awakened. For them, there was greater continuity in brain processes in the transition from sleep to wakefulness.

Dermatologists Urge Limits On Drug Tied to Birth Defects

By The Associated Press

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 10 (AP) — Doctors should prescribe other drugs for acne patients if possible before resorting to Accutane, a medication that is effective in severe cases but has been reported to cause birth defects, the American Academy of Dermatology has recommended.

The academy mailed new guidelines on the drug, generically known as isotretinoin, to its 6,500 members in the United States, the organization said in a statement Monday.

The academy said the guidelines were formulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration and the drug's manufacturer, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. of Nutley, N.J.

Sixty-nine reported cases of birth defects have been associated with Accutane since the drug was approved for use in 1982, the academy statement said. Federal officials believe that hundreds more cases have gone unreported.

In May the drug agency ordered the manufacturer to warn consumers of the drug's potential danger by printing a picture of a deformed baby on the packaging. The agency also required that female patients sign a consent form stating that they understand the risks.

The new guidelines also recommended that patients using Accutane employ effective methods of contraception and that they test negative for pregnancy within two weeks of beginning therapy with the drug. Blood pregnancy tests should be repeated each month of therapy and at one month after completion of therapy, the academy said.

The birth defects reported to the agency have included disfiguring facial deformitites, severe mental retardation and heart defects. They occurred in the first two years of the medicine's use, when warnings of potential birth defects on the drug's packaging were less severe than those ordered in May. Many of the children died within a year of birth, Federal officials have said.

Beach Medical Waste Is Claimed by the Navy

INDIAN BEACH, N.C., Aug. 10 (AP) — The Navy said Tuesday that it was apparently responsible for medical debris that washed onto North Carolina beaches remote from any metropolitan areabut said it did not know how it had happened.

"The debris which is washing ashore appears to be connected with the United States Navy," said Chief Petty Officer Joseph Mowery, a spokesman for the Navy's Atlantic Fleet in Norfolk, Va.

Study Questions Coronary Bypass Benefits

BOSTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Having a coronary bypass operation improves the chances of survival for heart disease patients who are considered at high risk, according to a study of more than 750 men. However, after five years, the differences in survival between those who have the surgery and those who are treated with drugs begin to diminish, the study found.

The researchers, who conducted their study in Europe, suggested that the differences in survival may decrease over time as new blockages develop in the veins that are used to replace clogged arteries. In recent years surgeons have increasingly replaced the blocked arteries with grafts from internal mammary arteries, which seem to be less vulnerable to clogging, even after transplantation.

Coronary bypass operations are often performed to relieve the symptoms of angina heart pain. Earlier studies of whether the surgery helps people live longer have been inconclusive.

> New blocks in the replacement veins may affect survival.

Two long-term studies, conducted in the United States, found that the common operations have no benefit on survival. However, the researchers said that differences in the health of patients who took part in the three studies probably explained why the European outcome was better.

The latest study of 767 men, all under age 65, known as the European Coronary Surgery Study Group, found that after five years 92 percent of the bypass patients were still alive, as against 83 percent in a comparison group who were treated with medicine. After 12 years 71 percent of the surgical patients and 67 percent of the medical patients were still living.

The latest results of the European study, directed by Dr. Edvardas Varnauskas of Sahlgrenska Hospital in Goteborg, Sweden, are to be published Thursday in The New England Journal of Medicine.

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Letters

Who discovered Khrushchev's Cuban missiles? And what did Robert Kennedy do?

'Blond Ghost'

To the Editor:

I much appreciated Joseph Finder's review of my book "Blond Ghost: Ted Shackley and the C.I.A.'s Crusades" (Oct. 23) — especially Mr. Finder's observation that this biography of a notorious Central Intelligence Agency officer helps explain current problems besieging the spy service. But Mr. Finder reprimanded me for committing three factual errors. Allow me to respond.

In my book, I assert that Cuban refugee reports played a more important role than the C.I.A.'s secret intelligence in the discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962. To challenge that, Mr. Finder cited a declassified C.I.A. document in which a C.I.A. secret agent in Cuba reported that missile work was under way. But Mr. Finder overlooked two other key documents. A C.I.A. analysis written right after the Cuban missile crisis noted that the U-2 reconnaissance flight that snapped the first photos of the Soviet missiles occurred in response to two reports from a processing center that routinely questioned Cuban refugees. (The center was co-managed by the C.I.A. and the military.) These reports, according to the post-crisis analysis, bolstered an earlier "vague report" (probably from a secret agent) that referred to a Russian rocket base.

Another pertinent document on this question is a memo sent to John McCone, the Director of Central Intelligence, on Oct. 18, 1962, by William Harvey, who headed the C.I.A.'s anti-Cuba operations. This document listed all the refugee and secret-agent reports "we have been able to dredge up" on Soviet missiles in Cuba. The only reliable missile sighting, according to this memo, had been one reported by a refugee. Surely if a secret-agent report had played a decisive role in the uncovering of the missiles, Harvey would have known and happily informed the Director of such an intelligence coup.

Mr. Finder maintained I erred when I wrote that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had ordered sabotage operations against Cuba placed on hold during the missile crisis, and he cited a memo detailing a conversation on Oct. 16, 1962, between Kennedy and a top C.I.A. official in which the President's brother urged more C.I.A. sabotage against Cuba.

In this case, we are both right, for soon after this meeting, according to several historical accounts based on interviews with former C.I.A. officers, Robert Kennedy did order a stand-down — one that Kennedy believed was violated by Harvey and others. In a 1964 interview, Kennedy complained that Harvey had engaged in an unauthorized operation to infiltrate agents into Cuba during the crisis. A memo written on Oct. 25 by Marshall Carter, the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, refers to a "problem" that arose between Kennedy and Harvey. And an F.B.I. memo of Oct. 28 — the day the crisis ended — noted that Robert Kennedy wanted the F.B.I. to stop anti-Castro exiles from running raids against Cuba at this sensitive time.

Mr. Finder claimed that I mistakenly reported that on the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, a top C.I.A. officer, Desmond FitzGerald, met in Paris with a Cuban agent whom the agency was encouraging to kill Fidel Castro. Here Mr. Finder has a point.

The source for this account is a report published in 1975 by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities (better known as the Church committee). The Senate study cited an internal C.I.A. document in placing FitzGerald at this meeting. Only recently was this C.I.A. document released to the public, though portions were censored. It seems that the authors of the Senate study misread a page or two of the report. The C.I.A. report clearly noted that FitzGerald had visited the Cuban agent several weeks earlier and apparently knew



KIM DEMARCO

of the Castro assassination plans. But it does appear that he was not present for the Nov. 22, 1963, meeting. That session was attended by a FitzGerald subordinate. (The C.I.A. report noted that FitzGerald did not tell C.I.A. internal investigators all he knew of this episode.)

Finally, Mr. Finder scolded me for blaming Ted Shackley for "an enormous number of the C.I.A.'s failures." But "Blond Ghost" repeatedly explains that Mr. Shackley was following orders from his superiors at C.I.A. headquarters and the White House. To argue his case, Mr. Finder quoted a source who observed that Mr. Shackley "was part of the machine." The remark came from my book, and it was placed there to emphasize the theme Mr. Finder accused me of ignoring.

DAVID CORN
Washington

Joseph Finder replies:

The truth about Desmond FitzGerald's whereabouts on the day of President Kennedy's assassination has been a matter of public record for almost two decades. It was corrected in Book 5 of the Church committee's final report (April 1976), as well as by Thomas Powers in his 1979 book on Richard Helms, "The Man Who Kept the Secrets," and in the May 1967 C.I.A. Inspector General's "Report on Plots to Assassinate Fidel Castro," declassified in 1993.

As to Mr. Corn's claim that in the middle of the Cuban missile crisis Robert Kennedy told John McCone "to halt all agency operations against Cuba," I'm afraid there's just no evidence at all to support it. Whatever Kennedy claimed in interviews *later*, the Church committee report — not exactly friendly to the C.I.A. — states plainly that during the crisis "sabotage was increasingly urged" by the Kennedy Administration. Sam Halpern, the executive assistant to William Harvey before, during and after the crisis (and one of Mr. Corn's key sources), writes in the March 1994 issue of The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations Newsletter that not once during the missile crisis did the C.I.A. receive a change in those orders. "There can be no question," Mr. Halpern writes, "that sabotage was the Administration's order of the day *during* the missile crisis." Not until Oct. 30, 1962 — two days after Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles — did President Kennedy order a halt to the sabotage attempts.

And concerning the important question of whether or not the C.I.A.'s intelligence was responsible for the discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba: Mr. Corn places far too much credence in a slapdash memo that William Harvey had someone in the reports section compile during that chaotic time. A far more reliable source is Dino Brugioni, an aerial reconnaissance expert at the C.I.A.'s National Photographic Interpretation Center during the crisis — one of the people who actually prepared the flight plans for the U-2's.

According to Mr. Brugioni's book "Eyeball to Eyeball: The Inside Story of the Cuban Missile Crisis" (1991), the most authoritative account of the crisis yet published, the U-2's couldn't be targeted with any accuracy until the C.I.A. received a highly detailed report from one of its agents in Cuba — the *only* report that cited four cities in the Pinar del Río province, defining a trapezoidal area where some highly secret missile work was being done. (This is confirmed by a recently declassified top-secret memo published in "C.I.A. Documents on the Cuban Missile Crisis.")

Finally, even if Mr. Corn were right that the crucial intelligence came from the Opa-Locka debriefing center, it seems churlish for him to deny the C.I.A. credit for that. After all, Opa-Locka was a C.I.A. operation — yet nowhere in "Blond Ghost" does Mr. Corn say that the C.I.A. had anything to do with it. In his letter he hedges, saying the center was "co-managed" by the C.I.A. and the military. Not true: it was *created, paid for, managed and staffed by the C.I.A.*, with some assistance from Spanish-speaking military interrogators.

Just Say No

To the Editor:

Unlike your reviewer, Michael Vincent Miller, who saw Linda Gray Sexton's "Searching for Mercy Street: My Journey Back to My Mother, Anne Sexton" (Nov. 20) as just another volume in "our growing library of biographies and autobiographies that emphasize depression, substance and sexual abuse, family violence, suicide and just plain general misery," I read it as a contribution to the growing literature of mothers and daughters, full of insights and (to me) very moving. If Mr. Miller craves books in which, in his reductionist view, "parents don't have to be pried loose from beating up the kids or each other and packed off to an alcohol rehab clinic or the locked ward of a mental hospital," why didn't he just say no to reviewing this one?

HELEN EPSTEIN
Cambridge, Mass.

Unmitigated Hogwash

To the Editor:

Your review of "The Abortionist," by Rickie Solinger (Nov. 6), contained at least one piece of unmitigated hogwash.

First, you note that Ruth Barnett performed approximately 40,000 successful abortions between 1918 and 1968. During much of that era, modern antibiotics were unavailable. Yet, you pridefully add, "Ruth Barnett . . . never lost a patient." This is a gargantuan improbability. Ask any medical practitioner: you could not perform 40,000 *pedicures* without losing a patient. Surgical instruments and flesh, brought together, cause bloodletting. Bleeding courts infection. Infection presents the risk of death.

Barnett may have been a good doctor; she may have been the best doctor of her generation. But given enough patients, even the best doctors lose some. Somewhere in the chain between reality and your book review, there was a liar.

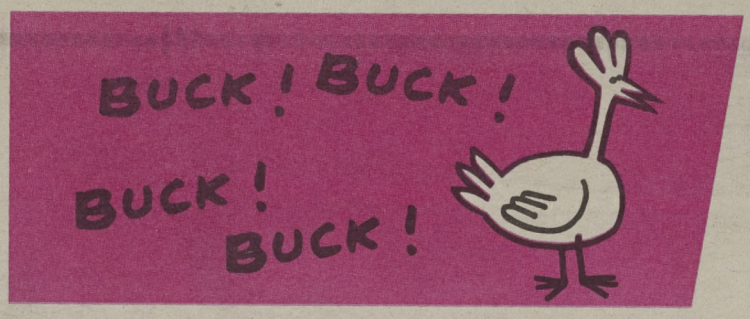
For Pete's sake, I'm the pro-choicer in my family. I hate it when my side of the dispute lies; it's so embarrassing when the other side catches us.

ALBERT W. KUHFELD
St. Louis Park, Minn.

Correction

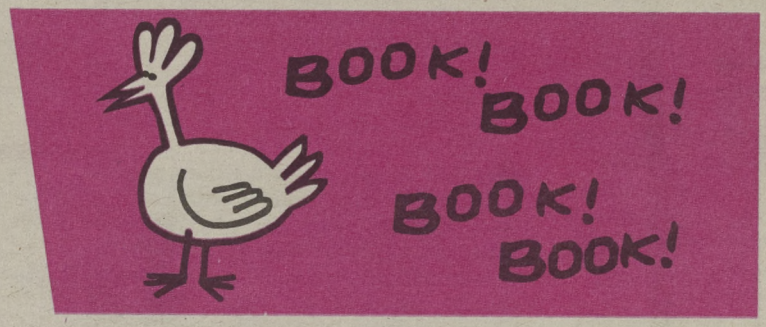
An entry in the New & Noteworthy Paperbacks column on Nov. 20 about "The Sailor Who Fell From Grace With the Sea," by Yukio Mishima, credited the author erroneously with an award. He was nominated several times for a Nobel Prize, but he never received one.

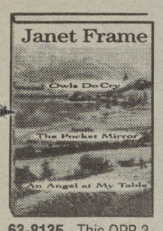
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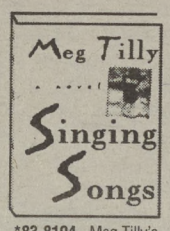


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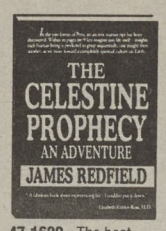




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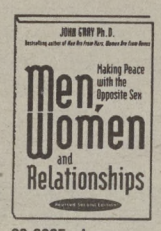
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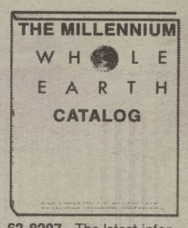
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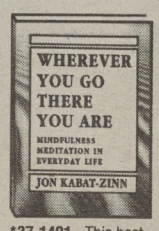
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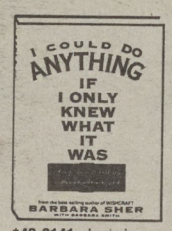
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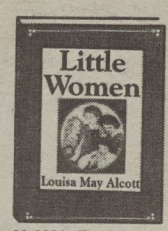
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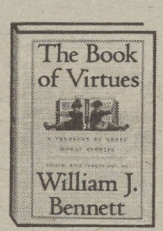
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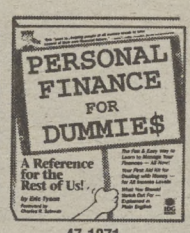
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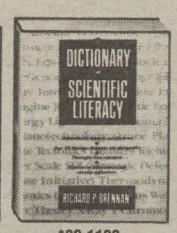
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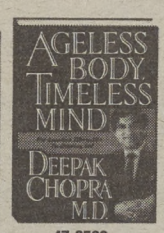
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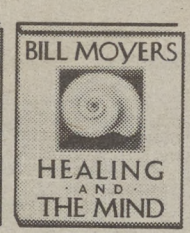
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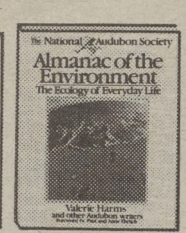
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– Austin, Tex

– Reminds me ƒ Helena: · hills, · old mansns, · sleek new bldgs nearby. As b- Dalas, banks & insurce co's predomte.

– Det ƒ/ · bus at 5:40, bleary & c – idea ƒ whr & we gog. Askd driver o hotel; said "Hang o – I'll b going ovr. Alamo apts & hav a litl brkfst." Tal, lean man b- erly 50s – had · Texas look o him, & jul ƒ Texas graciusnes.

– Do· no g, but & we surprsd wen & said hello at · U ƒ Texas & we answrd ƒ a beautƒl femne drawl. Tone drawl still surprises me thru & agn.

– · U ƒ T has a difrnt atmosƒr than NU. Her thr's a sort ƒ majesty – an enormus mal, wich begins behind a magƒcent fntn by · sidwalk & extends sum 150 yds to · Tower bldg. Along either sid r · class bldgs. & cb · sehd ƒ jim s an opulenc

mo seems plush compsd 2 NV's simpl, stunes tacky classrooms & seminar rooms. Thus, UT dues - has as compltx an atmosp as NV; it takes its intelectsm c a dash 7 Texas pride, as NV takes its intlsm c a dash 7 · gay, compltn party lif.

- Inside · schl 7 jrn, I saw a tal, intens yung man who was a fair duplicat 7 Steele. I read 2 ask wethr he edited · Daily Texan.

- UT abounds c pretty, dark-haird girls; NV has stores c beautiful blondes, so they're a bit scarce on · UT campus.

- AF dialog: "He's sumthin' else, sno jelr."

Instructr 2 student e q-n: "Shoot, Lud, yur covered."

- · ~~imens~~ imens cordialty of DeW Redfs. Took 45 min wg a busy afternoon 2 take e me & sho me around · campus.

- Props at UT in Stetsons - students b whit levis

- · entir AF seems 2 b poplatd e men wg Cal, N Y city, & Hustn, Tex.

- Dany Howell, wg Hustn, 17 · greatest gyps I've ever seen: "Ah had a litl patriotism b4 ah came b hy-ar, bo not nacw."

- Wayne F, tel q o · fast Ark s halfbax he played agnst as qard (+ captn) of · Ags. Seal they wer unbelevbly fast + hard 2 bring down.

- Texas St. capitl sits lik a musty grandmthr amidst covey of sleek, pink marbl gvt bldgs.
- Across st ug U of T wz movie marquee proclaiming "ACADMEY AWARD WINNER."
- Inwrdly, I thot - U of T town looked like = Moscow U e - wings removed
- Bl. smal boys b cowboy boots b Austin.
- Mayfr Hons wz fantstcly plush - even swim pool just outsid dining room. Wen I wz tryg 2 find it, student told me it wz a "wite, coall-lukg plac." He wz rit.
- Think Fm wz rit wen she sed dntn Austin looked lik every other Texas town - "lik Tylr, Texarkna, & al. othrs." b- despn, I lukd 4 gud restrnts b. hart of city, & found only 1 semi-respctbl. 1, aftr 11 o'clok & a Sat nit, it wz only restnt I cud find opn anywhr b dntn area.

WF &

- b Austin, as Dals &, probly b every Tex city, · banks, insranc cos & savings & loan bldgs domte · skyline. They r · newest & & prosprous.

- Austn's disconcertg st lits, which preed each other at int /s, so b orde 2 see wen u shud cros, u looked diagnly across intersectn.

- & no / jaywalks. Saw peopl sit at nit, c - cars b sit, patly waitg 4 lit 2 chang. 2 any / who's ben b Chi, 2mo s unheard of.

- This's legend at UT o · pre-law student who sot 2 ern $ 4 selg snax 2 · students. Duig · day he made up pnut butr sandches - very scarc o pnut butr, at mo - & each nit wud go thru · dorms c · mornfl chant - "Night lite! "Night lite!" Did pantsts busnes - becos, it s sed, every nit peopl avoid 4 ogn b hopes · sanches wud b betr.

- . bus driver who took me 2 . Alamo Hotel pointed 2 . pk lit capitol bldg as we passed & remarked "Up there's where they do the stealg." Same comment could be heard be any st capitol b US, I think: wonder if it's universal suspicion people have of politns, or universal notn politns have of graft no cases it.

- Monmts around capitol bldg: Sten engraved c 10 Commandmts & enormous stone arched c T or it, commemorating 36th Infantry divisn.

- or . Estn mid of UT campus is a square stone bldg, perched on hilltop like T's version of Acropolis. It is a museum of Tex history. Above its door is gilt single word TEXAS, & inside, 6 flags now have flown over it. Many Wn displays inside - including stands of gilt cattle outfits, such as XIT & [illegible] (Hastings)

- . delicious drinks of Pru & Tom - 4, 4 more made, all . girls I met at Mayfair.

— · Stood sts ↑ austin, & its sdlg, wooded hills
— Saw "Look Homward, Angel" b Hogg Aud'm o UT camps. Magjct theatr — equal, d'gas, 2 any b chi, & incomplbly bets than NU's. Ho had. sam feelg as I had b UT's schl ↑ jm: facilties alt 2 good. Seems 2 me t emps o environs than o endevor, b-fact.
— o fmo bus rid N ug austin, this ben-talkg at al among passngrs. S it just a largy Sun, or s it Tex taciturnity, t wonder.
— o · outskts ↑ Mundary, Tex, b · midst ↑ Ngs t'n, s° a smal samshackl bildg labld Tiny's Bar B Cue t'n, out front wr 2 Negs, 1 a smal man who cntly shifted ug 1 ft 2 anothr as ↑ it wu al b · would world he had 2 do. · othr wu fuly a ft tall — an enormus, hulkg man who certly must hav ben 'Tiny.' Both stared at · bus — — c envy, & dislik, Ho incomprehbly, as tho it

ws 1 anothr world, & they wud never no
it. It must hav ben · same every day —
stang at a bus mo wud never tak them
eny · only wdlol they ~~reeln~~ new.
— O mo free 3-day wkend (Wes Wn's birthd
cam o Fri) guys went everywhr. Aubrey tak 11
e 5 othrs in his Imprl, headed 4 St. Joseph, Mo.
K's/t left 2 mich nik 2 St. L. Froiling told
Sgt. H he wantd 2 go 2 a coaches' convention
2 hunt job, & got permsn 2 go 2 Hutchn.
Inexplbly, mo ws · 69th's 3d consecutv free
wk end.
— · only spd limit postd is 4 trucks (35) &
busses (60), & 60 4 a bus seems very fast
2 me. · drivrs aptly thinks cliftly.

— bus stn cafes — fancifly named "port houses" —
o. trip N ug Austn had 1 thing b common:
they served. + beligly strong coffee d've ever
drunk. Makes I wonder withe a few doleps 1
qual blak Tex soil we added 2 grnds.
— Old & new: aged No woman got o b 1 smal tn,
paid 45 ¢ 4 rid 2 town few mi pthr, whn she
got // at ramshakl chck y. rd, b. midst 1 No
sectn. She stud y. driver al. way. Std b kind
to, nerst. dor, was a handsm, counts yung No,
wel-dresd & seemgly self-assrd.
— Smal Hergd ranch y. rd — e ~~cowb~~ cowbls
mad 1 pipes, sold wit.
— Fregly, sum 1 ug s il. dveyd 1 prem a case
per wk 4 awile. & seven cobds wr comon. Usly
can tel y. way. supsn purses his mouth
slitly al. time.

- Strike 4a Kgdom, p. 147

Inspcn Evans wz up erly, 4 he had much 2 do b4 · Mangis funrl mo aftnoon. He wz shavd + b his best unifm wen · Tel/n bel rang. Fear & trembly came shiverg along · lines + blastg + damnation went shuttlecock back. Mrs. Evans hrd b her milk - + - wats Dilcton & grew smaller, out of site; Thomas wshed he'd had his breakfast 4 a bit + spunks; · opertn, living b 2 · call, grind & loved it.

Inspcn Evans shavtd 4 his bf/st, nikd his wife's clos, cursd his porridge & sed · tea wz cold. He thundrd & lightningd out of · house, tripd on his shoelace, cursd his way 2 · garage, & climbd b 2 · car. . . .

- Mr. C - looks like HST's grandfather.

- · chaplin c. ~~had~~ habit of pursg his lips aftr each hand consit at · end of a word at · end of a sentce:

"Now we know mo 2 b tru of our help c God (um) . . . mo it s thru spirit he speaks 2 man (uh). Now God (um) . . . s our salvn — our guide (um). . . ."

- Mr. C, tlg us mo · dubl twist methode of safty wirg s a misnomer: "I don't like mo term; I think its a misdemeanor."

Dunlp, descbg Tarone's date c a WAF he ~~wz~~ descbd as a 'shag': "Sum big date; she wz standg thr playg pinbal machine b her Morgans."

- Underground Balloon Corps

prop fundamentals
effective & geometric pitch
forces - tensile, torsional, bending

prop repair
buckle - abrasions - burns - bearing seat area damage
inspection methods

Soldering

Prop balancing
unbalance: static, mass moment, aerodynamic
balancer

Magnetism & magnetic inspection
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emission: field, 2dry, photoelectric, thermionic

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PN → rectfr
NPN → amplr

ice elimination
unit components
wiring of timer
" system
series wiring

Slip rings
de icing
L prns
reverse tol-
decrease
feather
increase
ground
reverse
bond

Let's
Ride
Double
for
increased
gap
overlay,
boy.