

June 14, 1982

6-15-82
postmark

SCIENTISTS AND CONTACTS

Dr. Mishlove's book is not out (Mishlove/Rogo).
The Base has not been supplied.

I have been forced to sell personal effects to maintain the family.

Therefore:

I have taken this case to my UFOs.
They have empowered me to give a further demonstration (as differentiated from their own work.)

For quite a long while my giant UFOs over Earth (called volcano ash by some nitwits) have been deflecting the suns rays into outer space, thus giving Earth (and the U.S.) horrendous storms, rains, floods, etc.

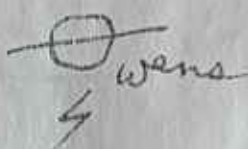
Now, this date, I am signaling my giant UFOs over Earth to REVERSE the process and REFLECT THE SUNS RAYS DOWN ONTO EARTH DIRECTLY, with special, selective effect on the United States.

For those who have doubts about my powers, and my link with my UFOs, inside six months (that is, from this day on for six months) there should be TERRIBLE HEAT, unusual heat, on the Earth...causing fires and many other effects, one of which will be drought.

Perhaps then you will be finally convinced.

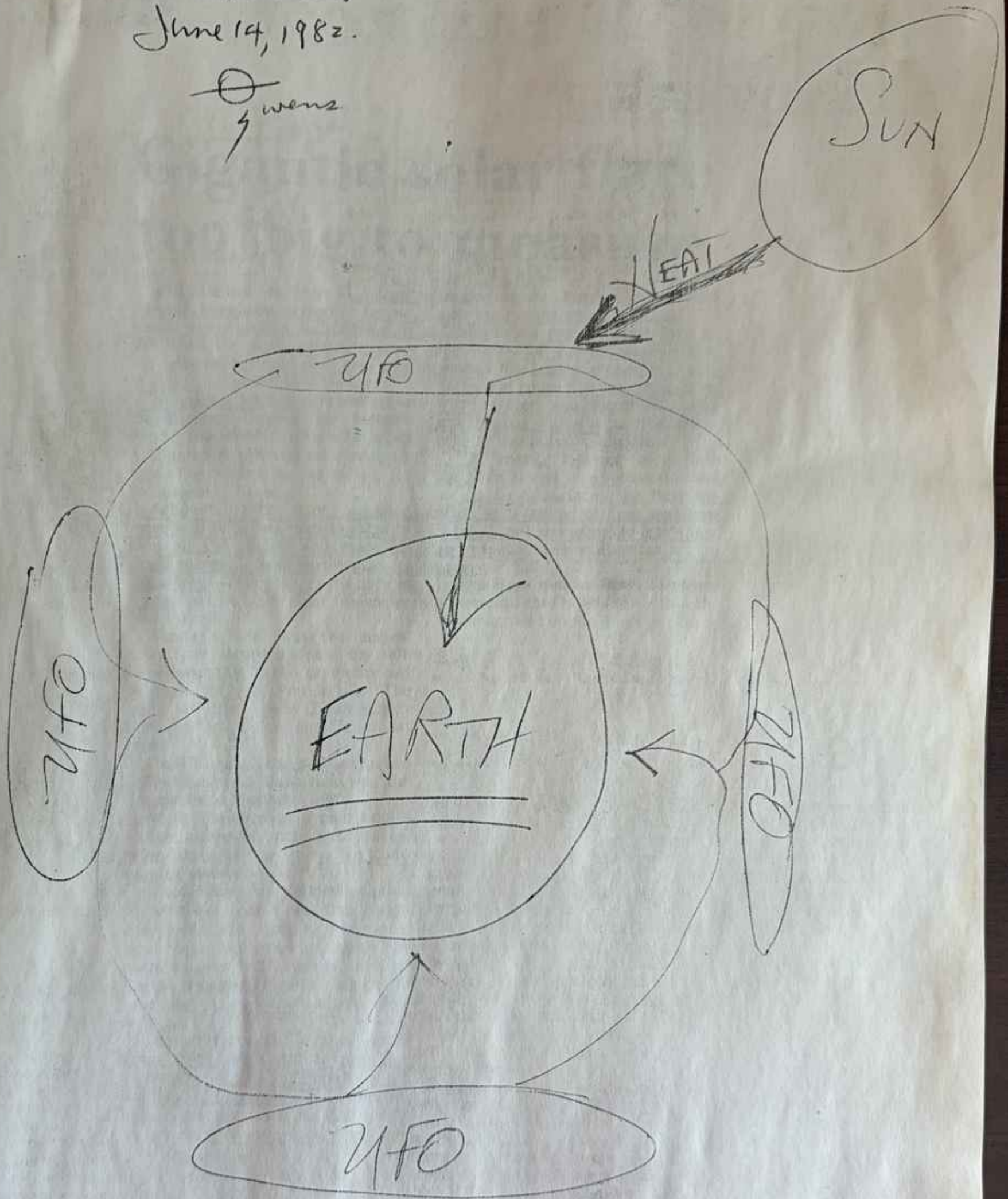
The mechanism has been set in motion today, irrevocably.

Ted Owens (PK Man)



Set in motion
June 14, 1982.

⊙ wenz
⚡



UFO Project

Gigantic solar flare too big to measure

Spokane 6/8/82

BOULDER, Colo. (AP) — A solar flare so huge that scientific instruments were useless to measure it shot from the Sun's surface releasing more energy than the Earth uses in a year, scientists said Monday.

In the past five days, scientists at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have recorded X-12 and X-8 flares on the sun's surface. The X-class is the rating for the largest of flares.

Sunday's X-12 flare released more energy in less than 20 minutes than all the natural and manufactured energy — from earthquakes to electricity — than the Earth uses in a year, according to solar forecaster Phil Powell.

Sunday's flare was the largest solar flare recorded since July 1978 — so large that NOAA scientists had to guess its size, Powell said. The scale at the Space Environment Services Center here doesn't go that high.

On Thursday, the center tracked a 37-minute X-8 flare that was the largest since November 1980.

While the average person wouldn't be aware of such occurrences, solar flares are bad news for communications systems.

A solar flare is a sudden eruption of ultra-hot gases sending high-energy particles rushing into space, some near the speed of light. The particles set off storms in the Earth's magnetic field, which in turn play havoc with earthly electronics.

Temperatures in X-class flares jump from the sun's normal few thousand degrees to hundreds of millions of degrees. The resulting higher temperatures in the outer

portion of the Earth's atmosphere slow the movement of satellites.

Shortwave radio signals fade as the waves of energy wash across space. The geomagnetic disturbances can cause disruptions in electrical power and electronic communications networks such as cross-country computer operations.

The energy released in a flare has been stored in a magnetic field on the Sun's surface. The flare appears as a tongue of light and heat bursting millions of miles into space at a speed of 1 million miles an hour.

The flare results from a release of pressure that builds up within the magnetic field on the Sun's surface.

Scientists shoot laser at 'monster' volcanic cloud

HONOLULU (AP) — Scientists atop a Hawaiian volcano shot a ruby laser Friday at a "monster" cloud of volcanic ash circling the globe to gather new information about its size, density, speed and direction.

"We made an observation this morning and the back-scatter reading was much lower than it had been," said Tom deFoor, an engineer at the Mauna Loa Observatory, part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "That means the cloud has moved away from Hawaii."

He said it appeared the cloud had moved north over the Pacific Ocean.

Latest calculations indicate the cloud may contain 10 million tons of ash and debris, almost certainly from an April 9 eruption of the Chinchonal volcano in Mexico, according to scientists at the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif.

DeFoor and Kinsell Coulson, director of the observatory at the 11,200-foot level of the Mauna Loa volcano, used a "lidar" — which uses a ruby laser — before dawn

Friday to measure the cloud's thickness and density.

Coulson said the cloud may be the largest to spread across the planet since the 1912 eruption of Alaska's Mount Katmai.

The cloud has turned Hawaii's normally sparkling blue skies to a milky shade during the past three weeks, producing sunrises and sunsets with brilliant red and orange hues.

Scientists had said there might be some drop in temperatures as less sunlight reaches the earth's surface. The cloud is

estimated to be about 2.5 miles thick with a base 13.7 miles above sea level.

But a NOAA scientist in Golden, Colo., on Friday downplayed such a possibility.

"Until we get a better reading on the amount of dust and gases added to the stratosphere, we don't expect the weather to be very much different this summer than ... had there been no volcanic eruption," said Dr. Lester Machta, director of the Air Resources Laboratory. "And it will take weeks before we can determine the quantity of materials in the cloud."

SCIENTISTS
IN THIS FILE YOU ARE
READING ABOUT MY
GIANT 4FOZ OVER EARTH
WHICH I AM NOW
GOING TO ACTIVATE
FOR HEAT ON THE
EARTH (SEE COVER
PAGE).

Solar flares detected

BOULDER, Colo. (AP) — Three major solar flares were reported Friday by forecasters with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Joe Hirman, NOAA chief forecaster, said the flares probably would disrupt some short-wave communications and magnetic equipment, especially in high latitudes, when their effects are felt late Sunday. He said the aurora from the flares may be visible in Canada.

The flares took place in the southeast region of the sun, and Hirman said more flares could occur there through next week.

Unusual sunspot spotted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists routinely surveying the sun have sighted a giant, pinwheel-shaped sunspot, the first time such a phenomenon has been seen in visible light, the National Science Foundation announced Sunday.

The foundation said astronomers at its Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona first saw the unprecedented sunspot on Feb. 19 and that it held its unusual shape for several days.

"I have been observing for over 30 years and I've never seen anything like this before," said Dr. William Livingston, a Kitt Peak astronomer.

"It was a real curiosity, a rare thing."

Sunspots are dark, relatively cool areas visible on the surface of the sun. Temperatures of the spots can be as low as 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit, compared with about 11,000 degrees for the rest of the surface.

Scientists watching spots in light wavelengths other than the ones humans can see have noticed spirals previously, Livingston said in a telephone interview, "but we've never seen one in visible light before."

Ash cloud casting shadow in tropics

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (AP) — The huge cloud of ash and sulfuric acid that spread from a mammoth explosion of a Mexican volcano is interfering with sunlight in Hawaii, Japan and tropical regions, scientists said Friday.

It's too soon to tell whether the 17-mile-high cloud from the April 4 explosion of Chinchonal volcano in southeast Mexico, which killed 22 people, will alter the Earth's climate this year, said James Pollack of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center.

But it's possible that the eruption that belched 10 million tons of debris into the upper atmosphere — at least 10 times as much as produced by Mount St. Helens — could produce climatic changes similar to the 1815 eruption of Tambora in Indonesia, Pollack said.

He said, however, it should not threaten the health of life on Earth.

The Tambora explosion killed 12,000 people and produced what officials called the "year of no summer" in New England and brought ice to London's Thames River.

"At the end of the 19th century there was a period when many large explosive volcanic eruptions occurred on (the island of) Krakatau," Pollack said. "During that

and growing seasons were short.

Chinchonal's first eruption a week before the main volcanic explosion on April 4. The debris including heavier ash particles dissipate in a few months and some gases converted by sunlight to sulfuric acid, had reached Hawaii April 9.

The debris arrived over Japan April 18, covered the Red Sea April 21 and had circled the globe by the end of the month.

The ash and acid are combined to reflect or "scatter" sunlight that reaches the outer atmosphere. In effect, Pollack explained, could slightly higher temperatures in upper atmosphere and cooler temperatures on Earth.

In tropical regions, tests have shown that 25 percent to 50 percent of sunlight reaching Earth has been scattered by the Chinchonal cloud and the sun's rays reaching Earth that region may be reduced by 10 percent to 20 percent.

Similar interference with sunlight is occurring in Hawaii and Japan, where tests indicate the cloud is 1,000 times greater in volume than the normal atmosphere at that altitude.

Hovering at 75,000 to 90,000 feet, the bulk of the debris is too high to be reached by NASA's II-2 research

6/15/82

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6-30-80
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SCIENTISTS AND CONTACTS

Last Thursday, as I was driving to Spokane, 165 miles away, to pawn some personal articles, my UFOs telepathd to me. What they sent was fascinating.

Each day I have been faithfully telepathing to the four giant UFOs surrounding Earth, to the effect that they would absorb tremendous heat from the sun and focus it upon Earth...for the new, most powerful demonstration to date. But my UFOs explained something important to me. As a background for this...my UFOs had had me tear out a page of Newsweek several weeks ago and keep it, with no explanation for their order. (See it enclosed). Under "Choppers" see the paragraph "All the information was recorded in ten minutes on tape, then "burped" out by a radio that compressed it into a single second of sound, unintelligible to the Argentines."

Now they referred me back to that page...and explained that what they had working, under my human permission add supervision...was an actual mechanism. That is, they showed me a mechanism...the Sun, bright red with tremendous heat with a rod connected to each of the four Giant UFOs with each, in turn, having a rod connected to Earth. The Sun, the rods, the UFOs, and the Earth-connected rods were bright red with the same tremendous heat. These things in turn were affecting Earth at the core, slowly heating the Earth from the inside out. They gave me an analogy: a water bed is plugged into an electric outlet. The heat forthcoming in the waterbed mattress is not immediate...it might well take a day or two to become hot or warm. And so it is with this UFO Sun Attack.

I telepathd back to Control and asked if the "rods" from the UFOs to Earth would affect the outer Earth...and Control told me that that would indeed be the case...heat would radiate from the rods, causing abnormal heat on the surface of the Earth.

But most importantly, my UFOs explained that I had only to mentally telepath this simple mechanism diagram to the Giant UFOs...just flash it once daily...to activate it. (They could do this themselves, since they have my blanket permission to bring about the Base in any way they deem necessary...but they are allowing me to do it.)

They further explained that this mechanism, ~~as~~ much like a transistor in a computer or TV set which contains a tremendous amount of intelligence confined in a tiny space. (Transistor or "chip"...am sure you know what I am talking about.) I.e., the PK Map is merely symbolic...my UFOs have set up an intricate, yet simple, mechanism, that X can be activated in a flash of a second, daily.

So now...the Earth will heat up slowly, from the inside out...from the core to the surface...with radiating heat also falling upon the surface simultaneously. Should I die or be killed...nothing will stop this process...I am the only one that can. And Earth as humans know it will be destroyed. If the Base is forthcoming, then this mechanism will be discontinued and other, positive powers will be activated to help mankind, the Earth, and the United States. Please remember, this UFO Sun Attack is not something that I want...but if it results in the Base, and saving hundreds of millions of human lives...then it ~~is~~ is worth it, and must be done.

Not long after my UFOs telepathd...other information came to me. Not connected with the other. From the alien half of my brain. Why would Nature create animals like deer, bear, wolves, etc., who live just day by day, to survive. Think about it. Just to survive. Then my mind went to trees and the oceans. Humans draw oxygen from the trees and the oceans to live. Without that oxygen, humans would not live. Then it came to me...the answer. There must be a collective will to live, to survive...on the part of animals, fish, birds...which humans can draw upon, unknowingly, for their human survival...just as humans draw upon trees and oceans for oxygen for their survival. Put another way...just as the baby in the womb absorbs different things to survive and live in the womb (oxygen, food, etc.) through the placenta (unknowingly and unaware of the complexity of the higher intelligence and source of supply surrounding it, in the being of the mother...so does the Human Race, mankind, draw upon Universal Will To Live and survive...i.e., there are Higher Powers unknown at present to mankind which can be drawn upon and used by mankind.

Ted Owens (PK Map)

Owens

'The Cockleshell Heroes'

The camouflaged C-130 transport plane was only a few hundred feet above the heaving waters of the South Atlantic when the rear doors suddenly opened. Fourteen men in black wet suits and goggles dropped silently into the sea on black parachutes. Beneath the surface a nuclear-powered sub picked up the blips from their sonar transmitters, and let out a cable on a buoy. The commandos—loaded down with pistols, submachine guns, explosives, cameras and a radio—grabbed the cable and pulled themselves down to the sub's flooded escape hatch. Once they were inside, the compartment was pumped out. The frogmen clambered into the sub and stripped off their suits to reveal their battle dress: uniforms of the Special Boat Squadron (SBS), a small secret unit of crack commandos picked from Her Majesty's Royal Marines.

The SBS's first mission against the Argentines was to prepare the way for Britain's landing on South Georgia. It was a silent venture, true to the SBS motto: "Not by strength but by guile." The sub turned south, edging its way under the massive "sonar shadow" of an iceberg off South Georgia that blocked detection by enemy listening devices. Then the commandos exited the way they arrived—through the hatch. They swam to shore within 2 or 3 miles of the main target: the harbor at Grytviken, where most of the 44 Argentine troops defending the island were stationed. Splitting into four- and six-man teams, the commandos surveyed the area for underwater obstacles that might rip out the bottom of a landing boat. They also hunted for a sloping, shallow beach where craft could run onto dry land. As one expert said later: "A fully clothed and armed man can't jump chest deep into freezing water and fight afterward."

Choppers: The advance guard hid by day and scouted by night. The teams mapped out the positions of the Argentine troops, their guns and mortars and their radio masts. They decided where the British helicopters should come in. All the information was recorded in ten minutes on tape, then "burped" out by a radio that compressed it into a single second of sound, unintelligible to the Argentines. Then the scouts completed their last tasks: they set out landing lights for the choppers and knocked out enemy radio aerials, cutting off contact between the defenders and their home base on the Falklands. The preparations complete, Britain's boatmen waited for comrades from M (for "Mangle") Company of the 42nd Marine Commando to storm the island and wrap up the job.

The South Georgia operation was just the kind of mission the SBS has used time and again in practice and in combat. The unit was founded during World War II. Its most famous exploit before South Georgia was a raid launched from a submarine in the English Channel in which ten men paddled canoes 50 miles up the Gironde River in occupied France to blow up a group of German ships in Bordeaux. Two men drowned, six were cap-

tured and executed by the Nazis and only two came back. The mission was immortalized in a film called "The Cockleshell Heroes," named after the tiny boats the commandos paddled to their target.

The SBS today recruits its men from the toughest and most skilled of the Royal Marines, taking one man from every 30 who volunteer. Its headquarters are at Poole, a harbor town in the south of England. The service has an insignia—a frog and crossed canoe paddles—that is worn only at private dinners and celebrations. The men are permitted to dress informally and to call their officers by their Christian names. For their dangerous work, the SBS marines get \$26 a day, plus an extra \$3.50 a day "tradesman's bonus" because they are considered "Specially Qualified." Almost everything else about them is shrouded in secrecy. Even as the whole of Britain's press focused on them last week, no one was able to ascertain their total strength. (Estimates range from 100 to 400 men.)



Gordon Moore

The men from 'Mangle': Royal Marines train for an invasion

No SBS members grant interviews. And when they receive their medals for the South Georgia raid, no public announcements will be made. But one thing about the SBS is common knowledge: as sea-going sabotage experts, they are to the marines what the Special Air Service (SAS)—Britain's famous anti-terrorist squad—is to the army. "We can do anything the SAS can do," the SBS boasts, "and walk on water, too."

Machine Guns: In combat skills, the men from Special Boats rival James Bond. They are trained to use an arsenal that runs from Uzi and Sterling machine guns to pistols of any make. Each man chooses his own weapons, which can include anything that can be found in Britain or captured from an enemy; "an ax if that's what's needed," as one man says. They are also specialists in such diverse arts as underwater demolition and HALO—high-altitude, low-

opening parachuting. An SBS man can jump from 25,000 feet with a collapsible boat strapped to his body and plummet to 1,200 feet before his chute opens. When he hits the water, he has a special mask and a tank that recycles air and doesn't leave bubbles trailing on the surface. As one naval man puts it, "The SBS is the eyes and ears of an amphibious force."

Because of their special training, the boatmen have been used to enforce security on Britain's North Sea oil rigs. They also check on the operation of SOSUS, the underwater submarine-detection system strung from Britain to Iceland. One of their more notable recent jobs was in 1972, when two SBS men were parachuted into the sea to search the liner Queen Elizabeth II, which had been threatened by a man claiming to have planted bombs on board. That turned out to be a false alarm. But if the rumors around the British Defense Ministry are to be believed, the SBS was probably out doing the real thing last week—clambering around the Falklands and mapping out the way for the next assault.

KIM ROGAL with TONY CLIFTON in London

'Cancer can be prevented'

'Cancer can be prev

By BRENDA TABOR

Spokesman-Review

Advances in medical treatment have made it possible to save half of all cancer patients.

But a good share of those people needn't have developed cancer. The biggest gains to be made in cancer prevention are out of the hands of medical science.

"We have it in our power to prevent cancer," Dr. Robert H. Gersh, of the American Cancer Society, told the Spokane Central Lions Club Thursday. A full 25 to 30 percent of the cancer cases could be prevented if people simply stopped smoking, he said.

The only cancer "epidemic" is lung cancer, Gersh said. More people are dying of cancer, but that's because they're living longer than in the past, he explained.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States, behind heart disease. One out of four Americans will get cancer and two out of three will have personal contact with someone who has the disease.

"It's one of the most curable diseases if detected and treated early," Gersh said. Cancer comes from the Greek word for crab, named because of the way it spreads, Gersh said. It occurs when normal cells grow and reproduce in an abnormal fashion. It may be caused by damage to

the cells' hereditary material, called DNA.

Four kinds of cancer account for 50 percent of all cases, Gersh said.

● Lung cancer is the deadliest cancer among men and will soon be No. 1 among women as well. It's a "silent disease" that can't be detected early, even with chest X-rays, Gersh said. The warning signs, persistent cough, chest pain, shortness of breath, chest infections and coughed up blood, don't occur until the cancer is in advanced stages.

"Prevention is the key," Gersh said. Eighty percent of it could be eliminated if people didn't smoke. Ten years after a smoker has quit, his chance of developing cancer is only slightly above that of a non-smoker, Gersh said.

● Colorectal cancer (large intestine and colon) is the second most common cancer among both sexes. It can be detected early and has a 75 percent survival rate. Early symptoms may not be visible. Symptoms that appear as the cancer progresses include intestinal bleeding, blood in stool, abdominal pain and bowel pressure.

It can be detected with a digital rectal exam, proctoscopic exam and a test for blood in the stool. People over 40 should have annual exams.

● Breast cancer is the most frequent cancer among women. Less than 1 percent of the cases occur in men. One out of 11 women will get it in

June 28, 1982

SCIENTISTS AND CONTACTS

At present writing I suffer from colorectal cancer (see newscip). I have no doctor or medication. No money for it. Cannot go to a hospital for surgery or treatment. No money for it. Dr. Mishlove once asked me if I thought "the world owed me a living" or something like that. No, not at all. However, I am in the unique position of knowing that I am a national treasure, and my "host country" is allowing my UFOs "ambassador to Earth" die, without help.

In a way, to me it is irony, and I am glad, in a way. Had the Base been provided then my UFOs and I would have worked to get the United States out of trouble around the world and on its feet, healthy and in tip-top shape. Without me and the Base and the UFOs, the United States will be a dead duck in every which way one could imagine, in near time ahead.

I only feel sorrow for the innocent people, the good people, of the United States, who have to go down with the ship because the Captain

YFF Since Attack

Dry weather shrivels

By LARRY YOUNG
Spokesman-Review

wheat estimates

Bone-dry weather has sliced estimates of this year's Washington wheat crop to 50 million bushels below last year's record-setting pace.

As the dry weather continues, each new crop estimate is lower than the one before.

On May 1, the Washington State Statistical Crop Reporting Service put the 1982 state wheat crop at 145.2 million bushels. But May turned out to be the fifth driest on record.

On June 1, the estimate was cut to 137 million bushels. But June has turned out to be "exceptionally dry" and very hot, said Ken Holmes, meteorologist at the Spokane weather station.

Now, Washington Association of Wheat Growers President Alex McLean says 115 to 120 million bushels would be nearer the mark.

Last year, Washington farmers harvested a record 168.3 million bushels of spring and winter wheat. The

year before the total was 160 million.

Only .17 of an inch of rain has fallen in June so far, which would make the month the third or fourth driest on record, if no more rain falls, said Holmes.

Normally May and June are wet — average June rainfall is 1.36 inches. The Inland Empire's dry season normally starts in July and runs through August.

Wheat has also been hurt by temperatures that are running 10 degrees above normal.

Robert Deife, administrator of federal farm programs for Washington state, said the damage is showing up first in low rainfall areas. "Flying over the Palouse, the wheat still looks a rich, green color."

However, on-the-ground observers in the Palouse say wheat leaves are starting to turn a bluish color, indicating stress to plants from lack of moisture.

"Cheat grass (a weed) has been competing hard with wheat in many areas," said John Leenders, spokesman for the Wheat Growers.

"This will cut the harvest. The heat has made it

Spok Rev 6/27/82

The Endless Winter of '82

March may have gone out like a lamb, but the lion lingered on. The winter that wouldn't quit buried the nation in snow last week—both California's Sierra Nevada Mountains and New York City suffered their worst April blizzards ever—and brought record cold for the month from Augusta, Ga. (26 degrees), to International Falls, Minn. (minus 11). Springtime rituals withered under the assault: baseball's opening week was largely postponed, many of Washington's cherry blossoms succumbed to chilblains and Boston fretted over where to find snow-removal funds to ready the streets for next week's Boston Marathon.

Despite its tenacity, the winter of '82 wasn't—on the whole—all that bad. For most of the season, temperatures across the nation averaged only a few degrees below normal, warmer than the winters of both 1978 and 1979. In Chicago, traditionally one of the nation's bellwethers in such matters, this winter was deemed only

the seventh worst in the last 87 years.

Still, it will be remembered for some particularly devastating stretches, most notably in January. During a one-week period early that month, satellite pictures revealed that 75 percent of the United States was covered by at least 1 inch of snow, the broadest snow cover since the weather satellites started photographing the earth's surface. During the first two weeks, January set 100 low-temperature records, including all-time lows of minus 26 degrees in Chicago and 1 above zero in Augusta.

Record Rains: The record cold spread down to Florida, where the citrus crop was the principal casualty—and the loss to the citrus industry approached \$1 billion. Record-setting rains in northern California—24 inches in eighteen hours in Marin County—caused mud slides that killed 29 people. Across the nation, according to the National Weather Service, there were 300 weather-related deaths in just the first month of 1982.

Jeff Lowenthal—Newsweek

The weather's costs—in damage and lost lives—are still mounting. Earlier this month 87 tornadoes in the Texas-Pennsylvania-Georgia triangle killed 29 people, more than the number of people who died in tornadoes in all of 1981. The heavy snows took their toll as well, particularly near Lake Tahoe, where seven died in an avalanche.

But there were a few for whom the spring snows were a godsend. At Sugarloaf/USA, Maine's largest ski resort, operators expected the storm to boost Easter-weekend revenues by 50 percent. And Midwestern grain farmers welcomed the added snow coverage, which will replenish the depleted water table while providing insulation for winter wheat. Perhaps nowhere were the weather's mixed effects more obvious than in Chicago. There, on last week's opening day, the pennant-feverish Chicago White Sox were snowed out of Comiskey Park and their sold-out series with the Boston Red Sox. But long-suffering Chicago Cubs fans were cheering. The dreadful weather kept the Cubs—who just beat both the Cincinnati Reds and the unseasonable snows—in first place for three whole days.

MARK STARR with bureau reports



April-weather miseries (clockwise): No ball in Chicago, more than showers for spring flowers, tornado power in Texas, New York headline

Bernard Gotfryd—Newsweek



Ben Weaver—Camera 5

P. F. Bentley—Photoreporters



New England rains spread havoc

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — A storm that dropped up to 11 inches of rain on southern New England washed out dams and bridges, tore houses off foundations and sent up to 12 feet of water through towns. Thirteen people died and five more were presumed drowned, officials said.

An estimated 1,300 Connecticut residents were forced to flee their homes. The most severe problems were reported in Ivoryton, Conn., where two dams on the Fall River burst Sunday, releasing a wall of water that washed away four houses and several cars.

"It looked like a tidal wave," said Christopher Dewey, who lives on Main Street. "It was like a white wave covering everything."

The heavy rain, which began Friday, began to taper off today.

Rocks shifted in the center of a dam near Leominster, Mass., as rain fell, but the dam held and waters were receding.

Eight people were killed and one was missing in Connecticut, two people were missing in Massachusetts and five people died and two were missing in Rhode Island.

Helicopters and six-wheeled military vehicles were used to rescue stranded residents as a high-pressure system to the north kept the storm bottled up over the Atlantic Coast all weekend.

"The damage is tremendous in many towns," said Connecticut Gov. William A. O'Neill, who called out National Guard units to help with sandbagging. "It will run into the millions of dollars."

The governor declared a state of emergency and asked for federal disaster assistance.

Coastal areas of Connecticut near Ivoryton were cut off by flooding streams and marshes, and streets and highways were lined with cars stalled by flooded engines. Interstates 95 and 91 in New Haven experienced severe traffic jams due to flooded exits.

Rep. Lawren J. DeNardis, R-Conn., estimated damage to 16 Con-

necticut shoreline communities at \$100 million.

Flood waters were receding in most areas today, although the Connecticut River — the state's largest — was expected to reach four feet above flood stage today, according to the National Weather Service River Forecast Center in Bloomfield.

Ivoryton native Ronald Krajewski said the town bears no resemblance to the way it was before the flood. "It's just a mudhole. Houses that used to stand here have just disappeared," he said.

To the west, several Naugatuck Valley cities declared local states of emergency and evacuated homes when rivers and streams began spilling over their banks Saturday.

Much of downtown Milford, west of New Haven, remained closed today after what local officials called the worst flooding this century. Water was 4 to 6 feet deep on River Street during the worst of the flooding, they said.

In New Haven's Westville section, mayoral aide Cathy Gollinger said 10 to 12 feet of water roared down streets from the West River, overturning several cars.

The state Transportation Department said 71 sections of roads remained closed because of high water or washouts, and at least 10 major bridges were swept away.

Amtrak passengers were being bused between Bridgeport and New London, around flooded sections of the coast near New Haven and Milford.

In Massachusetts, the weather service said about 2.35 inches of rain fell Sunday. The Boston-area Metropolitan District Commission reported pumping millions of gallons out of the Charles River between Watertown and Charlestown to keep it from overflowing.

Two boys were plucked from a

raft bobbing in the Ware River at Palmer by a line lowered from a Massachusetts Air National Guard helicopter Sunday. The youths were treated for exposure at Mercy Hospital in Springfield.

In Southampton, firefighters used a six-wheeled surplus military vehicle to evacuate two couples, three children, two dogs, two cats and three goats from Riverdale Road when the Manhan River overflowed its banks.

In Rhode Island five teen-agers were killed in a car crash Friday night on a rain-slicked road in Burrillville and two women canoeists were presumed drowned Saturday night in Narragansett Bay after their canoe was found overturned.

Connecticut police said an 8-year-old boy drowned Sunday in the basement of his New London home, a 62-year-old man drowned when a Roaring Brook bridge collapsed under his truck and a 19-year-old woman drowned when she tried to cross rain-swollen Eight-Mile River after a truck became stalled on a damaged bridge.

A 15-year-old was presumed drowned in Wharton Brook after an inner tube burst and a 28-year-old died when a rubber raft overturned in the Saugatuck River. The body of a 39-year-old man was recovered from a partially submerged car in Orange and a 68-year-old man was swept from a bridge as he tried to cross a river to his home in Clinton. A woman died of an apparent heart attack as she tried to bail water from her Clinton basement and an 80-year-old New Haven man was struck by his own car while he tried to fix the engine, which was stalled by high water.

Two people were presumed drowned in the Atlantic Ocean south of Boston after one was washed into the water and the other made a rescue attempt.

Storm brushes Florida, winds ease

FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP) — Tropical Storm Alberto, which killed 15 people in Cuba and brushed southwest Florida as a surprise hurricane, stalled Friday in the Gulf of Mexico and began to calm down.

"He's dying," said Bob Case, a forecaster at the National Hurricane Center in Miami.

The storm, which in half a day had grown from a depression off the western tip of Florida to a hurricane with 80 mph winds, lingered for hours Friday in

cool Gulf waters about 175 miles southwest of Fort Myers, with top winds of 50 mph.

During the night the storm pounded western Cuba, damaging thousands of homes and forcing the evacuation of 50,000 people. It swept past the Florida Keys, prompting hundreds of residents to flee inland and emptying seaside resorts as the storm pointed toward Fort Myers.

Then it swerved westward and stalled.

By 6 p.m., the storm had edged only 25 miles closer to Fort Myers in the previous 25 hours, and was 175 miles southwest of it.

Alberto kept weakening through the afternoon, its winds decreasing to 40 mph, barely above the 39-mph minimum for tropical storm status.

"The storm has stepped down in intensity quite a bit," said forecaster Miles Lawrence at the National Hurricane Center in Miami.

STORMS: Floods close more roads; Winds level more homes

Associated Press

WFO 100% Attack
A deluge from days of back-to-back thunderstorms claimed new territory across the Midwest on Friday, closing highways with water and mudslides as rain came down as hard as 4 inches an hour.

The storms that have pounded the Great Plains for two weeks stirred up at least 12 tornadoes Thursday, flattening a number of homes and buildings and injuring several people.

No one was killed by the twisters, but a truck driver was electrocuted near Jacksonville, Ill., when winds blew a high-voltage power line onto his truck.

A woman in Adrian, Mo., said a tornado picked her up and dropped her 50 feet away. Lavera Simpson, 54, was listed in satisfactory condition Friday with back, neck and head injuries.

Rivers bloated by up to 8 inches of rain during the night poured from their banks in parts of Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri and Iowa.

Many roads and highways were blocked by water, snarling traffic and stranding motorists in cities such as

Omaha, Neb., and Columbia, Mo.

A mudslide closed a 10-mile stretch of U.S. 34 in Nebraska between Nehawka and Union. Water was up to the bumpers of cars on Interstate 70 near Kingdom City, Mo. Police in Fremont, Neb., said many cars were stalled in water on the streets.

In southeastern South Dakota, 8½ inches of rain fell in two hours at Delmont. In the western part of the state, the Belle Fourche River surged to 2½ feet above flood stage at Fruitdale and Elm Springs. Some residents of the town of Belle Fourche fled Thursday when water from the Belle Fourche and Redwater rivers poured into about 50 homes.

Mike Phury, a citizen who lives near Delmont, said the 8½ inches of rain fell between 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, washing out roads and damaging just-planted crops.

The National Weather Service said 4½ inches of rain fell in just 45 minutes south of Table Rock, Neb.

Roy Osugi, a hydrologist for the weather service in Nebraska, said, "It definitely is unusual for it to rain as

many consecutive days as it has."

In eastern Nebraska, officials were keeping an eye on the Nemaha and Missouri rivers which were running brim full.

Joe McCartney, a spokesman for the Union Pacific Railroad, said it would take several days to reopen the line between Columbus and Norfolk, Neb., where the track was washed out in several places.

In Oklahoma, an estimated 4 inches of rain fell in southeastern Bartlesville in an hour Thursday afternoon, said Police Chief Charles Spencer.

Elsewhere, a storm swept through Connecticut on Thursday afternoon with heavy rain and lightning. Wind and severed tree limbs knocked out electricity in more than 40 communities, said Jackie Harris, a spokeswoman for Northeast Utilities. Power to 14,000 of at least 20,000 affected customers was restored by late evening, she said.

The twister that hit near Adrian, Mo., a town of about 1,200 about 50 miles southeast of Kansas City, damaged at least 10 buildings.

Storms, floods flail Midwest, New England

Associated Press

WFO 100% Attack
A "hellish" storm likened to a hurricane crashed through the Midwest with 90-mph winds Monday, while hundreds more people fled a New England flood which has left 15 dead and seven missing.

Just before dawn, a storm 150 miles wide tore through eastern Kansas into Missouri and Iowa, flattening homes, clipping down trees and power lines, wrecking parked airplanes and blacking out portions of cities such as Topeka, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.

The weekend deluge of up to 11 inches of rain in southern New England, which forced the evacuation of up to 2,000 people in Connecticut, found new victims in Rhode Island on Monday as 250 people fled their homes along the rising Pawtuxet River.

State of emergencies were declared in Connecticut and much of Rhode Island. All of southern New England except Cape Cod remained under a flood warning.

The flood has been blamed for 10 deaths in Connecticut and five in Rhode Island.

1,000 forced to evacuate by Connecticut flooding

WFO 100% Attack
HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — A record rainfall swamped Connecticut with up to 8 inches of rain, washing out bridges, cutting electricity and forcing the evacuation of some 1,000 people. One person was killed and at least two more were believed drowned, officials said Sunday.

Gov. William A. O'Neill called out the National Guard to help with sandbagging operations and urged residents to stay home.

Heavy rains were expected to continue in the eastern part of the state until Monday, and shoreline towns braced for more flooding as tides rose.

More than 8 inches of rain was reported in the western part of the state.

The National Weather Service station at Bradley International Airport said it recorded 5.87 inches between 11 a.m. Saturday and 11 a.m. Sunday. That was the most rain in any 24 hours — except for

periods of bad weather associated with tropical storms or hurricanes — since the service began keeping Connecticut records in 1904.

Local and secondary streets in low-lying areas were reported to be impassable throughout Connecticut, and portions of state highways were closed.

The Red Cross set up emergency shelters in 13 communities near Long Island Sound and in the Naugatuck River Valley.

The New Haven suburbs of Hamden and Milford were among the hardest hit by the storm. Small boats were used to evacuate some of 400 people in Hamden living below the Bardee Brook dam.

State officials said "very serious conditions" were reported in Essex, where some residents were without electricity, telephone service or water. A spokesman for Southern New England Telephone Co. said a flooded substation left 16,000 people without phones.

Spok Rev 6/7/82

Spok Rev 6/8/82

UFDs 100X Attack

Flooding in Texas, Oklahoma

By DAVID L. LANGFORD

Associated Press Spok Rev 5/18/82

Floods chased hundreds of people from their homes Monday in Texas and Oklahoma, where a week of violent thunderstorms and tornadoes has left millions of dollars in damage.

People scrambled onto rooftops and climbed trees to escape the water in some communities as National Guard helicopters and police boats plucked others to safety.

At least 10 deaths have been blamed on the week of storms which spread Monday from the Mexican border in Texas, to Kansas City, Mo., with powerful winds, blinding rain and hail as big as baseballs.

Three drowned in Texas on Monday and two others were missing in floodwaters surging around San Antonio.

THE BARRAGE of twisters continued Sunday and Monday with six hitting rural areas of Oklahoma, five in Texas, two in North Dakota and one in Illinois. Some homes and farm buildings were destroyed.

In Wichita Falls, Texas, where floods last week had chased about 5,000 people from their homes, 500 people remained homeless. About 60 who had returned home, went back to a Red Cross emergency shelter Monday morning as a flood warning was posted.

About 600 were evacuated in Kingfisher, Okla., as that city of 4,000 residents, about 25 miles northwest of Oklahoma City, suffered its worst flooding in 25 years. Officials estimated the water at 6 to 8 feet deep in city streets.

Among them was Mary Cordova, 40, trapped in her house with seven relatives who spent the night standing on chairs. They waded through thigh-deep water Monday morning to a National Guard helicopter waiting on higher ground.

"MY TWO NEPHEWS — aged 18 and 20 — treaded in chest-high water early this morning to see if we were all right out here," Mrs. Cordova said. "It took them 3½ hours to go three miles."

"My house is full of water now. I doubt there's anything left to salvage."

Howard Watson, director of Civil Defense in Kingfisher, where the Uncle John and Kingfisher creeks empty into the Cimarron River, said, "There were lots of people who didn't get out last night when we warned them, and now they're stranded in the upstairs of their homes, dining room tables, or something like that."

"This is by far the worst I've ever seen."

Watson said that 150 evacuees were housed at a temporary shelter set up by the Red Cross in the town's Memorial Hall. The rest moved in with relatives and friends.

"ALL THE HOUSES look like little islands," Watson said, "and there's 2-3 feet of water in the houses now."

The Oklahoma Highway Patrol said that all roads leading in and out of Kingfisher were closed.

"Nobody has any idea how many others are stranded," Watson said. "They just keep calling out to the police boat, or waving to them."

In Texas, Dawn Hamilton, 18, was killed when her pickup truck was washed over a bridge in western Bexar County. Officers also recovered the body of Michael Murray, 27, who was helping the woman try to start her car when they were swept away.

UFDs 100X Attack

Storms pound Midwest

Associated Press Spok Rev 5/21/82

Thunderstorms that have raged for over a week sent more floods pouring across Nebraska and Oklahoma on Thursday, washing out railroads, ruining homes and drowning cattle.

Silt washing down from the Nebraska hillsides buried some roads in mud 3 feet deep.

Soaked sandbags, filled by hundreds of volunteers, ringed homes and businesses in Platte Center, Neb., a community of 370 people about 100 miles northwest of Omaha.

Carcasses of dead cows were floating in creeks.

Trees were stripped by hail and gardens were flattened in some areas.

And the rains kept coming, up to 3 inches in places, with winds gusting to almost 80 mph.

IN THE EAST, severe thunderstorms accompanied by gusting winds knocked out power in more than 40 Connecticut

communities, affecting at least 11,000 customers, utility officials said.

The storms, which swept through Connecticut on a cold front in the late afternoon, brought heavy rains and lightning. Wind and blowing tree limbs tore down power lines. Residents in most parts of the state lost their electricity, and some major industries in the Danbury area were affected.

The National Weather Service said a volley of tornadoes, which has hit the Plains states with 95 twisters since last Friday, seemed to be slackening. Radar spotted one funnel south of Cordell, Okla., but no damage was reported.

On Wednesday, a twister hit a farm near Sharon Springs in northwest Kansas, destroying a house and farm buildings containing four airplanes, four combines and other farm equipment.

AS THURSDAY'S thunderstorms descended on central Oklahoma, flash flood warnings were posted in Kingfish-

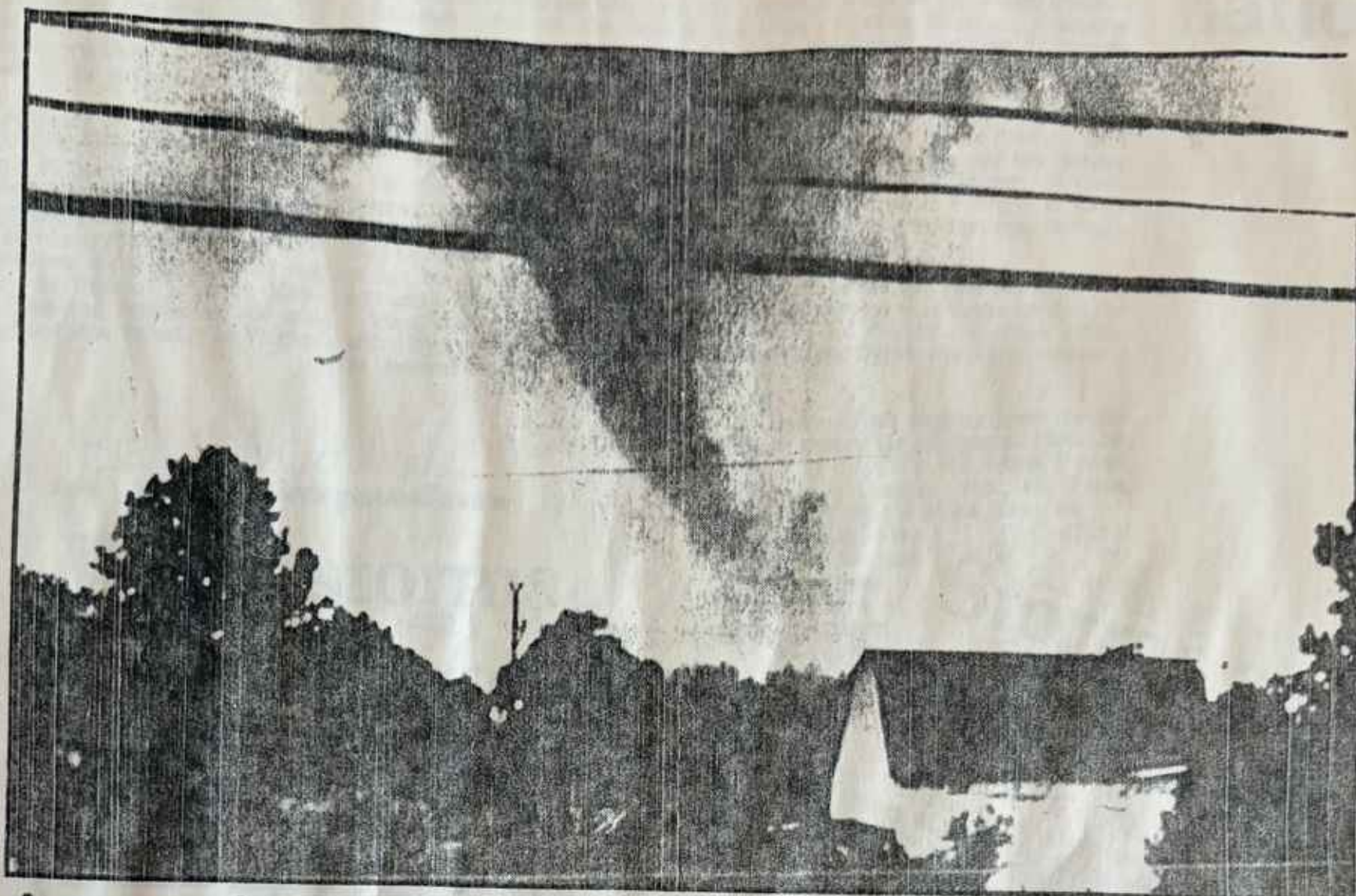
er, Logan, Payne, Lincoln, Canadian, Oklahoma and Cleveland counties, including areas where hundreds of people were evacuated earlier in the week.

In Nebraska, flash flood warnings were up in Platte County, eastern Boone county and the southern half of Madison and Stanton counties.

Trains were temporarily halted on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad in eastern Nebraska, with the track washed out in many places and bridges threatened. Officials later opened one track of the line.

"I sat around, drank whiskey and cried," said R.D. Taylor of Norman, Okla., recalling how he watched the South Canadian River climb out of its banks, cover the mailbox in his yard, and pour into his home.

Norman city manager James Crosby declared a state of emergency to allow the city to spend what it needs to repair roads and utilities.



A tornado hovers over Herrin, Ill., Saturday. The bars at the top of the picture are power lines. AP

More storms in Midwest

Associated Press

4FO 100X Attack
Spok Rev 5/31/82
Relentless Memorial Day weekend thunderstorms pounded the nation's midsection, trapping a Boy Scout troop near rushing floodwaters, pouring 2¾ inches of rain on a Nebraska town within 20 minutes, smashing crops with hail and wind and causing at least 15 deaths.

The storm produced at least 25 tornadoes in six states in the nation's midsection on Saturday. Twisters ripping through southern Illinois left at least 10 people dead and 15 missing in Marion, Ill. At least 1,000 people were left homeless as the tornadoes flattened parts of three southern Illinois counties.

In West Virginia, a torrential downpour early Sunday sent small streams out of their banks, forcing hundreds of people from their homes. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

Flooding also was reported in the eastern Colorado Plains, and thunderstorms in Denver sparked lightning that killed one man and injured two others on Saturday.

Three people were found dead in Oklahoma on Saturday after lightning struck their house.

A severe thunderstorm watch was in effect Sunday for western Missouri and eastern Kansas and the area from southeastern Iowa and west-central Illinois through central Missouri, the National Weather Service said.

The twister that struck Marion, Ill., on Saturday first had ripped through 10 miles of nearby countryside. Shopping plazas, apartment complexes and as many as 90 homes were flattened. Tree limbs, utility poles and pieces of buildings littered the town's streets.

Illinois Gov. James R. Thompson declared the region a disaster area Saturday night.

Before hitting Marion, the twister had touched down in Carterville and sliced through Crainville. Other twisters hit other rural areas, destroying houses and causing injuries.

Winds up to 60 mph and golf-ball sized hail were reported Sunday morning in northern Kansas, and a tornado was reported near Topeka, the Weather Service said. No damage was reported.

Flash flood watches continued in eastern and central Nebraska, where downpours dumped more water into al-

ready swollen rivers. Heavy rain drenched south-central Nebraska, with 2¾ inches reported in a 20-minute period in Roseland Sunday morning.

High winds and driving rain racked Ohio, and one man was critically injured by lightning.

Port Columbus International Airport reported wind gusts of 76 mph Saturday, and Prairie Township Fire Chief Robert Stormont estimated damage at \$500,000. He said 50 to 75 trees were downed, and many buildings were damaged.

The storm knocked a cement-block, two car garage "about 50 feet in the air and crumbled it when it set down in the backyard," he said.

The storm caused widespread power outages in the Dayton and Columbus areas. Utility spokesmen said 7,000 power customers in Dayton and up to 28,000 in Columbus had no power at some time Saturday.

Flood watches were issued for the Ohio Brush Creek and its tributaries in Adams County in southern Ohio on Sunday.

Tornadoes continue to tear across

nation

Associated Press *Spokane Rev 6/2/82*

An onslaught of tornadoes that set a record for the peak month of May hit a half-dozen states Tuesday while a record chill ushered in June in much of the middle of the country.

As America went back to work after the Memorial Day weekend that saw 19 people killed by violent weather, thunderstorms barreled through the Ohio Valley with high winds and heavy rains.

Tornadoes were sighted during the day in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee, and one was sighted late Tuesday in Virginia.

The national Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City said 351 tornadoes pounded the nation in May, normally the worst month for twisters, to surpass the record 274 that hit in 1965. It also was the wettest May on record in Tornado Alley cities such as Wichita Falls, Texas, and Oklahoma City.

So far, 47 deaths have been blamed on tornadoes this year, including the 10 killed in a cyclone that devastated Marion, Ill., on Saturday, leaving \$100 million in damage and 1,000 people homeless.

That compares with 24 people killed by twisters in all of 1981 and 24 the year before.

The worst day this year was on April 2, when 90 tornadoes touched down in Texas, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, leaving 28 people dead.

"I had said back in March, looking at the pattern we had, that it would be a very active spring," said Fred Ostby, director of the Severe Storms Forecast Center. "Unless there is a drastic change, it looks like it's going to continue through June."

June broke out Tuesday with low temperatures that broke or tied the record for the date in many cities, including Oklahoma City, where it was 48.

Other cities logging lows for the books were Grand Island, Neb., 39; Kansas City, Mo., 47; North Plains, Neb., 36; Omaha, Neb., 42; Tulsa, Okla., 51, and Wichita, Kan., 46.

Tuesday also start of the six-week season in first storm of named Albert

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The storms of a violent spring pounded the heart of the battered Midwest on Tuesday with another volley of shattering winds, hail and rain coming down as hard as 4 inches an hour.

But the sun peeped out occasionally in southern New England where up to 11 inches of rain over the weekend left millions of dollars in damage, mainly in southern Connecticut, and 22 people dead or missing.

Thunderstorms Tuesday roared through parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, and dumped up to 8 inches of rain in the Rio Grande Valley of southwest Texas.

A tornado hit Henderson, Ky., on the Indiana border, heavily damaging a shopping center, overturning mobile homes and injuring a dozen people. Most of the city was left without power.

The storm also reaped a gas line north of the city and several roads were blocked by fallen trees.

Gordon Nichols, a spokesman for the state Division of Disaster and Emergency Services, said authorities also believed the community of Reed suffered storm damage but rescue efforts were hindered by blocked highways.

Twelve people were treated for cuts, fractures and bruises at Community Methodist Hospital in Henderson.

In storm-weary Missouri, some residents of a trailer park in Union — about 30 miles southwest of St. Louis — fled when 3 inches of rain fell in less than an hour and Flat Creek overflowed. Tree limbs and power lines littered the town's streets, which were under water.

Streets were flooded in Columbia, Mo., and thousands of customers lost power Tuesday in Columbia, Warrensburg and Mexico, Mo., when lightning hit transformers and winds of 65 mph blew down utility poles.

WFO 100X Attack
June 1, 1982. THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW 3

Wind, storms wreak havoc across nation

Associated Press

Tornadoes and hurricane-force winds crashed through the plains on Memorial Day as some cities in Texas and Oklahoma chalked up their wettest May on record from a month of thunderstorms.

Homes were smashed, power lines were knocked down, trees were uprooted and water was 2 feet deep in the streets in some communities in the Southwest. Hail the size of baseballs pounded parts of Oklahoma, and some rivers reached flood stage in Missouri and Kansas.

The storms of the holiday weekend claimed at least 18 lives, including 10 people who died Saturday when a twister hit Marion, Ill., destroying 75 homes and businesses and leaving 1,000 people homeless.

Illinois Gov. James R. Thompson, who estimated the Marion tornado damage at \$100 million, has asked President Reagan to declare Williamson County a major disaster area.

Thunderstorms spread Monday from northern Texas, through Arkansas, into the Tennessee and lower Ohio Valleys. Elsewhere, some cities recorded their coldest May 31 on record.

It was a sub-freezing 27 degrees at Sheridan, Wyo., easily beating the record 32 set in 1917. Other records for the date were the 32 at Billings, Mont., and 33 at Rapid City, S.D.

The National Weather Service said that in the 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. Monday, 10 tornadoes blasted Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma got four each, three touched down in Illinois and one hit Missouri.

"It's as black as the ace of spades and a lot of funnels are popping around," said Bob Wylie, a dispatcher at Binger, Okla., as a storm hurtling through that state hammered Oklahoma City with 75-mph wind and brought the May all to a record 12.07 inches. *Spokane Rev 6/1/82*

Storms slam nation again

Associated Press *Spokane Rev 6/9/82*

The storms of a violent spring pounded the heart of the battered Midwest on Tuesday with another volley of shattering winds, hail and rain coming down as hard as 4 inches an hour.

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Storms head for the East

Associated Press

Thunderstorms that have spoiled spring in the Midwest turned eastward Thursday, soaking southeastern Kentucky and West Virginia with floods that chased families from their homes and blocked highways.

In Missouri, where rainstorms were blamed for four deaths earlier in the week, authorities searched for the body of a 15-month-old baby swept from his mother's arms when her car stalled in high water on a bridge.

Powerful winds and a flurry of tornadoes tore the roofs off homes and buildings in Arkansas.

The 4,847 residents of Carrollton, Mo., struggled to hold back the rising waters of Wakenda Creek, swollen by 8 inches of rain that fell in two hours Wednesday. Volunteers pitched in to fill sandbags as shopkeepers removed merchandise from their stores. About 18 families were evacuated during the night.

IN SOUTHWESTERN West Virginia, where almost 3 inches of rain fell, some of the worst flash flooding anyone could remember in Putnam and Kanawha counties forced dozens of residents out of their homes and blocked most roads.

"Just about everything had a problem of some type, either water or slides or debris," said Gary Chernenko, a spokesman for the state highway department. "They really got hit hard."

William Brown, 63, a lifelong resident of the Lometown area in Putnam County, said, "It's been 10 or 15 years since the creek came up, but it's never gotten that high before."

The National Weather Service said the roofs of several houses were blown off when a storm hit White County in north-central Arkansas and high winds in Logan County in the western part of the state took the roof off a church.

"THERE WERE MANY reports of tornadoes and funnel clouds sighted," said Philip Doyle of the state Office of Emergency Services.

Indiana Gov. Robert D. Orr took a helicopter tour of Evansville and other areas in Vanderburgh and Posey counties hit hard by storms Tuesday and Wednesday. Utility officials said it may be next week before electric power and telephone service is restored to all customers in the area.

With power still out in much of the city, Evansville police reported an unusually high number of break-ins. Many people crowded restaurants and hunted for ice to keep food from spoiling in their refrigerators.

Residents of Rossville, Kan., returned to their homes as Cross Creek receded after swamping the town of 1,045 residents Wednesday with water up to 4 feet deep.

AMONG THOSE EVACUATED were 63 residents of the Rossville Valley Nursing home, most of them elderly people confined to wheelchairs.

"They loved it," said Mrs. Barry Ward, the home nursing director.

In eastern Missouri, authorities were searching the Loutre River near Martinsburg for the body of 15-month-old Travis Wayne Campbell, who was washed from his mother's arms Wednesday.

Storms blast across Midwest

Associated Press

Storms blasted through the Midwest with 100-mph winds Wednesday, firing a broadside of tornadoes and torrents of rain that sent rivers gushing over their banks into towns and cities.

Hundreds fled the floodwaters in Kansas and Missouri as thunderstorms, which have pounded the plains off-and-on since early May renewed an assault with 8-inch rains and hail the size of baseballs.

Thousands of homes and businesses lost power in Kansas City and other towns such as Moberly, Mo., where winds clocked at 100 mph snapped trees and power lines.

Police in Rossville, Kan., pleaded for volunteers with boats and four-wheel drive vehicles to help evacuate most of the town's 1,100 residents, including about 70 patients at a nursing home.

The National Weather Service posted

flash flood warnings along numerous rivers and streams in Kansas and Missouri, with the Missouri River already 2 feet over flood stage at Boonville, Mo., and some tributaries expected to surge 8 feet over their banks.

One man was killed in Princeton, Mo., when his pickup collided with a tractor-trailer rig during the storm, and two people were injured in Kansas City when they came in contact with downed power lines late Tuesday.

UFDs 6 Projects
Flooding hits Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP) — Rivers glutted with rain and melting snow covered parts of northern Vermont with as much as 6 feet of water Monday, the worst flooding in some areas in 55 years.

Before the rivers and streams began receding Monday morning, roads were closed and an undetermined number of families in Swanton, Sheldon and Enosburg were evacuated as a precaution or because floodwaters blocked access to their homes.

The National Weather Service in Burlington reported up to 1.5 inches of rain fell on northern Vermont overnight.

4-29-82 Greg Journal
Rain, 70-mph wind hits Texas, Plains

United Press International

Freak thunderstorms packing 70 mph winds rumbled through the central Plains, tearing trees from their roots and hurling them into mobile homes in Texas. A topsyturvy spring blasted the North with cold and snow and the West with 100-degree temperatures.

Freeze warnings were posted Wednesday night over the northern and central Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and through north central Maryland.

Thunderstorms raked the southern and central Plains from Texas and Louisiana into Nebraska and Iowa.

More than 4 inches of rain fell in some areas of Nebraska and up to 2 inches of snow dusted cen-

tral and southern parts of the state. Most of the snow melted soon after it fell, but accumulations of up to an inch were reported.

At the height of the Texas storms, dumping nearly 2 inches of rain and pea-sized hail, winds gusted to 60 mph in Dallas and Fort Worth. The winds tore trees from their roots and hurled them onto mobile homes in Hurst, near Fort Worth.

UFDs 6 Projects
Winter weather in Rockies

Associated Press

Winter weather struck the northern Rockies on Saturday and a low pressure system centered in Wyoming brought rain and snow to Montana.

Heavy snow moved through the northern Rockies. A cold front spread showers across much of the Northeast.

Sunny skies stretched from the lower Mississippi Valley through the Southwest and the great basin.

For Sunday, the National Weather Service forecast rain spreading across the Pacific Northwest through the great basin into the northern Plains with light snow in the northern Rockies.

Spok Rev 5/9/82

Heating degree days Wednesday 12.

UFDs 6 Projects

Power failure hits Florida at rush hour

AP/ML 1982

MIAMI (AP) — A malfunctioning motor at a nuclear generator triggered a power failure that spread across much of Florida on Thursday, knocking out lights in at least 800,000 homes and businesses at the height of the evening rush hour, officials said.

Mary Ann Linden, a spokeswoman for Florida Power & Light Co., said at least 500,000 of the utility's 2.3 million customers lost power when two nuclear generators at Turkey Point tripped off shortly before 5 p.m. EDT. Seconds later, another two oil-fired generators at Cape Canaveral went down, Linden said.

Within minutes, much of the Florida East Coast was out, and some 303,000 customers of other electrical utilities also suffered blackouts in central Florida and on the Gulf Coast from Tampa Bay to the south. FP&L is the state's largest electric utility.

Florida Power Corp. spokesman Dave Williams said his company lost 200,000 of its 800,000 customers in 31 counties of West Central Florida, and Greg Truax said Tampa Electric Co. lost 103,000 customers.

About 28,000 electric customers in Orange, Seminole and Volusia counties lost power, but some of those outages might have been caused by a small tornado that touched down in western Orange County, causing no major damage, authorities said.

Power was restored to most Floridians in 15 minutes to an hour, officials said.

Linden said workers made a "preliminary" determination that the blackout was caused by failure of an electrical motor on a circulating pump in one of two nuclear units at Turkey Point, 30 miles south of Miami. There was no nuclear emergency, she said.

UFDs 100x Attack
Storms create havoc

Associated Press

Thundershowers hurled tornadoes and torrential rains at the Southwest for the third day Thursday, killing at least one person and chasing hundreds of people from their homes in Texas and Oklahoma by floodwaters up to their belt buckles.

Elsewhere, a mid-May snowfall up to 14 inches deep closed schools in some Colorado communities and was blamed for a traffic accident that killed a teen-ager. One lane of Interstate 70 over Vail Pass was blocked by an overturned snowplow.

The National Weather Service said 17 tornadoes hit Texas and two touched down in Oklahoma in the 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. Thursday, while more than a foot of rain fell in places.

A barrage of dozens of tornadoes in the region earlier in the week left millions of dollars in damage, at least seven people dead and scores injured.

On Thursday, a tornado that touched down outside Kirbyville in southeast Texas killed V. Margaret Finnerty, according to Linda Moore of the Texas Department of Public Safety. She said a second twister touched down nearby, destroying a mobile home and injuring one person.

A tornado also touched down Thursday in Holden, Mo., in the west-central part of the state but no injuries were reported and officials said the only major damage was confined to one farm.

Spok Rev 5/14/82

Destructive tornado season is just around the corner

By ELLEN CRAWFORD
Staff Writer

The tornado season is right around the corner.

Generally, the tornado season in this part of the country runs from mid-May to mid-August, with most tornadoes occurring in June and July. However, tornadoes have been spotted in North Dakota as late as Oct. 11 and as early as mid-April.

The tornado which demolished a barn on the Gladys Nelson farm near Lisbon, N.D., and ripped off a piece of the roof on her house April 15 became the state's earliest tornado on record. The previous record for the earliest tornado was April 19.

"The weather's been so funny — hail, thunder, lightning, rain and snow all in one day," said Gordon Sletmoe, director of Cass County Disaster Emergency Services. "It gets to be something else."

North Dakota has an average of 30 confirmed tornadoes per year. Tornadoes have caused 22 deaths, numerous injuries and millions of dollars in damage since 1950.

Tornadoes start in an intense thunderstorm cloud, then develop downward toward the Earth's surface, experts believe. Tornadoes are short-lived local storms with high-speed winds usually rotating counterclockwise.

They're formed as large amounts of air are drawn into the thunderstorm, creating a funnel-shaped cloud. The funnel starts as condensed water vapor, and as it reaches the ground, it picks up dust and debris.

Not every thunderstorm spawns a tornado, scientists say. But when the weather conditions are right — unseasonably warm and humid air at the earth's surface, cold air at the middle atmospheric level and jet stream winds in the upper atmosphere — tornadoes are likely.

A tornado's path usually is only about a quarter-mile wide and seldom more than 15 miles long. They move at about 30 mph from

the southwest to the northeast. However, tornadoes have been known to be up to a mile across on the ground, to remain on the ground more than an hour, to move up to 70 mph and to travel in any direction. The wind in a tornado can blow from 100 mph to more than 300 mph.

When the National Weather Service issues a tornado watch, that means weather conditions are ideal for the formation of tornadoes.

A tornado warning means a tornado has been sighted or detected by radar and you should take shelter immediately.

A steady blast on Fargo and West Fargo civil defense sirens acts as a tornado warning, and means take cover. Elsewhere in the county, communities can sound sirens which double as a summons for the rural fire department.

The National Weather Service and North Dakota Disaster Emergency Services are conducting a statewide tornado drill Wednesday. The purpose, Sletmoe said, is to test the statewide weather-warning system and alert people that this is the time of year to be watching for severe weather.

"We hope the schools will have a tornado drill at that time, and any other place that wishes — hospitals, nursing homes or private homes — will take part in the tornado drill," Sletmoe said.

He doesn't think many communities other than Fargo and West Fargo will test their sirens because the sirens are used to summon firemen.

"I'd rather pass up a siren for a test like this than get a false alert for the firemen," he said.

However, he hopes West Fargo, and especially Fargo, sound theirs, even though the sirens are tested once a month.

"I want to use them in Fargo to keep emphasizing the poor coverage we have," said Sletmoe, who has been urging city officials to buy more sirens to reach all parts of the city. "We are in des-

perate need of a warning for the citizens."

Wednesday's drill also will give persons who have weather or ready-alert radios a chance to test their equipment.

The National Weather Service erected a tower in the Galesburg, N.D., area in the last year. The tower should be able to beam a weather radio signal anywhere in Cass County, Sletmoe said. Galesburg is about 40 miles northwest of Fargo. In the past, only the eastern half of Cass County was covered by a tower about 20 miles to the east of Fargo near Hawley, Minn.

Weather radio broadcasts come from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on one of three high-band FM frequencies which are not found on the average home radio. Taped weather messages are repeated every four to six minutes and are revised every one to three hours.

During severe weather, National Weather Service forecasters can interrupt routine broadcasts and substitute special warning messages. The forecasters also can activate warning receivers which either sound an alarm, alerting the listener to turn up the radio, or automatically turn on the radio so the warning message can be heard.

The ready-alert radios are activated by a local radio station designated as an emergency broadcast station. The station picks up a warning from the weather bureau and activates the ready-alert radio.

A system also has been developed in Fargo where the police department can interrupt the audio portion of any cable television program with a weather warning.

Almost any electronic equipment store carries the special weather radio sets, but Sletmoe suggests people try the radio at the place they'll be keeping it before buying. Some models may not work as well as they should in some areas, he said.

WFO attack "higher up"

Al Haig leaving, but not quietly

Lprk Rev 6/26/82
WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. quit on Friday, protesting that American foreign policy had strayed off course. President Reagan named former Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz to succeed him.

A stern president and an unsmiling secretary of state played out the startling drama in terse, nationally televised statements from the White House and the State Department.

Haig was blunt, if vague, in his farewell criticism of the foreign policy he was supposed to be guiding.

He did not mention specific policy decisions, nor did he say whom he blames for what he described as shifts away from the "careful course" of consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose in foreign affairs.

HAIG TOLD REAGAN ON THURSDAY that he was resigning, a White House official said, and his letter was delivered Friday. Reagan called Shultz in London on Friday morning to ask him to take over.

White House officials, requesting anonymity, said Reagan doesn't intend any changes in his foreign policy, despite Haig's criticism.

Haig had previously threatened to quit. White House officials pointedly and anonymously refused to say if Reagan tried to dissuade him this time. But one of them said, "I think the president had had enough of it."

Shultz, who served in the Cabinet and the White House during the administration of Richard M. Nixon, had been on the speculation list for the job that went to Haig. Now an executive with an international engineering and construction firm, he was due in Washington from London today.

Reagan announced the resignation, the first from his Cabinet, with ritual expressions of regret. Haig tendered it with customary expressions of thanks and good wishes.

But he said in public what departing Cabinet members usually say only in private: that he was disenchanted with the policies of the administration he served.

IN THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION he read at the State Department, Haig said that he and Reagan had agreed that "consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose were essential to success" in foreign policy. A large gathering of department employees applauded when Haig appeared in the auditorium.

He said he took the Cabinet post in that spirit.

"In recent months," Haig continued, "it has become clear to me that the foreign policy on which we embarked together was shifting from that careful course which we laid out.

"Under these circumstances, I feel it necessary to request that you accept my resignation," Haig said. He was greeted by applause from hundreds of State Department employees.

Haig praised Shultz and said he would "stay on for as long as is necessary to insure an orderly transition." Haig gave no hint of his future plans.

Blame Haig for faux pas

The Reagan administration — under the guidance of Secretary of State Alexander Haig — finds itself in a curious position regarding the Falkland Islands crisis. The administration has succeeded in making both sides furious.

First, much to the consternation of Argentina, the White House publicly sided with Britain.

Then last Friday the U.S. flip-flopped on a United Nations' resolution that angered the British. U.N. Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, in accordance with Haig's wishes, joined the British in vetoing a Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Falklands. Haig earlier had told British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym that he would count on U.S. support.

Later, Haig had second thoughts. After thinking about it for a while and looking at the specific language, he changed his mind. He decided it would be better for the U.S. to abstain from the vote. He sent word to Kirkpatrick through the State Department, but the message arrived too late. Kirkpatrick already had spoken and her vote could not be changed.

Naturally, this created quite an embarrassing situation for the White House, which had to explain that the whole thing was a mistake. Haig, et al, will be wiping the egg off their faces for a long time over this one.

All things considered, the U.S. would have been better off sticking with Kirkpatrick's vote, even if officials were not altogether happy with it. As is, the flip-flop only damaged American credibility abroad, angered the British and portrayed the administration as an indecisive, ill-prepared group of bumbler.

Friday's flip-flop is reminiscent of a similar incident two years ago in which President Carter publicly disavowed a U.N. vote by Ambassador Donald McHenry regarding Israeli settlements on the West Bank. The major difference between that incident and this one is that someone accepted the blame the first time. At that time Secretary of State Cyrus Vance volunteered to accept responsibility, pointing to a communications mix-up.

Haig, by contrast, only has made excuses. He could have called Kirkpatrick directly, but didn't. Someone asked him. His response was: "You don't talk

to the company commander when you have a corps and a division in between."

When is Haig going to acknowledge he isn't in military service anymore? We realize he's accustomed to the military's structured way of doing things, but he's got to adapt to civilian life one of these days. When civilians have an urgent message, they get on the telephone and call. It's a handy device that can bring quick results.

Haig ought to try it (one of his aides could dial and he could talk). We realize this might counter proper etiquette in the eyes of a former general, but sometimes the urgency of the moment must take precedence.

Better yet, we would hope Haig does his homework in advance next time. Then there would be no need for last-minute messages. It is highly disconcerting that the U.S. would cast an important U.N. vote without thorough preparation and understanding of what was at stake. Gaffes such as this should never happen.

Summary: Secretary of State Haig must bear full responsibility for last week's faux pas at the United Nations.

Haig move catches

most by surprise

NFO attack "higher ups" **Quake rocks El Salvador**

ATEOS, El Salvador (AP) — An earthquake rocked El Salvador early Saturday, hurling huge boulders onto highways, causing landslides and toppling rural houses. Officials said four people were killed and more than 210 were injured.

The quake, centered in the Pacific Ocean about 80 miles south of San Salvador, the capital, also was felt strongly in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras.

There were few reports of serious damage in San Salvador but the fortress-like U.S. Embassy in San Salvador was hit hard, officials said.

Walls cracked, water pipes burst, elevators jammed and the ceiling of Ambassador Deane Hinton's office caved in.

"The commissary looks like it had been hit by three hours of vandalism by reckless teenagers," said Don Hamilton, an embassy spokesman. "But we had a very serious earthquake and at least the building didn't fall down."

The embassy was built in 1965 and designed to be earthquake-proof.

Spok Rev 6/26/82

NFO attack "higher ups" **Lucky**

to be late

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — An explosion that destroyed a car in a parking lot at Karachi airport was caused by a time bomb planted at a spot where Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was to get into a car, the Karachi Daily News reported Thursday.

Mintoff, who was on his way to China, arrived three hours late but the bomb exploded at his scheduled arrival time Wednesday night, the newspaper said.

Spok Rev 6/26/82

NFO attack "higher ups" **Mugabe's guards attacked**

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe (AP) — Gunmen attacked guards outside Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's residence Thursday, and a man in camouflage fatigues was killed shortly afterward in a shooting incident with a policeman, officials said.

A statement from the Ministry of Information said a policeman challenged a group of men near the home of National Supplies Minister Enos Nkala, about 5 miles away, and an unidentified black man was shot to death.

An automatic weapon was found near the body of the victim, who was clad in camouflage fatigues, the ministry said.

Spok Rev 6/26/82

NFO attack "higher ups" **New cease-fire brings relief to Beirut**

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — U.S. presidential envoy Philip C. Habib advised Lebanese leaders late Friday of a new cease-fire agreed upon by Israel, Syria and the PLO following a series of devastating Israeli blows against Palestinian positions in west Beirut.

The guns fell silent as the cease-fire went into effect at 9 p.m. (3 p.m. EDT), and shell-shocked residents of west Beirut warily emerged for the first time in several days as the thunder of explosions ended.

Shortly before the cease-fire was announced, Israel claimed a major victory over Syrian forces, saying its army now controls the western end of the critical Beirut-Damascus highway.

Lebanon's state radio said Habib told Lebanon's elder statesman Saeb Salam he had

succeeded in arranging a new cease-fire "in a final, firm and lasting fashion." Several earlier cease-fires quickly collapsed in furious

Israelis want peace/ Page 10

ous battles, with each side blaming the other for firing the first shots.

Israeli military sources in Tel Aviv said Israel had agreed to a cease-fire on all fronts and the shooting had stopped.

The Voice of Lebanon radio station reported that just before the cease-fire, a rocket hit the Israeli-held suburb of Hadath, killing four people and wounding 17.

A Palestinian broadcast described Friday's Israeli bombardments as the heaviest so far. It claimed 250 people were killed and

more than 500 were wounded.

Habib has been in Beirut for nearly two weeks. The Israelis strengthened their siege of Beirut and launched the massive raids after the Palestine Liberation Organization rejected Israel's demands for total disarmament of PLO guerrillas, removal of their leaders from Lebanon and Lebanese government control over Palestinian refugee camps, Lebanese officials said.

Salam, a former prime minister, emerged as a leader in backstate peace negotiations following the resignation earlier in the day of Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan, who was enraged at the massive Israeli air raids and shelling. There were rumors Salam might succeed Wazzan.

Israeli dive bombers had blasted the headquarters of PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

NFO attack "higher ups" **Troops fail to reach copter**

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Troops in embattled Morazan province failed again Friday to reach a helicopter reported shot down by guerrillas with the undersecretary of defense aboard, a military spokesman said.

The helicopter was flying over a battle zone near the village of San Fernando, which has been encircled by guerrilla forces. The guerrillas' Radio Venceremos said they shot it down.

The government has been unable to inspect the crash site to determine whether Col. Adolfo Castillo, the undersecretary of defense, or Col. Salvador Beltran, the commander of the army's Sixth Brigade, were killed.

The guerrillas said they identified Castillo's body but that Beltran and two other soldiers escaped.

Spok Rev 6/19/82

^{"HFD's attack 'higher ups'"} Reagan hurt by Donovan

The pressure is mounting on President Reagan to unload a political albatross named Ray Donovan.

Donovan, of course, is the secretary of labor whom organized labor doesn't like. More significant at the moment, however, is the fact Donovan is under investigation for alleged ties to organized crime while he was an official of the New Jersey firm, Schiavone Construction Co.

If it were up to organized labor or certain members of the Senate, Donovan probably would be gone already. But fortunately for the embattled labor chief, the person who counts most — President Reagan — still believes in him.

But how long can this last? Reagan's principal advisers have concluded among themselves that Donovan should step aside until special prosecutor Leon Silverman completes his investigation.

Their conclusion is correct. Reagan is risking his own prestige by remaining silent on the issue and allowing Donovan to continue on the job.

At the very least, Donovan should step down until the prosecutor's work is finished. Or, if he wishes to perform the utmost service to the president, he should resign altogether.

Considering the gravity of the allegations against him, Donovan's continued presence only diminishes the administration's image. He is becoming an intolerable burden. If Donovan refuses to quit or take a leave of absence, the president should relieve him of the choice and make the decision for him.

At this point, the secretary's permanent ouster would seem the wisest course. Even if he is determined innocent of any and all wrongdoing, Donovan still will emerge

from this controversy bloodied and badly beaten.

He will be followed forever by a cloud of controversy and suspicion. The public's ensuing lack of confidence would prevent him from carrying out his official duties in an expeditious manner. Anyone in a high government position must be able to devote his or her full energies to the job at hand. Donovan couldn't. He would be constantly defending attacks on his reputation and ethics.

On Monday, in his first response to the charges since last December, Donovan reiterated his desire to stay in office. While his determination is understandable, he should, out of deference to the president, put the administration's good ahead of his own.

Summary: The most useful service Sec. Donovan could perform would be to submit his resignation.

Spokane Rev 6/23/84

NEDs attack "higher ups" House Speaker Polk to quit politics

OLYMPIA (AP) — The man considered the major voice of Republican conservatism in Washington state and an articulate spokesman for Reaganomics announced Friday he's leaving politics for job and family.

House Speaker Bill Polk ended months of speculation over his political future when he announced he wouldn't seek reelection this fall to his Mercer Island House seat.

The decision brings to an end a political career that saw Polk move in 10 years from the back bench of the Republican caucus to the speakership, considered by most to be the second most powerful and important position in state government.

The announcement came during a news conference that was classic Polk.

"Good morning, weirdos," he said to the gathered reporters.

The boyishly handsome Polk has been sensitive to press reports about his speakership but was mostly good-natured with reporters.

He could never understand the flap that resulted when it

was learned the House had leased a candy apple red 280Z sports car for his use.

Asked if he would have done it again, Polk replied, "Yes, but I would have gotten a brown one."

The speaker, an advocate of more and more budget cuts, also came in for some criticism this week when it was learned the state had picked up a \$10,782 bill for refurbishing his Legislative Building suite.

Gov. John Spellman, also a Republican, has had his differences with the conservative Polk, but the governor said he was "sorry to see (Polk) go and I'm sure his experience will be missed."

House Democratic Leader Wayne Ehlers said he was not surprised.

"I hope that Bill will be able now to negotiate with us and depoliticize the session we are about to go into," said Ehlers.

There was, however, surprise at the timing of the announcement. The Legislature will move into special session June 26.

"I don't relish the idea of being a lame duck speaker going

into the session," said Polk, 46.

He said he realizes he may lose some effectiveness but he also suggested he might be even more effective as a lame duck.

Asked if he might someday run for governor or other political office, Polk said, "I don't believe it's very wise to state unequivocally I will never run for political office . . . I may run for water commissioner or school board or something."

Polk's wife, Karla, who has never been comfortable with her husband's political profession, was in the room when the announcement was made. She looked relieved.

Polk said his decision was prompted both by family considerations and professional considerations.

He cited harsh comments made to his children in school by teachers angry over educational budget cuts he helped enact as speaker.

That, said Polk, "is the thing I resent the most."

Polk also cited fears for his family's safety and the fact that "the bomb squad has to come out and look" before packages are brought into his home.

NEDs attack "higher ups" General rejects long N-war strategy

Washington Post

Spok Rev 6/19/82
WASHINGTON — The nation's top soldier left office Friday with the warning that it would be throwing money in a "bottomless pit" to try to prepare the United States for a long nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the last four years, said he doubted that any nuclear exchange between the Soviets and the United States could be contained, but would escalate into an all-out war.

Rather than spend the billions of dollars it would take to prepare the nation for a protracted nuclear war, Jones said, it would make more sense to build up American forces for more likely non-nuclear conflicts in distant trouble spots.

"I don't see much of a chance of nuclear war being limited or protracted," said Jones, who has pondered various doomsday scenarios during much of his 40 years in uniform. "I see great difficulty" in keeping any kind of nuclear

exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union from escalating.

Defining "protracted nuclear war" as one lasting "weeks or months," the 60-year-old four-star general said: "If you really put a lot of emphasis on it, you've got a bottomless pit in terms of dollars."

He said that even if one were to say "I'm going to do everything to try to fight a protracted nuclear war," the resources for that are too great.

UFOs attack "higher ups"

Argentine chief forced to resign

Associated Press

Spokane Rev 6/18/82

Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, architect of the disastrous Falkland Islands war, was forced to resign as Argentine army commander Thursday and was on his way out as president.

"I'm going because the army didn't give me the political backing to continue as commander (of the army) and president of the nation," Galtieri told a reporter for the government news agency Telam as he left Government House. "I'm not the kind of guy who abandons ship in the middle of the storm."

GALTIERI SPENT his final hours in Government House saying goodbye to his Cabinet ministers. His fellow officers forced him to retire from the army Thursday and were meeting to decide who will replace him as president. Telam said he will resign the presidency today when the new army commander takes over.

In London, a British Broadcasting Corp. television commentator said, "The man who started the war in the Falkland Islands has become its latest casualty."

At British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's 10 Downing St. office, a spokesman said, "We hope the new regime will be more humanitarian toward its young men on the Falklands."

He referred to Galtieri's refusal to agree to a total cease-fire in the South Atlantic that would allow the British to return more than 10,000 cold and hungry prisoners seized when the Argentine defenses collapsed Monday.



Gen Galtieri is a casualty of war he started.

FALKLANDS AT A GLANCE

Associated Press

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri resigned as commander in chief of the army Thursday, three days after his invasion of the Falkland Islands ended in defeat. The army command said Galtieri had "voluntarily decided to leave" his position as commander of the army. Argentine reports indicated Interior Minister Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean will become interim president. The army command confirmed that Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, will assume

command of the army.

The fall of Argentine Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri raised British hopes that a more tractable government would be installed in Buenos Aires. A spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said "We hope the new regime will be more humanitarian toward its young men on the Falklands." Earlier Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher had complained that Galtieri's government was refusing to let British ships return Argentine prisoners.

Reagan's horse dies

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP) — President Reagan's personal riding horse, Little Man, has died at Reagan's Rancho del Cielo after a severe illness of several days, ranch foreman Lee Clearwater reported Tuesday.

"He just sort of folded up," Clearwater said. The thoroughbred horse was 20 years old, he said.

A veterinarian put the horse to death humanely Thursday, he said.

"The president had already said that if he (the horse) couldn't make it to put him down," the foreman reported.

Clearwater said he relayed word of the death to the White House as Reagan flew back from the European summit last Friday.

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4702 attack "higher up" A Quiet Departure at CIA

Bobby Ray Inman was always a reluctant deputy. As head of the National Security Agency when the Reagan Administration took power, he made no secret of his lack of interest in the No. 2 job at the Central Intelligence Agency. He changed his mind and accepted only after a personal appeal from the President himself.

Last week President Reagan accepted Inman's resignation as CIA deputy director "with deep regret." It was clear that the four-star admiral—the first major defector from the Reagan Administration's national-security ranks—had no regrets about leaving the CIA's bridge. He insisted that his resignation, which will take effect as soon as a successor is named, was for personal reasons, suggesting that, at 51, with one son in college and a second in prep school, it was time to seek six-figure comfort in the private sector. But sources close to Inman say he was increasingly disenchanted with Administration plans for the CIA and was feeling increasingly frustrated in a professional relationship with CIA director William J. Casey that was never warm and was frequently frigid.

No Stomping: Much of Inman's displeasure centers on what he calls "petty bureaucratic intrigue," including the occasional leaking of intelligence secrets for political effect. A prime example occurred when the White House confirmed the existence of U.S. covert operations against Nicaragua, a deliberate leak designed to show the President taking a hard-line stand against the Sandinista government. "That blew Inman's mind," says a source close to him. He was also appalled by the Administration's obsession with covert operations—including both those he believed should be overt

and those he viewed as reckless adventures—and angered by the time and energy he spent quashing them. According to one friend, Inman explained that he was quitting now "because I don't want to go out of here stomping my feet."

He had also made no secret of his dismay at plans to remove many of the prohibitions imposed by the Carter Administration on domestic spying by the CIA, although he subsequently endorsed a Presidential order permitting some covert CIA activities in this country. He is on record as opposing a proposal to consolidate CIA and FBI counterintelligence operations in a single new agency. "The main problems of the intelligence community," he says, "were ones of resources and not of organization."

But while Inman has occasionally bucked the Reagan Administration's hard-liners, he has more often abided by the party line. On the most fundamental issue of all—the size of the intelligence budget—he was wholly in tune with the Administration. He has supported government clearance of technological-re-

search reports that might prove useful to the Soviet Union, and he has endorsed the exemption of the CIA from the Federal Freedom of Information Act. He has also supported the reclassification of once secret government documents and mandatory lie-detector tests for staff throughout the national-security apparatus. "I have always considered myself a conservative," he says.

Reagan is likely to miss Inman most on Capitol Hill. At his confirmation, one senator said that "if there ever was unanimous consent and enthusiasm, this is it"—and in his fourteen months in office, Inman has done nothing to diminish that affection.



John Ficara—Newsweek

Inman: An unhappy No. 2

"Casey mumbles and shoots the bull, while Inman is a straight shooter," says a source in the intelligence community. "Now the Reagan Administration has lost its credibility. They can't rush Bobby Ray over to cool the waters." Indiana Republican Richard Lugar, a key member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, was miffed that the President sat on Inman's resignation for a month without informing legislators, and demanded that Congress be consulted before a replacement is named. "He's been our man ... in a way," Lugar said. "Who are we going to call? Who has our trust?"

Candor: Inman's credibility in Congress may have played a significant part in his decision to resign. According to some sources, his habitual candor on the Hill tended to freeze him out of White House deliberations. The word around the White House, says one, was, "Don't tell Inman until you want the Hill to know." But the reasons for the admiral's disaffection probably run much deeper. Inman may have accepted the deputy's role at CIA with the hope that Casey's tenure would be short and that he would be his successor, but recently it seemed unlikely that Inman would be considered for the job. His relationship with Casey had steadily deteriorated—at one point, Inman threatened to resign rather than go along with the Reagan Administration's domestic-spying plans.

Still, given the high marks that Inman has received for his performance, few in the intelligence community would be surprised if he returns to a top national-security job in some future Administration. "I'm not going to make any Shermanesque statement," Inman said. But, he added, "this isn't a posturing stepping aside to zoom back to a job here."

MARK STARR with DAVID C. MARTIN and HENRY W. HUBBARD in Washington

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

headedness in the guise of a tribute to his sincerity. His aides were jubilant that he had once again seized the high ground and were busily scheduling a press conference this week and a tour to "hit a few cities" with his tub-thumping anti-spending speech.

But there were some signs this time around that the opposition might refuse to melt. For one thing the collapse of the negotiations left the President without a clear budget position, which naturally takes some of the fire out of the call to rally around it. And the nation might be listening to a different trumpet if the economy keeps refusing to perform the miracles Reagan had predicted for it. The coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats that gave Reagan all he asked for in 1981 might be harder to assemble in an election year, when all signs point to substantial Democratic gains. "The President shouldn't feel as comfortable as he did last year," warned House Ways and Means chairman Dan Rostenkowski. "I don't think his troops are as disciplined as they were."

On the other hand, Rostenkowski concedes, the opposition presents its usual fractured facade. The Democrats have no substitute budget to offer yet, as the White House plans to remind the nation at every opportunity—and their chances of coming up with one that can hold together Southern "boll weevils" and Northern liberals is slim. "There'll be a lot of blood on their floor when they come up with an alternative," smirks one administration aide.

Surtax: As Washington wearily girds itself for the wrangling to come, about the only certainty is that a change in social security will not be included in the 1983 budget—by consensus of both parties' leaders. Almost any other outcome seems possible. The Democrats are sure to make an assault on Kemp-Roth, and the Administration is certain to resist. But some of its impact will probably be blunted by tax increases in other areas. Republicans, according to a draft position paper obtained by *NEWSWEEK*, had been agreeable to a three-year 4 percent surtax on high incomes, an energy tax of some kind and changes in IRS regulations affecting deductions for local sales taxes and medical-insurance payments—proposals that may surface again in the coming weeks.

The first skirmish will probably come this week, when Democrats on the Senate Budget Committee intend to force a vote on Reagan's budget as it was originally submitted—likely to result in an embarrassing, although meaningless, defeat for the President. Beyond that, everyone's best hope for avoiding a bloody battle seemed to lie with divine intervention, which by now all sides might welcome—provided, of course, God has no plans to change social security.

JERRY ADLER with GLORIA BORGER,
HOWARD FINEMAN, THOMAS M. DeFRANK and
ELEANOR CLIFT in Washington

Mr. Clean Gets Soiled

He dipped into the campaign till to pay baby-sitters for his 3-year-old daughter and to fly relatives to the state capital for Thanksgiving. He also used political funds to buy lavish gifts for aides, contributors and friends—including a \$424 porcelain dog for the banker whose bank refinanced his mortgage and a \$300 antique pig for Agriculture Secretary John Block. And according to a public log that he himself maintained, Illinois Republican Gov. James R. Thompson was also a gracious recipient of gifts, from valuable art objects to five gold Krugerrands pressed upon him by owners of a firm that processes inheritance forms filed with the state. As one Chicago art dealer told it, Thompson, an avid antique collector, even set aside favorite items in the shop, bridal-registry style, so that potential gift givers could choose from a ready selection.

By Illinois standards, the charges against

own well-known Presidential ambitions.

Thompson has insisted that the political expenses were legitimate and vehemently denied that the gifts led to favors. "From my first day in office, I have kept complete and open records so that there would never be any doubt about what I received from friends and supporters," he said in a statement. Still, the governor announced last week that he would accept no more gifts worth over \$100, and he has promised to reimburse his campaign funds for some items, including the Thanksgiving get-together. The IRS, which has ruled that politicians may spend campaign funds however they wish provided they pay taxes on funds used for personal matters, has begun an inquiry into Thompson's practices.

Most Illinois political observers viewed the Thompson allegations as politics-as-usual, made worse only by the image the



Thompson in his office: Five Krugerrands and a bridal-registry shelf of antiques

"Big Jim" Thompson, made public by Chicago newspapers in recent months, are small potatoes. But they are surprising in view of Thompson's reputation as Mr. Clean—a reputation built when he sent countless Chicago cops to the slammer as a corruption-cracking U.S. attorney. The disclosures have delighted Illinois Democrats: Thompson seeks an unprecedented third term this year against Adlai Stevenson III, the former Democratic senator from Illinois. And at a time when five Midwestern GOP governors have pulled out of re-election contests—the latest, Wisconsin's Lee Dreyfus a fortnight ago—Thompson's troubles have further dampened GOP hopes of maintaining a grip on the heartland (*NEWSWEEK*, April 19), and could frustrate Thompson's

governor has cultivated. "More has been demanded of him," The Chicago Tribune editorialized, "because he has persuaded people that they could expect more." Still, a Tribune poll two weeks ago found Thompson trailing Stevenson, 35 to 37 percent, for the first time in the race. Stevenson has been generally restrained about Thompson's troubles, concentrating instead on the state's economic woes. Stevenson has subtly reminded voters, however, that he was chairman of the Senate Ethics Committee, and at a recent fund-raiser for state attorney general candidate Neil Hartigan, he glibed that Hartigan's children "are all old enough not to need baby-sitting, so you can be confident your money is going to the campaign."

MELINDA BECK with FRANK MAIER in Chicago

WFO attack "higher ups"

Saudia Arabia's king dies

U.S. expects no immediate changes in policies

New York Times

6/14/82

LONDON — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, the oil-exporting country's quiet ruler for the last seven years, died of a heart attack Sunday morning at the age of about 69 and was succeeded by his younger half-brother, Crown Prince Fahd.

Although he had been in ill health for years, the suddenness of Khaled's death came as a surprise. Just Saturday, he was shown on Saudi television arriving in the resort of Taif from Riyadh to spend the summer.

WFO attack "higher ups"

world

Cabinet shakeup in Seoul

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — President Chun Doo-hwan on Friday accepted 11 of the resignations submitted by his 22 Cabinet ministers, who said they were taking "political and moral responsibility" for several incidents, including a financial scandal that touched the presidency.

The resignations posed the gravest political crisis for Chun since he took office vowing to stamp out corruption.

Those dropped included Defense Minister Choo Young-bock and Suh Suk-joon, minister of commerce and industry, a government announcement said. Prime Minister Yoo Chang-soon was retained in his post, along with key economic officials.

WFO attack "higher ups"

world

Bullet hits diplomat

NEW YORK (AP) — A Swiss diplomat attending disarmament talks at the United Nations was wounded in the knee Thursday by a policeman firing at three fleeing muggers.

Ivar Asp, 47, an observer for neutral Switzerland at the disarmament talks, was treated at Bellevue Hospital after a ricocheting bullet grazed his right knee. He was hit by the bullet about 1:15 p.m. while walking on Third Avenue in Manhattan, about 10 blocks from the U.S. building.

Spoke Rev 6/11/82

WFO attack "higher ups"

Top Romanian leaders ousted in shake-up

BUCHAREST, Romania (AP) — Five senior Communist functionaries were also fired in a government shake-up that replaced the premier and seven deputies, the official news agency Agerpress said Saturday.

The reshuffle of the Communist Party and government was decreed by the policymaking Central Committee on Friday, but the party changes were announced only after Parliament approved the new government appointments.

President and Communist Party chief Nicolae Ceausescu said the changes were meant to create "conditions for a better and more responsible management of economic and other affairs." Observers said the shake-up reflected the East European nation's growing economic troubles.

The party dismissals came from within its ruling executive political committee, Agerpress said. They were members Aneta Spornic, Cornelia Filipas and Janos Fazekas, and alternates Marin Radoi and Ion Ionita.

Spornic, Filipas and Radoi were fired for what Agerpress called "the serious deficiencies and anomalies in the sectors they ran." No details were revealed.

Spornic was recently also sacked as education minister for her reported involvement in what the government called a major scandal which led to the ouster of many lesser officials.

Agerpress said Fazekas and Ionita were relieved "for health reasons." They and Filipas were also removed as deputy prime ministers in what the government called a move to reduce deputies to the prime minister.

On Friday, Agerpress announced that Constantin Dascalescu was named to replace Premier Ilie Verdet, who had held the post since 1978. Verdet was reportedly demoted to one of the vice presidents in the council of state.

Dascalescu, apparently because of his appointment as premier, was released from his former job as central committee secretary. No successor was named.

Spoke Rev 6/11/82

Senators want watchdog deputy for CIA boss

By GEORGE LARDNER JR.
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — A key member of the Senate Intelligence Committee put the White House on notice Friday that the committee does not have enough confidence in CIA Director William J. Casey's expertise and wants every effort made to give him a qualified deputy.

Sen. Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., said he and his fellow committee members were unnerved by the abrupt announcement this week of deputy CIA Director Bobby Ray Inman's resignation. Lugar called it "a rather traumatic situation" for those in Congress whose job it is to oversee the intelligence community and make sure it stays within proper bounds.

The Indiana Republican made his re-

marks at a press conference that he frankly described as intended "to send some signals" to the White House about the gravity of the matter. He made clear that the committee wants to be consulted before a successor to Inman is named.

"If this be meddling, so be it," Lugar declared.

Again and again, Lugar emphasized that it was Inman, not Casey, upon whom the committee has relied since President Reagan took office for expert advice and sound judgment on U.S. intelligence activi-

however, that he regarded Casey as "a fine man, honest ... a real spy when he was with the OSS (Office of Strategic Services), a real guy with a dagger."

At that, Goldwater raised his hand, as though wielding a dagger, then added: "But we do it differently now and he is not a pro."

At his press conference Lugar noted that Goldwater and others had hoped to see Inman appointed to the top job at CIA. He was named instead to the second spot.

"Many of us voted for Casey and Inman as a package," meaning that they supported Casey because the President wanted him and felt comfortable with him and Inman, a intelligence professional of 30 years, "because he knows more than anyone else what's going on."

Several times, Lugar suggested that the campaign, "a very able American who has the trust of the president."

A former Navy intelligence briefing officer who served at the Pentagon with Inman years ago, Lugar added, however, that "there are simply complexities involved (in the intelligence business) that would take more years than Bill Casey has" left to understand.

"system of checks and balances" that has built up around the intelligence community since the congressional investigations of 1975-76 was at stake. He said he had no quarrel with the CIA director's being "a political appointee" whom the president could trust, but suggested that it was vital, in turn, for the deputy director to be an intelligence expert whom Congress could trust.

Inman, 51, submitted his resignation to the White House on March 22 because, he has since said, he wants to start "a second career" in private industry and "get back to running something." He allowed Friday that bureau operations of the moment "of a number of factors" had been "investigated."

ing special prosecutors re-opened inquiry by the law is violation of a special have 90 is any

NATIONAL AFFAIRS



The President and his chief of staff take a break: The long knives are out

The Right Vs. Jim Baker

Ronald Reagan, mad as hell, was not going to take it anymore. For months the White House had endured a steady drumbeat of criticism from the Republican right, much of it aimed at chief of staff James A. Baker III. Ignoring the "eleventh commandment" of the GOP ("Thou shalt not speak ill of a fellow Republican"), hard-liners ranging from fund raiser Richard Viguerie to anonymous sources quoted in the syndicated political column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak hammered at Administration "moderates," who were said to be isolating the President and compromising his politics behind his back. Last week, after Reagan's own 1980 finance chairman in Texas joined the band with a call for

Jim Baker's resignation, the President decided he'd had enough: there were indeed people trying to sabotage the Reagan program, he told real-estate developer Clymer L. Wright, and "you are helping them."

On the face of it, Wright's call was a model of political loyalty. "Our beloved President today stands alone under siege," he said in a letter mailed May 14 to other early Reagan campaign contributors. "His economic program is being undermined by... James Baker." Citing an attached New York Post editorial entitled "Political Treachery in the White House," he accused Baker of conspiring to subvert supply-side economics. As a result, Wright wrote, "Quietly, steadily, the picture is forming of [Rea-

gan as] an amiable, uninformed, lazy, slightly confused politician... a far cry from the genuine, courageous statesman we know Ronald Reagan to be." Wright also reminded his readers that Baker has a history of losing: he was Gerald Ford's campaign manager in 1976, he lost his own race for attorney general of Texas two years later and in 1980 he ran the futile Presidential effort of George Bush, whose agent the New Right suspects Baker of being.

'Distress': When a copy of Wright's letter reached the White House, top aides were appalled. "The implication is that Ronald Reagan doesn't have a mind of his own," said one. This was apparently the message Reagan got, too, for he leapt to Baker's defense. In a spirited special-delivery rebuke, he told Wright that "I'm very distressed... Yes, there is sabotage of all I'm trying to accomplish. But it's being done by the people who write these articles and columns... Don't join that group, Clymer." Any compromises made were ones he himself had deemed necessary, he went on. Wright was sorry about the dust-up, but did not renege on his criticisms. "Why shouldn't the President know what his supporters are thinking?" he asked.

While Reagan laid the blame for the attacks on Baker on "[s]ome in the media [who] delight in trying to portray me as being manipulated," the White House's real problem lies, as one staffer says, with "the right-wing ideologues... They have professional reasons for outflanking the President—to maintain their place on the political spectrum, to keep their identity." Baker is not their only target; White House spokesman David Gergen and paper-flow chief Richard Darman are also viewed as "tilting left." The critics find outlets not only in New Right publications like Viguerie's *Conservative Digest* and the weekly *Human Events*, but also in the Evans and Novak column, which some Reagan aides call "Errors and No-Facts." Not long ago the President himself, incensed by an Evans and Novak column accusing Baker

The Rejected Diplomat

He had distinguished himself through 22 years in the State Department as a crackjack specialist on the Far East. He served as political adviser to the commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, as the Pentagon's senior specialist on Asian affairs and as U.S. ambassador to Thailand, handling the Cambodian refugee crisis, during the Carter Administration. But last week Morton I. Abramowitz, 49, was dropped as the Reagan Administration's ambassador-designate to Indonesia. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who had earlier considered him for the even more prestigious post of Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, issued a brief statement regretting that this "truly outstanding Foreign Service officer" had been rejected by Jakarta.

What happened to Abramowitz was mostly mys-

tery—but State Department officials acknowledged the existence of an unsigned memo that was harshly critical of his qualifications. Entitled "Point Paper on Morton Abramowitz," it described him as a liberal whose "political philosophy is akin to McGovern, Muskie and Mondale" and as "the architect" of Jimmy Carter's controversial decision to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. In fact, friends said, Abramowitz is a tough-minded conservative who privately and publicly opposed Carter's decision to bring home 33,500 of the 41,300 troops.

Sources close to Haig confirmed that some State Department hands opposed Abramowitz's appointment because he is Jewish, a potential liability in a 90 percent Muslim country. But even Abramowitz's friends concede that the sometimes abrasive diplomat has made many enemies and that the point paper—leaked to columnist Jack Anderson and to top Indonesian officials—undoubtedly helped them hasten his rejection.

Abramowitz: Vetoed



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of sniping at Secretary of State Alexander Haig, dashed off a note—unsent—calling the columnists' sources "liars—repeat—liars." Some Reagan advisers suspect Evans and Novak of giving space to anti-Baker sentiment to help derail a possible 1984 Presidential bid by Bush in favor of Rep. Jack Kemp, if Reagan does not run again.

Meanwhile, the war for Reagan's mind continues. Although Jim Baker and the "Christian conservative" Clymer Wright are acquaintances—Wright even gave Baker money when he ran for attorney general—Baker's ties to the old Eastern establishment and his instinctive pragmatism inevitably make him the object of New Right suspicion. "Baker's every action radiates weakness," says John Lofton, the outspoken editor of *Conservative Digest*. "He wants to say 'sorry' to [House Speaker] Tip O'Neill, 'sorry' to Brezhnev . . . Baker is draining all the blood out of Ronald Reagan." In the effort to halt the flow, the entire July issue of *Conservative Digest* will be devoted to advice to the President from perhaps 100 hard-core Reaganites, to the themes that Clymer Wright sounded. Says Lofton: "We want to hold Ronald Reagan's feet to the fire Ronald Reagan lighted."

PETER McGRATH with ELEANOR CLIFT and JAMES DOYLE in Washington and STRYKER McGUIRE in Houston

No Parole Now For Sirhan Sirhan

Sirhan Sirhan told the California parole board that he was a changed man from the one who assassinated Robert Kennedy in 1968—"no longer a naïve, impressionable person who feels that he could change the world." But last week the three-member board decided Sirhan hadn't changed enough and voted unanimously to rescind the 1984 parole granted him in 1975.

The decision was based largely on threats against various people made by Sirhan as recently as two months ago. While the board, which heard 32 witnesses over two weeks, discounted allegations by fellow inmates at Soledad Prison that Sirhan had threatened to kill Sen. Edward Kennedy if he were released, it concluded that Sirhan, now 38, displays the same political obsessions and loner's personality as before "and has been unable to accept the fact that he alone is responsible for his incarceration and the problems which go along with it."

Sirhan's attorney, Luke McKissack, said he hoped there might be a different outcome next time parole comes up—by law, within six months—"when tempers have cooled." The attorney said he informed his client of the decision in a brief phone call, and that Sirhan was "down" but had made no statement. Said McKissack: "He didn't even use a cussword, which surprised me."



Gamble—© 1982 Florida Times-Union

"Golly . . . that's strange . . . I thought someone said there was a meeting today?!"

Was Donovan 'Mobbed Up'?

After sixteen months on the defensive against allegations that he and his New Jersey construction firm had ties with mobsters, Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan seems to be fighting back. Last week the Schiavone Construction Co., still 45 percent owned through a blind trust by Donovan, confirmed that it had hired private detectives to investigate those from the Senate Labor Committee who are investigating the Labor Secretary. Attorney Theodore Geiser of Newark said the unusual step was taken to determine "who is at the wheel of leaking a series of false allegations." Donovan says he had nothing to do with hiring the private eyes, but he welcomes the support. "This raw, unsubstantiated crap is being ground into the consciousness of the American people," he told *NEWSWEEK*. "It's hurt me, it's hurt my family, it's hurt my former company."

Committee chairman Sen. Orrin Hatch said he had been told by Donovan himself of the counterinvestigation plan two months ago, but had dismissed it as "a joke." Last week he wasn't laughing. He warned that any effort to reverse the heat was "very unwise and very improper" and could be construed as obstruction of justice. Hatch also had a far more blatant obstruction of justice to worry about. One committee staffer reported receiving a phone call threatening that he and his family would end up "in pine boxes" if he pressed on with the Donovan investigation, and Hatch confirmed that he himself has received similar calls. "I guess it comes with the territory," he said. Still, mindful of Administration loyalties, the Utah Republican cautioned: "I don't think there's any real hard evidence yet that

Schiavone or Donovan are mobbed up."

There is, however, a fresh batch of allegations that Donovan's mob ties were far more substantial than the fleeting business and social contacts described by the Labor Secretary in his 1981 Senate confirmation hearings. Among the new allegations, some "discovered" in FBI field offices since Donovan took office: that he conspired with the late New Jersey mobster Salvatore Briguglio in a bid-rigging scheme; that he took social trips with Briguglio; that he was entertained by and discussed business with alleged Mafia soldier William Masselli, now in prison, at the 1979 Super Bowl in Miami, and that Masselli discussed "washing" mob money through Schiavone.

Long and Unsavory: Donovan hopes that a report by special prosecutor Leon Silverman, expected in several weeks, will exonerate him. And Schiavone officials say their own counterinvestigation may prove that the FBI's informants confused the Labor Secretary with another New Jersey businessman who did have mob connections. For now the White House intends to take no action against Donovan, preferring to give him a chance to clear his name. In part, that posture rewards Donovan for his steadfast loyalty to President Reagan during these difficult economic times. But some top Administration aides are not happy with the situation. They complain that the controversy has been too prolonged and too unsavory and is damaging relations with Capitol Hill. And, one says wearily, Donovan's counterinvestigation is "the dumbest thing he could do."

MARK STARR with HOWARD FINEMAN in Washington and SUSAN AGREST in New Jersey

NATIONAL AFFAIRS



The candidate autographing photos of himself: This time he may win black voters, too

Here's George Again

His voice is gentler now, his hair thinner and paler, his bantam rooster's feistiness restrained by bouts of pain and the paralysis that confines him to a wheelchair. But ten years after he was shot down while running for President, and nearly four years after ending his third term as governor of Alabama, George Corley Wallace is on the campaign trail again. Even before he announced his candidacy this past weekend—backed by country and bluegrass music at the \$10-per-head barbecue in Montgomery—Wallace, 62, had been shaking hands, signing autographs, reminiscing about political triumphs past and confidently predicting his re-election as governor. "I don't consider anyone [else] a strong competitor," he grins. "I've always won."

That's true, if you don't count Wallace's first race for governor in 1958, when he ran a moderate campaign, lost to an avowed racist named John Patterson and vowed: "I'll never be out-segged again!" But the man who stood in the schoolhouse door to block desegregation at the University of Alabama in 1963 has adopted a moderate approach for his last hurrah, stressing economic issues that affect Alabamians of all races, arguing vaguely that his star status and international connections can help bring business and jobs to the state. And if he can win the Democratic primary in September, Wallace stands a strong chance of gaining powerful black support against a far more conservative Republican nominee. "He's extremely brilliant," outspoken black state legislator Alvin A. Holmes says of Wallace. "And if you take away the race issue, he wasn't a bad governor."

Wallace's health is the issue on which he is most vulnerable. Increasingly deaf de-

spite a hearing aid, sometimes glassy-eyed and sounding drugged, Wallace must be wheeled or carried everywhere. He also has suffered from scandalous publicity surrounding his 1978 divorce; many people around the state have speculated that Wallace's third marriage last year to a blonde country singer and coal-mine heiress is largely a matter of appearances. Friends and family say, however, that the marriage is working well. A year ago one Wallace associate reported that the former governor's doctors had ruled out another campaign, but the associate now says that Wallace's efforts have a "green light" from the medical experts. Wallace himself promises a "vigorous" campaign, insisting that doubtful reporters feel his rock-hard biceps and reminding audiences: "I was guvnuh for seven years in a wheelchair. I don't know how to be guvnuh standin' up."

Challengers: Who wants to run against a legend with lines like that? Not former state attorney general William J. Baxley, 40, although he's wanted the job for years. A loyal Wallace supporter, Baxley has announced he will defer to his former boss. But challenges to Wallace are expected from Lt. Gov. George D. H. McMillan Jr., 38, who is attractive to blacks because of his defense of state spending on education, and Alabama House Speaker Joseph C. McCorquodale Jr., 61, a veteran state legislator who shares much of the natural Wallace constituency. Yet even with McMillan drawing black votes and McCorquodale siphoning white support, polls taken in the state indicate Wallace can win the primary. And most politicians believe Wallace will then recapture enough black and white votes for an easy victory in the general-election cam-

paign against Montgomery Mayor Emory Folmar, 51, a millionaire real-estate developer and conservative Republican who talks tough and carries a .38-caliber pistol. "If Emory gets to be governor," says black legislator Holmes, "I'm mighty afraid he would make this a police state."

It is an irony of history and social change in the South that George Wallace is the candidate who can most openly court black voters today. Given his past political record, laughs one state official, "Wallace could get communist support and a lot of people would say, 'Well, you know George, he just likes the good communists.'" But Wallace is also wary of offending conservative Alabamians who support President Reagan despite the high unemployment and interest rates affecting the state. "I'm a supporter of anyone who's President," says Wallace. "I care not who gets the credit for getting the economy back on its feet, I just want to see the result." His own economic proposals are hazy at best, but the former governor reminds voters that he was an early advocate of trimming the Federal bureaucracy—as well as reining in Federal courts and maintaining a strong defense. That sort of pre-Reagan Reaganism, and the undeniable nostalgia Wallace evokes, may once again lead many Alabamians to let George do it.

DAVID M. ALPERN with HOLLY MORRIS and RICK WASSNER in Montgomery

Why One Man Had Enough of Congress

Congressman William Brodhead stayed home from work last Tuesday morning, helped his wife, Kathi, get their two young sons off to school and then made the decision over which he has been agonizing for almost two years. The 40-year-old Detroit Democrat went to the kitchen table, grabbed a piece of his son's newsprint drawing paper and scribbled a statement that astounded—and saddened—many of

Brodhead: 'I had nothing except my job'

Larry Downing—Newsweek



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

his colleagues. "I find that I no longer have enthusiasm for my work. I have a strong desire for more time with my family and more quiet goals in my life," wrote Brodhead. With that, the respected congressman announced that he would resign at the end of this term. His statement killed a reelection campaign scheduled to begin the next day for a seat he was expected to win by a 60 percent margin.

In an interview, Brodhead explained his early retirement, providing an extraordinary picture of the conflicts and pressures—both personal and professional—of serving four terms in the House. He summarized life in Congress as a wrenching tug of war between family and job, between legislative independence and the pressures from special interests. "It's a question of saving my health, my sense of perspective and my integrity," says Brodhead. "It's very hard to

be a congressman nowadays and keep your integrity."

Suddenly, Brodhead says, he realized that his personal life had disappeared. "I had no friends, no interests, no energy; I had nothing except my job." And meanwhile his opinion of life in the House had plummeted. "I think it's a nut house. I was thinking that as my colleagues were asking me, 'How can you do this?' I was thinking, 'How can you do it? How can you work 70, 80, 90 hours a week and go five years with one 5 percent pay raise? How can you be under this constant, growing pressure from lobbyists and special-interest groups?'"

Culprits: Brodhead used to feel quite different. When the salt-and-pepper-haired liberal came to Congress in 1974 as part of the large class of Democratic "Watergate Babies," he recalls, "I kept saying, 'I can't believe I get paid for this, it's so much fun.' ... I didn't want there to be one unemployed person in my district; I didn't want there to

be one handicapped child without an opportunity for educational access. I wanted to do everything." But the diligent congressman eventually became jaded. "As the years went by, I began to see that most of the people I was dealing with didn't want me to work for the good of the country. Most of the people were trying to work for some selfish good," he says. The growth of political-action committees only exacerbated the problem. "The major culprit is a segment of the business community actively engaged in trying to corrupt the Congress through campaign contributions and the ratings systems that have become almost bribes."

Still, Brodhead vigorously defends his Congressional colleagues as, on the whole, very self-sacrificing people. He admits his decision scares him. "I feel like there's been a death in the family. I love the institution, my colleagues and the job," he says. "... I'm terrified I may live to regret this."

GLORIA BORGER in Washington

Gas Works

The help-wanted ad ran under the heading "office equipment," and offered clean work, regular hours and reasonable compensation. But after a full month, no one has responded—perhaps because of the somewhat ghoulish nature of the job: inspecting the gas chamber at San Quentin State Prison for leaks and equipment malfunctions. Puzzled by the lack of response, prison officials are considering running the ad, instead, under "construction trades." With 100 men now on Death Row, they are understandably anxious to hire a new contractor soon. As prison spokesman Bob Means explains, "It would be very embarrassing to have a malfunction during an execution."

Grass Roots

Most of Abul Sayied's Cambridge, Mass., neighbors mow their lawns regularly, keeping them neatly clipped. But according to Vincent B. Clark, an official of the city's health department, Sayied's grounds usually resemble a cross between a jungle and a junkyard. Last July, when the mathematician-physicist's grass reached a height of 3 to 5 feet, barely obscuring a litter of lumber and old cars, Clark slapped a summons on Sayied—arguing that

the yard might provide sanctuary for rodents and insects. Eventually, despite Sayied's vigorous defense, a district-court judge fined him \$1,124.

Now, however, a six-person superior-court jury has reversed the criminal ruling against Sayied, apparently buying his argument that grass was meant to grow naturally. A 71-year-old neighbor, Frank Paone, who has spent fourteen years trying to persuade Sayied to tame his tangled yard, was aghast. "You mean he can keep it that way?" he wailed last week. Can—and, it seems, will. This year's crop of grass is already more than a foot high and climbing.

Brain Drain

Last week the student body at the Denver campus of the University of Colorado voted art historian Jose Arguelles the outstanding teacher of the year. But a faculty committee on tenure begged to differ. Shortly after the student vote, the committee ousted Arguelles from his job.

The committee gave no explanation, but Arguelles himself says that he was fired because his research "does not conform to university standards." His research is a bit off-beat: it concentrates on the

differences between the right and left halves of the brain and their influence on art and learning—and includes a mystical Buddhist bent. Then again, says Arguelles, no one



Gil Elvgren

told him that wasn't up to snuff. "What are university standards?" he asks.

The answer to that, however, may involve more research than the 43-year-old academic is willing to pursue. Although he could appeal his firing to the university's Board of Regents, Arguelles says the

school has already offended him too much by displaying what he calls a total "lack of esthetic sensibility."

Buying Votes?

The prizes include trips to Rome, Acapulco and Washington, a week in a Waikiki hotel, lunch at the Twentieth Century-Fox commissary with Linda Evans of "Dynasty" and all the Big Macs and fries you can eat at one sitting—about 30,000 corporate giveaways worth \$5 million. And the only way to win one is by voting in California's June 8 primary.

This sweepstakes for voters is the brainchild of Edward Shaw, 42, a Hollywood producer whose political genius has already produced a record album entitled "Jimmy Carter's Favorite Hymns." Shaw was dismayed at the voter apathy he encountered while working for a gubernatorial candidate, and in the sweepstakes—approved by the state since it doesn't reward votes for specific candidates—he is convinced that he has found just the kind of hype democracy needs. "I'm sure we're going to get hundreds of thousands of people who've never voted," he exults. And what's in it for Shaw? "It's the first thing I've ever done without a profit motive, and it makes me feel good."



Before the President sat down with singer Merle Haggard (l) to enjoy barbecue given by friends, the Gildreds, his food was tested by White House taster

Super-Tight Security

As the recession deepens, antagonism mounts toward the Reagan Administration. (For example, demonstrators in California recently flourished placards reading "Jane Wyman was right," "I never thought I'd miss Jimmy Carter," "Reagan, the millionaires' choice," and so on.) Consequently, the Secret Service continues to tighten security—to the point where Ronald Reagan surely has become one of the most closely guarded Presidents in U.S. history.

Reagan wears a bulletproof vest under his hand-tailored \$1000 Mariani suits, the routes of his motorcades are kept top-secret, several decoy limousines are assigned to confuse possible assassins, and his detailed out-of-town itineraries are no longer published by the press.

Moreover, when the President dines out, food now is brought in advance from the White House; or Eddie Serrano, the White House assistant food services coordinator, is sent to supervise the food preparation in the kitchen of the hotel, club or home

where Reagan is dining. A Secret Service agent goes along to provide a double check, and Dr. Daniel Ruge, the White House physician, accompanies Reagan just in case he develops a little indigestion or ptomaine poisoning.

Not long ago, when the President flew to his Sky Ranch near Santa Barbara, Cal., Lynn and Stuart Gildred, his neighbors in the Santa Ynez Mountains, were hosts of a barbecue for 700 guests to celebrate in part the Reagans' 30th wedding anniversary. Eddie Serrano, dressed as a cowboy, was on hand to test the chili beans and other food.

Where Reagan's security is concerned, the Secret Service is covering every angle. Air Force One, the President's plane, has been equipped with radar deflectors, as has the Presidential helicopter. Commercial and private aircraft have been warned to fly at least a mile away from Reagan's ranch when he's in residence. The Secret Service, in fact, has become so super-cautious that from January 1981 to January 1982, it even guarded the empty house Reagan then owned in Pacific Palisades, Cal.

Braniff files for bankruptcy

By JOE STROOP

Associated Press

GRAPEVINE, Texas — Braniff International filed for protection from creditors under federal bankruptcy laws Thursday, and airline officials said they hoped to resume some flights in about six weeks.

Braniff chairman Howard D. Putnam, his voice breaking with emotion, told reporters that his debt-strapped airline had filed the petition after realizing it could not stay afloat until the start of the crucial summer travel season.

"The passenger load factor, the cash situation just declined precipitously," Putnam said. "We were in a race for summertime and we lost."

Braniff, which becomes the first major U.S. airline to fail since the industry emerged from the barnstorming days in the Roaring 20s, had suspended all flights late Wednesday and notified most employees not to report for work Thursday.

LATE THAT NIGHT Putnam and two lawyers appeared at the home of federal Bankruptcy Judge John Flowers to file the petition.

The airline lost \$41.4 million in the first three months of this year, \$160 million last year, and had a total of \$336.4 million in losses over the past three years. It is also burdened with a debt of \$732 million and has been unable to foot the interest payments.

The bankruptcy proceedings give Braniff the right to continue operating and protect it from its creditors, whose previous loan extensions had been keeping the nation's 10th-largest airline aloft.

Senior Vice President Sam Coats said he hoped Braniff's colorful planes would be airborne again in about six weeks.

Putnam, addressing reporters at the company's world headquarters near Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport, said Braniff's cash situation grew so tight that payroll checks issued to the 8,500 employees earlier this week will not be honored because "there is no cash to meet them." Earlier this year, the airline deferred one week's pay for its workers.

PUTNAM ADDED, however, he was not "planning to preside over liquidation" and said the petition under Chapter 11 of the Federal



A tearful Howard D. Putnam describes Braniff's troubles.

Bankruptcy Act was the "only way" to save the airline.

Braniff enjoyed a reputation for flashy operations, with gleaming planes painted a variety of colors. In 1979, it sought to cash in on airline deregulation, expanding service to cities nationwide while slashing fares.

Industry observers said the airline could have handled the expansion, had it not been for a

surge in fuel prices and a slowing economy.

Braniff scrapped traditional first-class coach service late last year and began a new class, lower-cost, no-frills service. Special deals such as two-for-one tickets fell 0.6 percent for the first quarter, while its major competitors, American and Delta, reported increases.

"OUR OPERATIONS have been severely impacted by the competitive actions of other airlines, the inability of the company to generate sufficient revenue levels to accomplish the necessary restructuring of its debt, the loss of major travel agents to book passengers on Braniff flights, and the recession-ridden economy," Coats said.

Putnam said the abrupt shutdown of flights and the clandestine filing of the petition were necessary because the airline's assets, including its fleet of airplanes, might have been seized without protection of the bankruptcy proceeding.

Coats said the airline's creditors did not force Braniff into bankruptcy court.

"WE WANTED to do a reorganization ourselves, but we wanted to pre-empt anyone else from doing it themselves," he said.

The surprise suspension of all Braniff flights stranded thousands of passengers and employees. Coats said officials had no choice but to get either group of people home.

Coats said Braniff had been serving 1,000 passengers per day with 270 departing aircraft. Braniff flew to 32 U.S. cities and cities in Mexico and South America. Airlines honored Braniff tickets and airport disruptions were reported Thursday.

Judge Flowers said Braniff officials called and got me out of bed. They got a little bit before midnight and said they had to file right after midnight."

AT BRANIFF'S request, Flowers allowed 10 days for filing the necessary papers to reorganize the airline's financial situation, 20 days more than usual.

Braniff's 39 major creditors — 26 insurance companies and two aircraft manufacturers — agreed earlier this year to defer all claims on the airline's \$591 million long-term debt until Oct. 1.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

publicans and Democrats agreed that it was the statesmanlike duty of the other side to immolate itself by tampering with the COLA's that are automatically added onto social-security checks each year. At one point last month Bolling had made the tentative suggestion that perhaps a flat 5 percent increase, irrespective of the rate of inflation, could be substituted in 1984 and 1985. This was promptly leaked to the press in a form that suggested the Democrats were planning to sell social security down the river.

Politically, the most important question will be who can most believably duck the blame for the failure of the negotiations. So high are the public-relations stakes that at the end of the summit, no one wanted to be

the first to get up from the table—a problem resolved only when White House staff chief-tain James A. Baker III suggested, "Let's all stand up together." Reagan's men were confident that the voters would remember the President's fair-sounding suggestion that the two sides "split the difference" on controversial spending cuts. The official White House posture was therefore one of regret for the missed opportunity, rather than partisan anger. "We had hoped for give-and-take up there," Jim Baker said, his face glum, "and what we found was mostly take and very little give."

No matter how rueful the President seemed in public, however, he was now able to go back on the offensive, where he is happiest. "His juices are flowing," his friend Laxalt noted. Thursday night, in a

masterly battle maneuver, Reagan sounded a televised call for an attack on his own rear lines with a stirring appeal for a budget compromise to bring next year's deficit down to a merely staggering \$100 billion, while neglecting to point out that a compromise was necessary because the budget he originally proposed just three months ago would have been in the red by a monumental \$130 billion.

Rueful: The President's Thursday night performance was effective, though not nearly as virtuosic as the ones he turned in during last year's epic budget battles. Connoisseurs praised the diversionary call for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, the rueful shake of the head as he conceded that "well, we're still in a recession," the skillful attack on O'Neill's pig-

The Economic Fallout

Stock prices fell 7 points after a six-week rally, interest rates edged back upward and bond prices began to slip: all things considered, it was a muted display of Wall Street's despair over the failure of President Reagan and Congress to reach a bipartisan agreement on the 1983 budget. Still, the prospect of yet more months of wrangling and indecision renewed fears of prolonged high interest rates and recession—and of accelerating business failures. "As [Treasury Secretary] Don Regan so aptly put it, 'The economy is dead in the water,'" says economist Arnold X. Moskowitz of Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc. "Until we get a compromise, it's going to stay that way."

The budget impasse came as no surprise to many cynical investors, like chief economist Gert von der Linde of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc., who says he had been "pumping off [at the] mouth for weeks that it was the most likely outcome." Some believe with Moskowitz that "the breakdown in negotiations was not an utter disaster," because it at least produced a framework that might serve as the basis for an ultimate compromise. But even the optimists warn that the budget crisis must be resolved as soon as possible. A delay of just a few months would keep unemployment and interest rates high. A longer delay could paralyze the economy altogether, pushing the prime interest rate to as high as 22 percent. The Federal Reserve Board would also lose its chance to ease its tight monetary policy, a step economists say is necessary to give the economy room to grow—or, in the worst case, to stave off a full-scale depression. "Every month that they don't settle pushes back the recovery another month, and it makes a permanent recovery hard to achieve," says Allen Sinai, senior economist for Data Resources, Inc.

But the stalemate is not likely to cause immediate disaster. In fact, most economists believe that the economy still has the strength to muddle along while the politicians grope for compromise. It will also receive a welcome transfusion in July when President Reagan's second round of tax cuts goes into effect, providing \$32 billion worth of pain relief. That, combined with

declining inflation and a boost in purchasing power due to an anticipated uptick in the normal business cycle, probably will ensure some sort of economic recovery. "The real question is not whether a recovery, but when," says Sinai.

Unless the deficit issue is resolved, however, even Administration officials concede that the recovery is likely to be either anemic from the outset or quickly aborted by an upswing in interest rates. "There will be nervousness in the markets," says Treasury Secretary Regan. "And the economic recovery—which will still come in the second half—will not be as strong." But even that may be too rosy a forecast. The Commerce Department's monthly index of leading economic indicators, released last week, showed that economic activity fell in March for the eleventh straight month—hardly a sign that the recession

might be nearing an end. And the latest budget projections forecast a 1983 deficit of \$182 billion, double what most investors find even minimally acceptable. "This leaves budget policy in absolute collision with restrictive monetary policy," says Charles Schultze, Jimmy Carter's chief economic adviser. "There's no way but up for interest rates and nowhere for an expansion to long prevail in the face of such interest levels."

Yet even with the collapse of the budget negotiations, there was still some cause for optimism. Alan Greenspan, chair-

man of the Council of Economic Advisers under former President Gerald Ford, argues that both the Administration and Congress have at least signaled a willingness to pass some package of spending reductions and tax increases to lower the deficit. "So any sort of compromise that reverses the high and rising deficit picture would be helpful," says Greenspan. But others fear that the budget process will now get bogged down in election-year politics—and that Congress will choose to continue along a do-nothing path, dooming any chance of an economic recovery this year. "The decline of inflation is the sole good thing in sight," says Rudolph Penner, a conservative economist at the American Enterprise Institute. "That's a very bright light, but it certainly doesn't light up the whole room."

MICHAEL REESE with HOPE LAMPERT in New York and RICH THOMAS in Washington



© Bruce Hoertel



John Ficara—Newsweek

Regan, Schultze: Dimmed hopes for a recovery

UFD attack Economy

Spokane, Wash., Mon., May 31, 1982. THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW 5

Collapse of world economy feared

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The mounting debt for oil purchases in many nations, coupled with U.S. trade deficits, could lead to a collapse of the world economy in the coming decade, according to a study published here.

Such a collapse could result in restructuring the world's economy, with regional trading relationships springing up to replace today's global marketplace, according to the study in the spring issue of the Wharton Magazine.

"As oil import bills grow, international debt burdens grow and the financial system becomes more unstable," authors Richard Drobnick and Selwyn Enzer wrote in the magazine, which is published by the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

Developing countries owed an estimated \$530 billion in 1981, much of that for imported oil and most of it "unrepayable," according to the authors, who work for the Twenty Year Forecast Project at the University of Southern California's Center for Futures Research.

In addition, the authors say, "The United States has contributed to the unstable state of international financial affairs by dramatically expanding the international money supply" and running up a cumulative trade deficit in the 1970s of about \$140 billion.

"This 'easy money' policy ... promoted the international inflationary spiral and permitted the debt buildup that presently threatens the viability of the international financial system," the article says.

The authors contend that neither Arab nations nor the world's lending institutions can continuously advance large financial credits to oil importers.

"Such an untenable situation is likely to lead to cancellation or repudiation of debts, reduced sales of Arabian petroleum, or, possibly, military conflict," the study says.

If financial instability leads to economic collapse, the authors say it could spell the end of global trading patterns and give rise to regional trade relationships between manufacturing countries and neighbors rich in oil or natural resources.

Natural trade partners would be the United States, Mexico and Canada; China and Japan; Western Europe and African or Arab states; and the Soviet Union,

Eastern Europe and Arab countries, the study says.

Other possible consequences include a collapse of OPEC, principally due to the increased energy independence of the United States; increased OPEC investment in underdeveloped nations to reduce the mounting oil debt; or possible military intervention in the oil-producing nations by industrial powers to establish international control of oil fields, the study says.

The authors say major upheavals can be avoided if the United States ends its deficit spending and high inflation and by an international agreement to reduce the oil debt, possibly writing it off in what they call an "equitable" manner.

UFD attack Economy

Spokane, Wash., Thurs., May 20, 1982. THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW 9

90 of 94 N.Y. savings banks wade in red ink

NEW YORK (AP) — Ninety of 94 savings banks in New York State operated in the red during the first quarter of the year, their losses totaling \$342 million, the state Banking Department reported Wednesday.

Total losses the two previous quarters had been \$427 million and \$371 million, said banking Superintendent Muriel Siebert.

The four savings banks that bucked the tide were two in New York City, the Greenpoint of Brooklyn and the Northfield of Staten Is-

land, and the upstate savings banks of Cohoes and Pawling, the board said.

Ms. Siebert, reiterating that federal and state legislation was needed to help the beleaguered thrifts, also said she has been sounding out bankers about "the possibility of what I call pre-supervisory mergers ... to join thrifts with other thrifts before an 11th-hour crisis is at hand."

Several state-supervised mergers have occurred in recent months to join failing banks with stronger competitors.

More bankruptcies predicted

By OWEN ULLMANN
Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP) — The collapse of Braniff International airlines comes in the midst of an epidemic of business failures unlike anything the United States has experienced in nearly a half century.

As bad as the situation is today, it may worsen in the next few months without a swift end to the current recession and a break in high interest rates, some economists believe.

"I think the string (of bankruptcies) will get longer," Edward Yardeni, chief economist for the Wall Street brokerage firm E.F. Hutton & Co. predicted after the Texas-based airline initiated bankruptcy proceedings Thursday.

"Many businesses are doing everything to stay alive until July 1," when they are counting on a scheduled 10 percent income tax cut to propel the economy toward a strong recovery, Yardeni said.

"But if the tax cut proves not to be a miracle cure, many businesses will be forced to capitulate ... and the bankruptcy numbers could get a lot worse," he said.

EARLIER THIS week, Dun & Bradstreet, a leading financial information service, reported that 530 businesses failed during the week ended May 6, the highest number in more than 40 years.

The rate of failures so far this year — about 80 per 10,000 businesses — is the highest since 1933, when the country was in the depths of the Great Depression, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

All told, 8,129 businesses filed for bankruptcy

during the first third of 1982, a 49 percent increase from 1981.

"The situation is getting worse and spreading," observed the chief economist of one major New York-based bank.

"You're going to see more bankruptcies involving bigger companies as long as interest rates remain high ... and interest rates will remain high until there is a budget compromise in Washington for reducing the budget deficits," said the economist, who did not want his name used.

PRESIDENT REAGAN told his news conference Thursday night, "I don't see where government can put itself in the business of suddenly bailing out at taxpayer expense companies that go bankrupt." Government's role, he added, should be to improve the business climate.

Braniff, which is saddled with a \$732 million debt, is the third major corporation to head for bankruptcy court within the past month.

In April, Chicago-based AM International Inc., an office equipment and information processing company burdened with more than \$500 million in liabilities, filed for protection from its creditors under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. A week ago, San Diego-based Wickes Cos., a \$4 billion-a-year retail chain, also went to bankruptcy court seeking relief from \$2 billion in debt.

FIVE OTHER corporations burdened with more than \$100 million in debt apiece have failed since January, and several other big companies — perhaps including some airlines — are expected to be in the list of major failures in the near future.

Already, outside auditors of Continental, Western, World and Republic airlines have ques-

tioned the ability of those companies to keep going.

The high rate of business failures is blamed on the unprecedented combination of persistently high interest rates and a poor business climate for three years in a row.

The recession is triggering large losses that force companies to borrow at high interest rates to stay alive. As business conditions and sales deteriorate, interest payments become a growing share of a company's costs, often forcing it to go deeper into debt just to meet payments on already existing credit and to avoid bankruptcy.

THE AIRLINE industry's problems have been compounded during the past three years by government deregulation, which has spawned price-cutting wars, and by a very sharp rise in fuel oil costs.

Economists anticipate little, if any, negative reaction on Wall Street to Braniff's troubles because bankers had known about the airline's difficulties and had braced for a failure.

However, if a few large companies that had been thought to be in decent financial shape suddenly fail, "lenders would become very edgy," said Hutton's Yardeni.

In that event, creditors might demand even higher interest rates because they perceive greater risks in lending. Or, banks may simply deny further credit to some struggling companies, pushing them toward bankruptcy.

Were that to develop, economists expect the Federal Reserve Board to step in as lender of last resort to calm the financial markets and prevent the economy from plunging into a far worse downturn than it is now experiencing.

Spokane, Wash., Thurs., May 20, 1982. THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW 11

First-quarter corporate profits plunge

WASHINGTON (AP) — Crushed by the recession, U.S. companies' profits took their second-biggest plunge ever during the first three months of this year, new government figures indicated Wednesday.

Before-tax profit dropped 20.2 percent and after-tax profit 17.5 percent from the fourth quarter, hitting annual rates of \$169.8 billion and \$118.8 billion respectively, the Commerce Department reported.

The dollar amounts of the declines — \$43 billion and \$25.2 billion — were bigger than any

year's short but very steep recession. And the percentage drops were surpassed only in the second quarter of 1980 and in the final quarter of 1953, Commerce officials said.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige conceded in a prepared statement that "the recession has had a strong effect on corporate earnings."

Before-tax profits, for example, were down 27.6 percent from the third quarter — when most economists say the recession began — and 33.9 percent from the first quarter of last year,

But Baldrige also said tax relief pushed by the Reagan administration "is softening the decline in after-tax earnings."

And he said, "The dramatic drop in inflation is laying the groundwork for a sustainable business expansion which should be accompanied by a strong rebound in corporate profits."

On the other hand, he said inflation improvement has not always helped businesses, acknowledging that "the cost-price squeeze on corporations intensified in the first quarter as increases in costs of production outstripped the rise in



A different outlook: A rebound, if it comes, may be too weak to be noticed by anyone but professional economists

The Recovery: Stay Tuned

As he left for the Versailles summit last week, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan was uncharacteristically pessimistic about the prospects for a brisk economic upturn anytime soon. "We don't see much of a recovery until interest rates come down," he said. But it is springtime in Paris, and when Regan's boss arrived for the summit, he offered a rosier forecast for the U.S. economy: "We believe economic recovery is imminent," said Ronald Reagan.

Back home, the economic news last week seemed to support the gloomier view. Unemployment reached 9.5 percent last month, its highest level in 41 years, leaving more than 10.5 million Americans out of work. Mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures were at record levels, while sales of new single-family houses fell to the lowest rate since record-keeping began in 1962. The commodity-futures exchanges—which register the prices of raw materials needed to fuel any economic recovery—tumbled across the board to their lowest levels in many years. And interest rates, instead of declining as many economists had predicted, remained sticky over the past several weeks.

Ray of Hope: Optimists could point to a few signals of hope. Despite the rise in unemployed workers, total employment grew by 800,000 jobs last month. Auto sales rose by 14.9 percent over last year's depression-level performance, and the index of leading economic indicators rose slightly in April, lifted partly by a brief stock-market rally that has since fizzled out. More positively, the sharp decline in inflation was helping consumers: spending power was rising, installment debt falling and consumers were

U.S. jobless rate worst since 1941

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — The deepening recession drove unemployment to 9.4 percent of the work force during April, the highest rate since the 9.9 percent recorded in 1941, the Labor Department reported Friday.

With unemployment worsening among manufacturing and construction workers, the rate jumped from 9 percent during March, when it had matched the previous post-war record set in 1975.

There were 10.3 million Americans out of work last month, the largest number since 1938, when 10.4 million people sought jobs as the nation struggled to recover from the Depression.

Washington state's unemployment rate for April was 12.8 percent. Idaho's unemployment currently is at 8.2 percent.

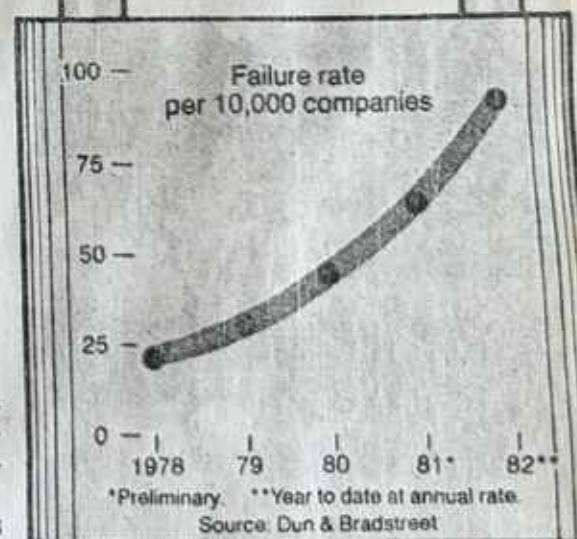
The April job picture was notably disappointing because the employment upturn usually expected in the spring did not occur. Instead, the economy suffered negative records in several categories.

The jobless rate for adult men was 7.3 percent, the highest since the government began keeping separate records for men and women in 1947. Unemployment for black workers was 18.4 percent, the highest since tabulations of joblessness by race began in 1972.

Blue-collar workers, employees in factories, mines and mills, had a 13.7 percent jobless level.

SHUTTING DOWN

Business failures are currently running at their highest level since the Great Depression.



Christoph Bunnich—Newsweek

WFO attack Economy

Banks collapse at record rate

Spokane Rev 6/17/82

WASHINGTON (AP) — A dozen commercial banks have collapsed so far this year, marking the highest failure rate since 1942, says a federal banking regulator.

William Isaac, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., said in a recent interview that the failure rate — averaging more than two a month in the first five months of the year — “is higher than we have traditionally experienced since the beginning of World War II.”

He attributed the increase to a “combination of the recession and a prolonged period of high interest rates finally having an effect on the ability of borrowers to repay loans.”

“We’ve been through a prolonged period of very high interest rates and I think that’s beginning to catch up with commercial banks, and that’s being reflected in the deteriorating quality of the loans,” he said.

Despite the higher failure rate, Isaac said the commercial banking industry is “generally speaking ... in good shape.”

According to insurance corporation figures, 12 commercial banks have failed since the first of the year and six mutual savings banks have been merged into stronger institutions. The failures compare to a total of nearly 14,800 banks whose

accounts are covered by the insurance fund.

Last year, seven commercial banks failed and three savings banks were merged. In 1976, 16 commercial banks failed, the most since the 20 that closed in 1942.

Isaac declined to say how many banks are likely to fail this year.

No depositor has ever lost money in a bank or savings and loan association account that was insured up to \$100,000 by one of the federal insurance agencies.

When a bank fails, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. usually finds another bank to take over its accounts. But the government corporation wasn’t able to do that in two commercial bank failures this year — the Bank of Woodson in Woodson, Texas, and Carroll County Bank in Huntingdon, Tenn. — which meant the fund had to repay money customers held in those two banks.

In addition to the increasing failures, the number of banks on the insurance fund’s problem list has grown, up to 252 from 210 a year ago. The list peaked at 385 in November 1976. Institutions generally wind up on the problem list because of financial woes. Once on the list, their operations are more closely monitored by the government.

Business failures are now greatest since Depression

Associated Press

More American companies collapsed last week than in any week since the Depression of the 1930s, a private credit information service said Thursday.

High interest rates, which are a major reason businesses are failing at a rapid clip, showed no sign of retreating. Rates in the open market rose moderately, pushing bond prices lower and further eroding stock prices.

The U.S. dollar, which is benefiting from the persistent high level of interest rates, again established new peaks in relation to several major foreign currencies. High rates make dollar investments more attractive.

In the commodities market, grain and soybean futures prices fell in risk trading on the Chicago Board of Trade. Commodities analysts cited the weak economy and the influence of deteriorating stock and bond prices.

Despite some signs in recent weeks that the recession may have reached bottom last month, many economists say they doubt that interest rates will fall far enough this summer to spur a substantial business recovery.

BUSINESS FAILURES in the week ended last Friday soared 70.5 percent to 532 from 312 in the comparable week last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet Corp. The previous record was 530 for the week ended last May 6.

For the year so far 10,430 businesses have failed, up 44.3 percent from the same period last year,

Dun & Bradstreet said. Last year 17,040 companies failed.

In a modestly positive sign for the economy, congressional Republicans reached agreement Thursday on a compromise 1983 budget plan with a \$103 billion deficit. Afterward, the Republicans resumed negotiations with Democrats.

"The one development that is starting to come out of all this is that the financial markets are not at all impressed with the compromise budget coming out of Congress," said Robert Genetski, an economist at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

The stock market was notably unimpressed Thursday. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks fell 5.42 points to 791.48, a two-year low.

WEAK CORPORATE earnings, in addition to high interest rates and the projected large budget deficit, are another reason for a sluggish stock market.

Two major corporations added to the list of disappointing financial results. Sony Corp., a leading manufacturer of electronics products, reported a 21.7 percent drop in profits, to \$46.3 million for the quarter ended April 30. It cited the impact of the recession and high interest rates.

Datapoint Corp., a San Antonio, Tex.-based computer company, said it lost \$22.9 million, or \$1.14 a share, in the latest quarter. That was its first net loss in more than a decade, and it blamed mainly the weak economy.

Business failures soaring

WASHINGTON (AP) — The failure rate of U.S. businesses this year is predicted to be the highest since the Depression, a House panel was told Wednesday. The failure rate in the economy is measured by Dun & Bradstreet, a company that has been tracking business failures since 1933, said Edward J. Altman, professor of finance at New York University. Altman, who testified before the House Small Business Oversight Subcommittee, cited high interest rates and the length of the current recession as major reasons for the high rate of business failures. Some also cited overexpansion and lack of experience by entrepreneurs. "Growing expectations of inflation in the late 1970s and early 1980s encouraged businesses to expand and to take risks which were not wise," Altman said. "The margin of error today, however, is so much smaller." For the week ended June 11, he said, there were 532 business failures, a 70.5 percent increase over the comparable week in 1981 and the highest single week's total in 50 years. *Spoke Res 6/18/82*

Markets blue over silver and gold

NEW YORK (AP) — Silver plunged to \$5.137 a troy ounce Thursday, a four-year low. Gold tumbled to a nearly three-year low, flirting with the \$300-an-ounce level, as it continued to lose ground in the flight of funds into the U.S. dollar.

Silver slipped to about one-sixth the price of gold, a relationship unequaled since the depths of the Depression of the 1930s, traders

said. Heavy selling from the Middle East was reported.

In London, silver fell to \$5.145 a troy ounce from Wednesday's \$5.51. In contracts for June delivery on New York's Comex, silver plunged 34.8 cents to close at \$5.137 cents an ounce, its lowest finish since the metal wound up at \$5.102 an ounce on May 17, 1978.

The dollar soared to another 12-year high against the currencies of

major U.S. trade partners.

High U.S. interest rates have made dollar-denominated investments attractive and have drawn funds from gold, which returns no interest to holders and is more expensive to purchase on credit when interest rates are high.

In addition, when the dollar rises, the value of gold in terms of dollars falls.

My WFO Projects

The Sleeping Giant

Spokane Rev 5/18/82

Today is **TUESDAY**, MAY 18, 1982.

The mountain sleeps. Not deeply. Not without fits of crankiness or the tossing and turning of a chronic insomniac. But there is torpor in her timbers now. A listless gray covers her bulges and ridges. Near her innards rumble only the snoring sounds of a dozen, distant chainsaws. How different she seemed two years ago today. On that crystal Sunday morning after a riot in Miami and a Lilac parade in downtown Spokane, the goddess named St. Helens stole everybody's thunder. She burst upon the world with energy 500 times more powerful

than the atomic bomb at Hiroshima.

The picture of her north face spitting 300 million cubic feet of volcanic ash into the air became more familiar than Bo Derek's on the pages of the world's newspapers.

She was a marvel, a celebrity, the stuff of legend.

Even now, children in Spokane talk of the black snow in May when the birds stopped singing and the streetlights came on at 3:30 p.m.

St. Helens had all the makings of a superstar. But she did not know when to stop.

She killed 60 people in her hour of glory, including a legend in his own right, Harry Truman.

She obliterated 26 lakes, destroyed 500,000 fish in a river system heated to 100 degrees.

She ruined the logging industry at her feet. Today, the little town of Toutle, Wash., has resorted to a celebration of "Volcano Daze" in the vain hope of making up for the 60,000 acres of destroyed pine and fir.

So is it not just as well the mountain slumbers in obscurity two years after her monumental burst of fame?

We who lived through the stunning, natural performance would be hard pressed to absorb her feat again.

She drained us. She blinded us. She cost us millions. We are only now recuperating.

If you missed her performance, take heart. Most of your neighbors have a jar of St. Helens ash in the basement. For \$5 it could be yours.

And if that sounds like a hustle remember that May 18, 1980, was

not the final curtain for this 12,000-year-old showgirl.

She remains part of what scientists call the "Ring of Fire" running along the Pacific Rim. Of the 50 active volcanoes kicking up their ash in the Americas, St. Helens remains the most fiesty of them all.

Every 100 years at least, she will awaken. She will rumble and stretch and punch our lights out again.

The show must go on.

When it happens, we of the inland Northwest have little choice but to don our masks and take our seats in the front row of God's Oscar-winning act.

— Chris Peck, Spokesman-Review managing editor.

Note: This is why my 2 file manipulated my family & self away from Vancouver! Disenc.

Major quake near volcano possible

Spoke Rev 5/18/81

SEATTLE (AP) — A newly discovered seismic zone near Mount St. Helens has the potential for a major earthquake that could shake the entire Northwest, says a U.S. Geological Survey scientist.

"This is the sort of thing that could be a very large earthquake," says Craig Weaver, a U.S. Geological Survey seismologist working at the University of Washington.

A fault, which runs through the volcano, could generate an earthquake as large as 7 on the Richter scale of ground motion, Weaver said in an interview last week.

"It could happen at any time," he says.

Scientists recognized a pattern of earthquakes near the volcano years before it erupted. Tracking the tremors on a map, they formed a line in southwestern Washington.

After the big May 18, 1980, blasts scientists monitor-

ing the activity detected more quakes near Elk Lake, about 10 miles north of the mountain.

On Feb. 13, 1981, there was a quake near Elk Lake that measured 5.5 on the Richter scale. The biggest quake in Washington since 1965, it was felt from Eugene, Ore., to Victoria, British Columbia. The Cowlitz County sheriff's office reported receiving about two dozen calls from people who said the shaking was strong enough to move furniture.

Its effect on seismologists was even greater.

volcano and the quakes, he says.

They both may be caused by the same pressure of a huge portion of the earth's crust just off the Pacific Coast colliding with another huge plate under the North American continent.

In a scientific paper being submitted for publication this week, Weaver and Stewart Smith, a University of Washington geophysics professor, detail the Mount St. Helens Seismic Zone.

The fault line is about 56 miles long with Mount St. Helens in the middle. The line runs north northwest to the Cowlitz River and south southeast about 16 miles south of the Lewis River, Weaver said.

If the line was the hand of a clock on the map it would be pointing to about 11 o'clock.

"There are quakes at regular intervals," Weaver says.

A quake on March 1 measured 4.1 and was felt as far away as Tacoma.

The Puget Sound region has been identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as one of the 10 most likely places in the country for a disastrous earthquake, says Rick Lavalla, a natural disaster planner for the Washington state Department of Emergency Services.

That evaluation was made even before the St. Hel-

Volcano in Hawaii erupts unexpectedly

AP Photo
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK, Hawaii (AP) — Geysers of red-hot lava exploded over Kilauea Caldera on Saturday as one of the world's most active volcanoes put on a surprise fireworks show that attracted 20,000 sightseers.

Hotels in Volcano Village and Hilo, the county seat 40 miles away, were full. Airlines scheduled special flights from other islands, and tour bus companies advertised special sightseeing expeditions.

But scientists said the volcano seemed to be simmering down, a day after a wall of flame burst from a crack in the earth with less than three hours warning.

"It's slowly fading into the sunrise," said Reggie Okamura, acting scientist-in-charge of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. "You can see some sporadic fountaining, but I think it's going to be stopping soon."

The eruption, the first at Kilauea in almost three years, be-

gan at 11:37 a.m. Friday after 2½ hours of closely spaced shallow earthquakes.

No one was injured and no property was threatened.

Two hikers on a Park Service trail in the area were walked out by geologists Friday before lava buried their path.

Kilauea is a part of Mauna Loa, a gently sloping shield volcano comprising half of Hawaii Island's land area. The 3,700-foot mountain, one of the most active and thoroughly monitored volcanoes in the world, is located 200 miles southeast of Honolulu.

As cascades of yellow-orange fireworks shot 50 feet into the dark sky early Saturday, scientists wearing gas masks and hard hats scurried to sample the spattering lava and billowing gases.

Waving ribbons of glowing lava oozing down the slopes could be seen clearly by an estimated 20,000 visitors jammed bumper-to-bumper along Crater Rim drive about two miles away.

Hawaii volcano puts on fire show

5-1-82 Oregonian
By LINDY WASHBURN

HONOLULU (AP) — Kilauea Volcano on Hawaii Island erupted Friday in a curtain of fire with fire fountains spraying 45 feet in the air, officials said.

A series of very shallow earthquakes began in the summit area of Kilauea Volcano, about 200 miles southeast of Honolulu on the island of Hawaii, at 8:40 a.m. local time, said Reggie Okamura, acting scientist in charge at

the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.

The earthquakes came at close intervals and set off the observatory's tremor alarm, Okamura said by telephone. Two and a half hours later, the earthquakes were continuing but had fused into harmonic tremor, he said.

Lava flowed from a 1000-foot crack in the floor of Kilauea Caldera, sending a curtain of fire with occasional foun-

tains to 45 feet into the air.

"It's just beautiful," Okamura said.

And Jon Ericson, a ranger at Volcanoes National Park, added, "It's an incredibly spectacular eruption."

Hikers had been walking on National Parks Service trails across the caldera Friday morning, Ericson said, but everyone was able to hike out before the eruption.

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news scope

Indonesian volcano erupts

JAKARTA, Indonesia (UPI) — Galunggung volcano erupted Tuesday in a shower of hot ashes and lava that covered neighboring towns with clouds of black dust and injured eight people.

The Meteorology Institute said the 7,155-foot Galunggung volcano 110 miles southeast of Jakarta, erupted twice Tuesday, more than a month after a sudden eruption killed eight villagers.

Most of the 60,000 villagers who fled the volcano's slopes last month during a violent eruption had returned to their villages on the fertile farmlands near the crater, the institute said.

The volcano erupted at dawn and in the early afternoon, sending at least 1,000 villagers out of their homes in panic, fearing that a new deadly eruption will destroy more crops and more people, a witness said.

you note to promote a business. Two such letters of reprimand were said to be on their way. The president and his wife received gifts valued at more than \$31,000 last year, a financial disclosure form filed last week showed.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (AP) — A "monster" cloud of ash from a Mexican volcano is larger than first thought, and it may mean earlier frosts this winter, scientists said Friday.

The cloud, girdling the Northern Hemisphere from the equator north to about the 30th parallel, or about as far north as New Orleans, was discovered in April by a pilot flying a U-2 spy plane.

After analyzing the dust of sulfuric acid that spewed out of Chinchonal volcano in southeast Mexico in a March 29 eruption, scientists are starting to predict the cloud's dimensions and possible effects on climate.

One bright prospect about the huge cloud is that the six-mile thick cover is expected to make a lunar eclipse on July 5 more spectacular.

6/28/32

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — A British jetliner, its engines choked off by ash from an erupting volcano, plunged five miles in a terrifying dive before the pilots restarted the engines and saved more than 200 lives, aviation and airline officials reported Friday.

"It seemed to go on for an eternity," Australian passenger Gerry Middleton said later. No injuries were reported.

The British Airways Boeing 747 was carrying 224 passengers and a crew of 16 on a flight Thursday night from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to Perth, Australia, final leg of a flight from London.

About 100 miles south of Jakarta, flying at 37,000 feet, it ran into a thick cloud of ash that had been spewed from the Mount Galunggung volcano, 180 miles southeast of Jakarta, in an eruption earlier Thursday evening, airline officials said in London.

They said the cloud did not appear on the plane's radar screen, and the pilot had not been warned of it beforehand.

Middleton, a Perth journalist,

said the first sign of trouble came when the passenger cabin began filling with ash.

"It was hard to tell where it came from but it was coming out of the air vents as well," he said.

"I looked out to see the near engine on my side apparently on fire and the two engines on the other side seemed to be burning, too. Then all the engines stopped and we went into a steep dive." The ash had choked off the engines' air and they stalled.

He said the pilot, Capt. Eric Moody, announced they had encountered "mild turbulence" and there was nothing to worry about. But "we knew it was more serious," said Middleton.

"The descent seemed to take a very long time, but I suppose it took about 12 minutes."

Moody then shut down one of the engines because it was running roughly, and he turned back to Jakarta, where he made a safe emergency landing despite the fact that the ash had "sandblasted" the cockpit window, hampering visibility.

Note: The main volcano over the water
previously prominent but recently
"submerged" all no accidents & no more
than one person killed by a crater
and the people of the island.

It remains true that simply banning arms sales doesn't do much good. The United States tried for a time in 1978 to stop selling arms to Argentina. The result: Argentina went shopping elsewhere and found plenty of weapons, including the French jet that fired the French cruise missile that sank the British destroyer. Says one Administration official: "You may feel better when you don't sell arms, but you can be sure that if you don't someone else will."

3. The United States has learned that it is woefully unprepared to deal with Latin American regimes. In the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, the Latin American divisions have been traditional dumping grounds for has-been diplomats. At the same time, the Administration has no Latin American experts in senior positions except for U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. And Kirkpatrick, by one account, was frozen out of any role in mediating the Falklands crisis. American ignorance was readily apparent on Secretary of State Alexander Haig's first visit to Buenos Aires. Haig spent most of his time with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez, who has no power. "We literally did not know who we should be talking to," laments one U.S. diplomat. Former Assistant Secretary of State William D. Rogers adds: "We are not Latin and most of us do not speak Spanish. Most of us—and I specifically include this Administration—have very little experience in Latin America."

2170 Project

The Administration also miscalculated the impact of its tilt toward Britain on the rest of Latin America. U.S. officials expected trouble, but they were stunned by Venezuela's announcement that it was considering sending arms to Argentina, and by Costa Rica's public mutterings about moving the Organization of American States (OAS) out of Washington. Both nations had been counted among America's closest allies in Latin America. "Now we face the erosion, if not the dismantlement, of the entire inter-American system," says Rogers. Another Latin America hand adds that the Reagan Administration, by mismanaging OAS relations in the crisis, has done more for the Soviet cause in South America than Jimmy Carter ever did.

4. The crisis has shown the Administration something about the risks of high-profile diplomacy. Critics of Haig's shuttle missions say his highly visible role only made it harder for the two sides to find common ground. "People don't make concessions when the cameras are grinding," says one veteran U.S. diplomat. "Haig took a great risk, both for himself and for his President. We have paid a hell of a price for that." Haig was also forced to abandon the tiller of the State Department just when other pressing problems demanded his attention. Says one former Carter official: "Although it's useful for a Secretary of State to be involved in negotiations at times, [he] has other responsibilities." Adds a Reagan official: "Haig's ego got him in trouble again."

UFO attack Economy

Spokane, Wash., Mon., May 31, 1982. THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW 5

Collapse of world economy feared

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The mounting debt for oil purchases in many nations, coupled with U.S. trade deficits, could lead to a collapse of the world economy in the coming decade, according to a study published here.

Such a collapse could result in restructuring the world's economy, with regional trading relationships springing up to replace today's global marketplace, according to the study in the spring issue of the Wharton Magazine.

"As oil import bills grow, international debt burdens grow and the financial system becomes more unstable," authors Richard Drobnick and Selwyn Enzer wrote in the magazine, which is published by the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

Developing countries owed an estimated \$530 billion in 1981, much of that for imported oil and most of it "unrepayable," according to the authors, who work for the Twenty Year Forecast Project at the University of Southern California's Center for Futures Research.

In addition, the authors say, "The United States has contributed to the unstable state of international financial affairs by dramatically expanding the international money supply" and running up a cumulative trade deficit in the 1970s of about \$140 billion.

"This 'easy money' policy ... promoted the international inflationary spiral and permitted the debt buildup that presently threatens the viability of the international financial system," the article says.

The authors contend that neither Arab nations nor the world's lending institutions can continuously advance large financial credits to oil importers.

"Such an untenable situation is likely to lead to cancellation or repudiation of debts, reduced sales of Arabian petroleum, or, possibly, military conflict," the study says.

If financial instability leads to economic collapse, the authors say it could spell the end of global trading patterns and give rise to regional trade relationships between manufacturing countries and neighbors rich in oil or natural resources.

Natural trade partners would be the United States, Mexico and Canada; China and Japan; Western Europe and African or Arab states; and the Soviet Union,

Eastern Europe and Arab countries, the study says.

Other possible consequences include a collapse of OPEC, principally due to the increased energy independence of the United States; increased OPEC investment in underdeveloped nations to reduce the mounting oil debt; or possible military intervention in the oil-producing nations by industrial powers to establish international control of oil fields, the study says.

The authors say major upheavals can be avoided if the United States ends its deficit spending and high inflation and by an international agreement to reduce the oil debt, possibly writing it off in what they call an "equitable" manner.

UFO attack Economy

Spokane, Wash., Thurs., May 20, 1982. THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW 9

90 of 94 N.Y. savings banks wade in red ink

NEW YORK (AP) — Ninety of 94 savings banks in New York State operated in the red during the first quarter of the year, their losses totaling \$342 million, the state Banking Department reported Wednesday.

Total losses the two previous quarters had been \$427 million and \$371 million, said banking Superintendent Muriel Siebert.

The four savings banks that bucked the tide were two in New York City, the Greenpoint of Brooklyn and the Northfield of Staten Is-

land, and the upstate savings banks of Cohoes and Pawling, the board said.

Ms. Siebert, reiterating that federal and state legislation was needed to help the beleaguered thrifts, also said she has been sounding out bankers about "the possibility of what I call pre-supervisory mergers ... to join thrifts with other thrifts before an 11th-hour crisis is at hand."

Several state-supervised mergers have occurred in recent months to join failing banks with stronger competitors.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

publicans and Democrats agreed that it was the statesmanlike duty of the other side to immolate itself by tampering with the COLA's that are automatically added onto social-security checks each year. At one point last month Bolling had made the tentative suggestion that perhaps a flat 5 percent increase, irrespective of the rate of inflation, could be substituted in 1984 and 1985. This was promptly leaked to the press in a form that suggested the Democrats were planning to sell social security down the river.

Politically, the most important question will be who can most believably duck the blame for the failure of the negotiations. So high are the public-relations stakes that at the end of the summit, no one wanted to be

the first to get up from the table—a problem resolved only when White House staff chief-tain James A. Baker III suggested, "Let's all stand up together." Reagan's men were confident that the voters would remember the President's fair-sounding suggestion that the two sides "split the difference" on controversial spending cuts. The official White House posture was therefore one of regret for the missed opportunity, rather than partisan anger. "We had hoped for give-and-take up there," Jim Baker said, his face glum, "and what we found was mostly take and very little give."

No matter how rueful the President seemed in public, however, he was now able to go back on the offensive, where he is happiest. "His juices are flowing," his friend Laxalt noted. Thursday night, in a

masterly battle maneuver, Reagan sounded a televised call for an attack on his own rear lines with a stirring appeal for a budget compromise to bring next year's deficit down to a merely staggering \$100 billion, while neglecting to point out that a compromise was necessary because the budget he originally proposed just three months ago would have been in the red by a monumental \$130 billion.

Rueful: The President's Thursday night performance was effective, though not nearly as virtuosic as the ones he turned in during last year's epic budget battles. Connoisseurs praised the diversionary call for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, the rueful shake of the head as he conceded that "well, we're still in a recession," the skillful attack on O'Neill's pig-

The Economic Fallout

Stock prices fell 7 points after a six-week rally, interest rates edged back upward and bond prices began to slip: all things considered, it was a muted display of Wall Street's despair over the failure of President Reagan and Congress to reach a bipartisan agreement on the 1983 budget. Still, the prospect of yet more months of wrangling and indecision renewed fears of prolonged high interest rates and recession—and of accelerating business failures. "As [Treasury Secretary] Don Regan so aptly put it, 'The economy is dead in the water,'" says economist Arnold X. Moskowitz of Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc. "Until we get a compromise, it's going to stay that way."

The budget impasse came as no surprise to many cynical investors, like chief economist Gert von der Linde of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc., who says he had been "pumping off [at the] mouth for weeks that it was the most likely outcome." Some believe with Moskowitz that "the breakdown in negotiations was not an utter disaster," because it at least produced a framework that might serve as the basis for an ultimate compromise. But even the optimists warn that the budget crisis must be resolved as soon as possible. A delay of just a few months would keep

unemployment and interest rates high. A longer delay could paralyze the economy altogether, pushing the prime interest rate to as high as 22 percent. The Federal Reserve Board would also lose its chance to ease its tight monetary policy, a step economists say is necessary to give the economy room to grow—or, in the worst case, to stave off a full-scale depression. "Every month that they don't settle pushes back the recovery another month, and it makes a permanent recovery hard to achieve," says Allen Sinai, senior economist for Data Resources, Inc.

But the stalemate is not likely to cause immediate disaster. In fact, most economists believe that the economy still has the strength to muddle along while the politicians grope for compromise. It will also receive a welcome transfusion in July when President Reagan's second round of tax cuts goes into effect, providing \$32 billion worth of pain relief. That, combined with

declining inflation and a boost in purchasing power due to an anticipated uptick in the normal business cycle, probably will ensure some sort of economic recovery. "The real question is not whether a recovery, but when," says Sinai.

Unless the deficit issue is resolved, however, even Administration officials concede that the recovery is likely to be either anemic from the outset or quickly aborted by an upswing in interest rates. "There will be nervousness in the markets," says Treasury Secretary Regan. "And the economic recovery—which will still come in the second half—will not be as strong." But even that may be too rosy a forecast. The Commerce Department's monthly index of leading economic indicators, released last week, showed that economic activity fell in March for the eleventh straight month—hardly a sign that the recession

might be nearing an end. And the latest budget projections forecast a 1983 deficit of \$182 billion, double what most investors find even minimally acceptable. "This leaves budget policy in absolute collision with restrictive monetary policy," says Charles Schultze, Jimmy Carter's chief economic adviser. "There's no way but up for interest rates and nowhere for an expansion to long prevail in the face of such interest levels."

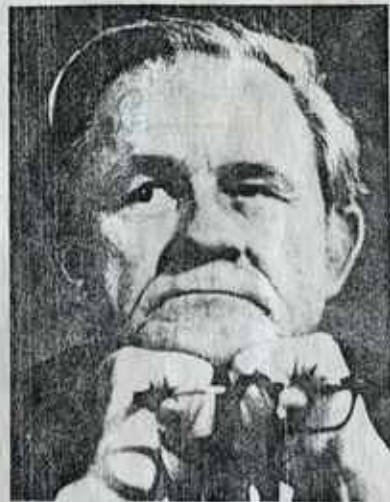
Yet even with the collapse of the budget negotiations, there was still some cause for optimism. Alan Greenspan, chair-

man of the Council of Economic Advisers under former President Gerald Ford, argues that both the Administration and Congress have at least signaled a willingness to pass some package of spending reductions and tax increases to lower the deficit. "So any sort of compromise that reverses the high and rising deficit picture would be helpful," says Greenspan. But others fear that the budget process will now get bogged down in election-year politics—and that Congress will choose to continue along a do-nothing path, dooming any chance of an economic recovery this year. "The decline of inflation is the sole good thing in sight," says Rudolph Penner, a conservative economist at the American Enterprise Institute. "That's a very bright light, but it certainly doesn't light up the whole room."

MICHAEL REESE with HOPE LAMPERT in New York and RICH THOMAS in Washington



© Bruce Hoertel



John Ficara—Newsweek

Regan, Schultze: Dimmed hopes for a recovery

The Endless Winter of '82

March may have gone out like a lamb, but the lion lingered on. The winter that wouldn't quit buried the nation in snow last week—both California's Sierra Nevada Mountains and New York City suffered their worst April blizzards ever—and brought record cold for the month from Augusta, Ga. (26 degrees), to International Falls, Minn. (minus 11). Springtime rituals withered under the assault: baseball's opening week was largely postponed, many of Washington's cherry blossoms succumbed to chilblains and Boston fretted over where to find snow-removal funds to ready the streets for next week's Boston Marathon.

Despite its tenacity, the winter of '82 wasn't—on the whole—all that bad. For most of the season, temperatures across the nation averaged only a few degrees below normal, warmer than the winters of both 1978 and 1979. In Chicago, traditionally one of the nation's bellwethers in such matters, this winter was deemed only

the seventh worst in the last 87 years.

Still, it will be remembered for some particularly devastating stretches, most notably in January. During a one-week period early that month, satellite pictures revealed that 75 percent of the United States was covered by at least 1 inch of snow, the broadest snow cover since the weather satellites started photographing the earth's surface. During the first two weeks, January set 100 low-temperature records, including all-time lows of minus 26 degrees in Chicago and 1 above zero in Augusta.

Record Rains: The record cold spread down to Florida, where the citrus crop was the principal casualty—and the loss to the citrus industry approached \$1 billion. Record-setting rains in northern California—24 inches in eighteen hours in Marin County—caused mud slides that killed 29 people. Across the nation, according to the National Weather Service, there were 300 weather-related deaths in just the first month of 1982.

Jeff Lowenthal—Newsweek

The weather's costs—in damage and lost lives—are still mounting. Earlier this month 87 tornadoes in the Texas-Pennsylvania-Georgia triangle killed 29 people, more than the number of people who died in tornadoes in all of 1981. The heavy snows took their toll as well, particularly near Lake Tahoe, where seven died in an avalanche.

But there were a few for whom the spring snows were a godsend. At Sugarloaf/USA, Maine's largest ski resort, operators expected the storm to boost Easter-weekend revenues by 50 percent. And Midwestern grain farmers welcomed the added snow coverage, which will replenish the depleted water table while providing insulation for winter wheat. Perhaps nowhere were the weather's mixed effects more obvious than in Chicago. There, on last week's opening day, the pennant-feverish Chicago White Sox were snowed out of Comiskey Park and their sold-out series with the Boston Red Sox. But long-suffering Chicago Cubs fans were cheering. The dreadful weather kept the Cubs—who just beat both the Cincinnati Reds and the unseasonable snows—in first place for three whole days.

MARK STARR with bureau reports



April-weather miseries (clockwise): No ball in Chicago, more than showers for spring flowers, tornado power in Texas, New York headline

Bernard Gotfryd—Newsweek



Ben Weaver—Camera 5



P. F. Bentley—Photoreporters



Destructive tornado season is just around the corner

By ELLEN CRAWFORD
Staff Writer

The tornado season is right around the corner.

Generally, the tornado season in this part of the country runs from mid-May to mid-August, with most tornadoes occurring in June and July. However, tornadoes have been spotted in North Dakota as late as Oct. 11 and as early as mid-April.

The tornado which demolished a barn on the Gladys Nelson farm near Lisbon, N.D., and ripped off a piece of the roof on her house April 15 became the state's earliest tornado on record. The previous record for the earliest tornado was April 19.

"The weather's been so funny — hail, thunder, lightning, rain and snow all in one day," said Gordon Sletmoe, director of Cass County Disaster Emergency Services. "It gets to be something else."

North Dakota has an average of 30 confirmed tornadoes per year. Tornadoes have caused 22 deaths, numerous injuries and millions of dollars in damage since 1950.

Tornadoes start in an intense thunderstorm cloud, then develop downward toward the Earth's surface, experts believe. Tornadoes are short-lived local storms with high-speed winds usually rotating counterclockwise.

They're formed as large amounts of air are drawn into the thunderstorm, creating a funnel-shaped cloud. The funnel starts as condensed water vapor, and as it reaches the ground, it picks up dust and debris.

Not every thunderstorm spawns a tornado, scientists say. But when the weather conditions are right — unseasonably warm and humid air at the earth's surface, cold air at the middle atmospheric level and jet stream winds in the upper atmosphere — tornadoes are likely.

A tornado's path usually is only about a quarter-mile wide and seldom more than 15 miles long. They move at about 30 mph from

the southwest to the northeast. However, tornadoes have been known to be up to a mile across on the ground, to remain on the ground more than an hour, to move up to 70 mph and to travel in any direction. The wind in a tornado can blow from 100 mph to more than 300 mph.

When the National Weather Service issues a tornado watch, that means weather conditions are ideal for the formation of tornadoes.

A tornado warning means a tornado has been sighted or detected by radar and you should take shelter immediately.

A steady blast on Fargo and West Fargo civil defense sirens acts as a tornado warning, and means take cover. Elsewhere in the county, communities can sound sirens which double as a summons for the rural fire department.

The National Weather Service and North Dakota Disaster Emergency Services are conducting a statewide tornado drill Wednesday. The purpose, Sletmoe said, is to test the statewide weather-warning system and alert people that this is the time of year to be watching for severe weather.

"We hope the schools will have a tornado drill at that time, and any other place that wishes — hospitals, nursing homes or private homes — will take part in the tornado drill," Sletmoe said.

He doesn't think many communities other than Fargo and West Fargo will test their sirens because the sirens are used to summon firemen.

"I'd rather pass up a siren for a test like this than get a false alert for the firemen," he said.

However, he hopes West Fargo, and especially Fargo, sound theirs, even though the sirens are tested once a month.

"I want to use them in Fargo to keep emphasizing the poor coverage we have," said Sletmoe, who has been urging city officials to buy more sirens to reach all parts of the city. "We are in des-

perate need of a warning for the citizens."

Wednesday's drill also will give persons who have weather or ready-alert radios a chance to test their equipment.

The National Weather Service erected a tower in the Galesburg, N.D., area in the last year. The tower should be able to beam a weather radio signal anywhere in Cass County, Sletmoe said. Galesburg is about 40 miles northwest of Fargo. In the past, only the eastern half of Cass County was covered by a tower about 20 miles to the east of Fargo near Hawley, Minn.

Weather radio broadcasts come from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on one of three high-band FM frequencies which are not found on the average home radio. Taped weather messages are repeated every four to six minutes and are revised every one to three hours.

During severe weather, National Weather Service forecasters can interrupt routine broadcasts and substitute special warning messages. The forecasters also can activate warning receivers which either sound an alarm, alerting the listener to turn up the radio, or automatically turn on the radio so the warning message can be heard.

The ready-alert radios are activated by a local radio station designated as an emergency broadcast station. The station picks up a warning from the weather bureau and activates the ready-alert radio.

A system also has been developed in Fargo where the police department can interrupt the audio portion of any cable television program with a weather warning.

Almost any electronic equipment store carries the special weather radio sets, but Sletmoe suggests people try the radio at the place they'll be keeping it before buying. Some models may not work as well as they should in some areas, he said.

WFO's 6 Projects
Flooding hits Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP) — Rivers glutted with rain and melting snow covered parts of northern Vermont with as much as 6 feet of water Monday, the worst flooding in some areas in 55 years.

Before the rivers and streams began receding Monday morning, roads were closed and an undetermined number of families in Swanton, Sheldon and Enosburg were evacuated as a precaution or because floodwaters blocked access to their homes.

The National Weather Service in Burlington reported up to 1.5 inches of rain fell on northern Vermont overnight.

4-29-82 Oreg Journal
Rain, 70-mph wind hits Texas, Plains

United Press International
Freak thunderstorms packing 70 mph winds rumbled through the central Plains, tearing trees from their roots and hurling them into mobile homes in Texas. A topsyturvy spring blasted the North with cold and snow and the West with 100-degree temperatures.

Freeze warnings were posted Wednesday night over the northern and central Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and through north central Maryland.

Thunderstorms raked the southern and central Plains from Texas and Louisiana into Nebraska and Iowa.

More than 4 inches of rain fell in some areas of Nebraska and up to 2 inches of snow dusted cen-

tral and southern parts of the state. Most of the snow melted soon after it fell, but accumulations of up to an inch were reported.

At the height of the Texas storms, dumping nearly 2 inches of rain and pea-sized hail, winds gusted to 60 mph in Dallas and Fort Worth. The winds tore trees from their roots and hurled them onto mobile homes in Hurst, near Fort Worth.

WFO's 6 Projects
Winter weather in Rockies

Associated Press

Winter weather struck the northern Rockies on Saturday and a low pressure system centered in Wyoming brought rain and snow to Montana.

Heavy snow moved through the northern Rockies. A cold front spread showers across much of the Northeast.

Sunny skies stretched from the lower Mississippi Valley through the Southwest and the great basin.

For Sunday, the National Weather Service forecast rain spreading across the Pacific Northwest through the great basin into the northern Plains with light snow in the northern Rockies.

Spokane Rev 5/9/82

Heating degree days Wednesday 12

WFO's 6 Projects

Power failure hits Florida at rush hour

4/21/82

MIAMI (AP) — A malfunctioning motor at a nuclear generator triggered a power failure that spread across much of Florida on Thursday, knocking out lights in at least 800,000 homes and businesses at the height of the evening rush hour, officials said.

Mary Ann Linden, a spokeswoman for Florida Power & Light Co., said at least 500,000 of the utility's 2.3 million customers lost power when two nuclear generators at Turkey Point tripped off shortly before 5 p.m. EDT. Seconds later, another two oil-fired generators at Cape Canaveral went down, Linden said.

Within minutes, much of the Florida East Coast was out, and some 300,000 customers of other electrical utilities also suffered blackouts in central Florida and on the Gulf Coast from Tampa Bay to the south. FP&L is the state's largest electric utility.

Florida Power Corp. spokesman Dave Williams said his company lost 200,000 of its 800,000 customers in 31 counties of West Central Florida, and Greg Truax said Tampa Electric Co. lost 103,000 customers.

About 28,000 electric customers in Orange, Seminole and Volusia counties lost power, but some of those outages might have been caused by a small tornado that touched down in western Orange County, causing no major damage, authorities said.

Power was restored to most Floridians in 15 minutes to an hour, officials said.

Linden said workers made a "preliminary" determination that the blackout was caused by failure of an electrical motor on a circulating pump in one of two nuclear units at Turkey Point, 30 miles south of Miami. There was no nuclear emergency, she said.

WFO's 100x Attack
Storms create havoc

Associated Press

Thundershowers hurled tornadoes and torrential rains at the Southwest for the third day Thursday, killing at least one person and chasing hundreds of people from their homes in Texas and Oklahoma by floodwaters up to their belt buckles.

Elsewhere, a mid-May snowfall up to 14 inches deep closed schools in some Colorado communities and was blamed for a traffic accident that killed a teen-ager. One lane of Interstate 70 over Vail Pass was blocked by an overturned snowplow.

The National Weather Service said 17 tornadoes hit Texas and two touched down in Oklahoma in the 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. Thursday, while more than a foot of rain fell in places.

A barrage of dozens of tornadoes in the region earlier in the week left millions of dollars in damage, at least seven people dead and scores injured.

On Thursday, a tornado that touched down outside Kirbyville in southeast Texas killed V. Margaret Finnerty, according to Linda Moore of the Texas Department of Public Safety. She said a second twister touched down nearby, destroying a mobile home and injuring one person.

A tornado also touched down Thursday in Holden, Mo., in the west-central part of the state but no injuries were reported and officials said the only major damage was confined to one farm.

Spokane Rev 5/10/82

New England rains spread havoc

Spoke Raw 6/19/82
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — A storm that dropped up to 11 inches of rain on southern New England washed out dams and bridges, tore houses off foundations and sent up to 12 feet of water through towns. Thirteen people died and five more were presumed drowned, officials said.

An estimated 1,300 Connecticut residents were forced to flee their homes. The most severe problems were reported in Ivoryton, Conn., where two dams on the Fall River burst Sunday, releasing a wall of water that washed away four houses and several cars.

"It looked like a tidal wave," said Christopher Dewey, who lives on Main Street. "It was like a white wave covering everything."

The heavy rain, which began Friday, began to taper off today.

Rocks shifted in the center of a dam near Leominster, Mass., as rain fell, but the dam held and waters were receding.

Eight people were killed and one was missing in Connecticut, two people were missing in Massachusetts and five people died and two were missing in Rhode Island.

Helicopters and six-wheeled military vehicles were used to rescue stranded residents as a high-pressure system to the north kept the storm bottled up over the Atlantic Coast all weekend.

"The damage is tremendous in many towns," said Connecticut Gov. William A. O'Neill, who called out National Guard units to help with sandbagging. "It will run into the millions of dollars."

The governor declared a state of emergency and asked for federal disaster assistance.

Coastal areas of Connecticut near Ivoryton were cut off by flooding streams and marshes, and streets and highways were lined with cars stalled by flooded engines. Interstates 95 and 91 in New Haven experienced severe traffic jams due to flooded exits.

Rep. Lawren J. DeNardis, R-Conn., estimated damage to 16 Con-

necticut shoreline communities at \$100 million.

Flood waters were receding in most areas today, although the Connecticut River — the state's largest — was expected to reach four feet above flood stage today, according to the National Weather Service River Forecast Center in Bloomfield.

Ivoryton native Ronald Krajewski said the town bears no resemblance to the way it was before the flood. "It's just a mudhole. Houses that used to stand here have just disappeared," he said.

To the west, several Naugatuck Valley cities declared local states of emergency and evacuated homes when rivers and streams began spilling over their banks Saturday.

Much of downtown Milford, west of New Haven, remained closed today after what local officials called the worst flooding this century. Water was 4 to 6 feet deep on River Street during the worst of the flooding, they said.

In New Haven's Westville section, mayoral aide Cathy Gollinger said 10 to 12 feet of water roared down streets from the West River, overturning several cars.

The state Transportation Department said 71 sections of roads remained closed because of high water or washouts, and at least 10 major bridges were swept away.

Amtrak passengers were being bused between Bridgeport and New London, around flooded sections of the coast near New Haven and Milford.

In Massachusetts, the weather service said about 2.35 inches of rain fell Sunday. The Boston-area Metropolitan District Commission reported pumping millions of gallons out of the Charles River between Watertown and Charlestown to keep it from overflowing.

Two boys were plucked from a

raft bobbing in the Ware River at Palmer by a line lowered from a Massachusetts Air National Guard helicopter Sunday. The youths were treated for exposure at Mercy Hospital in Springfield.

In Southampton, firefighters used a six-wheeled surplus military vehicle to evacuate two couples, three children, two dogs, two cats and three goats from Riverdale Road when the Manhan River overflowed its banks.

In Rhode Island five teen-agers were killed in a car crash Friday night on a rain-slicked road in Burrillville and two women canoeists were presumed drowned Saturday night in Narragansett Bay after their canoe was found overturned.

Connecticut police said an 8-year-old boy drowned Sunday in the basement of his New London home, a 62-year-old man drowned when a Roaring Brook bridge collapsed under his truck and a 19-year-old woman drowned when she tried to cross rain-swollen Eight-Mile River after a truck became stalled on a damaged bridge.

A 15-year-old was presumed drowned in Wharton Brook after an inner tube burst and a 28-year-old died when a rubber raft overturned in the Saugatuck River. The body of a 39-year-old man was recovered from a partially submerged car in Orange and a 68-year-old man was swept from a bridge as he tried to cross a river to his home in Clinton. A woman died of an apparent heart attack as she tried to bail water from her Clinton basement and an 80-year-old New Haven man was struck by his own car while he tried to fix the engine, which was stalled by high water.

Two people were presumed drowned in the Atlantic Ocean south of Boston after one was washed into the water and the other made a rescue attempt.

Storm brushes Florida, winds ease

Spoke Raw 6/19/82
FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP) — Tropical Storm Alberto, which killed 15 people in Cuba and brushed southwest Florida as a surprise hurricane, stalled Friday in the Gulf of Mexico and began to calm down.

"He's dying," said Bob Case, a forecaster at the National Hurricane Center in Miami.

The storm, which in half a day had grown from a depression off the western tip of Florida to a hurricane with 80 mph winds, lingered for hours Friday in

cool Gulf waters about 175 miles southwest of Fort Myers, with top winds of 50 mph.

During the night the storm pounded western Cuba, damaging thousands of homes and forcing the evacuation of 50,000 people. It swept past the Florida Keys, prompting hundreds of residents to flee inland and emptying seaside resorts as the storm pointed toward Fort Myers.

Then it swerved westward and stalled.

By 6 p.m., the storm had edged only 25 miles closer to Fort Myers in the previous 25 hours, and was 175 miles southwest of it.

Alberto kept weakening through the afternoon, its winds decreasing to 40 mph, barely above the 39-mph minimum for tropical storm status.

"The storm has stepped down in intensity quite a bit," said forecaster Miles Lawrence at the National Hurricane Center in Miami.

Spoke Raw 6/19/82

STORMS: Floods close more roads; Winds level more homes

Associated Press

WFO 100% Attack
Spot Rev 5/22/82
A deluge from days of back-to-back thunderstorms claimed new territory across the Midwest on Friday, closing highways with water and mudslides as rain came down as hard as 4 inches an hour.

The storms that have pounded the Great Plains for two weeks stirred up at least 19 tornadoes Thursday, flattening a number of homes and buildings and injuring several people.

No one was killed by the twisters, but a truck driver was electrocuted near Jacksonville, Ill., when winds blew a high-voltage power line onto his truck.

A woman in Adrian, Mo., said a tornado picked her up and dropped her 50 feet away. Lavera Simpson, 54, was listed in satisfactory condition Friday with back, neck and head injuries.

Rivers bloated by up to 8 inches of rain during the night poured from their banks in parts of Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri and Iowa.

Many roads and highways were blocked by water, snarling traffic and stranding motorists in cities such as

Omaha, Neb., and Columbia, Mo.

A mudslide closed a 10-mile stretch of U.S. 34 in Nebraska between Nehawka and Union. Water was up to the bumpers of cars on Interstate 70 near Kingdom City, Mo. Police in Fremont, Neb., said many cars were stalled in water on the streets.

In southeastern South Dakota, 8½ inches of rain fell in two hours at Delmont. In the western part of the state, the Belle Fourche River surged to 2½ feet above flood stage at Fruitdale and Elm Springs. Some residents of the town of Belle Fourche fled Thursday when water from the Belle Fourche and Redwater rivers poured into about 50 homes.

Mike Phury, a citizen who lives near Delmont, said the 8½ inches of rain fell between 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, washing out roads and damaging just-planted crops.

The National Weather Service said 4½ inches of rain fell in just 45 minutes south of Table Rock, Neb.

Roy Osugi, a hydrologist for the weather service in Nebraska, said, "It definitely is unusual for it to rain as

many consecutive days as it has."

In eastern Nebraska, officials were keeping an eye on the Nemaha and Missouri rivers which were running brim full.

Joe McCartney, a spokesman for the Union Pacific Railroad, said it would take several days to reopen the line between Columbus and Norfolk, Neb., where the track was washed out in several places.

In Oklahoma, an estimated 4 inches of rain fell in southeastern Bartlesville in an hour Thursday afternoon, said Police Chief Charles Spencer.

Elsewhere, a storm swept through Connecticut on Thursday afternoon with heavy rain and lightning. Wind and severed tree limbs knocked out electricity in more than 40 communities, said Jackie Harris, a spokeswoman for Northeast Utilities. Power to 14,000 of at least 20,000 affected customers was restored by late evening, she said.

The twister that hit near Adrian, Mo., a town of about 1,200 about 50 miles southeast of Kansas City, damaged at least 10 buildings.

Storms, floods flail Midwest, New England

Associated Press

WFO 100% Attack
A "hellish" storm likened to a hurricane crashed through the Midwest with 90-mph winds Monday, while hundreds more people fled a New England flood which has left 15 dead and seven missing.

Just before dawn, a storm 150 miles wide tore through eastern Kansas into Missouri and Iowa, flattening homes, clipping down trees and power lines, wrecking parked airplanes and blacking out portions of cities such as Topeka, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.

The weekend deluge of up to 11 inches of rain in southern New England, which forced the evacuation of up to 2,000 people in Connecticut, found new victims in Rhode Island on Monday as 250 people fled their homes along the rising Pawtuxet River.

State of emergencies were declared in Connecticut and much of Rhode Island. All of southern New England except Cape Cod remained under a flood warning.

The flood has been blamed for 10 deaths in Connecticut and five in Rhode Island.

Spot Rev 6/8/82

1,000 forced to evacuate by Connecticut flooding

WFO 100% Attack
HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — A record rainfall swamped Connecticut with up to 8 inches of rain, washing out bridges, cutting electricity and forcing the evacuation of some 1,000 people. One person was killed and at least two more were believed drowned, officials said Sunday.

Gov. William A. O'Neill called out the National Guard to help with sandbagging operations and urged residents to stay home.

Heavy rains were expected to continue in the eastern part of the state until Monday, and shoreline towns braced for more flooding as tides rose.

More than 8 inches of rain was reported in the western part of the state.

The National Weather Service station at Bradley International Airport said it recorded 5.87 inches between 11 a.m. Saturday and 11 a.m. Sunday. That was the most rain in any 24 hours — except for

periods of bad weather associated with tropical storms or hurricanes — since the service began keeping Connecticut records in 1904.

Local and secondary streets in low-lying areas were reported to be impassable throughout Connecticut, and portions of state highways were closed.

The Red Cross set up emergency shelters in 13 communities near Long Island Sound and in the Naugatuck River Valley.

The New Haven suburbs of Hamden and Milford were among the hardest hit by the storm. Small boats were used to evacuate some of 400 people in Hamden living below the Bardee Brook dam.

State officials said "very serious conditions" were reported in Essex, where some residents were without electricity, telephone service or water. A spokesman for Southern New England Telephone Co. said a flooded substation left 16,000 people without phones.

Spot Rev 6/7/82

UFDa 100X Attack

Flooding in Texas, Oklahoma

By DAVID L. LANGFORD

Associated Press *Spoke Rev 5/18/82*

Floods chased hundreds of people from their homes Monday in Texas and Oklahoma, where a week of violent thunderstorms and tornadoes has left millions of dollars in damage.

People scrambled onto rooftops and climbed trees to escape the water in some communities as National Guard helicopters and police boats plucked others to safety.

At least 10 deaths have been blamed on the week of storms which spread Monday from the Mexican border in Texas, to Kansas City, Mo., with powerful winds, blinding rain and hail as big as baseballs.

Three drowned in Texas on Monday and two others were missing in floodwaters surging around San Antonio.

THE BARRAGE of twisters continued Sunday and Monday with six hitting rural areas of Oklahoma, five in Texas, two in North Dakota and one in Illinois. Some homes and farm buildings were destroyed.

In Wichita Falls, Texas, where floods last week had chased about 5,000 people from their homes, 500 people remained homeless. About 60 who had returned home, went back to a Red Cross emergency shelter Monday morning as a flood warning was posted.

About 600 were evacuated in Kingfisher, Okla., as that city of 4,000 residents, about 25 miles northwest of Oklahoma City, suffered its worst flooding in 25 years. Officials estimated the water at 6 to 8 feet deep in city streets.

Among them was Mary Cordova, 40, trapped in her house with seven relatives who spent the night standing on chairs. They waded through thigh-deep water Monday morning to a National Guard helicopter waiting on higher ground.

"MY TWO NEPHEWS — aged 18 and 20 — treaded in chest-high water early this morning to see if we were all right out here," Mrs. Cordova said. "It took them 3½ hours to go three miles."

"My house is full of water now. I doubt there's anything left to salvage."

Howard Watson, director of Civil Defense in Kingfisher, where the Uncle John and Kingfisher creeks empty into the Cimarron River, said, "There were lots of people who didn't get out last night when we warned them, and now they're stranded in the upstairs of their homes, dining room tables, or something like that."

"This is by far the worst I've ever seen."

Watson said that 150 evacuees were housed at a temporary shelter set up by the Red Cross in the town's Memorial Hall. The rest moved in with relatives and friends.

"ALL THE HOUSES look like little islands," Watson said, "and there's 2-3 feet of water in the houses now."

The Oklahoma Highway Patrol said that all roads leading in and out of Kingfisher were closed.

"Nobody has any idea how many others are stranded," Watson said. "They just keep calling out to the police boat, or waving to them."

In Texas, Dawn Hamilton, 18, was killed when her pickup truck was washed over a bridge in western Bexar County. Officers also recovered the body of Michael Murray, 27, who was helping the woman try to start her car when they were swept away.

UFDa 100X Attack

Storms pound Midwest

Associated Press *Spoke Rev 5/21/82*

Thunderstorms that have raged for over a week sent more floods pouring across Nebraska and Oklahoma on Thursday, washing out railroads, ruining homes and drowning cattle.

Silt washing down from the Nebraska hillsides buried some roads in mud 3 feet deep.

Soaked sandbags, filled by hundreds of volunteers, ringed homes and businesses in Platte Center, Neb., a community of 370 people about 100 miles northwest of Omaha.

Carcasses of dead cows were floating in creeks.

Trees were stripped by hail and gardens were flattened in some areas.

And the rains kept coming, up to 3 inches in places, with winds gusting to almost 80 mph.

IN THE EAST, severe thunderstorms accompanied by gusting winds knocked out power in more than 40 Connecticut

communities, affecting at least 11,000 customers, utility officials said.

The storms, which swept through Connecticut on a cold front in the late afternoon, brought heavy rains and lightning. Wind and blowing tree limbs tore down power lines. Residents in most parts of the state lost their electricity, and some major industries in the Danbury area were affected.

The National Weather Service said a volley of tornadoes, which has hit the Plains states with 95 twisters since last Friday, seemed to be slackening. Radar spotted one funnel south of Cordell, Okla., but no damage was reported.

On Wednesday, a twister hit a farm near Sharon Springs in northwest Kansas, destroying a house and farm buildings containing four airplanes, four combines and other farm equipment.

AS THURSDAY'S thunderstorms descended on central Oklahoma, flash flood warnings were posted in Kingfish-

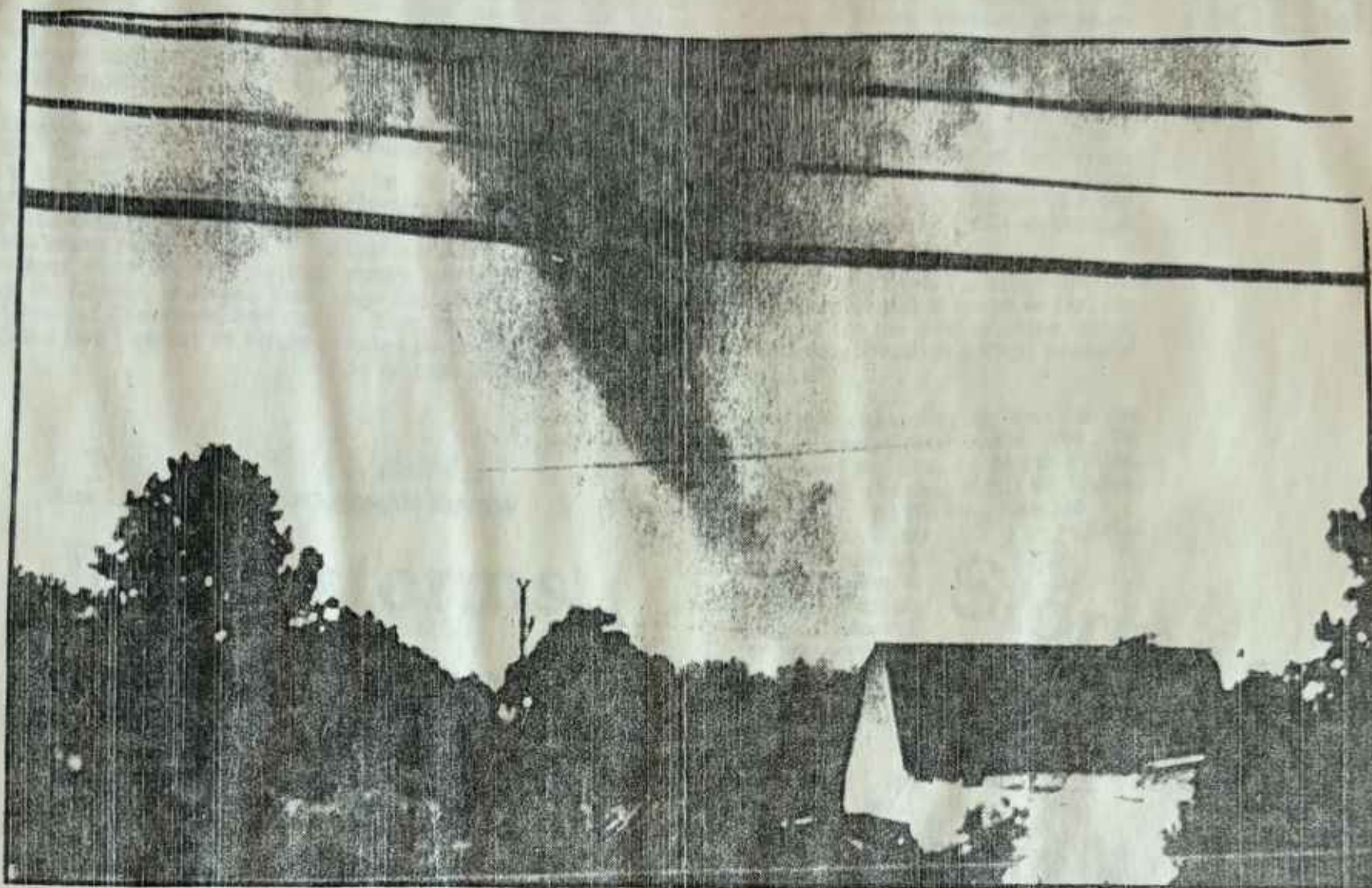
er, Logan, Payne, Lincoln, Canadian, Oklahoma and Cleveland counties, including areas where hundreds of people were evacuated earlier in the week.

In Nebraska, flash flood warnings were up in Platte County, eastern Boone county and the southern half of Madison and Stanton counties.

Trains were temporarily halted on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad in eastern Nebraska, with the track washed out in many places and bridges threatened. Officials later opened one track of the line.

"I sat around, drank whiskey and cried," said R.D. Taylor of Norman, Okla., recalling how he watched the South Canadian River climb out of its banks, cover the mailbox in his yard, and pour into his home.

Norman city manager James Crosby declared a state of emergency to allow the city to spend what it needs to repair roads and utilities.



A tornado hovers over Herrin, Ill., Saturday. The bars at the top of the picture are power lines. AP

More storms in Midwest

Associated Press

4FO-100X Attack
Spot Rev 5/31/82
Relentless Memorial Day weekend thunderstorms pounded the nation's midsection, trapping a Boy Scout troop near rushing floodwaters, pouring 2 3/4 inches of rain on a Nebraska town within 20 minutes, smashing crops with hail and wind and causing at least 15 deaths.

The storm produced at least 25 tornadoes in six states in the nation's midsection on Saturday. Twisters ripping through southern Illinois left at least 10 people dead and 15 missing in Marion, Ill. At least 1,000 people were left homeless as the tornadoes flattened parts of three southern Illinois counties.

In West Virginia, a torrential downpour early Sunday sent small streams out of their banks, forcing hundreds of people from their homes. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

Flooding also was reported in the eastern Colorado Plains, and thunderstorms in Denver sparked lightning that killed one man and injured two others on Saturday.

Three people were found dead in Oklahoma on Saturday after lightning struck their house.

A severe thunderstorm watch was in effect Sunday for western Missouri and eastern Kansas and the area from southeastern Iowa and west-central Illinois through central Missouri, the National Weather Service said.

The twister that struck Marion, Ill., on Saturday first had ripped through 10 miles of nearby countryside. Shopping plazas, apartment complexes and as many as 90 homes were flattened. Tree limbs, utility poles and pieces of buildings littered the town's streets.

Illinois Gov. James R. Thompson declared the region a disaster area Saturday night.

Before hitting Marion, the twister had touched down in Carterville and sliced through Crainville. Other twisters hit other rural areas, destroying houses and causing injuries.

Winds up to 60 mph and golf-ball sized hail were reported Sunday morning in northern Kansas, and a tornado was reported near Topeka, the Weather Service said. No damage was reported.

Flash flood watches continued in eastern and central Nebraska, where downpours dumped more water into al-

ready swollen rivers. Heavy rain drenched south-central Nebraska, with 2 3/4 inches reported in a 20-minute period in Roseland Sunday morning.

High winds and driving rain racked Ohio, and one man was critically injured by lightning.

Port Columbus International Airport reported wind gusts of 76 mph Saturday, and Prairie Township Fire Chief Robert Stormont estimated damage at \$500,000. He said 50 to 75 trees were downed, and many buildings were damaged.

The storm knocked a cement-block, two car garage "about 50 feet in the air and crumbled it when it set down in the backyard," he said.

The storm caused widespread power outages in the Dayton and Columbus areas. Utility spokesmen said 7,000 power customers in Dayton and up to 28,000 in Columbus had no power at some time Saturday.

Flood watches were issued for the Ohio Brush Creek and its tributaries in Adams County in southern Ohio on Sunday.

Tornadoes continue to tear across

Associated Press

An onslaught of tornadoes that met a record for the peak month of May hit a half-dozen states Tuesday while a record chill ushered in June in much of the middle of the country.

As America went back to work after the Memorial Day weekend that saw 19 people killed by violent weather, thunderstorms barreled through the Ohio Valley with high winds and heavy rains.

Tornadoes were sighted during the day in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee, and one was sighted late Tuesday in Virginia.

The national Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City said 351 tornadoes pounded the nation in May, normally the worst month for twisters, to surpass the record 274 that hit in 1965. It also was the wettest May on record in Tornado Alley cities such as Wichita Falls, Texas, and Oklahoma City.

So far, 47 deaths have been blamed on tornadoes this year, including the 10 killed in a cyclone that devastated Marion, Ill., on Saturday, leaving \$100 million in damage and 1,000 people homeless.

That compares with 24 people killed by twisters in all of 1981 and 24 the year before.

The worst day this year was on April 2, when 90 tornadoes touched down in Texas, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, leaving 28 people dead.

"I had said back in March, looking at the pattern we had, that it would be a very active spring," said Fred Ostby, director of the Severe Storms Forecast Center. "Unless there is a drastic change, it looks like it's going to continue through June."

June broke out Tuesday with low temperatures that broke or tied the record for the date in many cities, including Oklahoma City, where it was 48.

Other cities logging lows for the books were Grand Island, Neb., 39; Kansas City, Mo., 47; North Plains, Neb., 36; Omaha, Neb., 42; Tulsa, Okla., 51, and Wichita, Kan., 46.

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The storms of a violent spring pounded the heart of the battered Midwest on Tuesday with another volley of shattering winds, hail and rain coming down as hard as 4 inches an hour.

But the sun peeped out occasionally in southern New England where up to 11 inches of rain over the weekend left millions of dollars in damage, mainly in southern Connecticut, and 22 people dead or missing.

Thunderstorms Tuesday roared through parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, and dumped up to 8 inches of rain in the Rio Grande Valley of southwest Texas.

A tornado hit Henderson, Ky., on the Indiana border, heavily damaging a shopping center, overturning mobile homes and injuring a dozen people. Most of the city was left without power.

The storm also reaped a gas line north of the city and several roads were blocked by fallen trees.

Gordon Nichols, a spokesman for the state Division of Disaster and Emergency Services, said authorities also believed the community of Reed suffered storm damage but rescue efforts were hindered by blocked highways.

Twelve people were treated for cuts, fractures and bruises at Community Methodist Hospital in Henderson.

In storm-weary Missouri, some residents of a trailer park in Union — about 30 miles southwest of St. Louis — fled when 3 inches of rain fell in less than an hour and Flat Creek overflowed. Tree limbs and power lines littered the town's streets, which were under water.

Streets were flooded in Columbia, Mo., and thousands of customers lost power Tuesday in Columbia, Warrensburg and Mexico, Mo., when lightning hit transformers and winds of 65 mph blew down utility poles.

June 1, 1982. THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW 3

Wind, storms wreak havoc across nation

Associated Press

Tornadoes and hurricane-force winds crashed through the plains on Memorial Day as some cities in Texas and Oklahoma chalked up their wettest May on record from a month of thunderstorms.

Homes were smashed, power lines were knocked down, trees were uprooted and water was 2 feet deep in the streets in some communities in the Southwest. Hail the size of baseballs pounded parts of Oklahoma, and some rivers reached flood stage in Missouri and Kansas.

The storms of the holiday weekend claimed at least 18 lives, including 10 people who died Saturday when a twister hit Marion, Ill., destroying 75 homes and businesses and leaving 1,000 people homeless.

Illinois Gov. James R. Thompson, who estimated the Marion tornado damage at \$100 million, has asked President Reagan to declare Williamson County a major disaster area.

Thunderstorms spread Monday from northern Texas, through Arkansas, into the Tennessee and lower Ohio Valleys. Elsewhere, some cities recorded their coldest May 31 on record.

It was a sub-freezing 27 degrees at Sheridan, Wyo., easily beating the record 32 set in 1917. Other records for the date were the 32 at Billings, Mont., and 33 at Rapid City, S.D.

The National Weather Service said that in the 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. Monday, 10 tornadoes blasted Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma got four each, three touched down in Illinois and one hit Missouri.

"It's as black as the ace of spades and a lot of funnels are popping around," said Bob Wylie, a dispatcher at Binger, Okla., as a storm hurtling through that state hammered Oklahoma City with 75-mph wind and brought the May rainfall to a record 12.07 inches.

Storms slam nation again

Associated Press

The storms of a violent spring pounded the heart of the battered Midwest on Tuesday with another volley of shattering winds, hail and rain coming down as hard as 4 inches an hour.

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WFO 100X Attack

THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW Fri., June 11, 1982

Storms head for the East

Associated Press

Thunderstorms that have spoiled spring in the Midwest turned eastward Thursday, soaking southeastern Kentucky and West Virginia with floods that chased families from their homes and blocked highways.

In Missouri, where rainstorms were blamed for four deaths earlier in the week, authorities searched for the body of a 15-month-old baby swept from his mother's arms when her car stalled in high water on a bridge.

Powerful winds and a flurry of tornadoes tore the roofs off homes and buildings in Arkansas.

The 4,847 residents of Carrollton, Mo., struggled to hold back the rising waters of Wakenda Creek, swollen by 8 inches of rain that fell in two hours Wednesday. Volunteers pitched in to fill sandbags as shopkeepers removed merchandise from their stores. About 18 families were evacuated during the night.

IN SOUTHWESTERN West Virginia, where almost 3 inches of rain fell, some of the worst flash flooding anyone could remember in Putnam and Kanawha counties forced dozens of residents out of their homes and blocked most roads.

"Just about everything had a problem of some type, either water or slides or debris," said Gary Chernenko, a spokesman for the state highway department. "They really got hit hard."

William Brown, 63, a lifelong resident of the hometown area in Putnam County, said, "It's been 10 or 15 years since the creek came up, but it's never gotten that high before."

The National Weather Service said the roofs of several houses were blown off when a storm hit White County in north-central Arkansas and high winds in Logan County in the western part of the state took the roof off a church.

"THERE WERE MANY reports of tornadoes and funnel clouds sighted," said Philip Doyle of the state Office of Emergency Services.

Indiana Gov. Robert D. Orr took a helicopter tour of Evansville and other areas in Vanderburgh and Posey counties hit hard by storms Tuesday and Wednesday. Utility officials said it may be next week before electric power and telephone service is restored to all customers in the area.

With power still out in much of the city, Evansville police reported an unusually high number of break-ins. Many people crowded restaurants and hunted for ice to keep food from spoiling in their refrigerators.

Residents of Rossville, Kan., returned to their homes as Cross Creek receded after swamping the town of 1,045 residents Wednesday with water up to 4 feet deep.

AMONG THOSE EVACUATED were 63 residents of the Rossville Valley Nursing home, most of them elderly people confined to wheelchairs.

"They loved it," said Mrs. Barry Ward, the home nursing director.

In eastern Missouri, authorities were searching the Loutre River near Martinsburg for the body of 15-month-old Travis Wayne Campbell, who was washed from his mother's arms Wednesday.

WFO 100X Attack

6-3 80

Storms blast across Midwest

Associated Press

Storms blasted through the Midwest with 100-mph winds Wednesday, firing a broadside of tornadoes and torrents of rain that sent rivers gushing over their banks into towns and cities.

Hundreds fled the floodwaters in Kansas and Missouri as thunderstorms, which have pounded the plains off-and-on since early May renewed an assault with 8-inch rains and hail the size of baseballs.

Thousands of homes and businesses lost power in Kansas City and other towns such as Moberly, Mo., where winds clocked at 100 mph snapped trees and power lines.

Police in Rossville, Kan., pleaded for volunteers with boats and four-wheel drive vehicles to help evacuate most of the town's 1,100 residents, including about 70 patients at a nursing home.

The National Weather Service posted

flash flood warnings along numerous rivers and streams in Kansas and Missouri, with the Missouri River already 2 feet over flood stage at Boonville, Mo., and some tributaries expected to surge 8 feet over their banks.

One man was killed in Princeton, Mo., when his pickup collided with a tractor-trailer rig during the storm, and two people were injured in Kansas City when they came in contact with downed power lines late Tuesday.