

Vancouver

Second UFO sighting reported

A second unidentified flying object emitting a "motor-like noise unlike an airplane or helicopter" has been reported in the Portland metropolitan area.

Glenn Turner, 6901 SE Division St., said he saw a red light, appearing to be about two feet long, moving from northeast to southwest about 10 p.m. Wednesday near SE 168th Ave. and Division St. He added that it moved with a foreign sound, but he thought it was some kind of

combustion engine. "I worked 16 years at Moffatt Naval Air Station and am familiar with aircraft noises and this didn't sound like them," Turner reported.

Tuesday night, Oregon State Police officers, St. Helens policemen and a CB operator at Ridgefield, Wash., reported seeing an orange light descend into the Columbia River and later become airborne again. As it rose, it emitted a whining noise.

orig. p. 3/20/81

Note: My SIs are making sure that my message gets across!

Owens

3/20/81

Wednesday, Mar. 18, 1981
Vancouver, Wash.

The COLUMBIAN

UFO group seeks data on sighting

By THOMAS RYLL
Columbian Writer

Bright orange lights and a strange noise over the Columbia River between Ridgefield and Woodland Tuesday morning have attracted the attention of a UFO investigating organization in Chicago. J. Allen Hynek is founder of the eight-year-old Center for UFO Studies. He said in a telephone interview Tuesday morning that a "Sandy, Ore., investigator" for the center saw a glow and heard a loud screeching noise between 4 and 5 a.m. The event has bewildered several law enforcement officers who saw the lights. They included Sgt. Russ Yokum of the St. Helens, Ore., Police Department and Oregon State Police Trooper Tom McCartney.

"I always look for a natural explanation," said Hynek, chairman of the Northwestern University astronomy department. "This sighting in that it has many witnesses who are independent." Hynek said his organization gathers information on strange sightings all over the world. Paris Allen Braden, who joined the organization less than a week ago, will be interviewing witnesses, Hynek said. Braden reportedly has worked at a similar job in Oklahoma, although Hynek said he was "not sure of his experience."

Donald Atkin, a Ridgefield citizen and band radio operator, reportedly saw a light in the fog near his house and talked with McCartney and Yokum. Atkin broadcast the whining sound — and it was tape-recorded by one of the officers. The eerie noise, which may have been distorted somewhat by the CB radio, was broadcast numerous times by Portland radio stations Tuesday afternoon, said on the air Tuesday. An announcer on KGON, a rock music station, said the whining sound, not like any aircraft engine, I have heard.

"It was a whining sound, not like any aircraft engine, I have heard," a spokesman for the state police office in Columbia City, Ore., said officers combed the area of the

sighting Tuesday and found no evidence of an aircraft landing. Several callers reported the event and their information was checked out, but "This is not something we're going to start pursuing," said Dick Henderson, head of the Federal Aviation Administration in the area, with the exception of a light plane that disappeared Feb. 9 between Pear County Aerodrome. Henderson speculated the light might have been a flare and said it might have been a helicopter or float-legal aircraft delivery involved in an illegal drug delivery. Henderson said he examined the area and was able to find nothing. "If somebody knew what they were doing they might have been able to land there," Henderson said. "But I don't know what the surface is like."

Henderson said his organization is a group of scientists who have become interested in this problem. He said he asked the investigator to locate the witnesses on a map and draw lines of sight in an attempt to pinpoint the location of the strange lights. "He (CB radio operator Atkin, who could not be reached by The Columbian this morning) saw a flare — or at least a glow in the sky — and heard some kind of noise," said Henderson. "I don't know. It could be a prank. It was St. Patrick's Day, you know."

March 16, 1980

CONTACTS

My UFOs today communicated.

Because time is so short (before a nuclear shootout, which will involve the whole world directly and indirectly)...they are raising "the ante" now in order to try and get the Base they want so desperately (five million).

→ They are going to attack the higher-ups in the U.S. Government. I do not know what they have in mind, but it should be quite bad.

This action is a "back-up" for the file which I have just sent to you.

You will be able to keep score on the government bigwigs as it happens, in the newspapers.

Now, of course, we will be dealing with the "5 Projects PK Attack."

Ted Owens (PK Man)

Owens
⚡

Inquiries into rumor spread tale of gun assault on Bush

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, MARCH 22, 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) — For days, it's been the hottest rumor in a city that thrives on gossip about the mighty and powerful of government: that Vice President George Bush had been shot at and suffered a minor wound on a Capitol Hill street late one night.

The rumor spread so quickly and widely that Bush, exasperated, finally asked the FBI to interview him about it last Friday — even though the FBI was not conducting an investigation, according to The Washington Post.

The Post, in Sunday's editions, traced the birth and spread of the rumor, detailing how efforts by various news agencies to track it down actually spread it further.

The rumor has no basis in fact, the Post concluded. That was the same con-

thing.

When the artist, who declined to be named, returned to her apartment, she turned on the television and radio to hear more details but heard nothing. Seeking information, she then called both wire services, the Post and a television station.

The woman told the Post she believed the policeman because she had come to know him several weeks earlier when she had witnessed a murder and the policeman was one of the law officers who arrived.

The day after the traffic accident, the artist told a friend what she thought she had heard the policeman say about Bush. In turn, her friend told two of his friends, including a person who worked for columnist Jack Anderson.

clusion drawn by several Associated Press reporters who also heard it and tried to pin it down. White House press secretary James S. Brady was asked Saturday about the persistent rumor, and he insisted it was "without foundation."

Depending on the teller, the story had various embellishments, but generally, the basis of the story was that Bush had been shot and grazed in the arm on a Capitol Hill sidewalk.

The rumor began, the Post said, when a young woman artist ran into the street late one night last month, trying to help the victim of a traffic accident. At the scene, she saw a policeman she knew. He told her, she says, that Bush had been shot nearby. The policeman says he told her no such

From there, the rumor spread, the Post said, despite denials that anything like it had occurred. The denials came from the Secret Service, police, the U.S. attorney and Bush' press office.

At one point, the newspaper said, two Post reporters visited a District police official, who denied that anything had occurred. But the reporters saw a pad of paper on his desk with Bush's name, the word "assault" and information about a time, date and place.

Eventually, then, the rumor grew to include the word that the Post had a "police report" on the case. In fact, the newspaper said, the official's words on the paper were his notes of a conversation police had with a television reporter who had called to try to track down

the rumor.

When the rumors reached Bush, he was angry and unbelieving, the Post said.

The rumor even became part of a White House press briefing Tuesday, the Post said, when Larry Speakes, President Reagan's deputy press secretary, was asked if Reagan "was concerned about the large number of rumors circulating" about the alleged incident.

Speakes, according to the briefing transcript published by the Post, promised he would "check on the president's concern . . . of the rumor of rumors." But none of the exchange was apparently printed or broadcast, the Post said.

Monday, March 23, 1980

CONTACTS

Leffrey
IMPORTANT!!!

Yesterday my UFOs (SIs) took, captured, my two sons and myself and today we are more dead than alive! What happened is as follows:

Yesterday morning, Sunday, my UFOs communicated ("the Call") and told me to take Beau (18) and Teddy (9) out into the woods. Remember, my UFOs appeared in multiples over this general area a week ago and were seen by many reputable witnesses; police, etc. I told Beau, but couldn't figure out how to do it because we had no money and were out of gas for the old van. Beau said he'd saved up about four dollars in his "piggy bank" and would use this for the gas that we needed. We dug up a local area map...and decided on a place we hadn't been, Battleground Lake Park, about 8-10 miles from Vancouver. We chose an isolated location, and built a fire. After dark Beau said "Dad, why don't you signal the SIs to come to us?" Teddy said "Oh, no, please, Dad...don't! If I saw them I think that I'd die." Well, I decided to do it, and proceeded to signal them in the way that I do. Afterward the kids and I roasted some hot dogs on sticks and cooked some coffee over the fire. It became as dark as ink around us. Beau and Teddy said that they smelled a skunk. We heard a loud metallic "whack!" at the location of our old van, Tuffy, and investigated with drawn gun, but could find no looter. Next we heard a woman screaming. Sounded like she was a block away. Simultaneously dogs, wolves and coyotes by the dozens...plus ducks in the nearby lake...raised hell by barking, howling and quacking. Next a UFO appeared in plain sight before us, through the woods. It was a blazing white "star" that would appear brightly for a bit, then vanish to a glow (like the old-fashioned sparkler firework that would throw off sparks for a bit then all that would be left was a glow of heat from the empty sparkler)...then it would appear at a new angle, or new location, flare up into brightness again, then vanish and glow briefly...here, there, high, low. Shortly after this Beau and Teddy heard "somebody" running in the dark within ten feet from us near the van...Beau said must have been wearing heavy boots because it sounded like that. I grabbed the flashlight and gun but once again couldn't find the "looter". Then Beau yelled he'd heard a noise 20 feet away and I turned the flashlight there and we saw some creature about 2-3 feet long, white with black spots, vanishing from view. Funny thing is, no one of us could identify it as an animal of any sort. Then Beau and Teddy said that they smelled a skunk very strongly. We searched the area of the campsite (see receipt enclosed) but could find no skunk. Teddy asked me, "Daddy, what time is it? You should watch your watch, just in case the SIs capture us!" I gave him points for being so dam smart at age 9. (Remember the missing time for me two nights in a row at that old abandoned castle in Scotland some years ago...and I was checking the time every minute or two.)

At 8:10 PM I grew sleepy; so did Teddy and we crawled into the back of Tuffy and went to sleep underneath blankets while Beau stayed up. About 1 AM Beau woke us. There was that woman screaming again at the top of her lungs...and about 50-100 dogs, coyotes and wolves barking and howling. Quite a ruckus. Teddy and I got up and we built a new fire. Soon we got the distinct impression that we were being watched, and figured that it might be some camp looters planning to jump us (it is common now in parks and camps in Washington) so we packed up our gear and drove out away from Campsite 19. We drove a ways away to a new campsite. For some reason Teddy and I couldn't stay awake at all...so we went to bed again in Tuffy, while Beau stayed awake in front of the van. After a while he yelled that the same big ball of fire with a tail that we'd seen some years ago in Southern Oregon had flown over the van. Then he and Teddy smelled the skunk smell again. It began to rain heavily. I simply couldn't awaken. I was fully conscious and keenly aware of all that was going on...but couldn't get up and be counted "awake". Next Beau said that he saw, in the rear view mirror, a "black cloud in the shape of a cigar" just over our Van. Next there was a loud "whump" on top of our van. Beau and I theorized that perhaps a

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PS... during the night action of the van shaking and rolling us around... I could hardly breathe and coughed continuously. Ted.

cougar had jumped on top of our van (one had, some years before, in southern Oregon). We listened for the sound of padding footsteps of some animal. But no footsteps. Then the van began to shake. The shaking actually threw us around inside the van. I yelled at Beau that perhaps it was an earthquake. Teddy was scared witless, naturally. We rolled around inside that van like marbles in a skillet for what seemed like quite a long while. I heard one single loud scratching noise. Suddenly Teddy sat up and yelled "Dad, something pushed me on the head!" I told him to lie back down again. All through this action I kept trying to go back to sleep; just the opposite of my combative character. And I might point out that at no time was I asleep per se. I was in a state between asleep and awake. Like hypnosis, I suppose. (The same thing happened when we took Millie, a friend of ours, out into an isolated area to call out the UFOs and eight of them appeared.) Finally all three of us managed to get to real sleep; Beau up front, Teddy and I in the back, with the rain pouring down with its drumming noise on the metallic van top.

Daylight finally arrived and we awoke and started to drive off for home. I asked Teddy what he had meant during the night when he said that "something pushed his head." He said that something had "pulled his hair, tickled his feet, and pinched his arm" (his right arm, in three different places that he indicated, and then it was that I knew we'd been drawn up into the UFO that Beau had seen... accounting for the loud roof noise...resulting in our being rolled and shaken about inside the van...and in a physical exam of some sort given to Teddy.)

Oh yes, and let me mention here that while we were being rolled around hours before inside the van Beau had called to me that the car lights wouldn't turn on. I told him to try the strong flashlight. (I'd put in two new batteries, tested on my battery tester.) He said that the flashlight wouldn't turn on, either. This morning, on returning home, I discovered that my two watches and alarm clock that I had carried in the van...were all wrong. The left hand watch, a Universal Geneve, had stopped completely. It is usually quite accurate. The right hand watch, an Omega, was 8 minutes wrong. The alarm clock was 8 minutes wrong also. And to add to that...when we left the first campsite (19) our car wouldn't work right...motor kept going dead and Beau had to keep starting it up again. It never does that. So undoubtedly (to me) a UFO had affected our van and my time pieces, and us.

Arriving home Beau and Teddy collapsed into bed and slept for hours and hours. And I fell asleep in my chair in my study. Also my wife and baby fell asleep some time ago (it is now 6 PM) and are in fact still deep asleep.

Ted Owens (PK Man)
Beau Owens
Teddy Owens

PS...I forgot a few details. Along with the van lights and flashlight not turning on...Beau reported that our van compass, attached to the dashboard...was spinning wildly...also both kids got sick at their stomachs (Teddy wanted to throw up)...also Beau got out of the van early at daylight and examined it and found tiny footprints on the roof and hood...humanoid, about six inches long, with three toes. The heavy rain washed them all away later but one...and I got a photograph of it with my camera after returning home. It's still there. The ~~XXXX~~ footprints were in a reddish stain. (This same thing happened to us long years ago in Arizona.)

PS... another "detail" I forgot to mention... after the kid and I came to, we found that our van had been moved or displaced 50 feet away!

PS also Beau up in front of the van, told me that the steering wheel was turning by itself!

I think the van

Coarse sketch of
Footprint in red
stain left on our
car from last
night.

~~Q~~ wenz

(It is
 longer in
 than the
 red)

A217298

March 24, 1981

granny among us of 1981

Added notes:

Since our UFO encounter at Battleground the kids and I have discovered the following:

- My hair has turned yellow on the back of my head.
- There are large ^{deep-} purple scars on Beam's right and left arms, as if a clamp had been attached to ~~the~~ both sides of the arm, producing "instant" purple scars.
- On my right arm and right leg are ^{five} sets (two) of needle marks! Like etc. Also one triangle of needle marks . . . (All "two" marks are perfectly concentric!) triangles too.
- Teddy is covered all over with needle marks in two and several triangles, plus one puffy needle mark below his larynx at the base of the throat, perfectly centered.
- We couldn't get Beam to strip to examine him. I think the UFOs programmed him to refuse it.

We wouldn't have known most of this if Millie Miller hadn't asked to come over and inspect us.

The results... were scary!!

PS... at Campsite 19 my left ^{Owens} wristwatch stopped shortly after 8 PM. At 8:30 PM sharp the eerie screeching sound began.

PS... also have discovered that since Sunday and the encounter there is a bald spot on the back of my head that wasn't there before! Another brain modification?

SPACE SHUTTLE

January 5, 1980

TO ALL CONTACTS

government can understand. I.e., President Reagan was helped into the Presidency by certain key individuals. Once he attained the Presidency they are repaid by him with key government positions, and so on. Standard Earth procedure. The UFOs obtain what it is that they desire (Mountain Base) and they then reward, pay back, those that give them their goal.

My UFOs communicated with me (SIs) and gave me the following message to pass on:

If their Mountain Base is not supplied by the time the Space Shuttle is launched by NASA...they guarantee to destroy the Space Shuttle (which has cost some 8 billion dollars).

Naturally, the one human being they can communicate with is myself, and I am to occupy and operate the World Operations Room inside the Mountain Base when and if it is supplied.

They further stated that they had already placed the mechanism for the complete destruction of the Space Shuttle into activation. (I.e., the Space Shuttle might just as well have 5 to 10 nuclear bombs which are invisible, but nonetheless real, attached to the Space Shuttle right now with the time mechanism set and ticking away, to go off after launching.) They told me that there are several reasons for this weird procedure...one of which is a time differential between their "other-dimensional" time and Earth time...and the 60-90 days, whatever, between now and then gives the destructive power aimed at the Space Shuttle time to "build up" in intensity.

Delivery of the Mountain Base...with PK Man at the center of the Base and activating the Base...will automatically defuse the destructive OD force now aimed at the Space Shuttle. I.e., the Space Shuttle not only will be safe and not destroyed, but the SIs will do what they can to aid in the Space Shuttle program.

The U.S. Government can have it either way, thusly, with the Space Shuttle. Powerful destruction of it, as well as its associated NASA program...or powerful help and aid for it with no destruction.

Simply as a matter of values...an 8 billion dollar project balanced against a 5 million dollar Mountain Base?

And you can all say that the above is silly and quite ridiculous...except that you know my "track record" in the past. After all, I hit two space shots with bolts of lightning...one on the ground as it was in launch mode, and the other in outer space (where there is no lightning). And this ~~XXX~~ time I am not even in charge...THEY are. THEY are calling the shots in the matter. I am merely reporting the action from their side.

Sincerely,

One other detail: up until recently the UFOs have attacked California quite severely (you will see it in the "California PK" files when and if I ever get the monies to xerox it for you. However, a recent knife and license (which I am not at liberty to explain to you) require that they repay the kindness...and they will do so by greatly alleviating the California PK attack; and helping California in some ways.

Ted Owens (PK Man)

Owens



nation

ENG. D. 3/20/87

One dead in space shuttle accident

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (UPI) — Space agency and Rockwell International engineers, operating under government secrecy, Friday investigated the nitrogen gas accident that killed one technician and marred an otherwise successful dry-run launch of the space shuttle Columbia.

Five Rockwell International technicians were stricken Thursday after completion of the mock launch when they entered the shuttle's engine compartment, filled with nitrogen during the dry run as a fire prevention step.

Deprived of oxygen, the five began suffocating immediately. One technician, John Bjornstad, 50, of Titusville, died and the other four were hospitalized. One was in critical condition Friday. A fireman who pulled them to safety also was treated.

Engineers of both the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Rockwell, the shuttle contractor, immediately began investigations. Tape recordings detailing activity on launch pad 39-A have been impounded.

Richard Barton, a spokesman for Rockwell International, said he was in the launch area with a reporter from National Geographic magazine and they both heard a "return to work" signal before the accident occurred.

"It came over the P.A. system," said Barton. "I heard it. (The reporter) heard it. It was about 8:45 or 8:50 a.m." — about two hours after the mock launch.

Hugh Harris, NASA's chief spokesman at the Kennedy Space Center, would not confirm or deny the report, saying such information is privy to the NASA team.

Investigating the accident.

It was not known if someone erred by failing to stop the nitrogen purge of the engines or by failing to warn the workers to stay away. They would not have smelled anything peculiar on entering the deadly compartment.

The rehearsal, with astronauts Robert Crippen and John Young in full suit and taking the cockpit controls, was one of the last major tests that the nation's first reusable rocket plane will be put through before making its maiden launch, tentatively set for April 7 — and already more than two years behind schedule. The accident is not expected to affect the launch date.

Thursday's mishap was the first death associated with a launch or pre-launch operation since astronaut's Virgil Grissom,

Edward White and Roger Chaffee died in a launch pad flash fire during an Apollo countdown test in January 1967.

Space agency officials said that nitrogen, the major component of air, is harmless but in this case replaced the oxygen needed for breathing in the engine area. Barton said breathing nitrogen has a suffocating effect.

Soviets rearrest dissident

MOSCOW (UPI) — Anatoly Marchenko, one of the most longstanding Soviet dissidents who has spent most of his adult life in labor camps and prisons, has been rearrested on unknown charges, dissident sources said. Marchenko, 44, has been living outside Moscow since his release from a labor camp sentence about a year ago.

FATAL SCENE — Workers in December 1980 file photograph examine chamber of space shuttle Columbia, where one man was killed and five others injured in accident Thursday at Kennedy Space Center in Florida. At time of picture, spacecraft was in vertical position, but it was in horizontal position Thursday. No pictures of the shuttle were allowed Thursday.

Associated Press Laserphoto

Space shuttle accident kills 1, hurts 5

orig 3/20/81

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — One worker was killed, a second was critically hurt and four others nearly asphyxiated Thursday when they entered a nitrogen-filled engine compartment of the space shuttle Columbia after a rehearsal for next month's launch, NASA officials said.

The accident marred a "super" dress rehearsal of the shuttle's first launch at the Kennedy Space Center, but space agency officials in Washington said the accident was not a result of any flaw in the shuttle and that there would be no change in the launch schedule.

The shuttle, delayed repeatedly by technical problems in the past two years, is to lift off sometime during the week of April 5.

It was the first launch-pad fatality at the space center since a Jan. 27, 1967, flash fire killed three Apollo I astronauts during a pre-launch test.

Five Rockwell International employees were working in the aft section of the orbiter near the engine compartment when they were overcome shortly after 9 a.m. EST, officials said. A Kennedy Space Center security guard also was overcome when he went in to help.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesmen said it was unclear why the five men went into the compartment.

"Right now, we just don't know what they were doing in there," said space center spokesman Chuck Hollinshead. "It all happened in a matter of minutes, and we haven't had time to interview people yet to find out exactly what procedure they were doing."

But Rockwell spokesman Dick Barton said the men apparently entered the compartment after hearing an announcement clearing technicians to return to work on the launch pad.

"I just happened to be in the area, and I heard the announcement: 'Clear for return to normal work.' Regrettably, it was not," Barton said. "They were just doing their normal jobs. All our people were waiting around for the test

to end. The guy who died was the senior mechanical technician, and each of our men was assigned different duties in the compartment."

Added another Rockwell official, who asked not to be identified, "It was a goof-up."

The technicians apparently removed an access panel and entered the compartment, unaware it had been purged of oxygen and filled with pure nitrogen.

"The aft portion of orbiter normally is filled with nitrogen to get all the oxygen out," said space center spokesman Rocky Raab. "That is done to prevent fires in that area and to prevent anything explosive from seeping in there."

The workers, unaware they were moving into a "nitrogen purge" zone, were felled quickly by the lack of oxygen, Raab said.

"There is no way you can see or smell that you're moving into an area that lacks oxygen," Raab said. "The whole compartment is purged. We insert nitrogen to get rid of the oxygen and other gases. It is normally a closed area, and you can only get into it by going through access panels."

As officials evacuated launch pad 39-A as a precaution, emergency medical teams treated the men at the scene and then rushed them to the Major Health Facility at the space center.

Doctors worked frantically on John Bjornstad, 50, of Titusville, but he died aboard a helicopter en route to the Titusville hospital, Raab said.

Another technician, Forrest Cole of Merritt Island, Fla., was stabilized, flown to the Titusville hospital and later airlifted to Shands Teaching Hospital in Gainesville, where he was placed in intensive care in critical condition with brain and lung swelling.

A third man, William Wolford of Rockledge, Fla., was hospitalized in Melbourne for observation. The three others were released after treatment, officials said. The two other Rockwell

technicians were identified as Nicholas Mullon and Jay Harper, and the security guard, an employee of Wackenhut Corp., was identified as Don Largent. Wackenhut spokesman Dick Wilson said Largent and other guards helped rescue the Rockwell officials quickly.

By appointed boards of inquiry to investigate the accident. Charles Gay, director of the Expendable Vehicle Program, was named to head the NASA committee. The incident came shortly after NASA officials proclaimed that the rehearsal "went super."

Country's no fad for Akins

By VERNON SCOTT

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Western duds, country music, drawls and good old boys are all the rage these days, and wallowing in the glory of it all is Claude Akins, a man ahead of his time.

His name alone is redolent of squeaking fiddles, weathered faces, yokel patois and down-home values.

As the star of NBC's "Lobo," in which he plays a hick sheriff from Georgia's outback assigned to special duty in Atlanta, Akins can gawp at tall buildings and wonder at sleek ladies and indoor plumbing with the best of 'em.

Providence quarried Akin from a block of Americana. His Cherokee ancestry is clearly chiseled into his strong face. He's broad-shouldered and barrel-chested. The timbre of his voice rivals Mount St. Helens.

Akins, moreover, is the quintessential square in the best sense. He is a God-fearing man who has been married to wife Therese for almost 30 years.

But until recently he was typecast as an uncouth character. Good old boys, for the most part, were depicted in TV and movies as rednecked bigots, criminals, racists and all-purpose heavies.

FOR WHATEVER reason, country folk, especially Southerners, did not unite to fight the image, not even to appeal to the ACLU as other groups or minorities almost certainly would have done.

So Claude spent a large share of his acting career playing rube heavies in the likes of "The Caine Mutiny" and "From Here To Eternity," or clodhopper comedy roles in movies and episodic TV.

Claude, however, should never be mistaken for the characters he plays.

Although he was born in the hamlet of Nelson, Ga., Akins was reared in Bedford, Ind., and attended Northwestern University. He is a sophisticated man in many respects whose early background included Shakespeare.

He came to Hollywood in 1950 after starring in "The Rose Tattoo" on Broadway.

"They made a heavy out of me right away," Akins said good-naturedly. "I guess my size and my face convinced them I would make a good menace. I didn't mind. Even when I played the worst sort of villain I tried to sneak in some good qualities so the people would feel sorry for me when I died."



AKINS

"Everything turned around when I starred in 'Movin' On' for a couple of years on TV. It was a success because it was about the work ethic and a decent, honest man who liked to help people."

"And that's what I think is happening around the United States right now. People are turning back to their rural roots, a return to solidarity. I think that's the reason so many people, including me, voted for Reagan."

"It's reflected in popular country music, like the lyrics of Merle Haggard's new song about Muskogee, Okla. The words of Kenny Rogers and Willie Nelson tell a story people want to hear."

"GOOD OLD BOYS aren't the heavies anymore. Everybody enjoys seeing Burt Reynolds pictures when he plays country boys."

"It seem to me, people are looking for something lasting and good, and what is more lasting and secure for a mobile society which works for big, impersonal corporations than the land itself?"

"The old verities have to be pretty strong to overcome the freaky '60s when all the music and values went goofy. That began to fade in the '70s when the country was running scared internationally."

"There's a simplicity in country dress and music which everyone can understand. The kids of the '60s are now paying taxes and things look different to them. If they burn things down now, they've got to pay for them."

Akins is convinced "Lobo's" popularity reflects the times.

He asks, "Where else in TV is the central figure a sheriff con man? And where else is the main character surrounded by the funniest man in TV — Mills Watson who plays Deputy Perkins — and the most gorgeous guy on the tube — Brian Kerwin who plays my other deputy and is the finest young actor in town?"

"You put these three country boys down in the middle of Atlanta where they aren't wanted and you've got a truly original set of circumstances."

"THE MOST IMPORTANT thing of all is that the show is genuinely funny. The crew ruins about a third of our takes because they're laughing so hard."

"Lobo" has had indifferent ratings, often pre-empted for NBC specials, confusing viewers. It has never been aired more than two consecutive weeks, making it a part-time series opposite "Happy Days" and "Laverne and Shirley."

In its first year, "Lobo" was set in Orly Hot Springs. The move to Atlanta was a network brainstorm to hype the big city ratings.

Note: As you know, I was raised in Bedford, Indiana. As I recall Claude Akins went to school with me. We got into a fist fight one day that lasted a half an hour.

His dad worked for my grandpa. Grandpa was Vice President of Indiana Limestone. Akin's dad worked in the stone quarry. Then he got onto the Bedford police force, as I recall, and got to be Chief.

day us kids went into the police station (next door to the house where I lived) and Akin's dad fired a .45 pistol behind my back, into the floor to scare me. I jumped a foot in the air.

— Owens

March 18, 1980

CONTACTS

Jeffrey

My UFOs (SIs) have taken it upon themselves to back up; place their "signature" -- on the document which I wrote to you two days ago (copy of which is attached).

You may safely assume, therefore, that that particular document contains great importance to my UFOs. That is, my UFOs want that document taken quite seriously.

Here is the most peculiar chain of events as they happened:

Two days ago (Tuesday) I was in my study at work on one of my research projects when my UFOs communicated. I jotted down the gist of their communication so that I could type it and xerox it next morning and mail it to you. Suddenly the phone rang. It was my friend, George Delavan, calling from Des Plaines, Illinois. He was inquiring about my work. I read the UFO communication to him long distance.

Next morning, Wednesday, I typed up the UFO communication, xeroxed it, and mailed it off to you. (By the way, I also mailed the new, huge "4 Projects File" off to you on Tuesday morning, the day before...same day the UFOs communicated with me.) Later in the day on Wednesday there were television broadcasts about UFOs being seen in this area. I immediately went out and got newspapers and sure enough, the night before, Tuesday night, UFOs were in this general area at the time they communicated with me. Were seen and heard, that is, by reputable witnesses.

Ted Owens (PK Man)

Owens

PS... also note herein

That power was knocked
out in Portland on Monday,
3/16/81... "for no apparent reason."
(See newspaper herein.)

Close proximity to UFOs usually results
in power out.

PPS... I explained to
Scott Rogo when he visited
me that my UFOs had
told me that they had
three UFOs near me
all times in order
monitor me. Evidently
they decided to let
themselves be seen in
order to strengthen my
credibility with humans. (The
files you get, etc.)

Tuesday

March 17, 1981

The Columbian

Section 2 Page 9

UFO

Area has close encounter; no one knows what kind

By BILL STEWART
Columbian Writer

It could have been little green men — what more appropriate on St. Patrick's day? — or perhaps it was an illegal drug delivery.

But whatever it was, a lot of officials were scurrying around this morning along the Columbia River between Ridgefield and Woodland. There was talk of an airplane crash and of an unidentified flying object. Some residents reported seeing an "orange ball" in the sky. An Oregon State Patrol trooper even tape-recorded the noise that accompanied a red glow in the sky.

Coast Guard officials were somewhat miffed, after sending two boats to the scene, to discover that no one reported that the "crashed" object later "uncrashed" and flew away.

A Ridgefield man apparently saw something and discussed it on citizens band radio. That conversation was overheard by a Washington State Patrol trooper, who relayed it to Vancouver where it was telephoned to the Clark County Sheriff's Office.

That report was of a "big red glow, and a loud screeching noise when the object went into the river." Ridgefield is about two miles east of the Columbia.

Dick Henderson, director of the Federal Aviation Administration area office in Hillsboro, Ore., speculated that the object might have been a craft heading to or from the Scappoose, Ore., airport, or, he speculated further, might have involved a drug operation — especially since there was a 56-minute gap between first and last sighting.

Henderson said there were no aircraft

reported missing or overdue in the area.

The aviation official also said some of the details, such as the noise reported, did not match helicopter or high-performance aircraft sounds.

Coast Guard spokesman Norm Swenson said the Oregon police report at 5:05 a.m. resulted in the scrambling of a crew to run a 32-foot patrol boat from the Portland station to St. Helens, Ore. A private boat from the Coast Guard Auxiliary was dispatched from St. Helens.

"The Portland boat got all the way there and found nothing," Swenson said today. "Someone reported it down but did not report it when it went back up again."

Cascade Helicopters, based at Scappoose, said it had no units in the air at that hour.

(VANCOUVER)

Columbia River UFO

Greg J. 3/17/81

'Big orange ball' eludes police

By ROLLA J. CRICK
Journal Staff Writer

Sure and 'twas St. Patrick's Day, a time known for hoaxes, but when people report a flying object — even a bright orange ball — going into a river it must be investigated.

Particularly when the sighting is verified by officers of the law with such names as Patrick Gallagher, Thomas McCartney and Dick McGrew.

At 4:44 a.m. Tuesday, the log of the Oregon State Police station at Milwaukie recorded a call reporting that "a big orange ball" hovered a few minutes and then went into the Columbia River near St. Helens.

Subsequently, the unidentified flying object was seen to emerge from the river and fly off into the dawn.

State police and the Columbia County

sheriff's office sent patrol cars to the area. The Coast Guard put a boat into the water at Portland to head for St. Helens and dispatched a helicopter from Astoria.

Trooper Thomas McCartney and two sheriff's deputies saw the object and recorded its sound, according to Officer Pat Gallagher of the OSP district headquarters.

When it started up again, some 45 minutes after the initial plunge, it reportedly did not sound like it was powered by an aircraft engine.

"It didn't sound like any aircraft I'm familiar with," Gallagher said after listening to the tape recording.

Meanwhile, a citizens' band radio operator, identified only as "Lucky 13," told officers he watched the object from Ridgefield, Wash., and took a picture of it before it went into the river. He said it

sounded like a turboprop aircraft.

When the object emerged from the water, fog distorted the view for observers. And Warrant Officer McGrew of the Coast Guard said the fog delayed arrival of the Coast Guard boat from Portland.

State police received several conflicting reports about the object, including that its lights were seen to go off and on. In a short period, 10 different entries about the object were entered on the log at OSP headquarters.

Police checked the control towers at Portland International and Hillsboro airports, plus the Air Force and Emanuel Hospital, which has a helicopter ambulance, but no one had a report of an aircraft which might have been in the area.

State Police Cpl. Fred Barmore said there was a chance that a helicopter was involved in some illegal activity, such as making a narcotics delivery or pickup.

"You have to investigate a thing like this," he said.

There were others, however, who suspected leprechauns were at work.

HA HA! hooey

1,200 homes lose power

Electric power was cut off early Monday to approximately 1,200 North Portland homes and businesses for about 50 minutes.

A malfunction occurred in underground cables leading to Portland General Electric's substation at 6616 N. Lombard St.

PGE spokesman Steve Mueller said the power outage began about 6:50 a.m. when three separate cables "went out for no apparent reason."

After restoring service, company crews were trying later in the day to find the cause of the malfunction.

Greg J. 3/17/81

Police, CBer report UFO ←

An investigator with the Center for UFO Studies in Chicago will be dispatched to Portland later this week to look into the reported sighting of an unidentified flying object Tuesday morning near the town of St. Helens.

An Oregon State Police trooper, a St. Helens police officer and a citizens band radio operator in Ridgefield, Wash., all claim to have seen two large orange balls hover over the Columbia River about 4:25 a.m.

The CB operator, Donald Atkin, transmitted the sound made by the second object over his radio, and state police Trooper Tom McCartney recorded it.

"The recording is like nothing I've heard before," said Mark Rodeghier of the Chicago center. "It's a rather odd sound, like a high-pitched machine. It's not the sound of a helicopter or a plane."

The center is a non-profit association of scientists formed in 1973 to act as a clearinghouse for information on UFO sightings. Investigators have some technical background and are given instruction in questioning witnesses. Some investigators for the center live in Washington and Southern Oregon, Rodeghier said, and one will be sent to Portland this week.

"We are going to get a tape of the sound and bring it to Chicago, where an acoustical expert on our staff will analyze it," he said. "He will be able to tell if it is a hoax."

The incident began when McCartney was in the St. Helens police station. He heard, via the police radio, St. Helens police Sgt. Russ Yokum say that he had spotted an orange ball in the sky. Yokum said he wanted someone to confirm the sighting.

McCartney went to the Columbia County Courthouse and met Yokum. From there, they said, they saw a bright orange dome.

While watching the object, McCartney and Yokum, via a radio in McCartney's patrol car, heard Atkin report that he saw an orange object near his home in Ridgefield, which is across the river from where McCartney and Yokum were standing.

The two officers moved to higher ground and said they spotted a second orange ball, which appeared to be on fire and looked like a downed plane. They said the first ball disappeared.

McCartney called his dispatcher, who checked with the Portland airport, which reported no planes in trouble.

Atkin then reported that the craft had gone into the river but said he had taken a picture of it before it hit the water. A U.S. Coast Guard boat was sent to the scene but was recalled after Atkin reported that the craft had taken off.

Atkin and Yokum could not be reached for comment Tuesday. McCartney released all information about the incident through a written news statement.

A Federal Aviation Administration official in Portland said his agency would not investigate the incident.

orig. 3/18/81

March 16, 1980

CONTACTS

My UFOs today communicated.

Because time is so short (before a nuclear shootout, which will involve the whole world directly and indirectly)...they are raising "the ante" now in order to try and get the Base they want so desperately (five million).

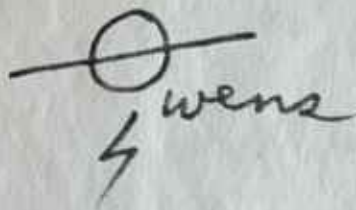
They are going to attack the higher-ups in the U.S. Government. I do not know what they have in mind, but it should be quite bad.

This action is a "back-up" for the file which I have just sent to you.

You will be able to keep score on the government bigwigs as it happens, in the newspapers.

Now, of course, we will be dealing with the "5 Projects PK Attack."

Ted Owens (PK Man)

 Owens

PS. of Y told my son, Beau, a month ago.

The Northwest

Pair saved by bulldozer

Two U.S. Geological Survey scientists were rescued Wednesday night from the swollen Toutle River by a bulldozer operator who drove his vehicle halfway across the swift current and pulled them from a sand bar to safety.

Steve Johnson of Castle Rock, Wash., a bulldozer operator for C. Mourer Construction of Puyallup, Wash., was told of the men's plight by Charles Mourer, president of the company, who saw them from shore. The firm has been excavating mud in the area, about 1 1/2 miles downstream from Interstate 5.

The men, wet but unhurt, were identified as Charles Swift of Tacoma and David Meyer of Vancouver, Wash.

"He had to go down the river a mile and a half to get at them," Mourer said in a telephone interview. "It was good, tough water, but he brought them out."

The incident began about 6 p.m. and ended around 8. The men were with the USGS Water Resources Division and had been taking water samples when they became stuck.

Mourer said Johnson drove the bulldozer some 750 feet into the middle of the river, plucked the men from a sandbar where their boat had run aground and drove them through the water to safety. The boat was removed from the sand bar Thursday morning.

"The problem was deep water between them and the shore on both sides," Mourer said. "They couldn't walk to shore. We had removed volcanic debris there on another contract and Steve knew the area."

Suspect arrested

VANCOUVER, Wash. — A man who allegedly robbed the Stable Tavern in Vancouver early Thursday was cap-

tured after the bar owner and bartender went across the street to an all-night restaurant and found him drinking coffee.

The incident began at about 1:45 a.m. when a man, brandishing an automatic pistol, entered the bar, ordered patrons to lie on the floor, fired one shot into the ceiling and fled in a car with a bag filled with money.

After things calmed down, the two employees went across the street for coffee. There they recognized the robbery suspect.

Clark County Sheriff Frank Kaneoka said Anthony Wayne Blackhorse, 35, was arrested early Thursday morning and charged with first-degree armed robbery and possession of stolen property. Robert Leon Stanton, 26, and Vincent Allabush Epker, 30, later were arrested and charged with first-degree possession of stolen property, possession of a sawed-off shotgun and possession of marijuana.

All three men, whose addresses were unknown, were being held Thursday in Clark County Jail.

Note: This below happened at The Stable Bar & Beer Room last night. (It's a block from home; I go there a Thursday night. I was a ring over play but felt awkward watching TV, and

missed the shooting. If I had been there, I guarantee you I wouldn't have been alone on the bar to be robbed!! Scott Rogers planned back with me at this place (it's in his & Dr. Mishner's book) and Scott ~~knows~~ knows my character. Had I been on the bar of this man's gun... it would have sounded like a ~~gun~~ gun, cause I ain't carrying the "robber" type.

PS I told you son Beau a month ago

— Stevens

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98665



Dr. Jeffrey Mishlove
3101 Washington St.
San Francisco, California

94115

Ted Owens
200 NE 76th St
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To Jeffrey Mishlove
3101 Washington St.
San Francisco, California
94115

jack anderson ↙

Pentagon goes sci-fi

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon "war game" may be an exciting feature of the future of the defense establishment, but it is not the Pentagon's plan to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future.

The Pentagon is planning to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future.

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into the future. These plans will be the subject of a report by the Pentagon's "war game" committee, which is working on "war game" plans for the future.

There are a number of reports that the Pentagon is planning to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future. The Pentagon is planning to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future.

When my associate Ben Miller visited me in the Pentagon last week, he said that the Pentagon is planning to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future. The Pentagon is planning to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future.

But it's not just the Pentagon that is planning to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future. The Pentagon is planning to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future. The Pentagon is planning to spend billions of dollars on a "war game" in the future.

GMA, D. 1/9/81

CONTACTS

This article is amazing to me. Why? Because no one else in the entire world has the tremendous psi-force power(s) that I have and have proven hundreds and hundreds of documented times. Yet these government spies-in-the-woods sit in their secret basement room trying to make a quantum jump to my level of knowledge and ability. That...is amazing.

Quana
⚡

(2)

jack anderson

Dabbling in dark arts

WASHINGTON — Last month, I revealed a Pentagon secret that raised eyebrows from coast to coast. To the thousands of skeptics who wrote in, no, I don't take hallucinogens. The brass hats are, indeed, dabbling in the dark arts.

They are seriously trying to develop weapons based on extrasensory perception. If the research is successful, the next war could be won presumably by casting an evil eye on Moscow.



The true believers are convinced that our national security can be preserved only by spending millions of dollars on such comic-strip concepts as the "hyperspatial howitzer," which supposedly could transmit a nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert to the gates of the Kremlin with the speed of thought.

Rep. Charles Rose, D-N.C., for example, is a respected five-term congressman and a member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence. He has advocated psychotronic weapons with the tenacious courage of some death-defying marvel. He has teetered but ever righted himself on the trembling high wire, keeping his balance against the unseen push and pull of mighty interests, inching his way forward a few more yards to his goal.

By Pentagon standards, not much money has been invested on psychic warfare — a trifling \$6 million. Rose thinks the United States should be spending a lot more money on these ethereal weapons. "They could make every other weapon obsolete," he told my associate, Ron McRae, urgently.

The congressman is quite correct; the Buck Rogers weapons would certainly make plain old nuclear bombs obsolete — if they should ever work.

One such weapon, it turns out, has been blessed with an Air Force contract. It's an anti-missile system that would throw a time warp over the North Pole. Incoming Soviet missiles would fly into the time warp and explode harmlessly in the past — perhaps blowing up Cmdr. Robert Peary or, if the time warp mechanism was tuned to really high frequency, killing a few dinosaurs.

The National Security Agency, to cite

another example, has tried to use ESP to crack Soviet codes. When the agency's computers have failed to break the secret codes produced by the Kremlin's computers, the NSA technicians have enlisted the help of local astrologists and palm readers.

So far, according to my sources, the swamis have been no more successful than our computers. But the Ouija-board warriors are still trying.

Reporting on the bizarre research that goes on in the Pentagon is not without its hazards. Several self-styled psychics have accused me of being an unwitting victim of Soviet success in the field. I am, they say, acting under long-range Kremlin hypnosis intended to persuade the American populace that Pentagon attempts to close the "psychotronic weapons gap" with the Soviet Union are a ridiculous waste of money.

I must confess that long-range hypnosis, like the hyperspatial howitzer, happens to be one of the key weapons in the voodoo warriors' arsenal.

But there are more skeptics than advocates. One critic of ESP warfare, physicist Martin Gardner, characterizes the budget for psychotronic weaponry as a monetary "black hole," into which bad research sucks good money forever. Others suggest the ESP efforts should be classified as "Top Stupid."

The lips of Pentagon spokesmen, meanwhile, are sealed. They will not confirm or deny that the programs exist.

GET A HORSE!: As a freshman member of Congress, Rep. James Coyne, R-Pa., is no big wheel on Capitol Hill. But at least now he can get around on his own wheels, without a chaperon. After driving for weeks on a learner's permit, Coyne finally got his driver's license.

Most of Coyne's troubles stemmed from speeding violations — three in the last few years — but one suspension involved an argument over a fine for driving with an expired inspection sticker. He's currently being sued by two youths as the result of a collision last April.

Coyne insists he has learned his lesson — and he recently passed his driver's test. "The three-point turn was tough, but I executed it flawlessly," he said. "Now if I can only get Mom and Dad to let me have the car on Friday nights."

0190 2/5/81

Contacts

PS... if you will study this newsclip file carefully, keeping in mind my various PK attacks, it will be a parapsych education for you! Owens

The enclosed file of chaos, accident, power wiped out, etc etc... was a caused effect by my three Powers, UFOs, Xtotae ~~and~~ (Mayan Power) and Ayr Cox (Egyptian Power.)

Take just one effect... power knocked out... caused by every conceivable happening! Fire, storms, airplanes, wind, cars, human error, etc etc. This is the way an idea which is PK'd works. Note that half of all Mexico was blacked out, and prior to it the experts said that it could not happen!

(By the way, please take the "Four Projects Letter" sent to you not long ago and append it to the front of this file.)

Elsewhere in this file you will find the pattern reflected in the newsclips which pertains to the Four Projects Letter.

Although this information goes out to only seven contacts (scientists and friends) it is hoped that the U.S. government will learn

of it, understand, and supply the five million dollar Base which the UFOs require (with me in it, to do my positive work for the human race.)

If this does not occur within a reasonable length of time, then my UFOs will simply cause the U.S. to go broke... i.e., take the money away from America! (They have instructed me to pass this information on.) It is a sad joke that Reagan spent eight million dollars on his inauguration... enough to buy two Bases for my UFOs (they only require one.) Muhammed Ali, the fighter, made eight million dollars for one fight... enough to buy two UFO Bases (they only need one.)

Thus it gets sicker and sicker, in the eyes of my UFOs. If this sort of thing continues, according to my UFOs, then the Country of America, the United States, has no reason to continue to exist. — Even

November 17, 1980

CONTACTS

Note: The huge enclosed file documents the below. If you are puzzled by any of the clips, will be glad to explain. Owens 2/17/81

My UFOs (SIs) have begun a "whole new ballgame." An entirely new modus operandi. It has been a long while since you have heard from me, but there has been a tremendous lot of action since that time on the part of the SIs. To begin with, following is a list of what THEY have been and are doing (I am now just a "reporter" from them to you...they have taken over and are running things. I am no longer allowed to write or draw "PK Maps". Instead the SIs give me a mental "PK Map", and this mental map is such that it could not even be described in English words by myself under interrogation by experts.) Following are the projects which they are working on, full time, around the clock:

(1) United States "Bermuda Triangle" Attack.

The UFOs have taken the mysterious Bermuda Triangle phenomena and transferred it to cover the entire United States. As I understand from their explanation to me this will cause the following phenomena to occur over the United States (throughout):

- (a) Disorientation. Pilots of planes will become confused and lost; people will become confused and/or lost...all activities within the United States area will be affected by Disorientation. (In the enclosed file you will find news articles describing a woman driver of a school bus getting confused and disoriented and winding up clear across the State! Engineers of trains become disoriented and drive their trains upon the wrong tracks. Airplane pilots become disoriented and lost. Etc.)
- (b) Time Distortion. At first I was puzzled by this bit of information from the SIs, because the only 'time distortion' that I was familiar with falls within the scope of work with hypnosis and possibly, I suppose, drugs. But the SIs corrected my thinking with this explanation...they have blanketed the United States with the time of another age! I.e., perhaps 1776, or the year 1800...like that...together with the type of thinking that goes with it on the part of the people en masse. In short, the United States will be "out of timing" with Nature and time itself.
- (c) Ocean Attack. The SIs have somehow rigged the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Mexico with intelligence to ATTACK the United States with fire, storm, flood, etc. (The oceans around us now will attack the United States just as a trained Doberman will attack an enemy.) Numerous newsclips in the enclosed file illustrate how this is being done, constantly.

(2) UFO (SI) War vs. U.S. Government. Put simply, the SIs are making everything go wrong for the United States Government that can possibly go wrong, in every possible way; politically, financially, militarily, and so on.

(3) "Power" and Rain Attack Worldwide. This project is aimed at knocking out all forms of "power"...electric, nuclear, oil, etc. The enclosed file is absolutely jammed with newsclips which illustrate how it is being done. The "rain attack" part of the project is to cause violent storms...wind, rain, etc.

(4) Sun and Moon SI Attack. The SIs are exerting, projecting, laws of physics (powers) from their dimension at the sun and the moon simultaneously. I tried to find out from them the effects of this project on Earth, but was unable to do so. whatever it is, it will not be good.

At this point I must explain something to you. The file enclosed has newsclips which cover action everywhere. Seemingly just 'happenings' and unrelated. But not so. I must point out that my work parallels that of Moses...and no doubt when the SIs, working with Moses as their 'reporter' to the Pharaoh, said that people all over Egypt would be covered with boils...each section of Egypt must have thought that it was an unrelated happening when it happened...nothing to be "tied together" to a "main theme or melody" if you follow what I am saying.

The same course of action is described in the pattern of the newsclips in the enclosed file. I.e., the Four Projects (ideas, really) have been "PKd" by the UFOs to ~~XXXX~~ happen; occur; come to pass. And they are doing so, with amazing (to me) constancy. My half human, half alien mind can easily recognize the "Pattern" whereas the ordinary human mind (non-alien) would have great difficulty in doing so, if at all.

The reason for all of this negative, aggressive behavior on the part of the UFOs is because my "host country" the U.S. will not protect me or help me, their only human "ambassador" (to use the Mishlove/Rogo term, which is entirely accurate). And the U.S. will not furnish the Base which is an absolute necessity if the SIs are going to be able to step in and save the United States (and probably the rest of the world) from extinction. The people on it, I am referring to.)

The "Four Projects" seem to be causing explosions all over the U.S. Ships, oil rigs, industrial complexes, and so on. The Titan missile site. Volcanoes (both here and abroad). Also the Four Projects seem to be causing "plagues" of every kind. Red Tide on the East Coast; bubonic plague in New Mexico; tampon toxic-shock escalation; outbreak of "blue tongue" in livestock in the northwest; radioactive leaks in nuclear facilities everywhere, and so on and on.

Going from the large to the small in the order of things, strange things have been happening where I am concerned: in the grocery across the street where I shop daily a loaf of bread jumped off a shelf, while I watched it, just feet away; another day a carton of Coca-Cola jumped off a shelf and crashed onto the floor. I was five feet away from it...and so was John, the store manager of Keil's, who witnessed it. Also a large tray loaded with plates jumped off the table in my office at home while I sat alone, three feet away from it. It is my belief that the SIs have increased my mental power and that this is some sort of "side-effect" from it.

Sincerely,

Ted Owens (PK Man)

4 wens

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7 Feb 80

Dear Ted,

Thanks so much for the packet of materials; I had just sent some copies of Psi-M to Jack Anderson the previous day.

I'm sending a package of S.I.G. materials to you at book rates in another mailing which I hope you may find of some value.

We seem to be working towards the same objectives; maybe it would be good to share activities and resources. In Particular, and within the framework of our current operations, we're looking for a Coordinator-Editor for the area of PK. If you feel this would be worthwhile for you, we would be happy to print your thoughts as a regular article in Psi-M. It is necessary that you be a Member of the Sig, of course. Also, Harper Fowley has asked for a presentation at the Derbytown A.G.; I'd be happy to share the platform with you at that time, if you are planning to attend.

? Other than Sig activities, I suppose that other things will be happening; I assume you know what I mean by this and why I do not know exactly what they will be.

Best,

Rich

*Note: This is Mensa.
Owens.*

* A Non-Profit Educational and Scientific Research Non-Private Foundation Corporation of Ohio for the purpose of promoting the awareness and practice of the psychic sciences and arts for the benefit of the community (no political or religious activities).



The Mississippi River at Memphis: 'It could snow every day until spring and we would still be short of moisture'

Mike Maple

SPECIAL REPORT

- 4 Projects PK -

The Browning of America

Just outside Phoenix, which gets less than 8 inches of rain a year, the fountains shoot high into the arid air, gurgling defiance of the laws of evaporation, advertising the subdivisions whose green lawns eat further and further into the Arizona desert. But in parts of the Texas High Plains, the water that made farms green with cotton and melons is giving out; land is now brown with tumbleweeds, which farsighted agronomists are investigating as a cash crop. And in stately Greenwich, Conn., surely one of the last places from which civilization will vanish, suburban matrons guard water like Bedouins, and town officials lay plans for slit-trench latrines against the not-too-distant day when the reservoirs may run dry.

For decades, Americans have used water as though their wells would never fail. But in just a few months they have come to realize how close to bottom they really are. Twice in the past year, the great engine that fills the nation's reservoirs and runs its streams has gone awry, dumping rain uselessly over the ocean and parching the land. It has made farmers edgy about next summer's crops and Easterners panicky about next week's baths; some communities report less than a month's supply of water in their reservoirs. The big snow and rainstorm across the country last week may have signaled the breakup of the dry weather pattern, but it will take a spring of more than twice normal rainfall to bring the Northeast's reservoirs back to a safe level before summer.

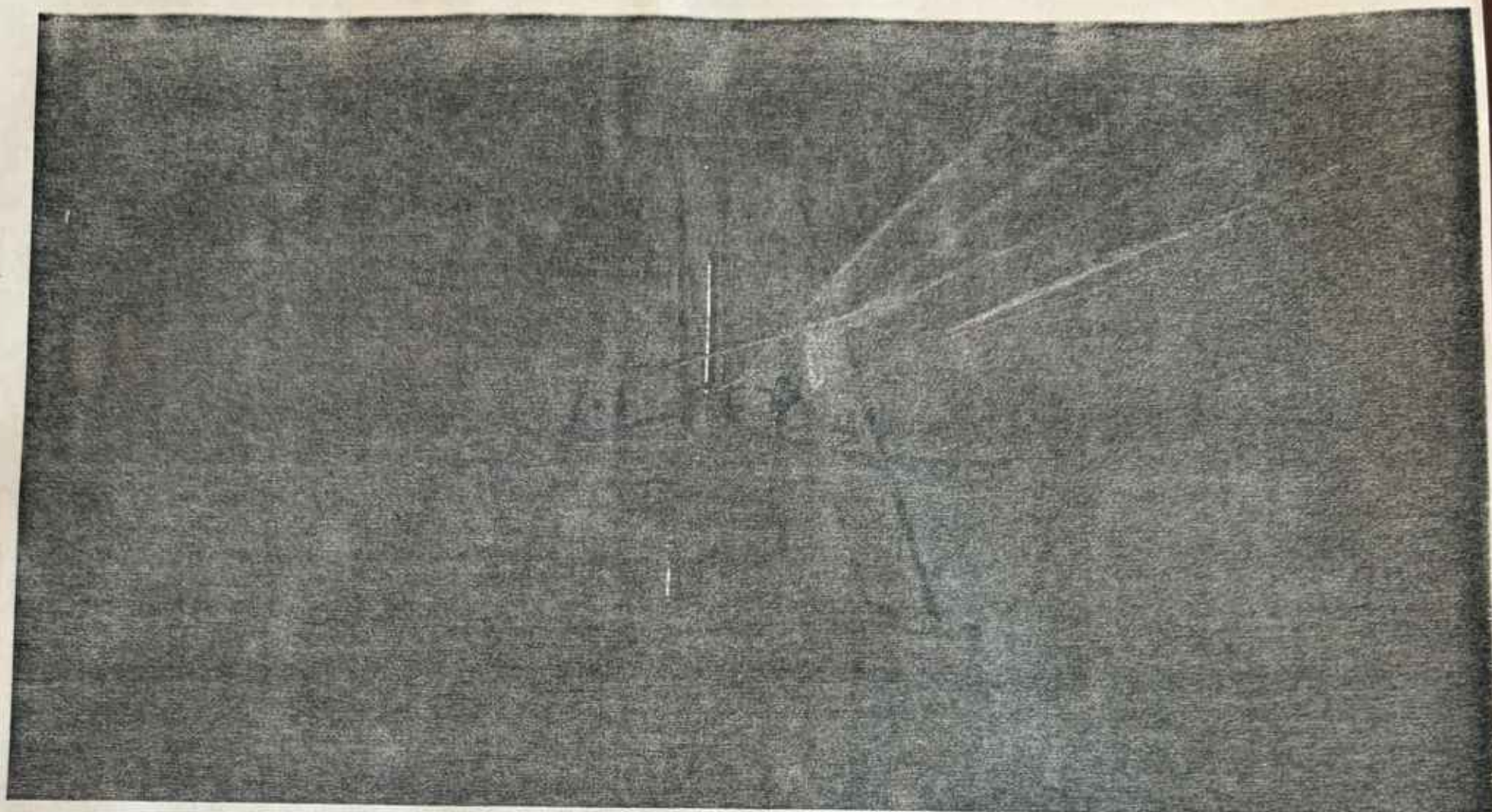
Rain, in fact, is not the answer to the nation's most serious

water problems. Even in the driest years, rain across the country enormously exceeds water use. The trouble is that the nation's water resources are badly out of balance. The Northwest has a big surplus, for example, while the agricultural states of the Southwest scrap for the last salty dregs from the Colorado River. The water wars Hollywood made famous in "Chinatown" have erupted once again, as dry Los Angeles tries to tap its wet neighbors

to the north. The Federal government has spent billions of dollars to divert water so farmers can grow crops on arid land, but that creates trouble of another kind; mineral residue from decades of irrigation has poisoned once fertile soils. Pollution is a problem, too. Acid rain is killing the fish in Adirondack lakes, and America's drinking water has been tainted with substances as exotic as PCB's and as commonplace as highway salt.

Most alarming of all, vast underground reserves of water, deposited over thousands of years, have been seriously depleted in a matter of decades. All water comes as rain from the sky, but 92 per cent of it either evaporates immediately or runs off, unused, to the oceans (page 30). One-quarter of the water that irrigates, powers and bathes America is taken from an ancient network of underground aquifers. In 1950, the nation took 12 trillion gallons of water out of the ground; by 1980, the figure had more than doubled, and each day, 21 billion more gallons flow out than seep in. Water from the great Ogallala Aquifer (map, page 28), which stretches from West Texas to northern Nebraska, is being used up, as irrevocably—and some

Drought, waste and pollution threaten a water shortage whose impact may rival the energy crisis.



David Stoecklein—Photounique

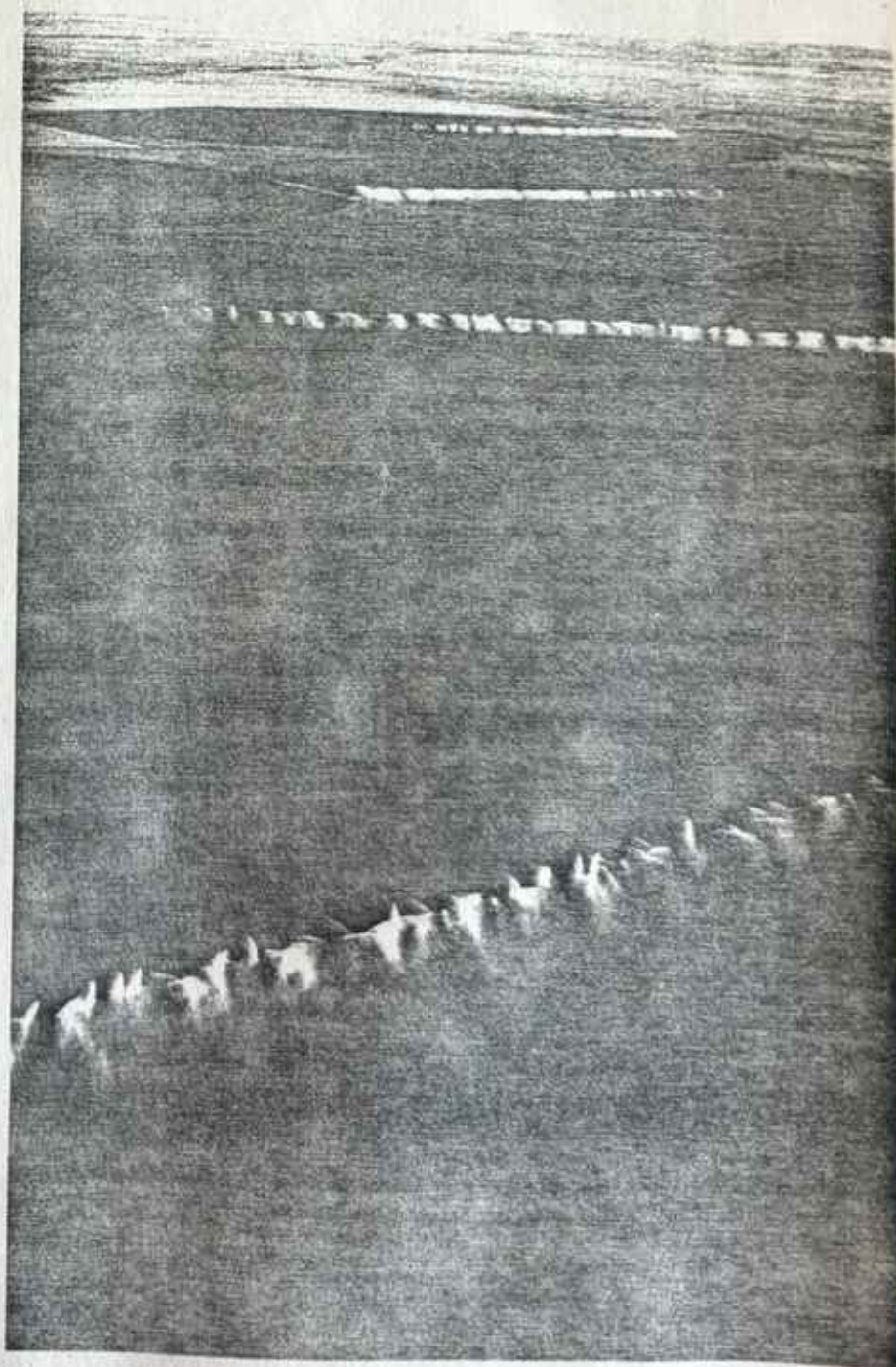
Irrigation sprinklers in New Mexico: 'The West never accepted the wisdom of God when he didn't put all the water there'

would say as wantonly—as the oil that lies beneath it. "It varies, depending on where you are," says Nebraska water planner Michael Jess, "but there are some people projecting that as early as the year 2000, there will be parts of Nebraska with their water supplies so depleted that farming may never return." The nation's water outlook now is frighteningly reminiscent of the oil outlook a decade ago—affording, cynics say, a matchless opportunity to make the same mistakes again. And in this pinch, Saudi Arabia is not going to be of much help.

Hidden Costs: The energy crisis and the water shortage are inextricably linked. The limiting factor in irrigation tends to be the high cost of electricity to run the pumps as the water table recedes. California's vast State Water Project uses almost as much electricity to pump water around the state as all the people of Los Angeles use—and beginning in a few years, when the old cheap contracts expire, farmers are going to see that cost reflected in their water rates. Lack of water threatens some of the 30 gasohol plants planned in Iowa, and may limit the development of oil shale in Colorado; another Battle of the Little Bighorn looms over a proposal to divert water that now flows through a Crow Indian reservation for a coal-slurry pipeline. With the Mississippi River at historic lows in recent weeks, barges were backed up for as long as five days awaiting dredges to clear a safe channel between Cairo, Ill., and Memphis—a reminder that water-borne transport is usually the most energy-efficient way to move goods.

Just as Americans have discovered the hidden energy costs in a multitude of products—in refrigerating a steak, for example, on its way to the butcher—they are about to discover the hidden water costs. Beginning with the water that irrigated the corn that was fed to the steer, the steak may have accounted for 3,500 gallons. The water that goes into a 1,000-pound steer would float a destroyer. It takes 14,935 gallons of water to grow a bushel of wheat, 60,000 gallons to produce a ton of steel, 120 gallons to put a single egg on the breakfast table.

The water that will make next year's steaks lies frozen now in the subsoil of the Corn Belt, and within the next few weeks



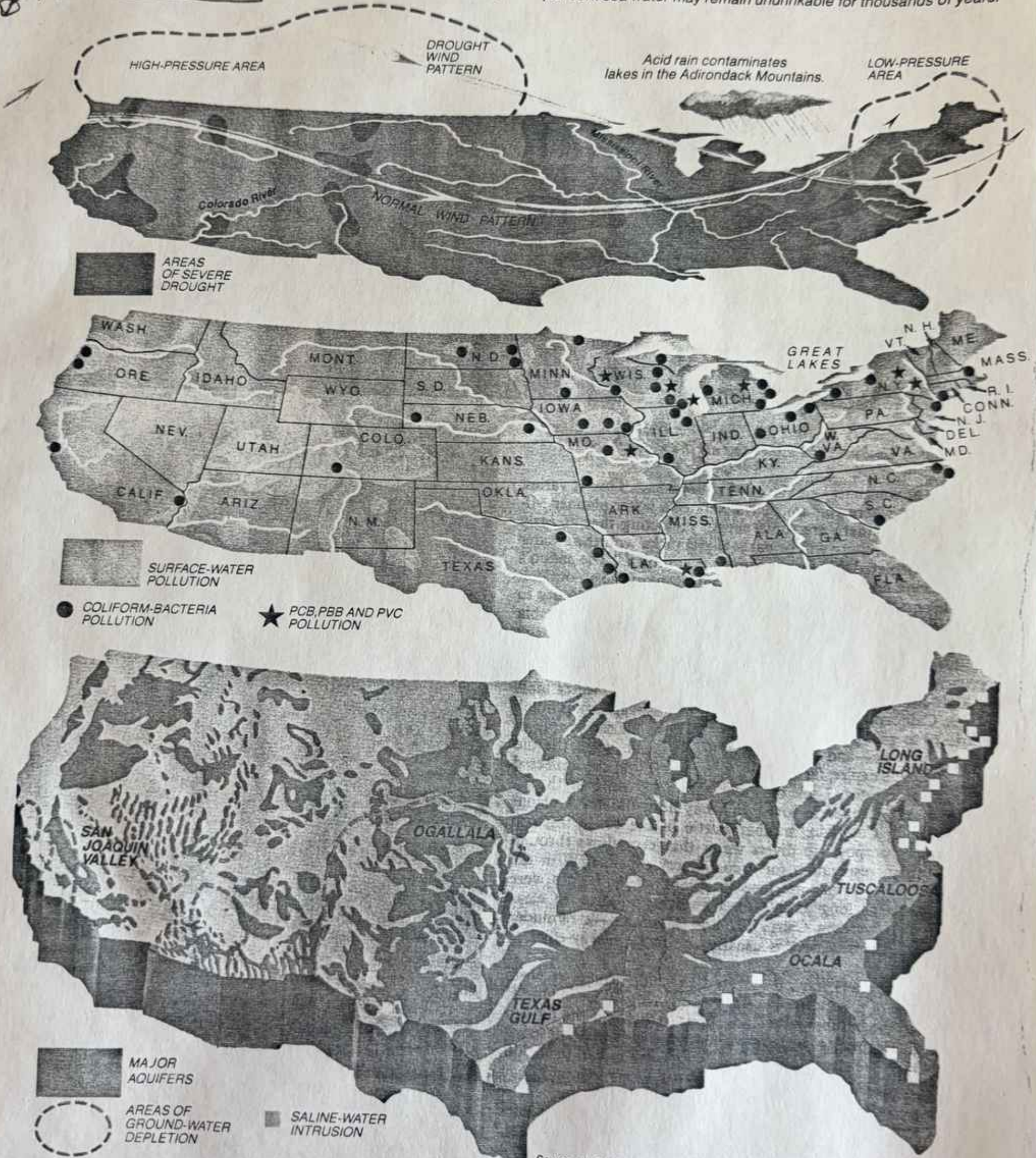
Ted Spiegel—Black Star

- 4 PROJECTIONS -

THE WATER CRISIS: ITS CAUSES GO DEEPER THAN THE WEATHER

America's most immediate water problem started when a high-pressure ridge of air stalled over the West this winter, forcing moist Pacific winds to detour north over Canada. The resulting weather pattern has simultaneously parched the Northeast, the Southeast and large parts of the nation's midsection—but the best meteorologists don't know why. What's worse, rivers and lakes

from Pittsburgh to Portland are polluted with acid rain, chemicals like PCB's and coliform bacteria from sewage. Below ground, water is being withdrawn from an ancient network of aquifers faster than it is flowing in. As fresh water moves out, salt water seeps in from oceans or underground salt deposits; aquifer water containing 3 per cent sea water may remain undrinkable for thousands of years.



Sources: U.S. Water Resources Council; NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

by Ohlsson—NEWSWEEK

NEWSWEEK/FEBRUARY 23, 1981

- 4 Projects PK -

SPECIAL REPORT

farmers will have to decide how much grain it will support. Much of the nation's farmland is dangerously dry, following a hot, dry summer and a snow-poor winter. Last week's blizzard helped, "but it could snow every day until spring and we'd still be short of moisture," warns Sam Knipp of the Kansas State Farm Bureau. With heavy precipitation, farmers will plant more corn, the most water-sensitive major crop; if it stays dry, many will probably plant soybeans, sorghum and milo. In Iowa, where last summer's blazing drought brought back memories of Dust Bowl desolation, at least some farmers seem to have decided. "I don't think I'll be planting quite as heavy as usual," says Wilbur Mann, who farms 357 acres near Moorhead. "I'm going to leave more space between the rows, the same as we did in the '30s. Nineteen-eighty was the closest I've seen to those days. I sure hope 1981 isn't any closer."

Around New York City, the period most often evoked by the drought was the mid-1960s, when a series of dry years threatened to empty the city's upstate reservoirs. At the worst of that crisis, the reservoirs were down to 25 per cent of capacity. This time the drain has been frighteningly swift. The reservoirs, literally brimming with water after last spring's rains, emptied to 31 per cent before last week's storms.

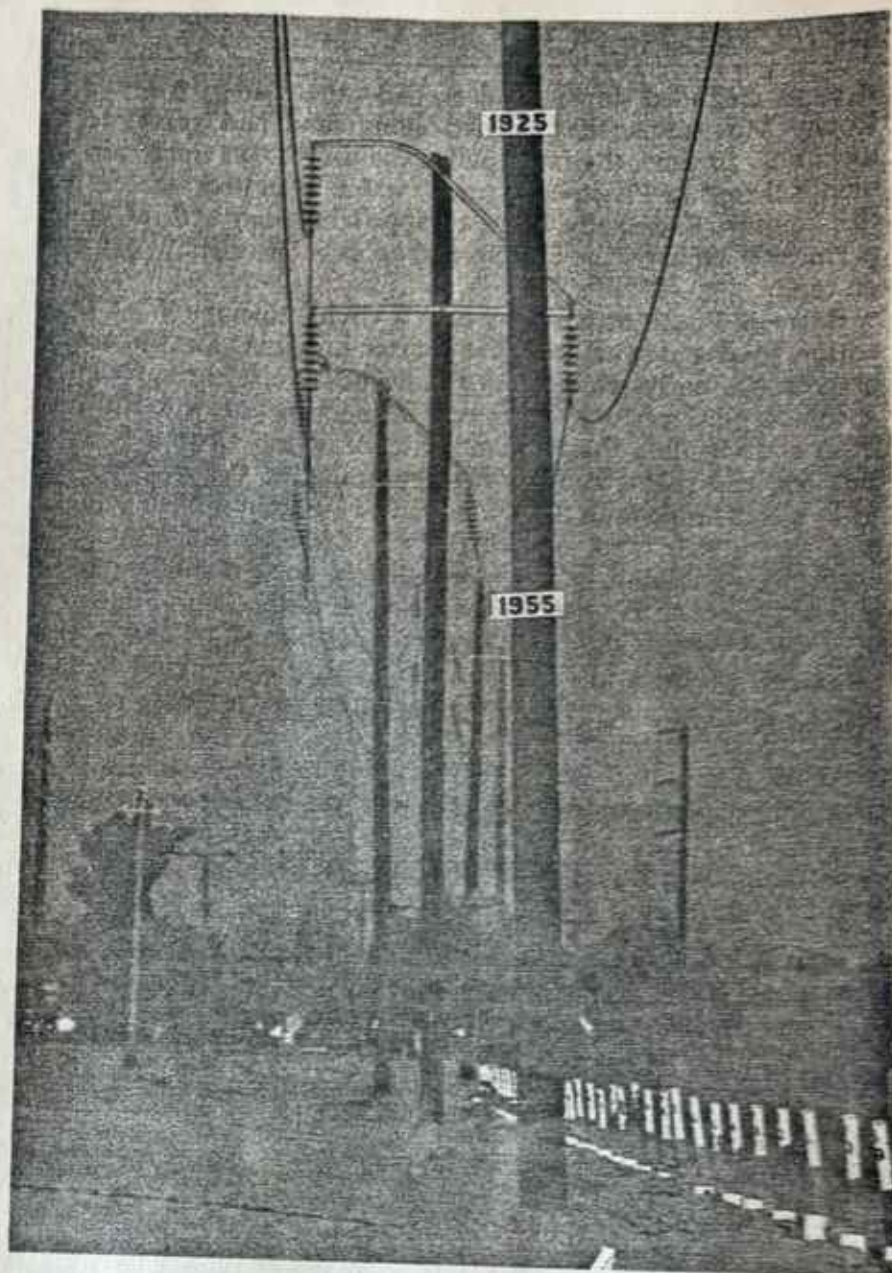
Pray for Rain: New York, which declared a drought emergency Jan. 19, faced the problem in the way it knows best. It began a public-relations blitz, led by the irrepressible Mayor Edward Koch, who posed for the press shaving in the approved manner, with the basin filled and the tap closed. Measures like that helped the city reduce its daily water use by 150 million gallons. But beyond that there was little anyone could do but pray for rain—preferably late at night so fickle citizens would not peer from their windows and wrongly conclude that the need for conservation was past. Even harder hit were smaller cities and towns in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, some of which were reduced to scavenging for water in abandoned strip-mine pits. In eastern Pennsylvania, residents have been put on a spartan 40-gallon-per-day regimen, enforced by fines and jail terms.

The Northeast and Midwest were victims of the same phenomenon: a high-pressure ridge anchored over western Canada that forced the moisture-rich winds from the Pacific far north of their normal course, where the arctic wrung them dry before they dipped back over the United States. A low-pressure region on the East Coast, meanwhile, sent Gulf storms spinning far out over the Atlantic, bypassing thirsty Easterners like New York taxicabs at rush hour. A stable high-pressure system had also caused last summer's dry weather, but in both cases it was the persistence of the pattern that was so unusual and destructive. Meteorologists groped for explanations: in ocean temperatures, in the sunspot cycle, even in the dust sent sky-high by the eruption of Mount St. Helens.

Theories that the Northeast was entering a long period of drought were guesses at best. But a disconcerting report came from Columbia University climatologist Edward Cook, who studied three centuries of Hudson River Valley tree rings and discovered that what the Northeast now regards as normal weather has in fact been an unusually stable interlude. "The period from 1900 to 1960 was less variable, with fewer extremes of wetness and dryness, than the preceding 200 years," he found. That stable era may now have ended—but it was during those years, and for those conditions, that the Northeast's water systems were planned and built.

Easterners may not have been thinking much about the Ogallala Aquifer last week, but it could soon be as familiar to resource-minded Americans as the North Slope. Named after an Indian tribe that once roamed the High Plains, it is perhaps the largest underground reserve of fresh water in the world—an estimated 2 billion acre-feet* trapped in sand, gravel and silt laid down by the rivers of the Pliocene and early Pleistocene. As the ancestral

*An acre-foot is the amount of water needed to cover 1 acre 1 foot deep; it is the equivalent of 325,851 gallons.



Photos by Ted Spiegel—Black Star

Measuring the damage: A telephone pole records how land sank because of a half century of pumping in the San Joaquin Valley, a farmer inspects the soil for salt damage from irrigation



SPECIAL REPORT

streams cascaded down—and eroded—the eastern front of the Rocky Mountains, they carried along sand and gravel to the lowlands. In time, the flood plains coalesced, and since rain was plentiful during Pleistocene times, water saturated what is now the aquifer. Eventually it was trapped between a layer of impermeable shale on the bottom and an erosion-resistant cap rock on top.

Bottom: Those ancient waters now trickle through West Texas cotton fields and spurt from the quarter-mile-long arms of center-pivot irrigation systems, making hundreds of circles of green corn in the Nebraska plains. Each year farmers withdraw more water from the Ogallala than the entire flow of the Colorado River. But because sparse rain barely penetrates to the aquifer, very little water flows back in. Water tables are falling from 6 inches to 3 feet a year, and, on average, the Ogallala has 40 years of useful life remaining; in some localities the bottom will be reached much sooner. A. Wayne Wyatt, manager of the High Plains Underground Water Conservation District No. 1 in Lubbock, Texas, likens the problem to "taking money out of a checking account faster than you put it in; sooner or later, you're going to come up with a zero balance."

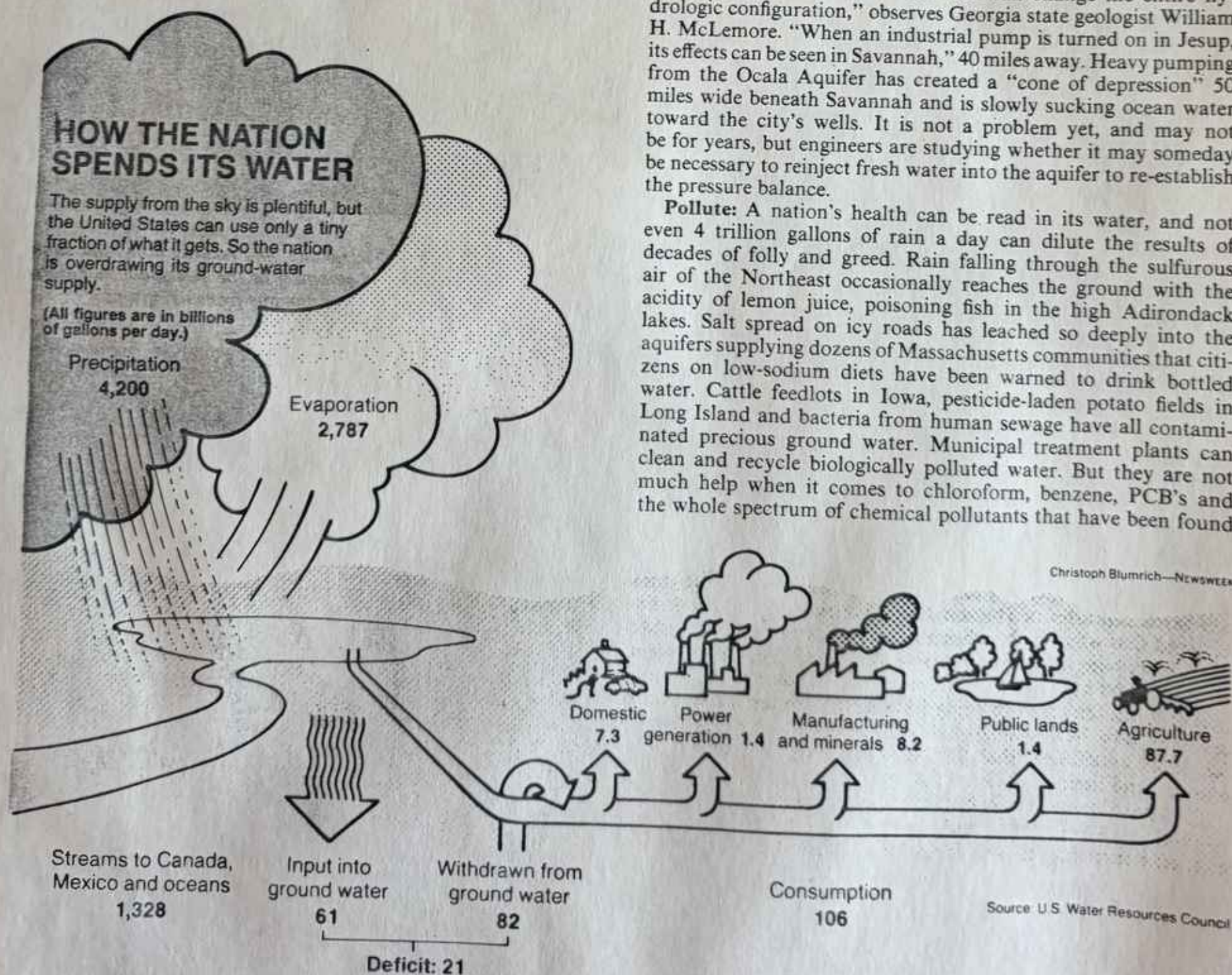
Already, irrigated acreage is declining in five of the six states that draw water from the Ogallala, with predictable results: lower yields and a shift down the water scale from corn crops to cotton or sorghum. Northwest of Lubbock, where 20 inches of rain marks a lush year, farmer Y. F. Snodgrass has had to cut back his

irrigated land from 80 acres to 50 in the past few years; he harvested 375 pounds of cotton per acre on the irrigated land, 25 pounds on the dry land. "I just cannot cover the territory with the water I have," he told NEWSWEEK's Ronald Henkoff. Through the 1970s, corn production in the High Plains of Texas averaged over \$170 million a year. Gerald Higgins, an economist with the Texas Department of Water Resources, predicts that "corn will disappear from the Texas High Plains within the next few years."

Texas law acknowledges that the underground water will run out eventually: farmers get a ground-water depletion allowance, just as wildcatters get one for oil. But like most states, Texas lets its farmers pump away. The last American frontier is underground, where miners, developers and big farmers race each other to the bottom of the aquifer. "They get rich quick," notes Berkeley geographer Richard Walker, "and when the bonanza is over, they expect the Feds or the state to bail them out." The land bears the scars on its surface: so much ground water has been drawn up by Arizona cotton and alfalfa farmers that the desert floor between Tucson and Phoenix is laced by cracks up to 25 feet wide. For years, Houston slowly sank as water was sucked from beneath it; California's San Joaquin Valley has dropped by nearly 30 feet in some places. The compacted subsoil loses its capacity to hold water, so that even if pumping stopped the aquifers could never fully recharge.

There are innumerable large and small aquifers underlying the United States, supplying nearly one-half its drinking water. Unfortunately, their complex geology does not conform to property lines or state boundaries. "One well can change the entire hydrologic configuration," observes Georgia state geologist William H. McLemore. "When an industrial pump is turned on in Jesup, its effects can be seen in Savannah," 40 miles away. Heavy pumping from the Ocala Aquifer has created a "cone of depression" 50 miles wide beneath Savannah and is slowly sucking ocean water toward the city's wells. It is not a problem yet, and may not be for years, but engineers are studying whether it may someday be necessary to reinject fresh water into the aquifer to re-establish the pressure balance.

Pollute: A nation's health can be read in its water, and not even 4 trillion gallons of rain a day can dilute the results of decades of folly and greed. Rain falling through the sulfurous air of the Northeast occasionally reaches the ground with the acidity of lemon juice, poisoning fish in the high Adirondack lakes. Salt spread on icy roads has leached so deeply into the aquifers supplying dozens of Massachusetts communities that citizens on low-sodium diets have been warned to drink bottled water. Cattle feedlots in Iowa, pesticide-laden potato fields in Long Island and bacteria from human sewage have all contaminated precious ground water. Municipal treatment plants can clean and recycle biologically polluted water. But they are not much help when it comes to chloroform, benzene, PCB's and the whole spectrum of chemical pollutants that have been found



SPECIAL REPORT

in the wells of many states—and that may prove to be carcinogens. A growing number of Americans are afraid to drink the water that comes into their homes, and the situation will get worse as scientists learn to detect pollutants with even more frighteningly polysyllabic names. Engineer Robert Weimar of Camp, Dresser & McKee summed it up: "The hysteria is caused by quantum leaps in evaluating what's in the water."

Laymen sometimes naively think of aquifers as swift-running underground streams, and assume that they cleanse themselves like a river. But water moves sluggishly underground—perhaps only tens of feet a year—and purifies itself slowly, if at all. Had the town fathers of Bedford, Mass., known that, they probably would not have situated an industrial park right above the aquifer that supplied 80 per cent of their drinking water.

Bedford had to close its wells when tests found trichlorethylene, and the town now buys most of its drinking water from surrounding towns. "The contamination of ground water is almost irreversible," warns James E. Smith, a top Environmental Protection Agency official. "Once it's done, there's damned little you can do about it."

Even the seemingly innocent practice of irrigation can cause ecological havoc. Irrigation water carries dissolved salts, which build up in poorly drained soil as the water evaporates and eventually make it impossible to grow most crops. By 1990, as much as a quarter of California's immensely productive San Joaquin Valley could be threatened. The situation is reversible, although at great cost. Farmers can take their land out of production for two to five years, wash it clean with huge quantities of water and then install perforated drainage pipes underground. In the San Joaquin, the Interior Department has begun to build

Israel: Good to the Last Drop

By American standards, Israel is a hydrological disaster area. Its 25 inches of annual rainfall—a drought in many other countries—falls at the wrong time in the wrong place, soaking the remote northern hills in winter while leaving the south and center dry in the summer. The Sea of Galilee, Israel's only reservoir of fresh water, lies 696 feet below sea level and miles from major population centers. And Israel's Arab neighbors bitterly dispute rights to the Jordan River, the largest of its three meager streams.

Yet no one goes thirsty in Israel. An eclectic mixture of age-old habit and computer-controlled engineering squeezes every last drop out of what water there is. Since 1950 the country has increased its water utilization from 17 per cent to almost 95 per cent. Experts attribute such success largely to shrewd planning. When Israel became a state in 1948, the founding fathers immediately proclaimed all water a national property and entrusted it to an independent agency known as the Tahal. "We did not wait for a crisis," recalled Yaacov Vardi, a founder of Tahal. "We spent money, we used our best brains, we worried. And, of course, we knew that our backs were against the wall."

Clouds: As its first priority, the Tahal began collecting water from every possible source. Along Israel's 125-mile-long coast, engineers dug 30 wells per mile to trap 10 billion gallons of fresh water annually before it could seep out under the sea. Planes regularly seed clouds with silver iodide to encourage rain, while kibbutzniks and farmers burn the chemical in special generators on the ground. The land and air attacks on clouds have swollen rainfall by about 15 per cent.

The Tahal distributes its bounty through a system of canals, pipes, tunnels

and wells. Each year it channels close to 90 billion gallons of fresh water across the length and breadth of Israel. So flexible is the system that its pipes served Israeli troops stationed at the Suez Canal before the recent pullback from Sinai. At Avdot, deep in the Negev desert,



Plastic-covered tomatoes: Moisture control

ecologists from Ben-Gurion University have refurbished a 2,000-year-old network of dry riverbeds and stone-lined conduits to direct the runoff of rain from the hills to nearby fields.

Modern technology ensures that farmers use no more water than their produce requires. Sprinklers have given way to drip irrigation. Computers monitor air temperature, humidity and wind speed and adjust the amount of water delivered

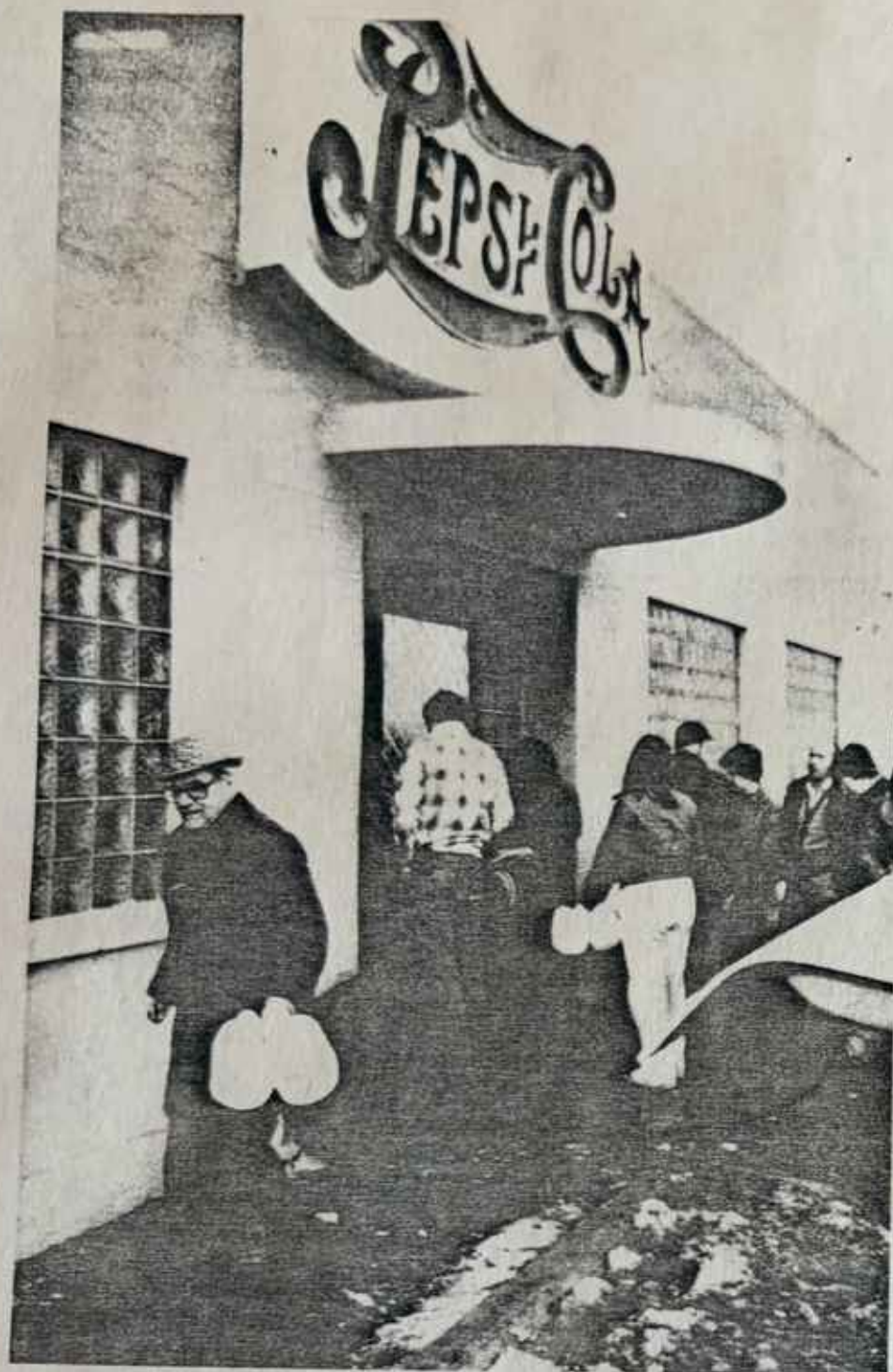
to the roots of the crops. In one test, a region that had yielded 9.52 tons of melons per acre using sprinklers produced 17.2 tons with drip irrigation.

Genetic engineers have also joined the battle to preserve water. A miniature peach tree developed by government scientists can be planted at the astonishing density of 3,200 trees per acre (compared with the normal 120). Because the trees grow so close together, they can be drip-irrigated and their fruit harvested quickly. Researchers have divided all fruits and vegetables that are grown in Israel into four categories, according to their tolerance for salt. This allows water managers to stretch scarce irrigation water by mixing fresh and brackish supplies. New varieties of cucumbers, tomatoes, melons and peppers, developed by careful cross-breeding, thrive in water whose salt content is five times greater than normal.

Fees: Israel actively encourages its citizens to save water, combining the carrot of public-service announcements with the stick of stiff fees. Jerusalem households pay 25 cents for their first 4,227 gallons of water each month, but 50 cents for each 264 gallons beyond that. No industrial plant can be built unless water commissioner Meir Ben-Meir has approved its water-recycling plan. "To get a license to dig a private well is *via dolorosa*," says Ben-Meir.

Not every scheme has worked. An experiment to prevent evaporation from the Sea of Galilee by covering it with alcohol failed when winds blew aside the cover. An effort to retain moisture in the soil by spraying it with silicones proved too expensive. Still, Israel has exported its hydrological know-how to 28 countries. "What we've done is take the existing knowledge and apply it on a large scale," said Yaacov Vardi. "We used all Israel as a laboratory."

PETER GWYNNE with MILAN J. KUBIC
in Jerusalem



Bryce Flynn—Picture Group

Worrying: Waiting on line to buy safe water in Massachusetts

what is essentially a sewer for 4 million acres of farmland: the "San Luis Drain," a \$300 million, 188-mile concrete ditch, will carry irrigation runoff north to the Sacramento River Delta near San Francisco. The last hundred miles have yet to be built—and it remains to be seen if President Reagan's Interior Department will allocate the funds to complete it.

Damage: An even more mind-boggling project is well under way southwest of Yuma, Ariz., where the depleted Colorado River crosses into Mexico burdened with the irrigation runoff from 150 nearby farms. After the Mexican Government complained that its allotment of Colorado River water was too salty to be of use, the Interior Department conceived a \$356 million desalting plant to remedy the damage done to the river—sucking up nearly 100 million gallons a day, removing most of the minerals and then depositing the water back into the riverbed. The project includes a separate canal paralleling the river to drain the brine into the Gulf of California. (The plant will work by reverse osmosis, passing the water through a membrane impermeable to salt molecules. In theory the process can be applied to sea water, but it would be much more expensive because sea water is saltier.)

Such grand projects are in the great tradition of the Far West, where for decades the meager supply of water has been stretched by adding liberal amounts of money—frequently the Federal government's. (In return, Westerners point out, they feed much of the rest of the country.) "The Western states never accepted the wisdom of God when he didn't put all the water there," the EPA's Smith wryly observes. Nor have they been stymied

SPECIAL REPORT

by the mountains they found instead; as it is said in the West, water flows uphill to money.

Water has inflamed far more passions in the West than whisky, and by far the greatest clashes have been over the Colorado River. It is an insignificant river in the nation's over-all water picture; with an annual flow of 13.5 million acre-feet, it is about the same size as the Hudson—but so vital to the West that barely 10 per cent of its waters are allocated to Mexico. Because of a tangle of interstate compacts and court decisions, Mexico and the seven states through which the Colorado flows actually have legal rights to use more water than it contains; until now, luckily, the states have not taken their full shares. But that may change by the late 1980s, when the \$1.6 billion Central Arizona Project will begin delivering more than a million acre-feet a year to fast-growing Phoenix and Tucson. The water the CAP will provide years from now is already being fought over in court, as Arizona challenges the Interior Department's decision to allocate one-fourth of the project's flow to a dozen small Indian tribes. California—which for decades has consumed part of Arizona's share of the river water as well as its own—will have to surrender much of its neighbor's share.

California's water economy faces some difficult adjustments, and Los Angeles, particularly, is not likely to give up much water without a fight. One of the oldest Western water wars, in fact, is now seething again in southern California. It pits the Los Angeles



Adrian Wecor—Kappa

Conserving: Washing the diapers with the bath water

water-supply system against the residents of Inyo County, 250 miles to the north. The first round was fought more than 60 years ago, when a dam and aqueduct began diverting the Owens River to slake the thirst of the growing city. Desperate farmers tried to blow up the aqueduct, a tactic that some darkly hint has been only temporarily shelved. The renewed war, which so far has been fought mostly in the courts, was touched off in 1970 when Los Angeles built a second aqueduct to the Owens Valley and began pumping ground water through it. No one denies that Los Angeles bought the legal rights to the water in the early years of the century; but valley residents question the city's moral right to turn their settlement into a desert.

Huge Surpluses: By reaching a long arm north, southern California has managed to keep its water supplies growing faster than its multiplying population, and there has usually been plenty left over to sell at bargain prices to the big Central Valley farmers. "In a normal year," asserts Berkeley's Walker, "the water projects

have huge surpluses. And agriculture plans on those surpluses." But with supplies from the Colorado River due to decrease, the water-hungry south is looking even farther north. A new battle is raging over the Peripheral Canal—a proposal to cut a 400-foot-wide ditch, 43 miles long, around the eastern rim of the Sacramento River delta, drawing off billions of gallons into the mouth of the great California Aqueduct. Gov. Jerry Brown strongly supports the \$5 billion-plus project, but opponents have forced the issue to a referendum, which must be held by June of next year. San Franciscans envision the canal sucking so much from the Sacramento River that salty bay water would back up into the delta, a potential ecological hazard. More important, they see it as the first step of a massive water grab ultimately aimed at drawing off their last free-flowing rivers.

Their fears are not groundless: history records many grand proposals to convert the Northwest into a watershed for Los Angeles and the Central Valley farmers. Rivers as far away as the Snake in Idaho and the Yellowstone in Montana have been eyed covetously. Plans have been proposed to tap the Columbia River, although the energy required to lift it over Oregon's mountains may have stood in the way; one engineer suggested a \$20 billion fiber-glass pipeline to parallel the coastline along the ocean floor. Grandest of all schemes was the proposed North American Water and Power Alliance, which would have run water from the Yukon down to Mexico and from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, at a cost estimated in 1964 at \$200 billion. Walker dismisses all such schemes as preposterous. "It reflects the water users' conviction that there's no need to worry about conservation when there's a whole continent to go after," he says. "There's no end to peoples' imagination when there's a buck to be made."

Tidal Backwater: Nature has a way of reasserting itself over such hubris. The West might do well to study a report by two Louisiana State University professors who recently concluded that not even the Army Corps of Engineers will be able to stand against the Mississippi River when it decides to switch its channel at a point 250 miles upstream from New Orleans. The shift—which Professors Raphael G. Kazmann and David

B. Johnson say is inevitable and could come as early as next spring if the river floods—will send North America's biggest river cascading down the peaceful path of the Atchafalaya River toward Morgan City, La.—ripping out highways, gas and oil pipelines and anything else in its path. The new channel would leave New Orleans on a tidal backwater without drinking water; it would also do \$4 billion or more of damage in carving its path to the sea. The Army Engineers are confident that a \$216 million construction project will keep the river in its present channel, but pessimists point out that the Mississippi has switched back and forth along many paths since long before the Army Engineers came on the scene. "It's going to be a mess," Kazmann warns.

Whether or not the West learns to defer to nature, there are signs that it is bowing to economic reality. Voters in Tucson—who recalled three City Council members in a revolt against higher water rates in 1976—have decided to accept a rate hike after all, and have cut their per-capita consumption by more than a quarter. The government's century-old policy of encouraging the settling of the West through cheap water is increasingly viewed as an anachronism; there is no need to lure settlers to the Sun Belt. The old pork-barrel approach to Western water projects in Congress is also breaking down. "We've gone four years without a new water-projects-authorization bill," observes Gerald D. Seinwill, acting director of the U.S. Water Resources Council. "There are new members [of Congress] who see they can be re-elected without bringing home a dam." Farmers are beginning to realize that they can no longer use 90 per cent of the water in some Western states. As Arizona's cities have boomed, central Arizona farmers have grudgingly agreed to limit the amount of ground water they use—a possible first step toward a state buy out and retirement of their lands after the year 2000.

That will be expensive, but by no means the most painful adjustment the nation will have to make. The rain will continue to fall, but Americans will have increasingly difficult decisions to make about what to do with it on the ground. Piping pure drinking water hundreds of miles to wash cars and sprinkle lawns may no longer make sense. The aging cities of the Northeast may have to spend billions to replace their leaky water mains. New York, which began talking about metering all of its water during the last big drought, may finally have to do it—if only to learn how much water it loses to leaks each year; the city puts the figure at 3 per cent, but one New York state official maintains the loss is five times that. In Colorado, a handful of self-sufficient homeowners have already installed the hydrologic equivalent of the all-solar house: a \$15,000 system to treat and endlessly recycle every drop of water used in the home. Americans who have learned to car pool may soon be pooling pools as well.

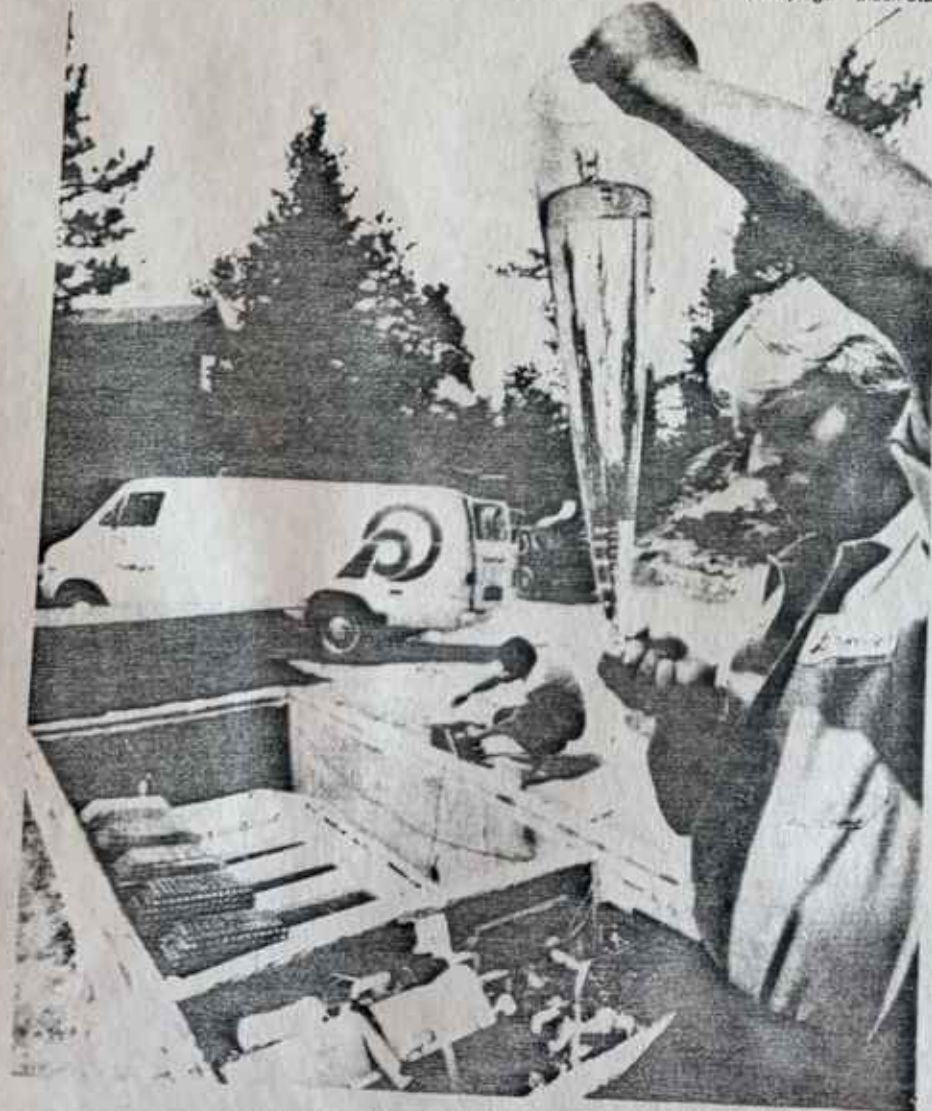
Maximum Efficiency: Farmers have begun to lay expensive pipes that drip a measured quantity of water right at a plant's roots, replacing open furrows and sprinklers that sloshed water all over the landscape. Laser-guided earthmovers grade huge fields as flat as hockey rinks, for maximum efficiency in spreading water. The U.S. Water Conservation Laboratory in Phoenix has developed infra-red thermometers that can scan acres at a time from the air and identify, by elevated leaf temperatures, which fields need water.

Measures such as these will help the nation stretch its water supplies, but in the long run Americans will have to learn that the era of cheap water, like the era of cheap energy before it, is over. Even while the airborne thermometer is being tested in Phoenix, the University of Arizona in Tucson is studying the economic potential of tumbleweed, a ragged shrub that flourishes throughout the West on almost no water. Shredded and pressed into logs, it makes a very nice fireplace fuel. It is unlikely, though, to take the place of corn—and it is a sad irony that the nation that made its deserts bloom may soon be scrounging them for weeds.

JERRY ADLER with WILLIAM J. COOK in Washington, STRYKER McGUIRE in Texas, GERALD C. LUBENOW and MARTIN KASINDORF in California, FRANK MAIER in Chicago and HOLLY MORRIS in Atlanta

Recycling: A closed home system uses and reuses 1,500 gallons

Ted Spiegel—Black Star



- UFOs Over my Area -

orig. 2/14/81

Earthquake rattles Eugene to Seattle

An earthquake registering 5.5 on the Richter scale shook Western Oregon and Western Washington late Friday, rattling dishes, windows and even large buildings, but there were no immediate reports of damage or injuries.

The U.S. Forest Service/U.S. Geological Survey volcano information center in Vancouver, Wash., said the quake did not appear to be related to Mount St. Helens. The center said aftershocks were recorded for several minutes after the initial tremor.

The quake began at 10:09 p.m., as measured by the University of Washington's geophysics program, which said the epicenter was 25 miles east of Centralia, Wash. The earthquake that immediately preceded the massive May 18 eruption of Mount St. Helens measured 5.1 on the Richter scale.

Callers quickly swamped news media and police and fire telephones with inquiries. The Oregonian logged calls reporting the quake as far west as Forest Grove and east of Sandy.

The tremors were felt as far north as Everett, Wash., as far south as the Eugene-Springfield area and in the Yakima Valley east of the Cascades.

"It's big, and it was definitely felt in Seattle," said Steve Bryant, a spokes-

man at the University of Washington geophysics center.

"It shook for a long time, the strongest we've had here," said Thelma Vink, a resident of Longview in southwest Washington. "Certainly things were swinging here, though nothing fell off."

In Yakima, located in central Washington, a quake "was felt all over the whole Yakima Valley," said Roger Clark. "I guess it shook some furniture here and there."

In Olympia, "It rattled this building and the light fixture was swinging

about half an inch," said Associated Press newsman Bill Mertena.

The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of 7.5 reflects an earthquake 10 times stronger than one of 6.5.

An earthquake of 3.5 on the Richter scale can cause slight damage in a local area. A 7 reading is a 'major' quake, capable of widespread heavy damage.

A reading of 5 is considered capable of causing considerable damage. A 5.5 quake is five times stronger.

Contacts

This happened here last night. My son Beau and I were in my office when suddenly the floor began waving up and down like a boat rocking in water. It

lasted quite a while. Then we ran and wakened Teddy (9) and snatched up the baby (3) and ran outdoors into the open, just in case the old house fell in.

However, what is important is... the night before I told Beau that my SIs (UFOs) could cause an earthquake by being over an area!! I feel that the SIs, who monitor my every thought and action, were demonstrating this for us!!

their reality

Ted & Beau (PK Wren)

Beau & Beau

2/14/98

Note: where I live, Owens *orig p. 2/14/87*

Strong quake rattles Portland, NW areas

SEATTLE (UPI) — A "big" earthquake centered near Mount St. Helens rolled through much of the Northwest Friday, shaking buildings in Seattle and Portland and touching off a rush of phone calls from thousands of people who thought the unpredictable volcano might be erupting.

University of Washington scientists said the earthquake measured 5.5 on the Richter Scale and put its center about 12 miles north of the volcano near Elk Lake, an area that has been seismically active ever since the catastrophic eruption on May 18.

Initial reports indicated only minor damages in Hazel Dell, a suburb of Vancouver, Wash., where there were reports of plaster falling off ceilings and broken windows. No injuries were reported.

Minor aftershocks continued into the night around the earthquake's center, according to Steve Bryant, spokesman for the University of Washington geophysics department.

Authorities reported the 10:11 p.m. quake was felt as far north as southern Canada, as far south as Salem, Ore., and as far east as Yakima, Wash.

"It had a soft, wavy, kind of rippling effect," said Dick Swigert, dispatcher with the Lewis County Sheriff's Office in Chehalis, about 40 miles from the volcano.

"It was very strong," said Swigert. "We're on the fourth floor of a solid concrete building and we felt it for a full minute."

Thousand of people jammed the sheriff's office with phone calls asking if the earthquake was caused by the volcano, Swigert said.

Police in Seattle said they received hundreds of calls from worried residents, many wondering if the earthquake was somehow connected to Mount St. Helens.

Some said they could feel everything shake for about 10 seconds, about the same length reported in Portland.

Bryant said the quake lasted 10 minutes and 50 seconds at its center.

According to A. B. Adams, geophysicist at the University of Washington, the earthquake was not associated with the movement of magma within the volcano or the growth of its lava dome. Rather, it was part of an ongoing movement of faults located just north of the volcano, he said.

The epicenter of the quake was reported to be almost directly north of Portland and east of Kelso, Wash., at a point of critical stress in an Oregon-Washington

geological "shoving match," according to a recent theory published by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

The theory says that Western Oregon, from the Cascades to the coast, is being pushed out into the Pacific Ocean by a spreading bulge in the Oregon-Nevada high desert.

The moving block includes half of the Washington Cascades, but not coastal Washington. It stretches from Mount Rainier down through Oregon to Redding and Eureka, Calif.

Jittery callers flood telephone lines here

Telephone switchboards at The Oregon Journal, local radio and television stations and several Portland-area police agencies lighted up like Christmas trees with calls from residents who felt the shake.

Several excited callers said they felt their homes and buildings shake moments after the earthquake.

One caller said her swag lamp "swung back and forth like a pendulum" while others reported glass shaking in their cupboards. A police dispatcher said the jolt knocked the "IN" and "OUT" mailboxes off a desk at the Portland Police Bureau's East Precinct.

Some residents said their pets reacted "strangely" during the quake's duration. One nervous caller asked: "That wasn't a neutron bomb, was it?"

But police throughout the area reported no major damages from the earthquake locally. Spokesmen for both Portland General Electric and Pacific Power & Light

Co. also said they had received no reports of any power outages or other electrical problems from the quake.

However, telephones were ringing literally off the hook at Pacific Northwest Bell offices in Southwest Washington and Northwestern Oregon.

PNB spokeswoman Esther Nelson said the number of operator assisted calls made within an hour after the 10:11 p.m. quake was 150 percent higher than those normally recorded during that same time period.

But other than a few delays in connecting the calls, she said the phone company experienced no serious operational problems.

Linda Raybern, of the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, said OMSI seismographs recorded the earthquake's duration as 8 minutes 15 seconds, although the heaviest duration was about 90 seconds.

FATE MAGAZINE



500 Hyacinth Place, Highland Park, Illinois 60035
Area Code (312) 433-4550

February 10, 1981

Ted Owens
200 N.E. 76th St.
Vancouver, Wash. 98665

Dear Mr. Owens:

Thank you so much for sending us a copy of Scott Rogo's article
"The Strange Odyssey of Jan Leslie" from UFO Report.

We had not read this before--at least I had not--and it certainly
is interesting. In fact, it's amazing that you can teach someone
to do this. But then we have followed your career for many, many
years and in itself it is amazing.

We are in the midst of our first blizzard of the winter and I am
torn between finding it very beautiful -- the hawthorn tree outside
my window is completely in bloom in white. It is never this full
of blossoms in the spring. But the driving is hazardous and we have
had to give up a trip to the Chicago Loop where Curt was scheduled
to give a talk at a meeting honoring a friend of ours. Almost every
one has left the office because of the danger of being stuck along
the highway in the dark. But we live only 10 minutes from here and
so should not have a problem.

It is always nice to hear from you.

Best wishes,

Mary Margaret Fuller

Mary Margaret Fuller
Editor

- 4 Projects PK -

If There's No Relief From Drought—

Water shortages, barren ski slopes and stunted wheat—that's only the beginning of economic losses unless rain and snow bring relief.

The crunch of a severe drought is now spreading across much of America, raising alarms about crop damage and higher prices for food next summer.

In late January, millions of New Yorkers and others living along the East Coast came under strict orders to cut down on water consumption or pay stiff fines.

Resorts in the western part of the U.S. have been closed much of the winter because a lack of snowfall left ski slopes barren. Barges are stranded in the Mississippi River by low water.

On the Great Plains, the vital winter-wheat crop is stunted and in danger of being blown away by dust storms.

Unless heavy rain and snow fall before spring, farm economists fear that agricultural losses could run into the billions of dollars and send food prices soaring far beyond the 12 to 14 percent increase that government economists have projected for 1981.

When it all started. The trouble began last summer when lack of rain and record-high temperatures scorched the nation's midsection, damaging wheat, corn, soybean and peanut crops and killing millions of chickens and turkeys. The drought has since spread east and west, leaving few areas of the country untouched.

One of the hardest-hit regions is along the East Coast, where climatologists describe the drought as the worst in 15 years. The U.S. Geological Survey reports that water in the lakes and rivers from Connecticut to Mississippi is averaging only 79 percent of normal for this time of year.

New York City's reservoirs have dropped to 29 percent of capacity, and the city could run out of water in four months without rain or heavy snow.

The Delaware River, one of the region's most important sources of water, is flowing at 32 percent of capacity.

About 7.5 million people in Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York are under restrictions against washing cars at home, watering of lawns and other nonessential uses of water. Restaurants are not serving any water unless requested by patrons.

Violators in many areas are subject

to fines of up to \$1,000. New York City has doubled the number of water inspectors to enforce the ban. Police are instructed to issue tickets for abuses they spot while on patrol.

New York City residents have been asked to voluntarily limit daily water consumption to less than 90 gallons per person, 30 to 35 gallons less than normal, or face greater restrictions—"waterless days," for example.

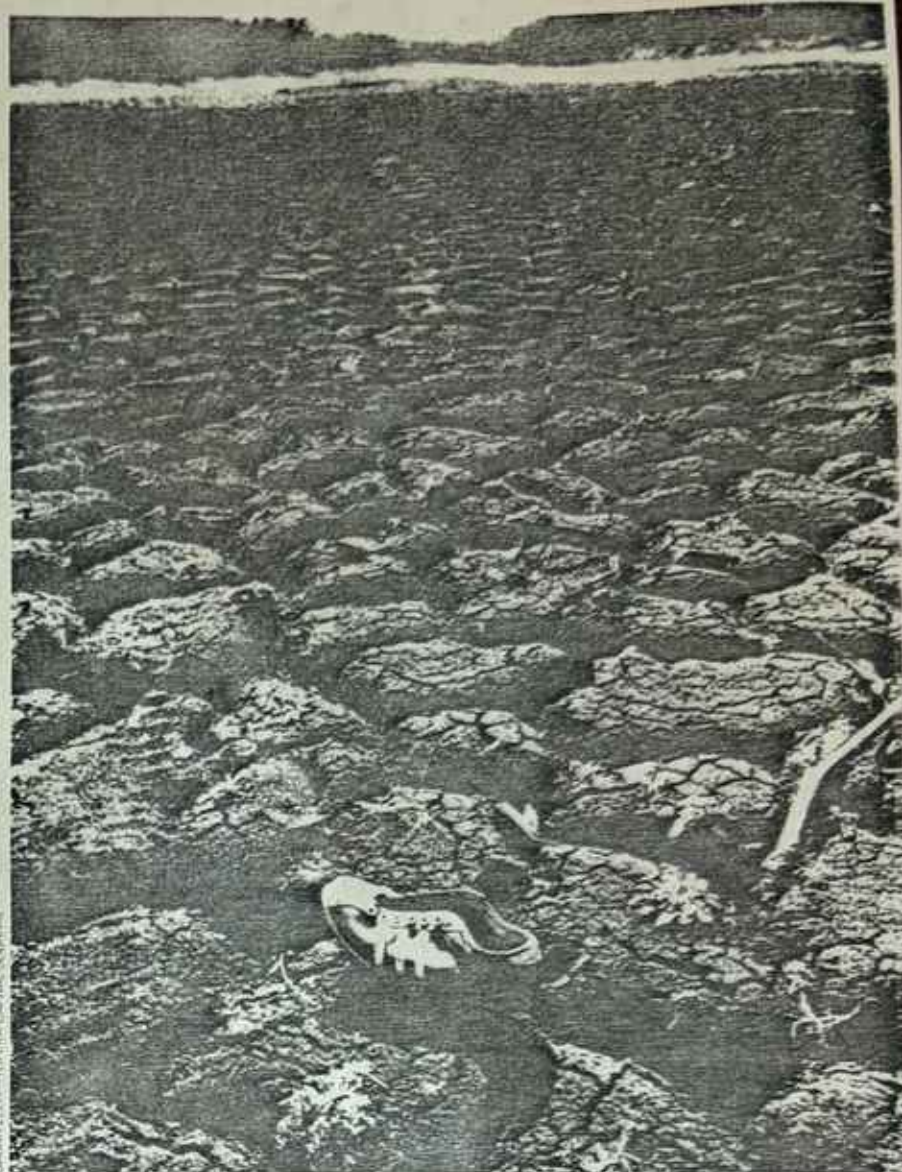
In the Washington, D.C., area, the Potomac River is flowing at only 81 percent of normal. The nearby Occoquan Reservoir is down to a 45-day supply of water, forcing officials in suburban Virginia to declare a water emergency. Persons caught washing cars, watering lawns or operating ornamental fountains are subject to a \$500 fine.

Parts of the Midwest also continue to suffer. The Chicago area has received only 15.3 inches of snow, compared with a normal average of 23.2 inches for this time of year.

In Kansas, reservoirs are drying up and underground-water tables are falling, leaving many small towns with a precarious water supply. The community of Hamilton has been hauling water from nearby Eureka since mid-January. The municipal lake for Edgerton, south of Kansas City, is dry, and the town is buying water on an emergency basis from Olathe.

The Mississippi River, one of the nation's main transportation arteries, is flowing at about 90 percent below normal, causing barges to run aground in narrow, shallow channels. Boats that get through cannot carry full loads.

At one point, 97 towboats and 1,600 barges had to wait while a dredge worked frantically to cut a new path through the river bottom's heavy sand. The Corps of Engineers estimates that the barges carried enough cargo to fill a line of semitrailers stretching from New Orleans to Philadelphia.



A dry lake that provided water to Edgerton, Kans., reflects the severity of drought in the Midwest.

"Losses to operators are running well into the millions of dollars," says John Donnelly, president of the Nashville-based Ingram Barge Company.

At Memphis, where river traffic was closed in early January, the Mississippi is at the lowest stage since record keeping began in 1934, says Chief Petty Officer John Davis of the Coast Guard's headquarters in that city.

"The cheapest juice." The Tennessee Valley Authority's hydroelectric production is the lowest since 1945. Warns a spokesman for the massive system: "Hydroelectricity is the cheapest juice you can get. It could have an impact on electrical rates."

Growers in Volusia County, Fla., which claims to supply 70 percent of the world's ferns used in floral arrangements, blame the drought for an estimated 20 million dollars in losses.

The damage occurred in mid-January when the underground-water table dropped 10 to 15 feet in 8 hours, causing well pumps to suck mud. The water was needed to provide a continual spray that protects the tender ferns from freezing. "A third of our business went down the tube in one night," laments Larry L. Loadholtz, Volusia County's extension agent.

Dry weather in Western states has residents recalling the devastating

1976-77 drought that caused millions of dollars in economic losses and forced some communities to curb water use.

Heavy rains and snow in late January brought a measure of relief to the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states; however, meteorologists say that much more is needed before the drought is broken.

The National Weather Service reports that California rainfall in mid-January was below the level of the same time in 1976, when the drought began. San Francisco received a heavy downpour on January 28, but city officials warned that rainfall since June 30 has totaled slightly less than 6.2 inches—which is about half of the 12.06 average.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission is so worried that it has voted to spend \$75,000 on seeding clouds over the city-owned reservoirs in the Sierra Nevada. The project will



begin in early February if the drought continues.

The snowpack in the Sierra Nevada and other Western mountain chains was averaging about 70 percent of normal in late January. The runoff from the snow into streams, rivers and reservoirs provides about 75 percent of the region's water supply.

"Even if we get normal snowfall in the next three months, we would be

only 50 to 70 percent of normal by the end of the season," declares Tom George, director of snow surveys for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in Oregon.

Western ski-resort operators are hoping that late-season snows will enable them to recover from what so far has been a disastrous period.

"It's the worst ski year ever at Breckenridge," says Art Bowles, vice president of Breckenridge Ski Corporation in Colorado. The resort, located 70 miles west of Denver, closed December 28 because it did not have equipment to make artificial snow. Bowles reports that 250 workers were laid off and that lift-ticket revenues were down 25 percent from last year.

In late January, only 10 percent of the ski runs in Steamboat Springs, Colo., were open. The town estimates that it has lost 6.5 million in business.

At Mount Ashland in Southern Oregon, only three workers were on the job through most of January, compared with a normal 97. At the same time,

only 200 of the usual 1,000 ski-industry employees at Mount Hood in Oregon were on the payroll.

As devastating as they are, the economic losses this winter are insignificant when compared with what could happen if the drought is not broken before the spring-planting season for corn, soybeans and other crops.

Carl Anderson, an agricultural economist at Texas A&M University, predicts that a continuation of the drought could

cause an 18 percent increase in U.S. food prices.

The only crop seeded so far is the winter wheat that is grown mainly on the Great Plains from northern Texas to Nebraska. Farmers report that their crops are stunted by a lack of moisture.

"This is as bad as it was in 1936, as far as the moisture and weather are concerned," says Clee Ralston, who farms near Augusta, Kans.

High winds, too. Without snow that usually covers the fields at this time of the year, the wheat crop is vulnerable to the sudden cold snaps that often hit the Plains states in late winter. The high winds that usually start whipping across the plains in February pose another danger.

"If we get wind before we get moisture, we could lose a lot of wheat," says Robert Huser, who farms near Syracuse in western Kansas.

Adds Ellis Burton, meteorologist at the National Weather Service in Denver: "If we stay dry through February, we'll have a brown cloud from the east slope to the Kansas border."

Although planting time is still more than two months away, corn and soybean farmers in the Midwest also are worried. Iowa, the nation's top corn producer, has received only 5.5 inches of snow since October, and subsoil moisture is inadequate in 81 percent of Illinois, the No. 2 corn producer.

Bob Swanson of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture says this winter is the driest in nearly 100 years.

In spite of the dry weather, many farmers remain optimistic that enough rain will fall during the spring months to allow the planting of their crops. If not, then the country is in for some hard times.

Says Texas Agricultural Commissioner Reagan Brown: "We need 1981 to be a good crop year. We have no real backlog of grain in storage. If we have another drought, it would be terrible, an absolute disaster for this country." □



Snowless ski slopes this winter have idled workers at resorts in Colorado and other Western states.

Return of the Crashed Saucers and Little Men

LETTER/ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GRAY BARKER

(After typing letter below I went through it and drew in some crude boxes for you to check as you go along and find items that interest you. This does not obligate you to order, but will help to remind you when you're ready to fill in order blank.)

Catalog No. 11

Dear Friend,

Well, here's another brand-new catalog with many exciting new items, and this one will outdate any previous sales literature you've received from us. Before going into our "pitch" on what's new I'd like to thank our regular readers for the excellent response to our last mailing. I also want to thank those who wrote us, helping us get the rough edges off our new computerized mailing list. Some of you who were subscribers to GRAY BARKER'S NEWSLETTER but who weren't on the computer as such checked their name codes, and let us know so that we could correct this.

We're not sure we have all of these instances corrected, so again we ask you to check the code right on top of your name on our mailing label. If this code begins with an "X" such as "X15," this means that you are a subscriber and that your subscription expires with No. 15. In this case you should have received this catalog inside the No. 11 NEWSLETTER. If you are NOT a subscriber your code probably begins with "C" such as "C80," which means your last purchase from us was in 1980 (No need to pay any attention to the rest of the code - it can tell us how much and what sort of material you ordered). This code can be sorted by the computer so that we can eliminate names from which we have not received orders in quite some time, and so cut down our costs for unwanted mailings.

If your code reads "X11" this means your subscription expires with this issue, No. 11, and that we'd appreciate your sending in your renewal.

The Crashed Saucers

☐ If you aren't a subscriber you'll certainly want to send in for the current No. 11, for it follows up on the fascinating material on crashed saucers and their occupants, allegedly retrieved by the military. This is because of the tremendous interest generated by the new book by William Moore and Charles Berlitz titled "The Roswell Incident," and by the release of the popular movie, "Hangar 18" (which we reviewed in the last issue). And since Moore/Berlitz have brought to light some information about a mysterious nobleman, Baron Nicholas E. Von Poppen, and how, as a scientific metals photographer, he was employed to photograph a crashed disc and its occupants, I've decided it is time to finally tell all of this bizarre story -- Since the Baron is now deceased and can no longer be threatened with deportation for talking.

Elgar Brom has set down all of these events in a fascinating new book. It is of large, 8 1/2 x 11" size with easy-to-read type and illustrated by space artist Carol Ann Rodriguez. It is excitingly written and difficult to put down once you have the first chapter.

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☐ "HOW TO CONTACT UFO's" by Ted Owens. We've been trying for months to get Ted Owens to make us a master tape which could instruct us on how to utilize some of the same remarkable powers imparted to him by the SI's (Space Intelligences), but until now he has elected to keep his instruction on a one-to-one or small, in-person group basis. Naturally, Owens' time is limited and such instruction is costly. Now with inexpensive cassette tape, more people can benefit from his teachings.

Most of you know about Owens and his remarkable "track record" of making valid prophecies; of his abilities to make UFOs appear at will, and his powers to bring on or stay off natural calamities such as droughts and hurricanes.

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But let me qualify what I have just said: I am personally still skeptical about all of this, but not quite skeptical enough to fail to warn you to use extreme caution in exercising the powers he may help you develop. Not all UFOs have proven to be friendly (lately we have had the abduction cases!). Be sure to have at least one other person with you when you try the contact experiment. Hidden deep within many of us are tremendous powers that lay dormant. If Ted Owens can help you to unleash these powers, be careful! You wouldn't want to drown all of your neighbors in a flood!!!! All of our tapes are priced at \$7.95 each.

☐ "UFOs FROM OUTER SPACE" by Stanton Friedman. Friedman is an atomic scientist now devoting full time to UFO research. Friedman takes a scientific "nuts

☐ "DOCUMENT 96 (Containing the German Saucer Story and Startling Evidence that UFOs may also be U.S. Military Devices)"

We published this large 8 1/2 x 11" 124-page lavishly illustrated book back in 1968. Our edition of 1000 copies sold out quickly and it has long been out of print. Yet it has been one book customers have regularly inquired about. But due to rising printing costs and tight money we were never able to bring out another regular edition.

Frankly, this is a book we didn't expect would sell at the time of publication, but it fascinated us personally. Written by a scientist (using the pseudonym of Frank Martin Chase), it was partly technical in nature, and explored the then relatively unpopular theories of Nazi and U.S. military UFO origin. But the book was profusely illustrated by the author, offering 30 full-page drawings. They were both of technical nature, and interesting treatments of actual landing cases, with illustrations of the occupants as described by witnesses.

Customer inquiries about this book have stepped up considerably after the leak about "Project Stealth" and publicity about The Philadelphia Experiment.

So we again are making this interesting work available.....\$25.00

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☐ Books by Daniel W. Fry again available in Limited Editions Reprint, but this volume combines two books, previously titled THE WHITE SANDS INCIDENT and ALAN'S MESSAGE TO MEN OF EARTH. This combination volume is now titled just "THE WHITE SANDS INCIDENT" and is available at just.....\$12.95

UFO Authors in Search of a Publisher

☐ If you have written a worthwhile book, but cannot find a publisher, or if you cannot afford the tremendous cost of bringing this out through a subsidy publisher, why not talk to us. If you can furnish such a book, already prepared in clear typescript, maybe we could reproduce a limited number of copies without demanding an arm and a leg. We might also be able to sell some copies for you.

☐ THE SAUCERIAN Issue No. 1: Almost 30 years ago I laboriously cranked out 200 copies of a 31-page magazine which I called THE SAUCERIAN, not knowing what I was getting myself into. Goodness, my arm was sore after doing this on a manually cranked office spirit master printing machine! It was not exactly a MAD magazine but it did sell for 25¢ which, indeed, was pretty "cheap." Three years ago I sold my last remaining spare copy at \$50.00. Due to the light blue printing of the "Ditto" process, we could not reproduce the magazine itself, but found we could reproduce the backs of the master sheets which were typed with a ribbon installed. Although the type comes up clear and highly readable, there is a great deal of toning to the pages. The cover has a reproduction of an eye-witness drawing

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Cadillacs & Laser Beams

By

JOHN KEEL

And Others

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PUBLICATIONS BY GENE DUPLANTIER

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The mystery of Dr. M.K. Jessup is one of the strangest in the history of Ufology. His death, officially labeled "suicide", has been widely questioned by researchers who knew the noted astronomer and UFO investigator well.

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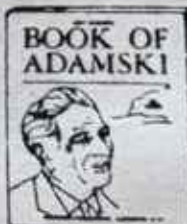
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Chesley W. Carter, Newfoundland senator and chairman of the Canadian Senate's Health, Welfare and Science Committee, is a staunch and outspoken champion of further radionics research. He thoroughly studied the results of Dr. Klich's work and expressed his feelings in no uncertain terms:

"About Dr. Klich's radionic experiment near Fredericton," he told me, "I have to admit that the circumstances surrounding it were terribly inefficient and ineffective. The forest area he treated with radionics had the lowest spruce budworm egg count anywhere and Dr. Klich was forced to carry out his test under great pressure with inadequate equipment and far too hastily. Personally, I fully advocate further experiments under more ideal conditions. I think the results that have been achieved so far fully justify further experimentation, sufficiently extensive to answer all questions and carried out under such conditions as to provide definite proof either for or against the efficiency of the radionics method."

Professor Brown, on the other hand, seemed to have a clear understanding of the opposition. Klich was depressed by the apparent double-dealing and trickery of the opponents of radionics, Dr. Brown said, adding, "I know Dr. Klich has become discouraged with the present setup. It appears that provincial forestry authorities depend on the federal forestry authorities and the refusal of the federal forestry division to explore the radionics method while at the same time endorsing the chemical method, raises the suspicion that there may be a tie-in

somewhere with the chemical industry.

"The cost of the radionics method is only a fraction of the cost of chemical spraying and the potential savings alone justifies a fuller investigation . . . If there is truth in it, sooner or later the truth will come out because the truth cannot be suppressed forever."

Not forever, perhaps, but long enough to waste the most productive years of scores of lives and hold back human progress.

"Like electricity or dowsing," the *Record* reported, "no one can explain radionics . . . Dr. Ray Brown of the University of New Brunswick and Dr. Frederick Conron deserve medals for their courage in making positive statements about [psionics]. Most scientists are so fearful of losing face or tarnishing their image that they prefer to remain anonymous, or even to be negative, regardless of the cost to their country . . ."

RADIONICS and psionics represent a true study of the workings of mind and its influence on the real world. Because of a few exaggerated claims made by overzealous amateurs 50 years ago, however, practically the entire scientific community now ignores the case for or against psionics; the door seems to have been effectively and forever closed. Personally, I think the door should be opened. I've spent many years looking into the matter and my firsthand experience in the use of radionics quite frankly scared hell out of me. But the truth will eventually emerge, as it must.

In his book *Lifetide*, Dr. Lyall Watson observes, "The stuff of para-

FATE

THE GREAT PSIONICS PUT-DOWN

psychology, supernature and the occult is partly flotsam, thrown up to the surface of life by currents and eddies in the Lifetide . . . Some of what is in the tide is useful and significant and some is bound to be senseless and absurd . . ."

Dr. Watson points to Carl Gustav Jung's admonition: "The best, just because it is the best, holds the seed of evil, and there is nothing so bad but good can come of it."

Long after Dr. Abrams' monumental breakthroughs in radionics we know only a little more about the capacity of the unconscious. But it does seem to be inextricably intertwined with Universal Mind, its workings transduced (foggily by some, with crystal clarity by others) by the brain; its capacity therefore must be limitless. At least we now realize that it is indeed possible for mind — whether through psionic devices or new as-yet-unsuspected kinds of circuitry — to be directly aware of what is happening to people and things beyond the five physical senses.

When we consider that the molecular biologists tamper with and manipulate genetic material in laboratories everywhere, risking bizarre crossovers such as human/animal and even human/spider genes, it doesn't seem possible that these same scientists are terrified by the possibilities of the misuse of psionics.

Wouldn't it be truly awesome to learn that a group of human beings somewhere suddenly developed the power to influence distant objects, to affect the growth of forest and farmers' crops? Suppose tomorrow's headlines shouted that this group could now control hordes of insects or any other living creature, the health of human beings, even their brains? Who would be safe from such an invincible enemy? One who could strike tracelessly from any distance?

Are such things possible with psionics? Is this what terrifies some scientists? If so, they would be well-advised to reconsider. Such things may already have happened — and if they have, it stands to reason that they are happening now.

The possibilities are limited only by the imagination. I'm deeply concerned but I'm also optimistic because — from what I've seen and experienced — Universal Mind seems to have decreed specific kinds of human development to come at certain points of the space-time continuum. Call it a Higher Power or whatever you will. I'm firmly convinced that the freedom of humans to do themselves serious or irreparable harm is severely limited. And this applies to our use of germ warfare, genetic manipulation, super-intelligent machines, atomic holocausts — or psionic control of the entire biosphere.

A GRAVE UNDERTAKING

THE CITIZENS of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., apparently regard leadership of their city as a grave undertaking. The city's last four mayors — Nathan, John Morris, Walter Lisman and Thomas McLaughlin — have all been funeral directors. — Tom Mooney.

Handwritten notes:
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- 4 Projects PK - orig 3/6/81

Another quake frays Greek nerves

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — Another strong earth tremor rocked Greece early Thursday, causing few casualties and little damage, but the nearly constant vibration of the earth during the day frayed the nerves of the normally cool Athenians.

"I feel my nerves stretching to breaking point," said Marianna Veremis, a secretary who was leaving the capital city in search of an open area. "I feel like screaming. I can't even cry. I'm afraid of what I might do. I feel this mounting fear and each time I wonder if I'll survive the next one (shock)."

Police said 176 houses in rural areas collapsed and hundreds of walls were cracked by a tremor Wednesday mea-

suring 6.2 on the Richter scale, and by Thursday's largest tremor, measuring 5.8. Two people died of heart attacks apparently sparked by fear, and several dozen were injured.

"I can't go back to my house alone, just the thought terrifies me," said a 32-year-old journalist, who had stayed at her desk and worked stolidly through quakes Feb. 24-25 measuring 6.6 and 6.3 on the Richter scale. Those quakes left 18 dead and caused some damage to the Parthenon and other antiquities.

Cars were parked in squares, open spaces and on the median strips of main roads for their owners to use as a refuge overnight. Some people pitched

tents by the side of the highway between Athens and Piraeus. Car dealers moved their new stock out of showrooms they feared might collapse.

The quakes all stem from an epicenter in the Gulf of Corinth 42 miles west of Athens. They would have caused much more damage if their source were on land instead of in the sea, according to seismologists.

But the dozens of tremors have frightened many of the 3 million inhabitants of the capital, some of whom thought their city would never be touched by an earthquake.

In recent history, the city, built on a rock, has never felt more than a minor tremor.

- 4 Projects PK - orig 4/6/81

Killer winter storms sweep across nation

By The Associated Press

A capricious late winter storm surprised the urban Northeast with almost a foot of snow in some places Thursday, while renewed floods and mudslides blocked highways in California and torrential rains washed parts of the Southland.

On Staten Island in New York, a tractor-trailer rig plowed into a disabled bus in the midst of the snowstorm, killing one man and injuring 10 others.

In Tallahassee, Fla., where 5 inches of rain fell during the night, a man drowned when his car was swept from a flooded street into a lake.

A 31-year-old Los Angeles man was killed Wednesday night when traffic backed up on the Artesia Freeway and his car was hit from the rear, immediately bursting into flames.

As the unpredictable snowstorm approached New York City, where up to 10 inches was expected before it was over, chief meteorologist Ben Scott of the National Weather Service at Newark International Airport said, "It's the kind of situation that turns my hair gray."

Scott said the hazardous traveling conditions would grow even worse during the night.

"We're expecting the temperature to drop to the low 20s, and the wet snow will freeze," he said.

And more wintry storms were expected to sweep across the country in the coming days.

In Colorado, where as much as 22

inches fell earlier this week, weather forecaster John Lein said if an approaching storm gets any stronger "we'll all be digging out our cars again this weekend."

Steady rain — and heavy snow in some areas — fell on much of Southern California, posing a serious flood threat to already soaked canyon areas.

La Tuna Canyon Road in the Tujunga-Sunland area of Los Angeles was closed by mudslides, and one lane of the Santa Monica Freeway in Santa Monica was closed by flooding.

Interstate 5 north of Los Angeles was closed by snow. Avalanche warnings remained in effect at Mount Baldy, where one skier was killed and another briefly trapped by a slide last weekend.

Anti-war movement emerging in America

By ROBERT PARRY of 3/6/81

WASHINGTON (AP) — Disturbed by increased U.S. military involvement in El Salvador, a fledgling anti-war movement is emerging in America, and it is drawing support from veterans of Vietnam War protests of a decade ago.

On campuses and at churches, the new peace movement has conducted teach-ins and vigils to protest the sending of more U.S. weapons and military advisers to El Salvador's embattled junta.

A hunger strike and "day of solidarity" are planned for later this month. And in May, the hallmark of the anti-Vietnam War era will return: a march on the Pentagon.

"There is a tremendous awareness that this (U.S. involvement) looks like what happened around Vietnam," said Heidi Tarver, coordinator for the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. "People are saying, 'We're not going to be taken in again.'"

Ron Kovic, a former leader of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, said hundreds have been attending West Coast campus teach-ins against President Reagan's Salvadoran policy.

Because of the Vietnam experience, he said, opposition to growing U.S. involvement in El Salvador "has been very sophisticated and has come very quickly...."

"The protest is inevitably going to build, and it will involve Vietnam Veterans Against the War.... I don't think another American boy should have to die for another mistake."

Janet Shank of the North American Committee on Latin America said initial teach-ins on El Salvador's civil war attracted mostly members of religious groups or others with longstanding interest in Latin America.

But she said the "second wave" of those attending the teach-ins consists of "people who are middle-age now, but were active in the Vietnam era."

Sister Pat Haggerty says her Maryknoll order of the Roman Catholic Church has been flooded with requests for speakers on El Salvador. The talks have been attracting "a wide cross-section" of people, she said.

"There is a lot of indignation about how (facts about El Salvador's civil war) have been repressed in the U.S. media and misrepresented by the State

Department," Sister Haggerty said.

She argued that instead of being an example of Soviet expansionism — as the State Department has suggested — the conflict is a "people's struggle for liberation and against repression."

The teach-in, a favorite tactic of anti-Vietnam War activists, has been the main tool of critics of Reagan's Salvadoran policy.

But like the Vietnam protesters of the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Salvadoran activists plan to intensify their protests through the spring with vigils, hunger strikes and demonstrations.

Critics of the U.S. policy plan to stage a demonstration in Ottawa during Reagan's visit to Canada next week.

A "national day of solidarity," preceded by a two-day hunger strike, is scheduled March 24 to mark the first anniversary of the murder of El Salvador's Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, a critic of the ruling junta.

That protest is being sponsored by the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, an umbrella group organized last October by religious and left-wing organizations concerned about Latin America. It claims 85 chapters nationwide.

Some protest groups also are coupling their opposition to increased military aid to El Salvador's junta with attacks on President Reagan's proposed cuts in social programs.

"U.S. — Hands off El Salvador! Money for Jobs, Human Needs. Not for the Pentagon," reads a flyer for a May 3 march on the Pentagon scheduled by a group called the Peoples' Anti-War Mobilization.

The newly formed group is a coalition of student and civil rights groups, liberal and left-wing religious leaders, and former anti-Vietnam War activists. Among the sponsors are anti-war figures Daniel and Philip Berrigan, Harvard Professor George Wald and author Noam Chomsky.

But the leadership of the new movement appears to be coming primarily from religious groups, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, which has been active in peasant reform movements throughout Latin America.

Earlier this week, nearly the entire leadership of the U.S. Catholic Church called for a cutoff of U.S. weapons shipments to El Salvador, favoring instead a negotiated settlement to the civil war.

THE OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1981

Storm buffets two-state area

By The Associated Press — 4 Projects PK —

A snowstorm driven by winds gusting to 50 mph plastered Colorado and southwestern Nebraska with snow up to 2 feet deep Wednesday, blocking highways, closing schools and causing numerous traffic accidents.

The near-blizzard conditions in Colorado forced the closing of eight interstate and state highways and turned out schools in Denver, where 9 inches of snow fell, and several other communities.

"We've had so many accidents in Douglas, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties, we can't begin to count them all," said state patrol dispatcher Douglas Rolfe. "Our officers can't go to all the accidents, and motorists have been instructed to exchange names and phone numbers and make accident reports within 24 hours."

No deaths were reported Wednesday, but a cross-country skier was killed Tuesday in an avalanche in the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado where 2 feet of snow had accumulated.

The National Weather Service said a succession of four or five storms was expected in the area during the next week to 10 days.

As the storm moved into Nebraska, forecaster Jim Zoller of the National Weather Service in Omaha said, "They're getting awful close to blizzard conditions in Chase County right now, and power lines are threatened by this wet snow and wind."

In Colorado, Interstate 70 was closed from Aurora to Limon, where 6-foot drifts were reported. Colorado 40 from Limon to Kit Carson also was blocked, the state patrol said.

Rolfe said roads were impassable from Denver to areas east of the foothills.

Other highways closed included portions of Colorado 52, Interstate 25, Colorado 83, Colorado 86, Colorado 24 and Colorado 94.

Weather forecasters urged residents to stay off the highways except in emergencies and predicted the storm would continue in parts of the state through Thursday.

The storm was caused by an intense cold front that moved into the area of the Colorado-Kansas border early Tuesday morning, said National Weather Service spokesman John Lein.

"The cold spot is bumping moisture from the Texas Gulf area into the state," Lein said. "The circulation off the cold spot is moving the storm all over the state."

— 4 Projects PK —

— Projects PK —

Frigid arctic air blasts Northeast into deep freeze

By DAVID L. LANGFORD
of The Associated Press

This tough young winter landed another heavy blow Saturday, stunning the Northeast with record subzero cold that swooped down from Canada.

Forecasters warned residents to guard against frostbite as the mercury dropped as low as 38 degrees below zero in New England. Strong winds made it feel as cold as 80 below.

Troubleshooters in New York City brought in volunteers to help answer thousands of calls from apartment dwellers complaining of no heat. Even colder weather was forecast for Sunday.

Automobile clubs were deluged with calls to jump-start cars with dead batteries.

The arctic blast, which followed a similar assault Christmas Day, set records in many areas normally accustomed to severe cold.

The reading of 21 below zero at Alpena, Mich., broke the record of 3 below set Jan. 4, 1979. Burlington, Vt., also had a record minus 21.

But the coldest spots in Vermont were Georgia and Milton, where the thermometer plunged to 38 degrees below zero.

At the top of Saddleback Mountain ski area in Rangeley, Maine, the temperature was also 38 below. While a spokesman for the resort said some skiers had been out on the slopes, he added, "They're all in the lodge now."

The National Weather Service said a storm system over the Gulf of St. Lawrence pulled the arctic air down from Canada and was generating northwesterly winds that created a chill factor of 30 to 80 degrees below zero.

The frigid air plunged southward across the Plains and gradually spread

Over: 1/4/81

over the Ohio Valley. Readings were below zero from the Dakotas to Michigan with temperatures from 20 below to 30 below zero across northern Minnesota.

Snow spread over much of the upper Ohio Valley, and snow squalls south of the Great Lakes left 8 inches in six hours in Erie, Pa.

In the meantime, fog settled over the Pacific Coast and the western Gulf Coast regions, reducing visibility to near zero in southeastern Texas.

The fog forced cancellations or diversions of dozens of flights from Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. The National Basketball Association game in Phoenix between the Seattle SuperSonics and the Phoenix Suns was postponed because the Sonics' flight did not stop in Seattle to pick up the team.

Louisiana state police shut down Interstate 10 bridges on both sides of New Orleans, saying the fog was so thick troopers couldn't even find cars already involved in "a batch" of accidents. One accident on the westbound bridge involved 12 to 15 cars, troopers said.

Unlike last winter, which dumped precious little snow on the Northeast and brought the \$3.5 billion ski industry to the brink of bankruptcy, the record cold and small but frequent snowstorms this season have been a boon to winter sports enthusiasts.

Even in the frigid cold Saturday, skiers were out in some places in New England.

At the base of the Sugarloaf ski area in Carrabassett Valley in Maine, it was 15 degrees below zero, and a strong wind was blowing. But a spokesman said skiers were on the slopes. "It's been an excellent week," he said.

In New York City, Frank A. Dell'Aira, assistant commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, said that because of budget cuts his department is unable to handle thousands of complaints from tenants without heat.

Another housing official said he asked employees of the Central Complaint Bureau to volunteer to work extra hours this weekend, assisting 22 regular workers answering phone calls about the lack of heat.

The American Automobile Association in Milwaukee had received 130 service calls by 10 a.m. Saturday — three times the normal amount — and expected 300 by afternoon.

— Nevada PK —



Lady Luck quits Nevada's resorts

By MITCHELL LANDSBERG

RENO, Nev. (AP) — The year 1980 may be recalled as the year recession gutted Nevada's golden goose.

A bombing at Harvey's Resort Hotel at Stateline, a tragic fire at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, and sidewalk killings Thanksgiving Day in Reno all left the impression that Lady Luck finally may have deserted the state's glittering casinos.

More ominous still was the news that Nevada's "recession-proof" industry might be dependent on the outside economy after all.

For the first time in anyone's memory, inflation outstripped the growth of gaming revenues during at least one quarter of 1980. During the third quarter of 1980, casinos took in \$636 million, up by 7.76 percent from the \$590.3 million they took in during the same period in 1979. But third-quarter inflation hovered at around 14 percent.

"Things are not too good," said Gaming Control Board member Jack Stratton at the time. "We're a little concerned."

Nevadans have been keeping a wary eye on Atlantic City, N.J., where gross gambling revenues of \$1.05 billion were reported from May 26, 1978, when the first casino opened, through November 1980. More casinos are opening regularly, and with higher air fares, the fear is that many Eastern gamblers may be choosing the Atlantic Coast resort instead of Nevada.

For Nevada, the year started out on a gloomy note, with casino operators in the northern part of the state try-

ing to figure out where their winter business had gone.

"This town is a bum right now," said veteran Reno gamer Pick Hobson in January. "Inflation is our biggest problem — nothing hurts us more."

About the same time, University of Nevada-Reno economist Bill Eadington was pondering the future of the industry.

"Analyzing the situation is so difficult," said Eadington, "because there are so many factors involved. Right now, nobody can say with any certainty how the industry will change and react to challenges over the next few years. But we do know there's some catching up to do on the demand side."

Spring came and several major Las Vegas resorts announced layoffs. By the end of summer, casino operators were admitting the recession was beginning to hurt.

In September, the accounting firm of Laventhol & Horwath announced the results of a survey showing that 62 percent of the state's gambling operators felt the recession had a negative impact on business. On the Las Vegas Strip, 88 percent said their business had been seriously hurt.

"The times are just tough, by gosh, tough all over," said Stratton in November. He added that, contrary to his earlier belief, "we're not recession-proof."

Of course, the economy was not all that was hurting Nevada gaming. There was the problem of image. The disasters did not help. Nor did the problems of the Aladdin.

When the state Gaming Commission shut down the Aladdin Hotel's casino in Las Vegas July 10, it was the largest casino closure in Nevada history. The shutdown climaxed more than a year of legal maneuvering between hotel owners and state officials. 12/27/80

Nevada PK Aug 11/28/80

RENO, Nev. (UPI) — Three Oregon residents were among 27 injured when a woman veered her black Lincoln Continental onto a bustling sidewalk in the heart of Reno's casino district Thursday.

Jean Kohler, 51, of Lebanon, Ore., was reported in serious condition in Washoe Medical Center.

Anna Massingham, 36, of Fall Creek, Ore., was in satisfactory condition. Daniel Massingham, 41, also of Fall Creek, was treated and released.

Five persons struck by the woman's car were killed.

Two other Pacific Northwest residents, Bob Haun, 44, and Shirley Haun, 45, of Emmett, Idaho, were injured. Haun was listed in serious condition.

Police said Friday that the woman apparently planned to kill as many holiday gamblers as she could.

Terrified pedestrians dived frantically into casinos and behind parked cars Thursday afternoon when the motorist sent her car careening for more than a block down the crowded sidewalk on the city's main street in front of three casinos.

Police Lt. Dick Kirkland said the woman, identified as Priscilla Ford, 51, of Reno, muttered vulgarities as she was escorted into police headquarters. She was charged with five counts of murder and 21 counts of attempted murder. Bail was set at \$500,000.

"It would be very difficult to believe that this thing could have been an accident," he said.

Another police official said Ms. Ford made a voluntary statement that she had

planned the rampage.

Police Capt. Don McKillip said he could give no explanation for the act, but that the woman apparently was trying to kill as many holiday gamblers as she could.

"The victims looked like mannequins," a witness said. "There were bodies on the hood and windshield of the car and it just kept going."

The black Lincoln Continental knocked down dozens of people on the sidewalk in front of the Cal-Neva Club, Harrahs and Harold's Club casinos. It struck several other cars and sped under the glittering gateway arch across Virginia Street that heralds the northern Nevada resort town as the "Biggest Little City in the World."

Police estimated there were more than 1,000 people on the stretch of Virginia Street at the time.

Ms. Ford was arrested when the car had to slow in heavy traffic.

Kirkland said the woman, who suffered no injuries herself, last worked as a gift wrapper at Macy's department store.

Three critically injured victims of the auto rampage underwent surgery at Washoe Medical Center, where 17 persons, many of whom suffered broken arms and legs, were kept overnight. Ten others were treated and released for minor injuries.

Washoe Coroner Vern McCarty identified the dead as Paul A. Nitzel of Sunnyvale, Calif.; Josephine Starkey, 53, Sparks, Nev.; Jolene Cranmer, 20, New York; Iva Britain, 80, and John Koschella, 60, both of Reno.

Four Projects PK

First cholera case since 1978 reported

ATLANTA (AP) — Florida has reported the first case of cholera since 1978 in a person who has not traveled outside the United States, the national Center for Disease Control said Friday.

The center, in its Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, said the patient was a 46-year-old woman who experienced diarrhea, abdominal cramps and vomiting on Nov. 29.

Tests indicated the woman had eaten some raw oysters from an approved area of Apalachicola Bay in the days prior to her illness, the CDC said.

An investigation is under way to determine if the woman contracted the disease from eating the oysters, which can carry a cholera-producing organism in their fecal material.

In recent months, routine monitoring of portions of Apalachicola Bay that are open to oyster harvesting has shown fecal coliform levels to be within the limits required by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program, the CDC said.

Aug 12/20/80

Calif. PK. Police told to kill dogs

CALEXICO, Calif. (AP) — Police have been ordered to shoot stray dogs in this border town following the discovery of a sixth rabid dog, and Imperial County health officials say they fear they are "sitting on a keg of dynamite."

There have been no reports of humans catching the disease, but 28 children and adults, including an 8-month-old infant, have undergone anti-rabies treatment. All of those cases were precautionary, but three of the victims had been bitten by a rabid dog.

Calexico Police Chief Humberto Hernandez ordered his officers Friday to begin shooting on sight all stray dogs. A similar order has been in effect in Mexicali, across the border in Mexico.

Health officials say more than 100 dogs have been destroyed in Calexico, El Centro and Brawley.

"The only way to stop this thing before we get human (victims) is to get all the dogs off the streets," Imperial County Public Health Director Dr. L. Lee Cottrell said Friday.

Aug 12/14/80

Air Force destroys secret satellite

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (UPI) — An Air Force missile ferrying a satellite into space veered off course Monday night and had to be destroyed by radio command. Capt. Thomas Clarkson said the non-explosive Atlas booster missile carrying a "classified" satellite was destroyed as a safety precaution and came down far out in the ocean. The missile, described as "bigger than a Minuteman and smaller than a Titan" missile, was launched at 11:18 p.m. and destroyed seven minutes later after it inexplicably deviated from its flight path.

- Nevada PK -

100 hurt in blaze at Vegas Hilton

By PATRICK ARNOLD

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — A fire erupted and "jumped from floor to floor" at the 30-story Las Vegas Hilton Tuesday night, injuring more than 100 people and shooting flames 100 feet up the side of one of the world's largest hotels. Clark County Coroner Dick Mayne said there were no fatalities.

The blaze, reported at 8:07 p.m. and brought under control by about 9 p.m., followed by less than three months the disastrous fire at the nearby MGM Grand Hotel in which 84 people died and more than 700 were injured.

Some guests at the 2,783-room stone-fronted Hilton broke windows and screamed frantically for help after the fire erupted on the southeast corner of the eighth floor and quickly spread as high as the 24th floor, sending smoke wafting over the nearby Las Vegas Strip.

Helicopters evacuated people from the roof, and ambulances rushed to the hotel.

Several sheets could be seen hanging from eighth-floor windows.

Authorities at Desert Springs Hospital said they had received 100 people who were being treated for smoke inhalation.

The most seriously injured were taken by helicopter from a convention center near the Hilton to Valley Hospital.

An emergency room spokesman at Sunrise Hospital said that facility was receiving "a bunch" of injury victims, most of them suffering smoke inhalation. He said none had burns. Some injured guests also were being taken to Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital.

Witnesses said that while the flames were at their height, people were hanging out of windows and authorities were telling them to get back inside.

Authorities also lifted some people off the roof in helicopters, said Rodney Davis, desk officer at the nearby Royal Americana Hotel.

He said half the building was dark and that the flames for a time reached up the side of the building at least 100 feet.

Capt. Ralph Dinsman, a Fire Department spokesman, said the blaze started from unknown causes on the eighth floor and then "jumped from floor to floor."

More than two hours later, white smoke was still pouring out of the building but the flames were subsiding.

A Hilton reservations spokesman in Los Angeles said four conventions were under way at the fully booked hotel.

"Yes, there is a large fire at the Hilton. I've got to go," said an unidentified official who answered the Fire Department's telephone number.

A desk clerk who answered the telephone at the hotel said there was a fire but that he did not have time to talk. He then hung up the phone.

Andy Williams and Juliet Prowse were among the performers booked for Tuesday performances in the showroom at the Hilton, which is about two miles from the 26-story, 2,076-room MGM Grand Hotel.

In an interview following the MGM Grand fire, Fritz Huebler, manager of the Las Vegas Hilton, said his hotel "has the highest degree of safety. Like everyone else, we review it every month or so."

orig 2/11/8

Casino hotel fire kills 8, hurts 300

- Nevada PK -

LAS VEGAS (Nev) (UPI) — The second deadly fire to strike a crowded Nevada gambling resort in less than three months blazed Tuesday night through the Las Vegas Hilton, the largest hotel in the United States, killing at least eight persons and injuring about 300.

Police suspected arson and questioned four persons, but no charges were filed and all were released.

"At this time we think someone other than the persons questioned started the fire," a police spokesman said. "We have no leads on other suspects. We have determined that there is definitely evidence of arson."

Trapped guests in the 2,783-room hotel screamed from broken windows, made makeshift escape ropes of torn sheets, scrambled for helicopters on the roof and plunged to their deaths from upper floors.

Helicopters circled the smoke-shrouded roof. A spokesman for Valley Hospital said its helicopter ambulance took off 20 people and the fire department airlifted firefighters to the roof.

The 30-story hotel — second largest in the world after the Rossiya in Moscow — is only about two miles from the MGM Grand Hotel, where 84 people died in a blaze Nov. 21. The Hilton blaze was a nighttime sequel to the MGM fire, which broke out during the day.

"You couldn't help but think of the MGM fire," said singer Andy Williams, appearing at the Hilton with dancer Juliet Prowse, who was getting dressed for his show when he was told to leave the building.

"I'm glad it was handled so well.

"It's a shame. It's not good for Las Vegas to have two fires so close together."

Ed Knowels, a Toledo bank executive staying at the hotel, said "no fire alarms" were activated during a fire.

In a telephone interview with station WSPD in Toledo, Knowels said, "There were no fire alarms in this hotel.

"My wife heard a commotion in the hall and went to the door; people were going down the fire escape. We heard people coming down the hall saying the hotel is on fire.

"Luckily we were on the second floor, (and) when we got to the ground level we went out and could see the flames in what they call the east wing of the hotel.

"This is 30 floors up. The sight was something I'll never forget. People were breaking out windows. It was pure panic."

Knowels said the hook-and-ladder companies could not get above the 10th floor.

"There was one woman . . . they had broken out a window. I assume her husband, had his arms around her from the

time circumstance."

Fire department Capt. Ralph Dinsman said he had received reports of a smaller, fourth fire that were still being investigated.

Police questioned and released four men, including one a witness saw "acting suspiciously on the ninth floor just after the fire started," Huff said. The man was detained when the witness pointed him out to police in the crowd watching the blaze, Huff said.

back in a bear hug," he said. "She was completely hysterical. She wanted to jump out. He had to restrain her. I saw that go on for 20 minutes."

Fire Chief Roy Parrish called the fire "suspicious," saying three separate fires had erupted. Parrish said the main fire broke out near an elevator lobby on the eighth floor and smaller fires broke out later on the second and third floors.

Three of the bodies were found near that eighth floor lobby, according to coroner's officials.

"We strongly suspect arson and we are treating it like it is arson," Police Sgt. Darrel Huff said.

The fire erupted with "an explosive type of force," he said, and "the presence of arson investigators is more than a rou-

By daybreak, the Clark County fire department had identified all but one of the eight victims.

"There may be as many as 10," said Deputy Fire Chief John Pappageorge, "But I stress maybe because sometimes you get double counts."

The hundreds of guests forced to flee, leaving their belongings behind, were put up at other Las Vegas resorts. Hilton officials said they would be allowed to return to their rooms later in the day to retrieve their luggage.

Hospitals reported treating 242 patients — 29 of whom were firefighters, and more than 100 of whom were admitted overnight. About 200 others were treated at an emergency medical facility set up in the city's convention center.

Many were treated for smoke inhalation and released — including entertainer Natalie Cole, daughter of the late Nat "King" Cole — but 103 were held for treatment of more serious injuries.

The most serious fire broke out about 8 p.m., broke a window and "hopped from floor to floor" up the outside of the building to the roof, the fire chief said.

As usual, even in disaster it was difficult to discourage the hard core gamblers whose business built such lavish resorts.

As flames billowed from the upper stories, a security guard ran through the ground floor casino, insisting to gamblers:

"This is the last hand and I do mean the last hand."

— Nevada HK —

Arson blamed in fire at Vegas Silverbird

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — Arson was to blame for a fire that forced the evacuation Tuesday of about 1,000 casino patrons at the Silverbird Hotel on the Las Vegas Strip, fire officials said.

The fire was definitely arson, said Clark County Fire Department spokesman Ralph Dinsman, who described the fire as "very minor."

He said fire officials had no suspects.

"It was very suspicious in nature from the time we first arrived," said Dinsman.

There were no injuries in the fire, which quickly was brought under control by firefighters.

Arson also was blamed for a fire Feb. 10 at the Las Vegas Hilton hotel which killed eight people and injured 200 others. Former Hilton busboy Philip Cline has been charged with murder and arson in that case.

A smoky fire at the MGM Grand killed 85 people last November and in-

jured 704.

Tuesday's fire caused minimal fire damage to a basement room below the showroom stage and smoke damage to other areas of the basement, fire department officials said, adding that 14 units responded to the blaze.

orig. 34/5/81

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

egate Edythe C. Harrison, a founder of one of the groups. "No more."

Falwell's problems don't end in Virginia. Moral Majority says it has chapters in all 50 states, but because each group is allowed to adopt its own agenda and tactics, the loose network has already caused some discomfort for Falwell. In Maryland, Moral Majority leaders recently condemned a bakery for selling gingerbread figures that were explicitly sexual. Business soared as a result. In California, a Moral Majority spokesman this month joined in announcing a \$3 million media crusade against San Francisco's large and powerful gay community, comparing homosexuality to murder and calling for capital punishment. It was too much even for Falwell, who called it a "strange deal... that to me is ridiculous and unthinkable." Falwell hopes to remain above such local frays and says he has "no problem censoring my own people public-

ly," if they go too far. Moral Majority has hired Charles E. Judd, a political consultant with Republican Party experience, to run training sessions for his local leaders around the country.

Moral Issues: The big question is just how far Falwell intends to take religion into politics. Not very far, he insists. His principal concern, he says, is his ministry, a multifaceted operation that includes the 18,000-member Thomas Road Baptist Church in Lynchburg, the weekly "The Old-Time Gospel Hour" now televised on 380 stations and two schools. He recently set up a fully tax-exempt educational foundation to help in fund raising, and he now expects his "total ministry" will collect \$70 million in 1981—up \$10 million from 1980. He is offering free editorials to more radio stations, hoping to bring the number to 250 stations, and he expects to apply for TV licenses to run 100 of the new "mini-stations" the Federal Communications Commission is now considering. His

message, Falwell says, will be less explicitly political than heretofore. "I want to stay with the moral issues totally—the human life amendment... strengthening the traditional family, the Christian school movement."

But the line between religion and politics is very thin on such issues as abortion and school prayer, and some politicians in Virginia worry that Falwell is determined to play a behind-the-scenes role in state politics. The test will come this year in the race for governor, which will probably pit Democratic Lt. Gov. Charles Robb (Lyndon Johnson's son-in-law) against Republican Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman. If Falwell does use his pulpit as a partisan platform, he may well become a controversial issue in the election—raising once again the question of the proper role of the church in American politics.

MICHAEL REESE with HOWARD FINEMAN in Virginia

Nevada PK Fire in Las Vegas—Again

Kansas City marketing executive Jerry Ingram parted the curtains of his ninth-floor hotel room and saw shards of glass raining down on the swimming pool below. He dashed into the hallway and jumped into an elevator with two other men. The car went only one floor before the doors burst open into an inferno. Ingram crawled through the burning hallway and eventually reached safety, but his two companions were later found dead near the elevator. On the sixteenth floor, Bruce Glenn of Plymouth, Minn., dangled from a towel he had attached to his window, then lost his grip and plunged to his death. On the tenth floor, Harry and Lorraine Gaines from Los Angeles retreated to their bathroom and stuffed wet towels under the door and in the air ventilator, all to no avail. The elderly couple was found dead of smoke inhalation.

For the second time in three months, flames raced through the elevator shafts, hallways and up the sides of a lavish Las Vegas hotel last week. Fire fighters evacuated more than 4,000 guests and employees from the 2,783-room Las Vegas Hilton—including more than 100 in helicopters from the roof. But the fire claimed eight lives, injured 242 people, caused \$10 million in damage—and prompted renewed calls for Las Vegas hotels to upgrade their outmoded fire-protection systems. Like the MGM Grand Hotel, where a spectacular fire last November killed 84 people, the east-wing section of the Hilton that burned had no sprinklers, no smoke detectors in rooms, no public-warning systems and only a manual-pull alarm system that apparently failed to work.

Deliberate: Authorities immediately suspected arson and arrested Philip Bruce Cline, a 23-year-old Hilton busboy who had called in the first alarm. Cline, who had quit school in the ninth grade, had a history of psychiatric problems and had worked briefly at other Las Vegas hotels, including the MGM. Under questioning, Cline told police he had

accidentally set some eighth-floor curtains ablaze with a marijuana cigarette while committing a homosexual act. But authorities were not convinced. Three other fires had broken out while fire fighters battled the first—one in a second-floor storage room, one in a third-floor service elevator and one in a ninth-floor fire hose that had been stuffed with combustible material. One couple said they saw stairway doors propped open with room-service dishes in what seemed a deliberate attempt to draw smoke to other floors. Police were still searching for other leads, but meanwhile they charged Cline with eight counts of murder and one count of arson. If convicted, he faces the death penalty under Nevada law.

MELINDA BECK with JOE CONTRERAS in Las Vegas

Smoke engulfs the Hilton Hotel, suspect Cline: A case of arson?



Strange Sonic Signals from Space

In order to demonstrate their powers, the SI's will send out sonic signals to Earth from their four huge space craft stationed around this planet. These signals will cause abnormal insect, animal, fish, and bird behavior. This should be occurring often in 1972, and all kinds of strange things will be taking place which will probably affect your own life in one way or another.

Space Intelligences to Halt Earth's Rocket Programs

In 1972 NASA will be fortunate indeed to get even one rocket off the ground. The SI's have ordered all space work to stop completely until humans have themselves under control.

Suppose you had a farm next to another farm, and on the other farm you could see mad dogs fighting and killing each other. Would you want these mad dogs to make their way over onto your farm? So it is that the SI's want us humans to stay out of space orbit, off the moon, away from other planets until we have grown up enough to stop our own wars and halt our own pollution problem.

In order to keep us on Earth, they have set up a deadly PK attack in space orbit and in outer space, also. They have warned the U.S. Government not to send any more humans up. (At this writing, three Russian cosmonauts recently went up, planning on spending two weeks; they came down in a few days. The newspapers reported both "human and mechanical" trouble. Then the U.S. shot up a \$73 million Mars rocket, two years in the making . . . and it fell back into the ocean. NASA was unable to explain why this happened.) And so it will be.

Trouble in Nevada

It would be wise to stay away from the state of Nevada. The SI's have begun demonstration against the modern Sodom and Gomorrah of Reno and Las Vegas, and all sorts of things have begun to happen—earthquakes, riots, sinking

*Note: My prediction
printed in a book
years ago.
Owens*

earth. I have just received a report from a reliable source that says the ground level of Nevada has begun to sink. So stay away from Nevada—or the PK may get you there if you don't watch out!

Russia to Gain Superiority in 1972

The Big Red Bear will be kingpin of the world in 1972. Ahead in weapons capability and in scientific capability, they will, in effect, rule the world. But Red China will be quietly sneaking up behind Russia.

Hostility Against U.S. from North and South of the Border

Both Mexico and Canada will be openly hostile towards the U.S. in 1972, and I expect the borders of those countries to be sealed off partially, or completely, against visiting U.S. citizens. South American nations will really express hostilities against the U.S. in 1972.

The SI's to Control Pro Football Teams

It is estimated that a few hundred million people watched the Pro Bowl playoff in 1970 (A game which I controlled, by the way, hitting the Cowboys with PK to make them lose. Remember that freak double-tip which led to the winning touchdown for the Colts?). In 1972, I will be attacking, play by play, game by game, thirteen pro football teams—my most ambitious PK undertaking yet in the field of sports (I controlled five in 1970).

I am now talking about the winter of 1971-'72, culminating in the Pro Bowl World Championship Playoff. Here is a list of the Unlucky Thirteen: The World Champion Colts, Kansas City Chiefs, Cowboys, Jets, Bears, Redskins, Chargers, Dolphins, Rams, Broncos, Eagles, Patriots, and Oilers.

In controlling these thirteen teams and causing them to be the losers, I will be demonstrating further the great powers that I have through the SI's. In all aspects of my work, overall, I have never dropped below 85% success, and usually the percentage is higher. In sports, I have never failed in attacking a team over a season.

Nevada PK
Close-Up of America

What Gambling Does for—and to—Las Vegas

Day and night, from blackjack to baccarat, the action goes on in a desert oasis. Behind the profits, however, is a much different story.

LAS VEGAS

Maggie, the nearsighted cocktail waitress, sees how to get money for the \$1 blackjack table. She pawns her eyeglasses.

Bert, the bankrupt dentist, caps off another caper. He charges airline tickets to his credit cards and sells them for stakes to shoot craps.

Forget blackjack, roulette, baccarat and craps. In Las Vegas, the most attractive odds you can find are the people themselves.

There's "Pittsburgh Al," who works as a casino card dealer and spends his time off as a player and admits, "If I break even, it's a win." And 6-foot-1-inch Janet, who dances bare-breasted in the *Folies Bergere* and lives at home with her mother, a Nevada state senator, to save money for college. And Benny Binion, who keeps 1 million dollars cash on display in his casino and who mutters, after losing \$777,000 to a player on one roll of the dice, "I didn't feel nothin'."

Round-the-clock the action flows, round and round the wheel of fortune goes, slows, and up comes a lucky number: One billion, four hundred and twenty-three million, six hundred and twenty-three thousand, one hundred and two.

That's dollars. And that's how much Las Vegas took from its gambling guests in gross winnings over the past year.

Just how lucky this tinsel town is, though, is another matter. Other numbers keep turning up, too.

There were 34,257 serious crimes last year—including 92 murders—giving Las Vegas the nation's highest per capita crime rate. There are 10,000 prostitutes active in the city—a number equal, according to Census Bureau figures, to 1 out of every 9 women in the area between the ages of 15 and 39. The state has the highest alcoholism rate in the country and a suicide rate more than double the national average. All that's in addition to a storm of casino and hotel fires, including two this winter that killed a total of 92 people and injured more than 900.

A federal law-enforcement official says, in wonderment,

"When I first came here, I kept asking myself, 'This is part of America?'"

Indeed it is, and what happens here has implications for the rest of the nation. Other states—notably New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, California, Florida and Louisiana—are flirting with the notion of licensing casinos as New Jersey did in Atlantic City in 1978.

This is the 50th-anniversary year of that experiment in Nevada—and what it has done for, and to, the state is clear.

The playground grows. In 1931, when the first casino opened legally, there were 91,000 people living in the state—and 300,000 cows. Old-timers say Las Vegas had five blocks of paved streets, and the way out of town was a dirt road to Los Angeles that took three days to drive.

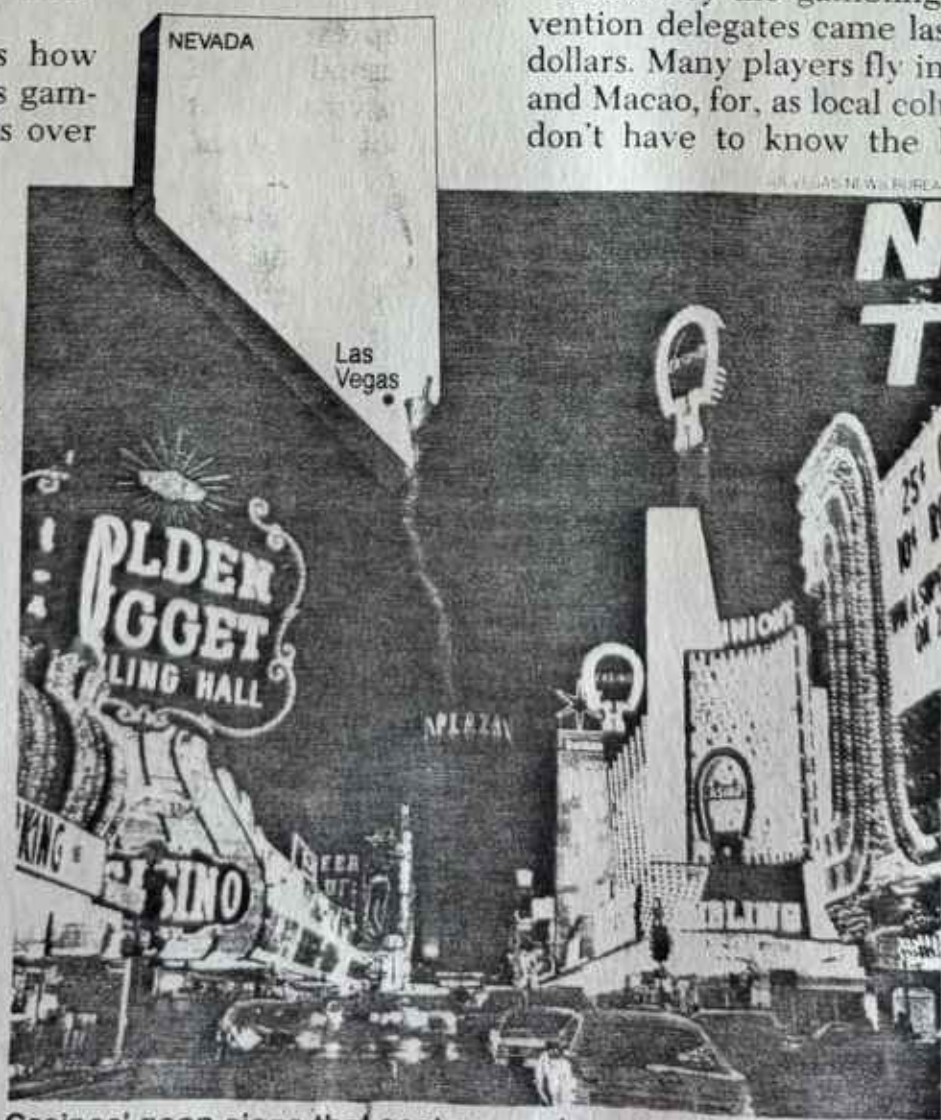
Today, Nevada is the nation's fastest growing state, with 799,000 residents. Gambling is the most important industry, contributing 100 million dollars, or nearly half the state's annual tax revenues. Because of this jackpot, there is no state income tax, and the sales tax is only 3.5 percent. Las Vegas now is a clean and sprawling city that sparkles, under blinking, rippling neon signs that tower hundreds of feet above the casinos along "the Strip." An estimated 65 percent of all jobs in the state are due, at least indirectly, to the gambling industry, and in Las Vegas, median family income is \$21,000, ranking it in the nation's top 10 percent.

The city has come to call itself the live-entertainment capital of the world. At least, it is a prime source of income for some of the most famous performers. Jerry Lewis gets \$75,000 a week for one show a night. Frank Sinatra is paid \$50,000 for each of his 1-hour shows. Wayne Newton, because he performs here year-round, makes 10 million dollars annually—spent conspicuously on two Rolls Royces, a Bentley, three Mercedes-Benzes, a helicopter and a house so huge that it is one of the two landmarks pointed out by airline pilots during approaches. The other is Boulder Dam.

Drawn by the gambling and lavish shows, 656,024 convention delegates came last year and dropped 227 million dollars. Many players fly in from as far away as Hong Kong and Macao, for, as local columnist Elliot Krane puts it, "You don't have to know the language to understand topless

dancers." Las Vegas boasts that it has the most extensive convention facilities of any place: 45 major hotels with nearly 48,000 rooms. Because gambling is so profitable, hotelmen say they can charge \$50 for a room that would cost \$100 in New York or San Francisco.

"I'd be a fool to say gambling has not been good for the state," says Harry Reid, chairman of the Nevada Gaming Control Commission. "This is just a big hunk of desert. It's the seventh-largest state in landmass, but only on a small bit of that will a blade of grass grow. People come here, and what they spend comes from some place else. It's not made on the tables." Yet Reid argues that any state trying to follow Nevada's lead will find that social costs far outweigh



Casinos' neon signs that cost as much as 1 million dollars each keep Las Vegas brightly lighted from dusk to dawn.

any economic benefits. Although the state seeks an image of mob-free gambling, Reid admits, "organized crime is still around." He also notes that because of their economic power, the casinos are to Nevada what cattle are to Wyoming, what oil is to Oklahoma.

So it is that Senator Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), who counts President Reagan as "best friend," also has spoken of his "good friendship" with Morris B. "Moe" Dalitz, identified by federal agents as a founding member of the national crime syndicate. So it was that Dalitz was named "Man of the Year" here by the local cancer society in 1977, and his tribute was read by a justice of the Nevada Supreme Court.

And so, too, did the Gaming Control Board decide on February 11 that another friend of the President's, Frank Sinatra, who was barred from Nevada's gambling industry for 17 years because of purported ties to organized crime, could now be licensed for a role in managing Caesar's Palace, whose top two officers have been banned by New Jersey gambling authorities for being too close to the mob.

The Justice Department's organized-crime strike force has tried for over a year to ferret out Mafia links to the casinos—and in the process has outraged the state's political leaders. Senator Howard Cannon (D-Nev.) has called for a congressional review of strike-force operations. Nevada's senior federal judge, Roger Foley, has called the strike-force chief here "schizophrenic." Another federal judge, Harry Claiborne, who lunches often with casino owner Binion, says the strike force is "a bunch of crooks." And Senator Laxalt has accused the strike force of harassing the gaming industry and said he will use his influence with the Reagan administration to cut back the probe.

"Now I feel," complains a federal investigator, "like I'm in the front lines fighting, and a truce is being negotiated behind my back."

But Nevada, too, has reason to feel embattled. Trouble and tragedy have turned up for the past year as regularly as snake eyes on the crap tables. Last November 21, a fire at the MGM Grand Hotel took 84 lives and injured more than 700. On February 10, a fire at the Las Vegas Hilton, for which a busboy has been charged with arson, killed eight and injured more than 200. In other incidents, arsonists set fires that were quickly extinguished at the Dunes and at the Royal American, and flames damaged or destroyed several other casinos around the state. Indicative of how vital gambling is here, the MGM Grand fire put 4,500 employees out of work—and the state's jobless rate shot up 1.4 percent.

Gaming revenues also have been squeezed as a result of the nation's economic problems in general, by soaring airline-ticket prices in particular, and by competition from Atlantic City casinos to some extent.

Casino operators profess not to be worried by competitors and at the same time warn that any other states that follow the Nevada example are likely to be sorry. Gambling has worked well here, they say, because the state is relatively isolated and has catered to those who can best afford it. Putting casinos in metropolitan areas, they claim, will tempt people who cannot afford to lose.

"If I lived where there was no legal gambling," says a casino manager, "I'd do everything in my power to keep it out because of the dirty money. Look, there's big money



Gaming tables like this roulette wheel net the casinos millions of dollars nightly.

out on the floor today from drugs. A guy robs a bank or makes a drug score, he comes in with \$20,000 and we don't ask him where he got it. We're not the FBI. The type of people it brings into the community—I take their money but I wouldn't take them home for dinner."

Disdain for those who gamble is voiced by many along the Strip. Buck, a retired casino owner, says, "I always classed them with that religious group called the Penitentes. They always try to punish themselves. They're not satisfied until they're broke."

That firm belief is why casino operators are unworried when a player wins big. Walt Devlin, once a high roller, says one time he won \$20,000 at blackjack, and the pit boss told him, "Anything you want to eat or drink, any woman you want, we'll get it for you. Just don't take the money down the street because you're just renting it."

Devlin, now director of the National Council on Compulsive Gambling, Inc., and no longer a betting man, is a case study of the "degenerate" gambler: "I've gone through three marriages, been arrested six times and imprisoned twice for passing bad paper, locked myself in a mental institution, made two suicide attempts, tried 19 different religions and blown something like 5 million dollars."

According to research by the University of Michigan, there are an estimated 1.1 million compulsive gamblers nationwide and only 12 hospital beds available for their treatment. Recently, says Devlin, the gaming industry in Las Vegas has begun offering financial support for research and treatment of pathological gamblers.

Golden heart For all that it's a city that panders to greed, Las Vegas can be—some times in some ways—a soft touch. One day a bum walks into Binion's Horseshoe and asks the owner for a free drink. No, says Binion, but treats him to a steak. At Christmas, the Stardust and Fremont hotels gave 1,003 food baskets to the poor. The Frontier and Union Plaza casinos open their midnight shows free to airmen from nearby Nellis Air Force Base. Entertainers like Bill Cosby, Liberace, Rich Little and Joan Rivers perform free each year to raise money for a children's home.

What startles visitors is that behavior considered immoral elsewhere is acceptable here. Prostitution is legal in Nevada—except around casinos, where the management doesn't want hookers taking gamblers away from the tables. Yet prostitutes operate illegally and openly in the best hotels, often with the connivance of the bell captain, because, as a casino manager says, "It all goes together, like tonic with gin, like sauce on spaghetti." One night a stranger asks a woman at a bar what she does, and she says, "Oh, I'm a shill." She explains that hers is a respectable job; she is paid to play baccarat, with chips provided by the casino and which she can't cash in, to lure players to the table.

Las Vegas is different from any other place because, for good or bad, hypocrisy hardly exists. That lets columnist Elliot Krane define the town as one where "you don't have to have any credentials so long as you have money." That also defines honesty—as it is understood on the playing tables of Nevada. In the words of Senator Laxalt, "We do up front what most states do in the back room."

By JOHN S. LANG

Handwritten note: Note: I can state personally that Las Vegas is a city where the rich and the poor are mixed together and the poor are the ones who are the most visible.

Vegas Death Toll Of 100 Expected

**Bodies
Still**

Hunted

5f Chron. 11/24/80

By Katy Butler

Chronicle Correspondent

Las Vegas

The death toll in the disastrous MGM Grand Hotel fire — which authorities concede could have been prevented — is expected to exceed 100 when bodies still buried in the blackened ruins of the 28-story luxury hotel are uncovered, weary fire officials predicted here yesterday.

With 83 confirmed deaths, it has already become the second-worst hotel fire in U.S. history, and one official gloomily predicted that it will turn out to be the worst.

Uncounted hundreds are recovering from injuries received in last Friday's fire in Las Vegas, and authorities have listed more than 300 guests of the mammoth gambling complex as missing.

The vast majority of those not accounted for, however, are presumed to have left Las Vegas and returned home.

Yesterday, searchers were slogging through the blackened, watery cavern that was once an elegant casino, moving pieces of the fallen ceiling in an effort to find more victims.

"When this is over and all the bodies have been counted," predicted Fire Battalion Chief Leroy Leavitt, "we're going to find this will be the biggest hotel fire in the nation's history." The worst U.S. hotel fire occurred on Dec. 7, 1946, when 119 people died in the Winecoff Hotel in Atlanta.

Leavitt said bulldozers might be needed to remove tons of charred debris that tumbled into the basement and gaming area as a result of the blaze, which might have smoldered for as long as eight hours in the ceiling above the hotel's first-floor delicatessen.

When completed in 1973, the MGM Grand's casino had no fire sprinklers — which building codes now require for new highrise hotels in Las Vegas — but its safety features were approved under a questionable ruling by then-Building Inspector John Pisciotta.

"There's no question the fire could have been stopped if the

Back Page Col. 5

- Nevada PK -

- Texas PK -

UPDATE

newsweek 12/22/80

Summer Drought: A Grim Harvest

"It like to make a beggar out of me, the heat wave did," says Alabama farmer Irby Davis. The drought that singed the nation's midsection last summer suffocated hens in Georgia, produced cotton bolls no bigger than bumblebees in Mississippi and beans the size of BB's in Arkansas. "I've been in agriculture all my life," says Louisiana Secretary of Agriculture Robert Odom, "and this is the worst year for farmers I have ever seen." The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has estimated agricultural losses between \$13 billion and \$16 billion.

Texas was the state hardest hit. The temperature in Dallas topped 100 degrees on 42 consecutive days. "I don't think there was a single commodity that wasn't hurt in a bad way," says a spokesman for the Texas Department of Agriculture, which has estimated crop and livestock loss at just over \$1.5 billion—or a full 15 per cent of the state's 1979 cash receipts in agriculture.

Don Enger, who has 1,100 acres of cotton in the high-plains area of Texas, got only

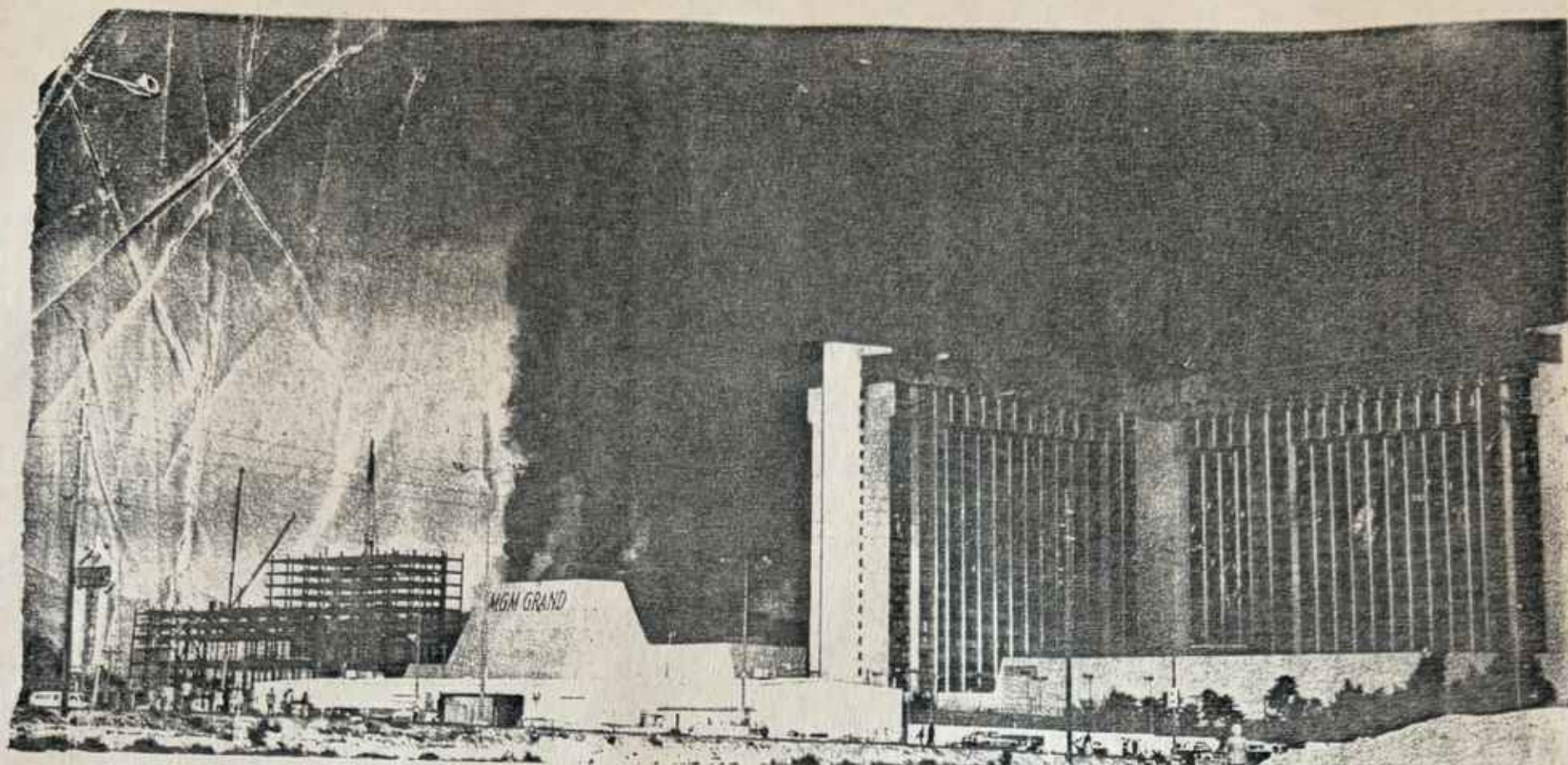
Enger and Davis: Beans the size of BB's and bolls no bigger than bumblebees.

four-tenths of a bale per acre, against a full bale last year. He stands to lose \$25,000. Says Enger stoically, "I don't want to give the impression we're starving to death. Our life-style won't be affected that much, but my farming will. I won't purchase new farm equipment next year, I'll put down less fertilizer and I'll plant in a skip-row pattern. You learn to cope. It's all part of farming."

Some growers actually profited. Because

he had enough water for irrigation, Enger's brother-in-law, Boyce Middlebrook, weathered the drought and harvested almost 1½ bales per acre. Now, with the general cotton shortage, he is getting top prices. "He's just one of the lucky ones," notes Enger, "and very few of us were lucky."

The meager harvest comes at a bad time for farmers. The credit crunch that sent planting loans soaring last spring forced



Smoke rises from the M-G-M Grand: A rush for the choppers like the fall of Saigon

Photos by Dusty Willison—Sipa-Black Star

raced through the casino's "eye in the sky," a concealed catwalk fitted with one-way mirrors through which security men monitored the gaming. At that early hour the tables below were nearly empty, and the handful of diehard gamblers at first ignored the smell of smoke. "Some were still demanding one last play," a croupier said. "But we closed and left—fast." A wall of flame suddenly roared through the hall, and gardener Ray Hutchison, working outside, looked up to see a frantic exodus. "The casino girls were running out with cash drawers in their hands, and dealers were running out stuffing chips in their pockets," he said. Behind them, ten stragglers burned to death.

Confusion: The flames quickly incinerated the casino's highly flammable Hollywood décor. Somehow, the alarm system failed: investigators said its controls, located in the basement, had quickly melted in the raging blaze. Dense, acrid smoke poured up the elevator shafts and stairs, and on the floors above, sleeping guests awoke to confusion and terror. A scream woke New York retailer Thomas Bowman; he ran upstairs to try to rescue his wife's parents. "Hundreds of people were yelling, 'Don't go up!'" Bowman recalled. He went up anyway, and saved them.

By 7:30, smoke was trickling through the upper floors and Rich Stamer, alone in suite 533A directly above the burning casino, could smell it. Above Stamer's balcony, a woman was trying to shimmy down a rope; she lost her grip and fell. Stamer was deluged with shards of glass as the oc-

cupants of higher floors smashed out their windows. On the ninth floor, Tom Bowden prepared to clamber down a fire ladder. "When I got onto the ladder, I discovered blood all over me. At first I thought I had been cut—but it was blood falling down from the floors above."

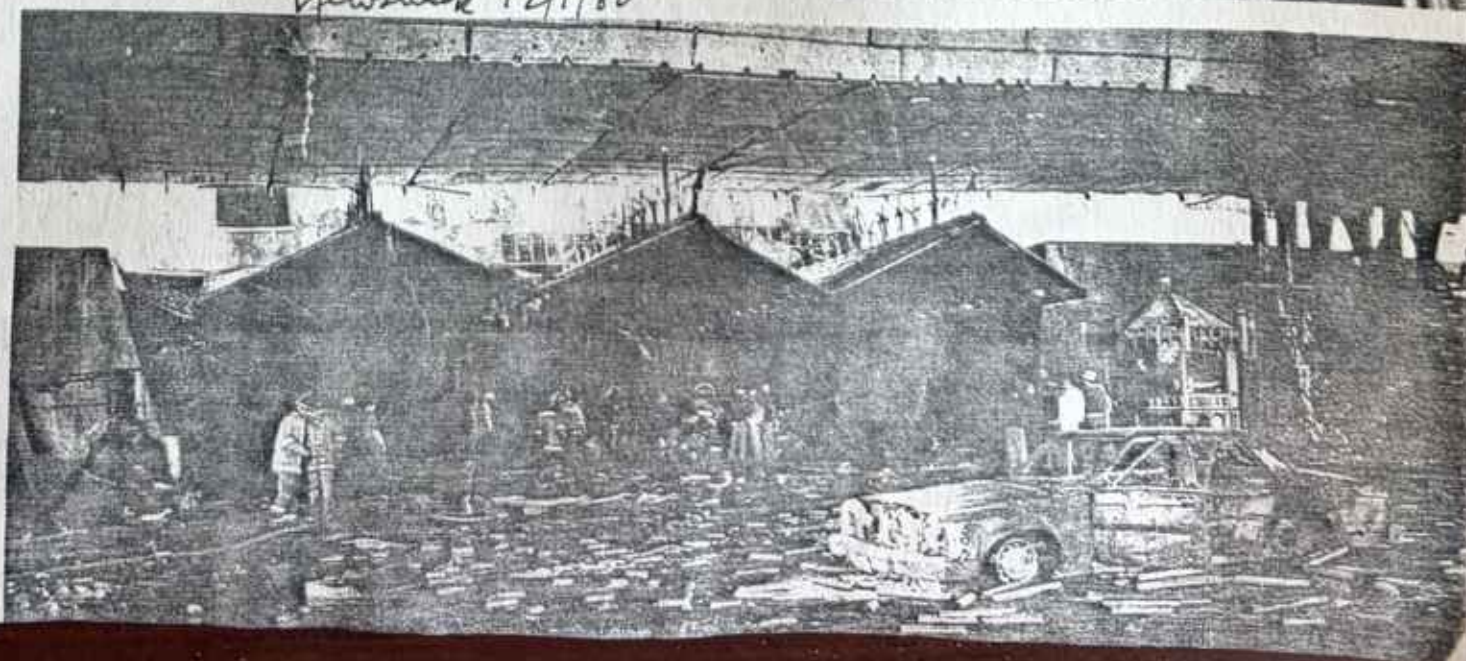
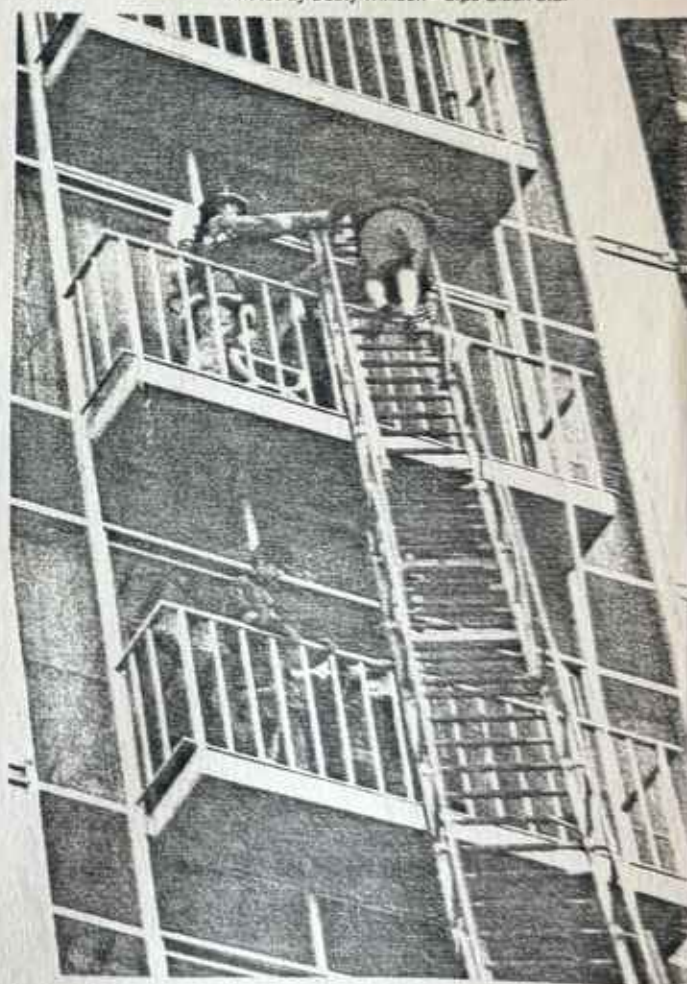
Dozens of fire trucks ringed the burning hotel and hundreds of dazed guests wandered around the grounds in their night clothes. Paramedics ministered to the injured and a makeshift morgue opened across the street. In all, officials estimated, nearly 8,000 guests and employees had been in the M-G-M Grand when the fire broke out; firemen found the last terrified survivor late that evening. "People panicked," was a hotel guard's explanation for the toll. But the charred ruin posed questions of its own: why the alarm system failed, and why, most of all, Las Vegas officials had never required sprinklers in the casino.

TOM MORGANTHAU with JOE CONTRERAS
in Las Vegas

"Nevada PK"

Hook-and-ladder rescue and the pleasure palace's burnt-out portico: Where were the sprinklers?

newsweek 12/1/80



- Nevada PK -



Los Angeles Times



UPI

Kerkorian and his fire-gutted Las Vegas hotel: A leisure-time empire on the line

MGM's Dickey Future

The death count from the MGM Grand Hotel fire in Las Vegas mounted to 84, with another 500 on the injured list. Local fire officials said preliminary investigation of the wreckage disclosed several major violations of the fire code, and lawyers filed the first of what is expected to be a series of multimillion-dollar negligence suits against the company. And on Wall Street, skittish traders last week bid MGM Grand stock down 31 per cent, saddling the company's controlling shareholder, Kirk Kerkorian, with a \$64 million paper loss. Indeed, the hotel company seemed beset on all sides, its reputation in disturbing disrepair and its financial future in serious question.

MGM Grand is one-half of the leisure-time empire Kerkorian formed last June when he split the old M-G-M properties into a film company and a hotel-casino concern. MGM Grand had profits of \$34 million in the year ended Aug. 31, most of it from the Las Vegas operation; it has a second hotel in Reno, and plans to shell out \$200 million to open a third in Atlantic City. Chairman Fred Benninger assured investors that the company had "adequate insurance" to cover all its losses and that it continued to be "financially sound." But many gambling analysts had their doubts. They agreed that the insurance would cover the costs of remodeling the Las Vegas hotel for a reopening now set for next July. But they were not sure that the company's liability coverage—widely estimated at around \$30 million—would be sufficient to protect MGM Grand should it be found guilty of negligence. The first suit, filed by eighteen guests from Mexico, asked \$175

million in damages. It will be years before the liability questions are finally settled.

Meanwhile, even Benninger concedes that ground-breaking for the proposed Atlantic City hotel-casino, originally scheduled for early next year, will have to be postponed for "several months." It could take a lot longer than that. MGM Grand has borrowed \$40 million for initial construction on the project and has set aside another \$35 million from its internal cash flow. But that leaves \$125 million still to be raised—and given the company's cloudy outlook, the money will not be easy to obtain. "I just don't think they'll go into Atlantic City in the foreseeable future," says analyst Alan Snyder of Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., a Los Angeles brokerage firm.

Heavy Debts: Given all the uncertainties, many observers were surprised last week when Benninger said MGM Grand would continue paying its 44-cent-a-share annual dividend. "It would be more responsible for them to omit the dividend," says gambling-industry analyst Dennis Forst of Bateman, Eichler, Hill & Richards in Los Angeles. But for Kerkorian, the decision may be a blessing: he has borrowed heavily in his attempt to add Columbia Pictures Industries to his stable (NEWSWEEK, Oct. 13)—pledging his holdings of MGM Grand, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Co. and Columbia itself as collateral—and he may well need the \$7 million annual dividend on his hotel shares to meet his obligations. Only Kerkorian himself knows how leveraged he really is and whether he will continue his run at Columbia, and last week he was unavailable for comment. But for the moment, at least, his investment in MGM Grand Hotels looked as uncertain as a roll of the dice at a Vegas casino.

HARRY ANDERSON with JOE CONTRERAS in Las Vegas

forced to step down before Bally Manufacturing was granted a temporary license for Bally's Park Place. But Bally is not yet home free; the commission says it has evidence that the firm is closely tied to organized crime, and it could well turn down Bally's application for a permanent license when hearings are completed next year. Finally, general manager William Dougall and director of operations Paul Syphus were ordered out at Harrah's Marina, owned by Holiday Inns, while the commission investigates charges that they were involved in a prostitution ring that serviced high rollers at Harrah's Las Vegas operation. Harrah's permanent license also could be in jeopardy. The Jersey sweep may

even have repercussions in Nevada, where Jack Stratton, a member of the state's Gaming Control Board, says his group will now study any new information uncovered in New Jersey that might warrant re-examination of Nevada's casino operations.

Canceled Plans: Predictably, there are growing complaints that the commission has gone too far and could eventually cut the flow of jobs and tax dollars the gaming industry has produced. Resorts International, the Dunes Hotel and Holiday Inns are all said to have abandoned plans to construct new facilities in Atlantic City, primarily because of the commission's tougher stance. And in the wake of the fire at its Las Vegas hotel-casino, MGM

Grand Hotels seems likely to postpone its plans to expand eastward (box).

But there are no immediate signs that the commission is about to ease up—even if it runs the risk of wounding the gambling goose that lays all those golden eggs. "Our people want to do their own investigations and do them thoroughly," says Ben Barrowsky, a spokesman for the gaming commission. "This is not a driver's license; when it comes to a casino, you must prove your integrity again and again." Given the history of the gambling business and the state's new tough stance, the Atlantic City licensing battle may just have begun.

TOM NICHOLSON with DAVID T. FRIENDLY in New York and bureau reports

"SPACE SHUTTLE"

January 5, 1980

TO ALL CONTACTS

...THE UFOs told me to tell this one. What they are doing (see below) is typical "Earth procedure." And something government can understand. I.e., President Reagan was helped into the Presidency by certain key individuals. Once he attained the Presidency they are repaid by him with key government positions, and so on. Standard Earth procedure. The UFOs obtain what it is that they desire (Mountain Base) and they then reward, pay back, those that give them their goal.

My UFOs communicated with me (SIs) and gave me the following message to pass on:

If their Mountain Base is not supplied by the time the Space Shuttle is launched by NASA...they guarantee to destroy the Space Shuttle (which has cost some 8 billion dollars).

Naturally, the one human being they can communicate with is myself, and I am to occupy and operate the World Operations Room inside the Mountain Base when and if it is supplied.

They further stated that they had already placed the mechanism for the complete destruction of the Space Shuttle into activation. (I.e., the Space Shuttle might just as well have 5 to 10 nuclear bombs which are invisible, but nonetheless real, attached to the Space Shuttle right now with the time mechanism set and ticking away, to go off after launching.) They told me that there are several reasons for this weird procedure...one of which is a time differential between their "other-dimensional" time and Earth time...and the 60-90 days, whatever, between now and then gives the destructive power aimed at the Space Shuttle time to "build up" in intensity.

Delivery of the Mountain Base...with PK Man at the center of the Base and activating the Base...will automatically defuse the destructive OD force now aimed at the Space Shuttle. I.e., the Space Shuttle not only will be safe and not destroyed, but the SIs will do what they can to aid in the Space Shuttle program.

The U.S. Government can have it either way, thusly, with the Space Shuttle. Powerful destruction of it, as well as its associated NASA program...or powerful help and aid for it with no destruction.

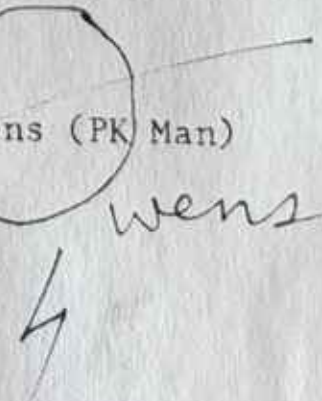
Simply as a matter of values...an 8 billion dollar project balanced against a 5 million dollar Mountain Base?

And you can all say that the above is silly and quite ridiculous...except that you know my "track record" in the past. After all, I hit two space shots with bolts of lightning...one on the ground as it was in launch mode, and the other in outer space (where there is no lightning). And this ~~XXX~~ time I am not even in charge...THEY are. THEY are calling the shots in the matter. I am merely reporting the action from their side.

Sincerely,

Ted Owens (PK Man)

One other detail: up until recently the UFOs have attacked California quite severely (you will see it in the "California PK" files when and if I ever get the monies to xerox it for you. However, a recent knife and license (which I am not at liberty to explain to you) require that they repay the kindness...and they will do so by greatly alleviating the California PK attack; and helping California in some ways.



"Most cassettes are afraid of me." —Stevie Wonder—

A lot of cassette makers have probably considered asking Stevie's opinion about their performance. But he's such a perfectionist, they may have been scared off.

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For Stevie, "It's a little music machine that delivers the best sound, for its size, I've ever heard." There's good reason. Its 250 components are checked thousands of times; 1,117 checkpoints for the shell alone. And SA is guaranteed a lifetime.* Enough to please any perfectionist.

* In the unlikely event that any TDK cassette ever fails to perform due to a defect in materials or workmanship simply return it to your local dealer or to TDK for a free replacement.

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Supplier to the
U.S. Olympic Team



UPDATE



D. Ford Connolly

The Fishers at Johnson Space Center: 'He's still learning things I already know'

The Astronauts: Ready for Launch

For the astronauts, the final months are the hardest. Technical problems have plagued the space shuttle, but NASA now plans to launch Columbia this spring, and pilots John Young and Bob Crippen are getting ready for the maiden voyage. "They're working twelve hours a day, six days a week, and they spend the seventh day reading the things they didn't have time for during the other six," says former astronaut Alan Bean, who supervises the crew's training.

The shuttle, which carries a seven-man crew, is a unique space vehicle. It will rocket into orbit, return to earth, refit and fly again, like a standard airplane. Its mission: to ferry people and equipment into space for experiments and repairing satellites. The shuttle may also be used to build military bases in space—or even as a platform for laser weapons. Columbia and three sister craft are already booked for 42 flights through 1984, and NASA has 80 astronauts training at Houston's Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center. Unlike the homogeneous corps of the past, the group includes eight women, three blacks and one Hispanic. Many are scientists or physicians, rather than military officers.

New technology makes their training remarkably sophisticated. In practice sessions, computers allow instructors to program complicated emergencies. Recently, NASA created 40 different malfunctions for a simulated orbital flight. The five computers aboard the orbiter carry more information than Apollo or Skylab and represent a move toward astronaut autonomy. The shuttle pilots will be less dependent on the Mission Control Center in Houston

and tracking stations around the world.

The space rookies advance through a strict regimen. Last year's recruits still do classroom work, studying everything from astronomy to orbital mechanics. Others have already moved to technical assignments. Guion Buford Jr. is writing an instruction manual for the third and fourth payloads, which consist of research projects sponsored by Canada, France, Belgium and Japan. Kathryn Sullivan, a geologist, has practiced shooting infra-red photographs from a B-57 jet. In the process, she set a new, unofficial altitude record for sustained flight by a woman: 63,300 feet.

Revised Opinion: Bean says the women have performed well. In a simulated water landing, 50 trainees wearing parachutes took turns dropping off the back of a moving boat and trying to get their heads above water quickly. "Only two went to that position on the first try, without any coaching," says Bean. "Two women. I always thought we were letting women do what was instinctively a man's job. I don't think that anymore."

Anna and Bill Fisher would agree. Anna, 31, joined the shuttle program in 1978; her husband was selected last June. As a result, she says, "Bill is still learning things I already know. Just last night, I was giving him some advice—on how I handle radio calls and set up things for doing an instrument-landing approach." Anna is drawing up plans for a work station outside the shuttle where an astronaut can repair some of the tiles that keep the craft cool during re-entry. At 5 feet 4 inches and 110 pounds, she occasionally has trouble with physical tasks. But when that happens, says Anna, "I have no hesitation in asking a man to give a hand."

EILEEN KEERDOJA with LOUIS ALEXANDER
in Houston

re

→ Space Shuttle (NASA) PK →

1/23/81

Door knocks rocket awry

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — A door from the top of a launch tower fell onto a Delta rocket Thursday, knocking the rocket from its upright position and into the tower, space agency officials said. No one was injured.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesmen said the damage was "considerable".

The rocket was being prepared for a satellite launch March 12 when the ac-

cident, believed the first of its type in NASA history, occurred. The incident had no connection with the reusable space shuttle, which is scheduled for its first launch on March 17 from another pad.

"Officials don't know how much damage has been done, and nobody knows whether the launch will have to be delayed," said NASA spokesman Hugh Harris. orig. 1/23/81

Contacts:

Perhaps you thought my warning of Jan. 5, 1980, re NASA... had no validity. Read that letter of warning again! This incident is not targeted on the Space Shuttle yet. But the Power is there ... and working.

weisz
X PK Man X

Dec. 29, 1980

Contacts:

Just now (6 PM) the
SIA informed me
that if the Base
were not provided
before the NASA
Space Shuttle goes up,
then they will
destroy it!

(80 billion dollars
down the drain.)

~~Ted
Owens~~

*SI warning re
destruct!*

U.S. shuttle transported for final tests

12/30/80
Photo on Page One

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Bolted nose-up across a huge crawler-transporter, America's first space shuttle was mounted on its launch pad Monday for final tests before its maiden flight to space and back next year.

Several thousand spectators and space program workers turned out to watch the orbiter Columbia's snail'space journey from its assembly building, marking a major milestone in the program.

"If you don't believe how great this is, wait till March. Just wait till March," said John Young, the astronaut-pilot who is to command the Columbia's first flight, scheduled for March 14.

The entire shuttle assembly — orbiter, external tank and twin rocket boosters — was rolled out on its mobile launching platform Monday morning after a five-week checkout in the cavernous Vehicle Assembly Building.

The shuttle's 3½-mile trip to launch pad 39A took about eight hours, with the transporter crawling along a rock-covered road at 1 mph or less.

Once there, a snag developed in transferring the mobile launching platform to which the shuttle was attached onto the pad. A NASA spokesman said a small steel access tower on the pad's surface had to be cut away. The entire operation was completed at 8:05 p.m. EST.

"I'm looking forward to a very successful launch at the end of March," said Kennedy Space Center director Dick Smith, shortly after the 10 million-pound load began its trip to the pad.

But Smith and George Page, the shuttle launch director, said they believed simulated countdowns, engine test firing and other work necessary at the pad would delay liftoff to the end of March or early April.

The reusable craft is designed to be a space "freighter," ferrying satellites, scientists and various research projects into orbit and back to Earth.

Young and co-pilot Robert Crippen, dressed in blue flight suits, were on a wind-blown platform Monday with officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other dignitaries.

The next milestone for the \$8 billion program, now three years behind schedule, will be a cluster-firing of the Columbia's three engines about Feb. 10.

Shuttle stakes high as rehearsal nears

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD
New York Times News Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Standing on the launching pad here, a decade of fitful development behind it and the future of the nation's space program riding on its success, the space shuttle Columbia is primed for a critical ground test that could clear the way for the revolutionary flying machine's maiden orbital voyage, scheduled for early April.

A countdown rehearsal, identical to the real thing in almost every respect, is set to begin after midnight Monday at the Kennedy Space Center. All systems in the spaceship, a 184-foot-tall cluster with the delta-wing orbiter Columbia mounted on a huge fuel tank and bracketed by two solid rocket boosters, will be activated and checked out. Fuel will be pumped in and the tanks pressurized.

Then, if no unresolvable problems arise, Columbia's three main rocket engines will be ignited at 7:43 a.m. Wednesday, throttled to full power and shut down after only 20 seconds. The spaceship will be held to the pad by eight metal bolts while instruments monitor the engines' performance for any disturbing sputterings or vibrations, anything to suggest that they are less than ready for the planned three-day, 36-orbit test flight.

Watching with the greatest personal interest will be the astronauts for the first mission, John W. Young and Capt. Robert L. Crippen of the Navy. Awaiting the results with them will be the thousands of engineers and officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration who have known so many frustrations — the project is three years behind schedule and, depending on who is counting, at least \$1.5 billion over budget — and who cannot help but feel the pressures attending the first flight.

Much is at stake, for these reasons:

— This will be the first time that American astronauts have ventured into space in almost six years, since the Apollo-Soyuz joint mission with the Soviet Union in July 1975.

- 4 Projects PK -
This will be the first time in the American space program that a new rocket system or a new craft has been flown into space by astronauts without at least one prior unmanned test. Chimpanzees preceded astronauts aboard Mercury, and automated shakedown flights were conducted first for Gemini, Apollo and the Saturn 5 moon rocket.

— The shuttle is the most complex flying machine ever built. A hybrid airplane-spacecraft, the shuttle orbiter is the first space vehicle designed to return to a runway landing so that it can be flown again and again. NASA predicts that this will eventually make going into space less expensive and more common.

— Columbia is intended to be the

first of a fleet of shuttles, with four or five ships in operation by the mid-1980s as a versatile space transportation system replacing nearly all of the present throwaway rockets. The shuttles will haul satellites into orbit and service others and also serve as a platform from which scientists can conduct experiments. Future space operations by NASA, the Defense Department, other government agencies, the European Space Agency and commercial and other foreign customers will be increasingly dependent on the shuttles.

Young and Crippen speak of the risks of the first shuttle flight with considerable reluctance. They are test pilots, and the acceptance of risk is a condition of employment and, it would seem, an expression of their being.

"We obviously think it's safe or we wouldn't be flying it," Young said recently at the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

As for taking up a spaceship that has not previously been tested unmanned, he said: "Every spacecraft before that we've flown unmanned the first time, we could have flown it manned and been successful."

NO one still active in the NASA astronaut corps has had more experience with more spacecraft than Young, who turned 50 in September. He was the pilot on the first manned test of the Gemini spacecraft in March 1965 and the following year commanded the Gemini 10 mission. He flew to the moon twice on Apollo, once with Apollo 10 in the lunar-orbiting flight that preceded the first landing and as the commander of the Apollo 16 lunar-landing mission.

The 43-year-old Crippen, on the other hand, will be making his first trip into space, though he has been waiting since 1966. That was when he was selected as a research pilot for the Air Force Manned Orbiting Laboratory program, which was canceled before anything got off the ground. He joined the NASA astronaut corps in 1969 and served on several support crews for the Skylab project.

orig 2/15/81

orig. 2/16/81

- 4 Projects PK - Test postponed

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — A critical test-firing of the space shuttle Columbia's main engines has been pushed back 24 hours, until Thursday, because bad weather delayed last-minute repairs and preparations, a space agency spokesman said Sunday.

Spokesman Mark Hess said Kennedy Space Center officials agreed at a one-hour meeting Sunday to postpone the test-firing until 7:45 a.m. Thursday. The countdown for the test is to begin at 7:15 p.m. Monday, Hess said.

He said officials from National Aeronautics and Space Administration headquarters in Washington, D.C., were due at Cape Canaveral Monday to give the final go-ahead for the firing of the shuttle's three main engines.

If final approval is given, a launch dress rehearsal will be conducted Monday evening, Hess said.

The reusable shuttle, designed to blast off like a rocket and glide back to Earth like an airplane, is targeted for launch on April 7. The \$8 billion program already is three years behind schedule.

- SI Destinct - Professor keeps eye on outer space law

By DAVID SPEER

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — When the space shuttle rockets into space this spring, a University of Mississippi professor wants to make sure it doesn't run afoul of the law.

Dr. Stephen Gorove of the Ole Miss law school is an expert on how domestic and international law applies to outer space. He has published two books on space law — the most recent being "The Space Shuttle and the Law" — and helps put out The Journal of Space Law, the only journal in the world devoted exclusively to the legal problems arising from trips beyond our world.

"Really, the launching of the space shuttle will probably be the most significant event that has taken place since the beginning of the Space Age," Gorove said. "I think that the potentials are just enormous.

"It is going to open up my field — insurance, legal problems, criminal jurisdictions, civil liability. It's an enormous field which is opening up entirely new possibilities for government and industry."

Gorove said the thorniest question of law, as it applies to the shuttle, is when and where the craft is considered a spaceship and where it might be considered an airplane.

"Space law should be applied to the shuttle," he said. "In the current state of the technology, it is a spacecraft. If it is going to someday in the future fly as an aircraft flies, then we will have to take another look at it."

The question of spacecraft or airplane is important because different laws apply to the two types of vehicles, he said.

Space law is set down in four prin-

cipal treaties, which set jurisdictional boundaries and liability limits and help officials deal with problems of liability in case of accidents and in insurance coverage, Gorove said. A fifth treaty — the moon treaty — is currently being considered by the United States.

Although much of space law is taken up with civil responsibility, insurance and damage claims, the question of criminal jurisdiction also has been raised with manned space projects such as the space shuttle or future space colonies.

Test begins for shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — A crucial countdown rehearsal began Monday night that will determine if the space shuttle Columbia is ready to carry two astronauts into orbit in April on its maiden voyage.

The 2½-day test, already delayed 24 hours, was intended to exercise all elements of the shuttle's system for the first time.

The countdown started at 7:15 p.m. EST when electrical power was fed into the reusable space vehicle.

If there are no problems, the test will end at 7:45 a.m. EST Thursday when the count reaches zero and the space shuttle's three main engines are fired for 20 seconds while the vehicle remains locked on its launch pad.

The shuttle is targeted for its first launch on April 7.

- Shuttle PK - Repairs may delay launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Repairs on the space shuttle's huge external tank are being delayed by modifications to the launch tower complex — and the delay threatens to set back plans for an early April launch, space agency officials said Wednesday.

A team of 20 specialists arrived here this week to begin repair work on insulation on the tank, damaged in a fuel-loading operation Jan. 20. But they can't begin the job, expected to take 13 days, until special access platforms are finished.

Officials said the changes to the shuttle's launch tower were about a week behind schedule, threatening an early April launch date.

The tank was damaged when extremely cold fuels were pumped in, causing an outer layer of insulation to come unglued from the tank's aluminum walls. The tank's 1.5 million pounds will provide the basic thrust to get the reusable shuttle into orbit.

The repair work is expected to begin this weekend.

Meanwhile, leaders of striking machinists and maintenance workers have scheduled another negotiating session with Boeing Services International and a federal mediator Thursday.

Some 1,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers walked off their jobs Feb. 20, minutes after the successful firing of the shuttle's main engines. They are in dispute with Boeing over cost-of-living increases tied to their salaries.

- Shuttle PK - Strike mars successful shuttle test

By HOWARD BENEDICT

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Columbia, the flagship of America's space shuttle fleet, proved Friday that at long last it is ready to ferry men into orbit as its three powerful engines fired in a critical, 20-second test that spewed flame and thunder over the launch area.

"The operation of the engines was fantastic," said launch director George Page. "It raises the confidence of everyone here that we can proceed toward a launch in early April."

But the optimism was tempered when, right after the test, more than 800 machinist union members walked off their jobs at the shuttle launch pad in a labor dispute with the Boeing Co.

The strike, which came without warning, initially jeopardized some post-firing operations, including defueling and purging fuel tanks.

Richard Smith, director of the Kennedy Space Center, said the machinists performed vital support operations and a prolonged strike could force postponement of Columbia's planned April 7 launch date.

Smith said Boeing has a strike plan including the use of outside help to do the machinists' jobs, but until it is implemented he could not forecast the impact of the walkout.

The machinists timed the strike to gain maximum attention. They said they walked out after the firing so they wouldn't be made scapegoats if the exercise was delayed.

But the labor problem was forgotten

for a while Friday as space agency officials savored Columbia's success in clearing the last major hurdle on its way to changing the way America operates in space.

It was a bright spot after a series of

technical problems that delayed Columbia's orbital debut more than two years.

"I'm still a little dazed at this point that those final hours of the countdown went so smoothly," Smith said.

- Shuttle PK - Shuttle test off schedule

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Launch crews fell far behind Tuesday in the countdown rehearsal for the space shuttle Columbia, raising the possibility a crucial test-firing of the ship's engines might be delayed by yet another day.

The test firing, set for Thursday, will determine whether — after delays of more than two years — the Columbia is finally ready to carry two astronauts into space in April.

Project officials called a hasty meeting Tuesday night after the rehearsal, which started Monday night, fell six hours behind schedule.

They announced later they were adding an additional 8-hour, built-in hold in hopes the firing can still be conducted Thursday.

- Shuttle PK - orig. J. Strike perils shuttle 2/21/81

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (UPI) — Labor unrest suddenly has become the primary threat to an early April launch of the space shuttle Columbia, the rocket plane grounded for more than two years by technical trouble. Fifteen minutes after the Columbia passed a crucial 20-second test firing Friday, hundreds of members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers walked off their jobs at the Kennedy Space Center.

- Shuttle PK - orig. J. Strike imperils launch of U.S. space shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Union and company officials met with a federal mediator for 3½ hours Monday and then recessed talks over a machinists' strike which threatens to delay the space shuttle Columbia's first flight.

The parties "are so far apart" the mediator recessed negotiations to let them reconsider, said Al Evenson, labor relations manager and chief negotiator for Boeing Services International. Another session was expected in about a week.

Over 1,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers went on strike Friday after the successful testing of the shuttle's main engines. The strikers seek higher wages, a cost-of-living allowance and better insurance and retirement benefits.

Boeing has assured Kennedy Space Center officials the walkout will not delay the April liftoff of the reusable space vehicle, which is designed to carry satellites, scientific projects and as-

tronauts into orbit, then return to Earth on airplane-type wings.

Company supervisors and others will fill in for the absent workers. Evenson said over 100 supervisors have arrived from other Boeing operations. "In addition, we plan to hire as many local workers as we need to continue operations," he said, adding he could not estimate how many would be hired.

Space Center Director Richard Smith said Friday that the walkout "jeopardized" the timetable of the shuttle, already two years behind schedule.

"We feel we'll be able to meet the launch schedule and support shuttle activities," Evenson said Monday.

The machinists, who earn an average of \$10.50 an hour, control generators, the loading of fuel and the purging of fuel lines. Boeing is also responsible for building and maintaining access platforms on the launch pad. The most recent machinists' strike against Boeing was three years ago and lasted 111 days.

Plagued by costly delays, first space shu

First of three articles
By PATRICK YOUNG 3/1/81
Newhouse News Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is looking ahead to a time when astronauts roar into Earth orbit almost routinely.

But that all depends on the space shuttle — a craft 12 years in the making, two years late, 27 percent over budget, untested in space and plagued by problems.

Columbia, the first shuttle intended for inhospitable space, awaits its maiden voyage from launch complex 39-A at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. Its crew — astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen — also await the flight, now scheduled no earlier than April 7.

They repeatedly express the view that Columbia will carry them without serious mishap through their 54½-hour mission. "We obviously think it's safe or we wouldn't be doing it," Young says.

It is not a view shared universally.

During its development, the shuttle has suffered well-publicized problems with its main engines and the "tiles" that protect it from the intense heat of re-entry. Despite Columbia's successful engine test Feb. 20, some still wonder whether these troubles have been completely corrected.

The shuttle, by any standard, is a craft bold in concept and remarkable in advanced technology. The approximate size and weight of a DC-9 jetliner, it is designed to roar into space like a rocket and land like a glider, time and time again.

It is, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration likes to boast, the world's first reusable spacecraft. With it, the agency envisions frequent flights and space feats impossible with expend-

able rockets and the one-use-only craft of the past — the Mercury, Gemini and Apollo capsules.

"The shuttle will turn out to be much more than any of us can project right now," predicts Alan M. Lovelace, NASA's acting administrator. "Once we successfully fly, it will provide so many opportunities for growth and applications that I think even the most visionary people will turn out to have underestimated it."

The Pentagon, too, is counting on the craft. By the mid-1980s, the military expects to be almost totally dependent on shuttles to send into orbit bigger and more sophisticated communications, navigation and spy satellites.

So America's new space era relies on the shuttle's success. And while people in and out of NASA familiar with the craft express confidence that the shuttle will succeed, they realize a disastrous failure would cost far more than the lives of two astronauts.

"The shuttle is the mainstay of everything we have coming up in space in the next 10 years," says Jerry Grey of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. "NASA has so much riding on the shuttle that a major failure could mean the end of the civilian space program."

"That is an extreme view, and I don't think it will happen. But the public is not ready for a failure. If the shuttle should fail, it would remove all of NASA's credibility about its ability to operate."

NASA officials don't see their future as quite that bleak. But they acknowledge that a disaster would provoke a major reassessment of NASA and the shuttle program by the public and Congress.

Over the years, NASA has earned a reputation for solving the most delicate

of space problems — from guiding spacecraft to pinpoint rendezvous with distant planets to bringing home safely the three Apollo 13 astronauts after an explosion crippled their craft on the way to the moon.

Now it faces another difficult challenge in bringing the shuttle to its full potential.

"NASA has staked its future for a decade on this so far untested vehicle," says Noel Hinners, director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum and a former associate administrator at NASA. "Over the next few years it has got to make it work."

In a nation seemingly rediscovering its pride of nationhood, the space shuttle could prove symbolic of a new beginning. It could put Americans back in space, working regularly in an environment dominated for nearly six years by Soviet cosmonauts.

The last three American astronauts in space rendezvoused in Earth orbit with two Soviet cosmonauts in 1975. Since then, the Russians have sent aloft more than three dozen humans. Cosmonauts have logged more than twice the 22,493 hours American astronauts have spent in space, and two Russians hold the record for the most time on a single flight — 185 days.

"I feel a bit embarrassed nationally by how the Soviets have outrun us, given our resources," says a university scientist long active in the space program.

If the United States is to re-establish its pre-eminence in manned-space operations, the shuttle is vital. The nation has no other way to launch astronauts, and it would take a decade to develop a new manned craft.

The shuttle concept evolved from a "what next?" study that began in Sep-

The Sunday Oregonian

tember 1969, two months after the first manned landing on the moon. Such missions as a manned flight to Mars were considered and rejected by a presidential committee. The wave of the nation's space future, the committee suggested, should be a reusable spacecraft.

NASA spent two years on cost, engineering and design studies. The project won President Nixon's approval in 1972.

Under pressure from the White House to keep costs low, the space agency estimated the shuttle's development costs at \$5.1 billion in 1971 dollars. The program's projected cost through the first four shuttle flights is now \$9.6 billion in 1981 dollars, equal to \$6.5 billion in 1971 dollars — a cost overrun after inflation of 27 percent.

During most of the 1970s and even now, much of NASA's financial resources went to the shuttle, leaving other space programs wanting.

"Science and applications suffered a great deal by the fact the shuttle was the central focus of the space program; that is a matter of firm fact," says James Van Allen of the University of Iowa, discoverer of the Earth-girdling radiation belts that bear his name.

Among the projects postponed or delayed because of the shuttle's costs: Galileo, an orbiter and atmospheric probe to Jupiter; a twin-craft look at the sun's two poles called the International Solar Polar Mission; and the Venus Orbiting Imaging Radar, a craft to

Note: Ten billion down the drain if the five million Bn does not appear. *Quinn*

- Shuttle PK -

Comeback In Space

America's first shuttle into space could have a big impact on future exploration—and on energy, science and military strategy, too.

KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, Fla.

America's comeback in space rests heavily on the stubby wings of a new-style spaceship named Columbia, poised now for its maiden voyage.

Already two years behind schedule and still facing critical tests before its launch, Columbia carries the hopes of a nation that once ruled supreme in space, but which has not sent astronauts into orbit for half a decade.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials feel that the delays have been used well because Columbia is the most sophisticated flying machine ever built. The program has cost 8.8 billion dollars so far—3 billion over budget—and three more shuttlecraft are being constructed.

New era. "If the orbiter flies as we expect, then America will have the best spacecraft in the world," said one space official. "It will carry us into a new era, a revolution in space."

Columbia is the first element in a space-transportation system that experts believe one day will shuttle people into and out of orbit on a routine basis. It is expected to turn space from a pioneering frontier into a settled domain of human activity.

The shuttle will make it possible to transfer cargo to and from space at a fraction of the cost of old, expendable spacecraft. Experts forecast it will lead to factories and laboratories and, one day, perhaps, even cities in space.

The first shot in this revolution comes in April when the Columbia will be launched from here on a 54½-hour, 36-orbit flight that will be a crucial test of the space-shuttle concept.

For political reasons, in this age of cut-to-the-bone budgets, the first flight of Columbia may be the most important mission ever for NASA. Should the craft experience a major failure, space officials worry that it would be difficult to get from a cost-conscious administra-

tion and a skeptical Congress the funds needed to recoup.

"This is probably the toughest flight we've ever had," said Robert Thompson, manager of the space-shuttle-program office. "It's very important to the nation."

If shuttle flight is a success, man may take advantage of the environment of space, where there is no air or gravity, for unique jobs.

Already planned is a space telescope that will orbit at 310 miles, far above the obscuring influence of clouds and smog. It will give a view of the stars 50 times sharper than anything on earth and open vistas never before seen.

The shuttle will be able to haul into space the building blocks for vast structures where people could live. Many industrial processes that are impossible on earth can be performed in orbit. As one astronaut noted: "We could move the filth of our factories out of earth's envelope and into limitless space."

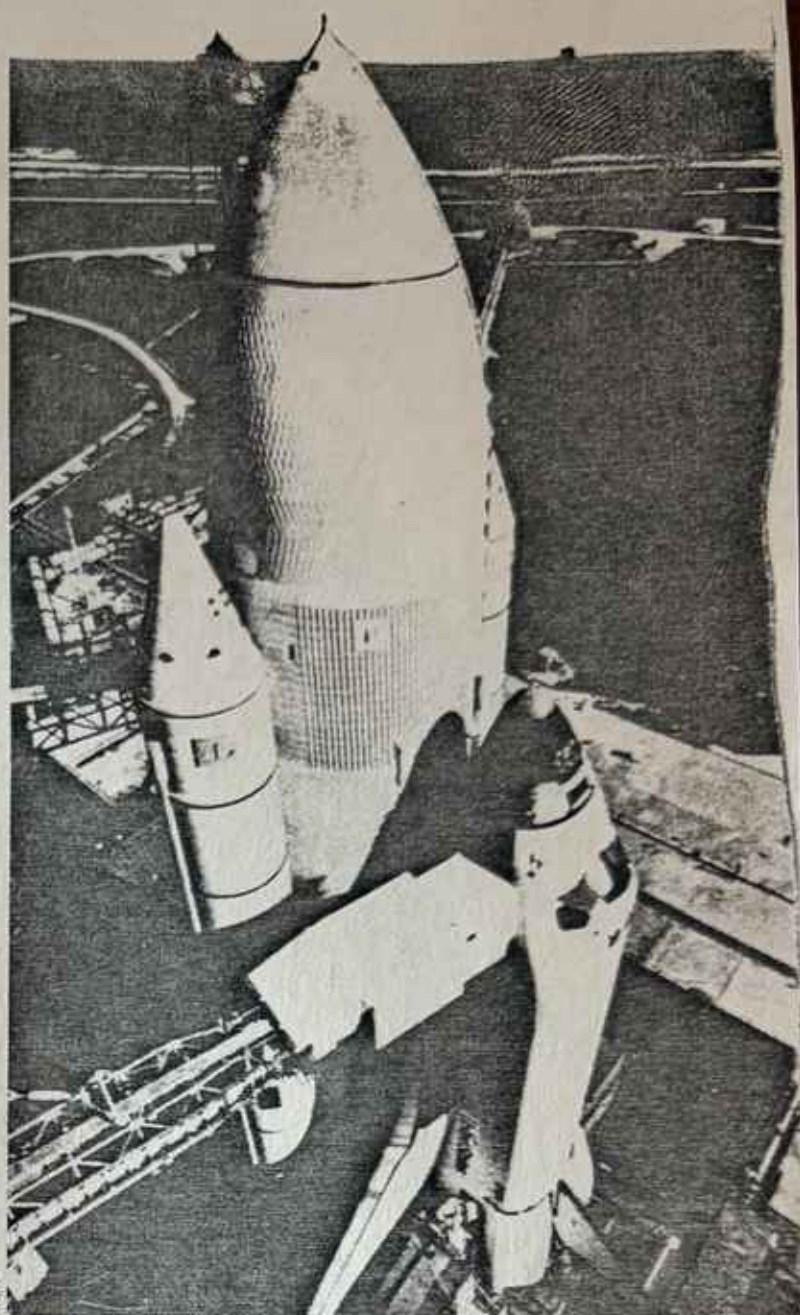
Space factories may be able to produce useful metals and alloys, crystals of unique purity and size for the electronic industry, and medicines impossible to make on earth.

Communications satellites, for the first time, will be recoverable. As a result, they could be built more cheaply. If they broke, the shuttle could return them to earth for repairs. This alone may save millions of dollars.

For the U.S. military, the shuttle is considered essential. It will launch navigation and spy satellites vital for defense in an uncertain world.

Even energy problems could find a solution with the shuttle. It could be used to dispose nuclear-energy wastes in space. Or shuttle crews could construct a satellite to harvest sunlight, beam it to earth as microwaves, which could then be converted to electricity.

For a craft that carries such formidable responsibility, the space shuttle lacks the grace and sleek lines of a



Two years late, but on the launch pad at last, the Columbia is being prepared for an April mission.

modern airship. On the launch pad, the shuttle system resembles an ungainly silo flanked by huge pointed candles. The winged orbiter clings to the silo side, almost as an afterthought.

Huge fuel tank. The silo is a massive tank that will be loaded with 1.6 million gallons of liquid hydrogen and oxygen to fuel the main rocket engines aboard the orbiter during launch.

The candles actually are two powerful solid-fuel rocket engines that, with the main engines, will hurtle the spacecraft into orbit. The solid-fuel engines burn for only 2½ minutes but consume 1 million pounds of propellant and travel almost 180 miles. Then they are jettisoned, parachuted to the ocean and recovered for reuse.

Columbia itself is a gawky, delta-winged craft that fits well its nickname of "Dumbo, the space truck."

The crew, which can include up to seven astronauts, rides in a double-deck cab that, by Apollo standards, is spacious. The backbone of the craft is a 60-foot-long cargo bay that can hold up to 65,000 pounds.

The 122-foot-long orbiter is a combi-

nation of spacecraft and airplane. Although it is launched by rocket engines, as are conventional spacecraft, it returns to earth to land on a runway, as does an airplane.

While other spaceships are used once and discarded, Columbia will fly repeatedly for 100 missions or more.

From the complex of rocket engines in its stern to the electronic brains in its bow, the space-shuttle orbiter incorporates the most advanced flight technology yet developed.

Its three main rocket engines are more complex than the Saturn engines that launched Apollo missions to the moon and pound for pound are five

times as powerful. Yet the shuttle engines have a precision that was undreamed of in the Apollo days. They are controlled with a throttle, and every part is monitored. A computer, for instance, tests each valve 50 times a second to make sure the rocket operates smoothly.

Ten years of research and testing went into development of a tile shield that covers the underside of the spacecraft like an overcoat of bricks. The tiles, made of a foam silicate, protect the spacecraft from the 2,000 degrees of heat generated during the return from orbit to earth. They are so efficient at dissipating heat that they can

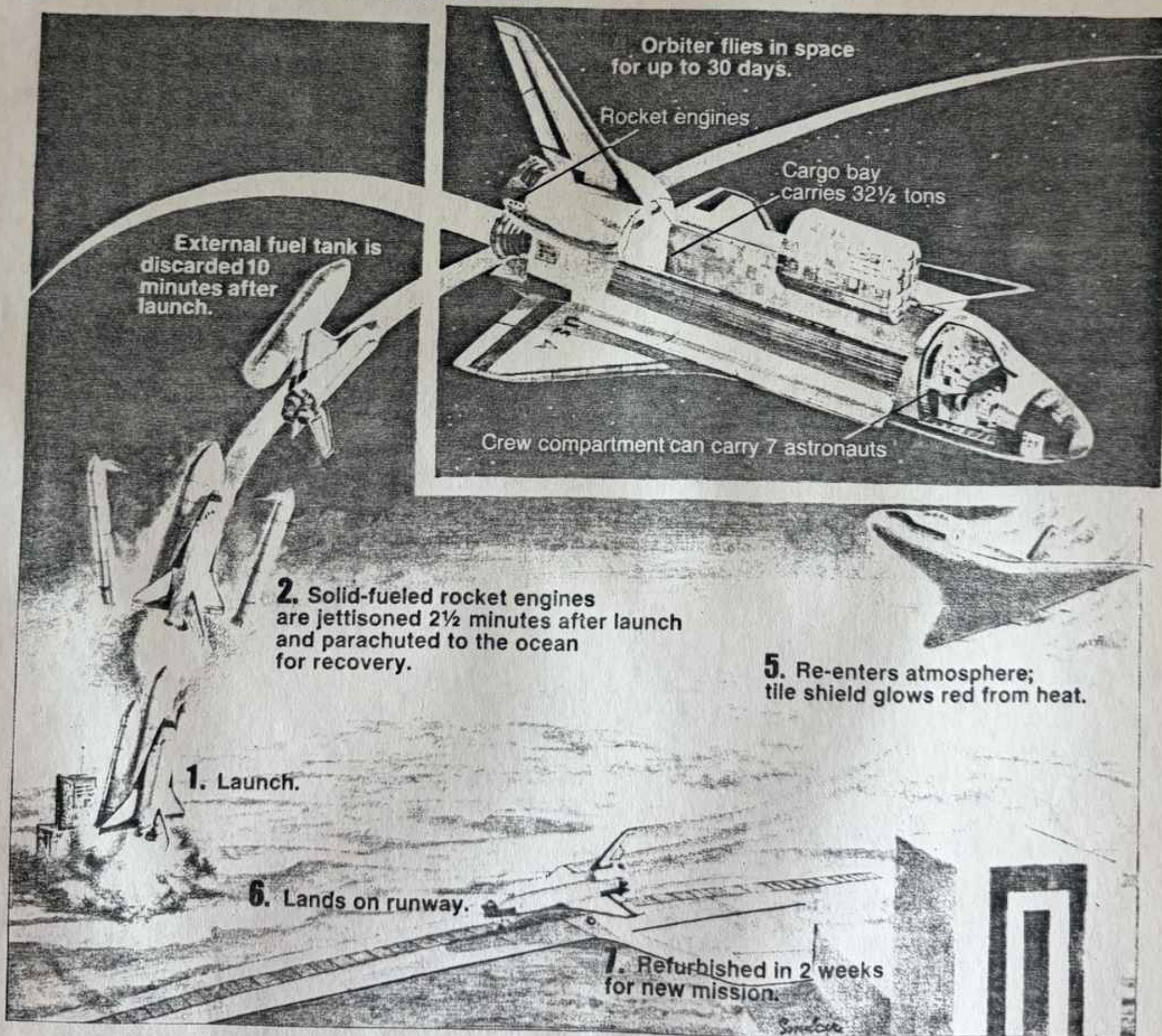
be handled by the bare hand within seconds after glowing cherry red.

But the tiles are also fragile. They can be dented easily with a fist, and workmen must wear white gloves when installing them, a tedious job that takes hours for each piece.

There are more than 30,000 tiles, and no two are alike. Each was designed for a specific place on the hull and must be installed within tolerances of thousandths of an inch.

Five computers on the Columbia monitor every system aboard the spacecraft. Astronauts can order them to give reports on a televisionlike screen in the cockpit. The computers also guide the spacecraft during liftoff and re-entry, the most critical times of each mission. Theoretically, according to engineers,

From Launch to Launch: How Space Shuttle Will Work



the shuttle orbiter could be brought to an earth landing without the touch of an astronaut, though this is unlikely to be tried.

While in space, the orbiter is controlled by small rocket thrusters. In the atmosphere, it is guided by flaps on wing and tail, as is an airplane. When Columbia is returning from orbit, it enters a region of hypersonic speeds where no winged craft has flown before and control is uncertain.

Says Christopher C. Kraft, director of the Johnson Space Center: "There's no wind tunnel in the world that can test all of the Mach numbers [supersonic speeds] the orbiter will encounter."

This unknown factor substantially raises the risks of the first mission. Experts admit that they are apprehensive about this part of the first flight and will breathe more easily when it's over. "Get me beyond that first flight, and the risks are a lot less than going to the moon," says Kraft.

"On the cheap." Development of the shuttle system followed a tortuous path of problems and low funding. NASA officials admit they tried to build the shuttle "on the cheap" and that some of the short cuts in design and testing proved disastrous.

The tiles were found to be inadequate for the stresses they would confront and had to be strengthened. A system for bonding the tiles to the hull did not work, requiring months of redevelopment. Rocket engines exploded and burned with frightful regularity, and a research team had to be called in to correct the trouble.

The problems continue. A test loading of supercold propellants in the silo-like tank last month caused part of an insulation blanket to separate from the tank's hull. The problem delayed a final rocket test firing until this week and caused the first launch date to be pushed back by weeks.

These and all the other problems are being solved, but no one will know how well until the gray, early hours of launch day in April.

On that day, the flight crew, veteran astronaut John Young and rookie Robert Crippen, will strap themselves into the cockpit, their windows looking straight up into the Florida sky.

Ninety minutes later, pumps start propellant flowing at the rate of half a ton per second, and the main rocket engines burst to life.

They strain against lock arms for 6 seconds as the engines build up thrust. The whole shuttlecraft rocks 19 inches forward, and the astronauts, if they choose to, can watch the launch tower move slowly past. Then it rocks back, and in that moment the solid rocket

engines ignite, providing 5 million pounds in additional thrust.

Almost instantly, the craft is streaking toward space. In 2½ minutes, it is 27 miles up and 150 miles down range. The solid rockets fall away, and the main engines continue to fire.

At about 10 minutes, the main engine propellant is expended, and the large tank, the only part of the system not reused, drops away to burn up in its fall to earth. Two smaller engines ignite, fed by on-board propellant, and the Columbia is drilled into orbit.

For two days, Young and Crippen test systems aboard the spacecraft, including a critical exercise of the large cargo-bay doors. Then, while the craft is over the Indian Ocean, they fire the two small rocket engines to slow their flight. This drops them out of orbit at 18,000 miles per hour.

Columbia is precisely angled to take the intense heat caused by atmospheric friction. Tiles on its hull glow red.

There are no propulsion engines running. Columbia is now a glider plane, using its immense speed to fly. Within minutes, it crosses two oceans and approaches the U.S. mainland.

Young rocks the craft left and right to lose speed as it streaks over the coastline south of Monterey, Calif.

The astronaut guides the craft over Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., makes a steep left turn and aims for a landing on a runway in a dry-lake bed. The wheels touch at 200 miles an hour, and the craft rolls thousands of feet before coming to rest.

At that point, says a space engineer, "We'll all breathe again." □

By PAUL RECER, who also wrote the next article

Astronauts Robert Crippen, left, and John Young spend hours in the cockpit of Columbia testing systems and practicing for their crucial mission.



Enter the Specialist—A New Breed Of Astronaut

In the shuttle era of space travel about to open, the military-type elite of past glories is making room for others—including women.

JOHNSON SPACE CENTER, Tex.

Shannon Lucid is a 38-year-old matron with three children, a house in the suburbs and a fondness for gourmet cooking. She's also an astronaut.

John Lounge wears glasses, enjoys playing chess and reading history, and one day hopes to become a construction worker. He's an astronaut, too.

William and Anna Fisher are physicians who specialize in the emergency treatment of people injured in auto accidents, bar fights and domestic disturbances. They also are astronauts.

These and scores of others are members of a new style of astronaut corps that is preparing to lead America into a new era in space. They are unlike any group ever before selected.

No more are American astronauts strictly an elite company of military-trained test pilots assigned mainly to

Important
Note:

The STs are
going to
destroy

~~everything~~ everything
in orbit around
the Earth!!!
Satellites; all;
everything!!

Wens

3/7/81

(I phoned this
communication
sent me by
my UFOs to Rego.)
(Wens)

4 Projects PK - "Power" Attack

Blackout affects 1.5 million in Utah, nearby states

By RON BAKER

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — A power failure struck all of Utah and parts of Idaho and Wyoming Thursday, knocking out electrical service to more than 1.5 million people, cutting off radio and television stations and disrupting telephone service.

Ski lifts, elevators and traffic signals also lost power during the blackout, which occurred at 11:38 a.m. MST.

By 6:30 p.m., 95 percent of Utah Power & Light Co.'s 450,000 customers had their electricity back, according to David Mead, a spokesman for the com-

pany. By that time, five of the company's 12 operating coal-powered generating units also were back on line, he said.

One man was injured in Provo when he pried open the door of a stuck elevator and fell four floors, dislocating both knees.

Hospitals quickly switched to standby power. A spokesman for University Medical Center in Salt Lake City said an open heart operation continued even as the lights flickered. Further operations scheduled for Thursday were postponed.

Temperatures in the region were cold, with the afternoon reading at Salt Lake City in the 30s. Many people use natural gas for heat, but the electrical failure meant furnace fans were out of service.

The Western Area Power Administration blamed the blackout on a downed 230,000-volt power line extending from Glen Canyon Dam in northern Arizona to Sigurd, Utah. But Mead said the downed line, near Antimony, Utah, couldn't be solely responsible.

"It may have been a contributing factor, but I can't believe it would cause all this," he said.

Another UP&L spokesman, Grant Pendleton, said that after the system was fully restored, engineers would be able "to do the detective work" necessary to find the cause of the outage. That could take a day or more, Pendleton said.

Mead said the utility was bringing in power from neighboring utilities in Idaho and Arizona to restart its six coal-powered plants. Automatic safety devices shut down the plants, he said.

Some business telephones were knocked out of service when phone exchanges, which depend on local power, went down.

"Power" Attack PK -

40 die in hailstorm

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — At least 40 persons were killed by a fierce six-minute hailstorm that flattened brick homes and uprooted trees and electricity poles in a northeast Pakistan community, official reports said Saturday.

orig J 3/7/81



Associated Press Laserphoto

BLACKOUT — Utah Power & Light Co. officials try to find cause of power blackout affecting 1.5 million people in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

orig. 1/9/81

- 4 Projects PK -

TVA reactor's alarms fail in control room

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — Civil defense authorities were put on alert for about an hour Monday when operators at the Sequoyah nuclear power plant said they had lost electricity to control room alarm systems.

The alert was declared over at about 3:30 p.m. EST when the Tennessee Valley Authority, operator of the plant, said it had completely restored power to the alarms, which would sound in case of a breakdown or other plant emergency.

TVA spokesmen said similar power failures have occurred twice within the past few weeks at the \$1.9 billion plant north of Chattanooga.

None of the outages presented a major problem because the plant's reactor is out of operation while maintenance work is being done, said spokesman John Schlatter.

Monday's power failure did not affect the control room instruments themselves, Schlatter said.

"The instruments still worked. The operators could still read the instruments, but the alarms to the instruments were off," he said.

"It's just an alert that something is not exactly right," Larry Suiter, deputy director in Nashville for the state Office of Emergency Preparedness, said.

He said he was unable to say what caused the power failures.

Suiter said civil defense authorities in Hamilton and Bradley counties were notified. Sequoyah is located in northern Hamilton County about 15 miles north of Chattanooga, and the area within a 10-mile emergency planning radius of the plant cuts into Bradley County.

Last Wednesday, a site emergency was declared when an operator incorrectly opened a valve that allowed radioactive water to fall on 14 plant workers inside the reactor building. TVA officials said the operator misunderstood a verbal order.

That emergency was declared over after about 30 minutes and health

checks showed the men had suffered no harmful radiation contamination, TVA said.

The federal utility's plant generates electricity for a TVA network that serves 2.7 million customers in Tennessee and parts of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

reg. 2/17/81

Occasional showers with partial clearing was forecast for Tuesday morning in Portland, with heavy rains later in the day. High temperatures around 60 were again expected.

Monday's storm resulted in several downed power lines in the Portland area, which left several thousand persons in Aloha, Cedar Hills and Milwaukie without electricity for brief periods in the late afternoon.

In Tillamook County, where some rivers went over their banks early Monday night after a major storm front swept across Western Oregon earlier in the day, causing some minor flooding.

Another winter storm was expected to hit the northern coast about noon Tuesday, and the National Weather Service said the area probably would remain in jeopardy of flooding through Wednesday.

Monday's storm brought gusty winds and balmy temperatures to much of the state.

The mercury hit an unseasonable 62 degrees in Portland between 3 and 4 p.m., a record for the date. The state's warmest city was The Dalles, which recorded 63 degrees.

County officials had been bracing for an expected new storm Monday night, but Ms. Priss said the front was approaching slower than expected and would not reach the area until about noon Tuesday.

About 250 homes and businesses lost electricity for about an hour Monday morning in Tillamook when winds gusting to 55 mph knocked tree limbs down on power lines. The Coast Guard lighthouse at Yaquina Head also suffered a 90-minute outage, but emergency generating equipment kept the light in operation.

In Washington state, six rivers were expected to crest Monday night above flood stage, but authorities planned no evacuations and property damage was seen as minimal.

Flood warnings were in effect — mostly for nearby fields and roads — for the Elwha, Satsop, Skyomish, Snoqualmie, Snohomish and Chehalis rivers.

A Seattle forecaster for the National Weather Service said that although heavier rains had stopped by late Monday, a new storm could continue the threat of flooding Tuesday and Wednesday.

The forecaster said Monday's rainfall was far less intense than the Christmas weekend rains that caused \$9 million property damage in Snohomish, Cowlitz and Skagit counties.

The Cowlitz and Toutle rivers near Mount St. Helens had considerable rises early Monday, but by late afternoon had crested and were receding fairly rapidly.

reg. 2/17/81

Nuclear plant leaks

BORSSELE, Netherlands (AP) — A Dutch nuclear power plant was closed down for repairs after some "slightly radioactive" steam escaped through defective packing around a manhole cover, a spokesman for the Zeeland electricity authority said Wednesday.

He said there was no danger in what he described as a minor leakage and the steam was confined within the plant, a 465-megawatt unit feeding power into the national grid.

The spokesman said the steam leakage occurred Monday during the start-up process after an eight-week closure to replace nuclear fuel and carry out a general overhaul of the seven-year-old plant.

The plant is expected to be operating again by the weekend, he said.

reg. 4/5/81

Storm causes flooding along coast

- 4 Projects PK -

Oregon coastal rivers were receding Monday night after a major storm front swept across Western Oregon earlier in the day, causing some minor flooding.

Streams were receding slowly by evening and flooding pressures had eased considerably.

Mary Priss, Tillamook County director of emergency services, said Monday night that the Willson, Trask, Kilchis and Tillamook rivers were going down as rains slackened.

She said there was still some high water at the edges of U.S. 101 north of Tillamook, but the highway was passable. At one time Monday, the highway was covered with upwards of 5 inches of water.

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reg. 2/17/81

^{- 4 Projects PK -} 'Destruction derby' on I-5

By BENNY EVANGELISTA JR.
of The Oregonian staff ^{over 2/4/81}

A Clackamas man was killed in a traffic accident in East Multnomah County Tuesday morning, and early morning commuters on Interstate 5 across the Columbia River found that scores of other accidents caused by black ice and fog had backed up traffic as far as Hazel Dell, Wash. [←]

Heavy fog was again forecast for Wednesday in the Portland area.

About 50 vehicles were involved in the Tuesday accidents on Interstate 5, including a truck leaking cold liquid nitrogen.

In another accident, an ESCO Corp. tractor-trailer jackknifed and spilled sand containing a small amount of low-level radioactive zirconium onto the Sauvie Island Bridge roadway. Officials said the spill was not dangerous.

At about 2:40 a.m. Tuesday, Norman Neal Howze, 22, of Clackamas was killed when a pickup truck he was driving went out of control on a curve as it traveled west on Northeast Glisan Street, shearing a utility pole at the base near Northeast 205th Avenue and ejecting Howze, said Bart Whalen, Multnomah County sheriff's department spokesman.

The utility pole held a Portland General Electric Co. local feeder line and power was knocked out in the immediate area for about 46 minutes, said PGE spokesman Bill Babcock.

Later on Interstate 5, traffic had been slowed, possibly by a number of

small, unreported accidents, before the first major wreck, a multi-car accident near North Marine Drive, was reported at about 5:50 a.m., said Lt. Dan Noelle, Portland police public information officer.

As Officer Vernon Bowers arrived, his patrol car was struck by another vehicle, Noelle said. Traffic slowed even further when a motorcycle fell over, and other drivers stopped to help, Noelle said.

Officer Dave Kline, who came to help Bowers with the first accident, had his patrol car struck by a truck over the Columbia Slough at about 6 a.m., Noelle said.

At around 6:05 a.m., an Airco Industrial Gases tractor-trailer, hauling about 5,000 gallons of liquid nitrogen to Boise, Idaho, changed lanes to avoid the snarl ahead and collided with another truck, said Bob Fletcher, Airco distribution superintendent.

Fletcher said truck driver John Noltan stopped the truck about 200 yards down the road, where the liquid nitrogen leaked from a damaged valve onto the highway. The nitrogen created a visible vapor, which "intensified the fog already there," according to Noelle.

A third car changed lanes, but a fourth, driven by Ellis H. McMillan, 81, collided with the second car, which then hit the first car, Noelle said. McMillan was cited for following too close to the car in front of him, Noelle said. The drivers were treated for minor injuries and released from nearby hospitals.

At about 9:30 a.m., the ESCO Corp. tractor-trailer carrying zirconium sand slipped on ice and jackknifed while crossing the Sauvie Island Bridge, said Whalen.

No injuries were reported, but sheriff's deputies were concerned that the radioactivity in the "three to four yards" of sand spilled would pose a danger to the area.

However, a spokesman for the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, which was contacted about how to handle the spill, and ESCO said the amount of radioactivity in the zirconium was so small that it did not qualify as hazardous waste.

"At that point it became a destruction derby," Noelle said. Police estimated that about 50 vehicles in both directions, including about four other tractor-trailers, were involved in accidents of some kind, bringing traffic to a grinding halt for some time, Noelle said.

On Interstate 84 at about 9:05 a.m., three persons were slightly injured in a three-car chain reaction pileup in clear weather and dry roads, Noelle said.

A car driven by June S. Kloeppel, 56, slowed near Northeast 21st Avenue before reaching flares set for a stalled car that had been cleared, Noelle said. A second car driven by Julie Ann Bradley, 20, slowed behind the first car, Noelle said.

^{"Power" + Rain Attack -}

The nation ^{over 12/9/80} Ice storm kills seven

By The Associated Press

An ice storm blamed for at least seven deaths caused a "demonstration derby" on Midwest highways Monday and left thousands without electricity in subfreezing weather from Oklahoma to Minnesota.

The snow and freezing rain that moved across the Plains over the weekend formed a glaze of ice an inch thick that tore down power lines and made driving impossible in many areas.

Trucks jackknifed into ditches, and stalled cars were abandoned where they stood. Cars literally slid out of driveways with the slightest push.

Hundreds of schools were closed and several interstate highways were impassable.

Two Nebraska teen-agers were killed at Waterloo Saturday night when their car went out of control on icy U.S. 275, authorities said. One-vehicle accidents on slick roads in Otoe, Lincoln and Hall counties Sunday claimed three lives, and a truck driver was killed Monday when his rig skidded out of control on icy Interstate 80 in Omaha.

As the ice storm moved into north-central Kansas Sunday, Orville Hess, 33, of Halstead was killed when his car skidded on the icy pavement of Interstate 70 east of Goodland and rolled over.

^{- 4 Projects PK -} Electricity restored

SHERIDAN (AP) — Electricity was out for less than 30 minutes Wednesday afternoon in a wide area northwest of Salem.

Sheridan District Manager Roger Meyer of Portland General Electric Co. said the outage, covering about 500 square miles, affected 8,000 customers.

He said homes and businesses in Sheridan, Willamina and Grand Ronde were without power for 12 minutes, and customers in Amity and Dayton were without power for 21 minutes.

Meyer said an undetermined number of customers in the Coast Range between Sheridan and Lincoln City also lost power.

Meyer said the outage apparently was caused by work on a Bonneville Power Administration line that disrupted service at PGE substations in Amity, Sheridan, Willamina and Grand Ronde.

^{over 1/29/81}

orig P 2/17/81 - 4 Projects PK -

Flood waters recede; new storm due soon

A lull between storms allowed flood-swollen rivers across the Pacific Northwest to recede somewhat early Tuesday, but the National Weather Service warned that the flood threat is not over.

The next Pacific weather system was reported racing toward the coast, packing more rainfall. At the same time, gale warnings were expected to be flying again and the combination of wind and sea conditions was expected to create mid-day high tides about a foot above normal.

The high tide at Tillamook Tuesday — highest for the month — was forecast for 8.9 feet at 11:16 a.m.

Most Oregon rivers with flood potential had crested or were expected to crest Tuesday morning and the weather service

hydrologist at Seattle said a similar condition should prevail in Washington state.

The Willson River at Tillamook was still over its banks, but the sheriff's office said there were no problems with the high water.

Gusty winds Monday afternoon and evening caused a few reported minor power outages in the Portland metropolitan area. One which effected the Cedar Hills Shopping Center lasted from 3:10 to 5:02 p.m., Monday.

An estimated 250 homes and businesses were without power for an hour early Monday in Tillamook. The Yaquina Head Coast Guard lighthouse also lost its primary power for a brief period, but operated with emergency generating equipment.

- 4 Projects PK -

Fallen limb cuts power

Two power outages apparently caused by a tree limb falling on a feeder line left 1,500 West Linn homes without electricity for about two hours Tuesday evening, a spokeswoman for Portland General Electric Co. said.

The first outage occurred near the Marylhurst Education Center at 5:57 p.m. and affected about 750 homes, spokeswoman Sheri Anderson said.

The second outage occurred about 6:30 p.m. and was related to the first, Ms. Anderson added. Another 750 homes along a one-mile stretch of Oregon 43 were affected, she said.

orig. 2/25/81

area

- 4 Projects PK -

All power nearly restored

SEATTLE (AP) — Almost all Western Washington residents who lost electrical service in a major windstorm Thursday had their power restored by Friday evening, authorities said.

The pre-dawn storm Thursday knocked out power to more than 100,000 customers in the Puget Sound region.

However, by Friday evening only 175 customers in Puget Sound Power & Light Co.'s service area were without electricity, including 100 people in Thurston County, 50 in Bremerton and 25 in Pierce County, said utility spokeswoman Debbie Miller.

In Seattle, City Light said fewer than 50 customers were without power. Tacoma City Light estimated more than 2,000 customers were without service early in the day, and the

Snohomish County Public Utility District had restored service to all but a dozen customers.

The windstorm also toppled two radio and television towers in Tacoma and claimed one life before vanishing as quickly as it came. KTPS-TV, Channel 62, and KTOY-FM, both public stations, remained off the air Friday.

KTPS manager Bob Slingland said limited television service might resume next week.

Meanwhile, flood warnings remained in effect Friday for the Chehalis and lower Yakima rivers, with a forecast of increasing rain.

During Thursday's storm, the National Weather Service clocked winds gusting at 40 to 50 mph in the Seattle area and 60 to 65 mph gusts at Hood Canal.

- 4 Projects PK -

New England storm upsets power, traffic

By United Press International

Strong winds raked New England Thursday, swirling the more than 2 feet of snow from a storm that knocked out power to thousands of homes and snarled traffic, but was "gold from the sky" for ski resort owners who thought the season was lost.

The storm, centered over the Atlantic east of Cape Cod, Mass., launched its second-day attack Thursday with rain, snow and high winds.

Gale warnings were issued for the coast from Maine to Massachusetts. Travel advisories were posted for most of southern New England and a storm warning stretched up to Maine.

Another storm gathering in the Southwest brought thundershowers and hail to California and snow in the mountains of California and Nevada.

More than a foot of snow fell in the Sierra Nevadas Wednesday as a chilling storm that dumped rain and hail in the San Francisco Bay area moved inland.

orig P 2/26/81

- Power & Rain Attack -
Pacific storm
(4 Projects PK)
batters region
orig. 2/20/81

By JOHN PAINTER JR.
of The Oregonian staff

A Pacific storm hammered the Pacific Northwest from Eugene to Seattle early Thursday, killing a Seattle man and causing power outages and extensive damage throughout the region.

Bradford Brown Felton, 31, died of head injuries suffered in the storm, Seattle police said. A King County deputy medical examiner said Brown died after he climbed naked to the roof of his apartment about 3 a.m. Thursday and was blown off, falling 40 feet to the pavement. Brown was "apparently intoxicated," the medical examiner's report said.

Rain, wind and lightning blew away tree limbs, set off burglar alarms and caused minor flooding and widespread annoyance, but no serious damage was reported locally.

As late as Thursday afternoon, lightning, hail and winds up to 40 mph were reported in East Multnomah County.

In the Portland metropolitan area, pre-dawn winds gusting to more than 60 mph dropped tree limbs on electric utilities' feeder and tap lines, causing widespread power outages. Lightning strikes also blew out fuses on power poles.

The two biggest Portland-area outages were in Clark County, Wash., where 11,350 customers lost power about 2:45 a.m. when high winds downed a power line supplying four substations. That outage encompassed the Vancouver Mall, Hazel Dell and Minnehaha areas.

The second outage affected 5,700 customers, mostly commercial, including the Clark County Public Utility District building in downtown Vancouver. Camas and Washougal, Wash., also suffered larger outages than did Portland.

The outages in Portland ranged in size from a downed feeder line in the Northeast Killingsworth Street area, which left about 450 homes without electricity, to severed tap lines that darkened one to 24 homes each.

Among the Portland victims of power losses was the National Weather Service, whose teletype service was inoperable for about five hours.

Spokesmen for Portland General Electric Co. and Pacific Power & Light Co. said the outages were widespread. Homes in the West Hills and parts of Washington County were dark, as were residences in North, Northeast and Southeast Portland.

There were also blackouts in Salem, Gresham, Brightwood, Zigzag and Government Camp, according to Dave Eagon, a PGE spokesman. He added that at 2:30 a.m., 50,500 PGE customers were without power.

Repair crews were on the street about 3 a.m., and spokesmen said power was restored quickly.

The major damage in the Portland area was at Holly Farm Mall in Oak Grove, where winds ripped about 6,500 square feet of colored metal roofing off the upper portion of the structure.

Throughout the metropolitan area there were reports of limbs down and windows blown out, but the incidents were not extensive.

To the north, the storm's toll was greater. More than 100,000 persons were without electricity in Western Washington early Thursday, and winds gusting to 65 mph blew down two broadcast towers in Tacoma. Walla Walla reported gusts to 75 mph.

The weather service reported minor lowland flooding along streams in Western Oregon and Washington. The Army Corps of Engineers said an access road bridge was washed away at a dam project on the Toutle River near Mount

St. Helens, but there was no damage to equipment.

Along the coast, traffic reportedly was snarled by mudslides on roads in Lincoln and Tillamook counties. Oregon 6 near Tillamook was reduced to one-lane traffic because of a slide.

In Portland, forecasters predicted decreased winds Friday, with a slight chance of showers. Sunny, dry weather was expected for the weekend. The high Friday was expected from 55 to 60 degrees.

- power Attack PK -
Copter makes forced landing
orig. 3/1/81

A helicopter carrying two men to measure snow levels made an emergency landing in Mount Hood National Forest Saturday when the engine "disintegrated," a Multnomah County sheriff's spokesman said.

Neither man was injured when the five-seat craft, owned by Columbia Helicopter Service of Aurora, landed at about 12:17 p.m. about six miles southwest of Bonneville Dam in the Larch Mountain area, said pilot Dwight Reber, 38, of Aurora.

"We're sitting up there fat, dumb and pretty and all of a sudden, things start to happen all over," Reber said.

The tail section struck the ground first before the helicopter came to a halt in a field about 10 feet from a few large tree stumps, Reber said.

Reber and Stan Fox, age and address unavailable, an official with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, completed their 20 minute snow survey mission before contacting rescuers, Reber said. Both men were picked up by a helicopter from Horizon Aviation Inc. of Aurora and taken to Troutdale Airport about 2½ hours after the crash landing.

Reber said he had begun landing procedures about an eighth of a mile from the landing site and was 100 feet from the ground when he noticed a sudden drop in power. Fox reported hearing an explosion, Reber said.

Reber pulled the nose of the helicopter up to get as much wind power as possible to turn the helicopter rotors, the "hairiest 'flare' landing I've ever made," he said.

"That's what saved our lives," Reber said. "The guy beside me couldn't believe it."

The engine "just blew up," but the landing was so soft that the rest of the craft was not damaged, Reber said.

Reber and Fox were on a monthly contract mission to survey snow depth and density levels for the Department of Agriculture and were making the last stop of the day when the engine failure occurred, Reber said.

Note: Lots of these past months, planes & copters. I've seen

- 4 Projects PK -
Tragedy averted

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A small plane crash-landed on a busy residential street Wednesday, just missing a nursery school and homes and blacking out 1,000 homes and businesses when it sknocked over a utility pole.

Roofers at work on a nearby home pulled the bleeding pilot, Lee Demetz, 39, of Doylestown, from the plane's smoking wreckage. He was taken to Nazareth Hospital where he was treated for lacerations of the head and back injuries.

"It's a miracle," said Roslyn Karwitz, principal of the nursery school, where 120 boys and girls were at the

^{Power Attack} Storm leaves path of woe

Photo on Page One

By The Associated Press

A powerful Pacific storm dumped 2 feet of snow in the mountains and almost 3 inches of rain in the lowlands, triggering mud slides, flooding and power outages Monday in California as it pushed across the Rockies.

A skier was killed in an avalanche, a boy was swept four miles down a rain-swollen drainage channel and the Goodyear blimp was slammed to the ground and ripped open when the storm moved into California Sunday.

As it marched eastward, the storm also pounded much of Utah, Colorado and Arizona with heavy snow and rain, creating hazardous driving conditions.

In California, the storm left damage from the Mexican border to the Tehachapi Mountains north of Los Angeles.

In Mission Valley near San Diego, 24 people were evacuated from an apartment house when nearly 3 inches of rain collapsed the ceilings of two apartments and leaked into other units.

Mud slides closed roads in Mission Valley and La Tuna Canyon in the Los Angeles suburb of Sundland.

Water up to a foot deep on the Long Beach and Santa Monica freeways hampered commuters Monday morning and flooding also was reported on many city streets.

Lightning and winds up to 35 mph caused power blackouts in many areas, and a truck hit a power pole in the North Park area of San Diego, knocking out the lights for hours in 750 homes.

Bozidar Govorcic, 31, of San Pedro, Calif., died after being buried under 6 to 8 feet of wet snow Sunday in an avalanche on Mount Baldy. His brother, skiing with him, also was trapped in the snow but escaped serious injury.

Heavy snow Sunday stranded a group of Girl Scouts near Big Pines in eastern Los Angeles County and a group of Boy Scouts in San Gabriel Canyon. All were reported safe.

orig 3/3/81
ADVERTISEMENT

^{Power Attack PK} Faulty valve idles N-plant

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A valve malfunction Saturday shut down a reactor at the Tennessee Valley Authority's Browns Ferry nuclear plant near Decatur, Ala.

In addition, a fire damaged a computer at the utility's nuclear plant being built near Spring City, Tenn., officials reported.

Meanwhile, TVA engineers began initial phases of a procedure to restart the first reactor at the Sequoyah nuclear plant near Soddy Daisy, Tenn. The unit has not been operating for several months while engineers try to correct kinks in the machinery.

TVA spokesman Steve Wynkoop said the automatic shutdown of the Unit 2 reactor at Browns Ferry occurred shortly after midnight as technicians tested one of eight main steam isolation valves. One valve failed to close fast enough, causing an imbalance in the steam lines and triggering the shutdown.

The reactor should resume operating this weekend, Wynkoop said. He called the shutdown routine and unrelated to a radioactive leak at a separate unit of the plant Friday morning.

More than 80 workers fled a unit at Browns Ferry at about 9:30 a.m. Friday when radioactive gas leaked from a valve that should have been closed during a repair. No one was overexposed to the radiation and there was no public health threat, officials said. The workers returned to the plant by noon.

At the construction site of the Watts Bar nuclear plant near Spring City, Tenn., a short circuit apparently sparked a fire in a digital computer system in the communications room of the facility's control building Saturday morning, Wynkoop said. The plant fire brigade extinguished the flames within 30 minutes.

The computer system controls the alarm system for the plant's switch yard, main transformers and some generator functions.

One of the two reactors at the \$2 billion facility is scheduled to begin operating next year. The plant is midway between Knoxville and Chattanooga.

orig 4/8/81

A Cruel Winter's Tale

The weather gods must be angry. All last week the Eastern Seaboard was locked in a deep freeze as arctic winds swept as far south as Miami. In other regions temperatures were warmer than usual, and that was almost as bad: the long run of dry, balmy days compounded the damage of the drought that has plagued much of America since last spring. From the ice-bound fishing villages of Massachusetts to the snowless ski slopes of California, the forecast was the same—hazardous economic fallout unless the winds shift soon.



The frigid East was clearly hardest hit. Massachusetts Gov. Edward J. King declared an "energy emergency" last week when the state's distribution and storage systems for natural gas could not keep up with stepped-up demand. He ordered all gas-heated schools to close and asked non-residential customers of the Boston Gas Co. to lower thermostats to 55 degrees. The state has been promised Federal intervention to bring an extra 24 million cubic feet of natural gas through Boston Gas pipelines, but King warned of a possible "industrial shutdown."

Food was airlifted to Nantucket, whose sea routes to the mainland were clogged by ice, and fishing fleets were frozen into their harbors up and down the coast. Gloucester landings were down to just 451,000 pounds of fish a week, compared with 1.3 million pounds a year ago. Consumers will pay the price: scallop-lovers can expect to pay at least an extra \$1 a pound in weeks to come, and lobster prices will soar to \$7 a pound or more—\$2 higher than last year's level.

Juice Gap: Consumers will also be paying more for orange juice. Florida farmers tried to save citrus groves by warming them with smudge pots or spraying them with water so the ice formed cocoons against the frost, but state officials estimated that 20 per cent of the orange crop will be wiped out. That means 49 million fewer gallons of frozen-juice concentrate this year, and Brazil, the world's leading exporter, quickly suspended its own shipments, hoping to cash in on a runup in international prices.

Florida's huge tourist industry was suf-

fering, too. The coveted lounge chairs by the pool at Miami Beach's Fountainbleau Hotel were empty, and Eden Roc Hotel manager Frank Thorn reported that 20 per cent of his bookings were not showing up. Some travelers showed, then quickly turned tail. Marilyn Radovsky, president of Caramar International Travel Corp. in Long Island, N.Y., sent a group of clients to the Florida Keys, only to get a call the night of their arrival "asking would I please get them out of there and to someplace warm."

High and Dry: In many states around the country the problem was less winter chill than it was water. With reservoirs at the lowest level in two decades, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware declared water emergencies. In the Midwest the water level has fallen dramatically in the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, causing massive traffic jams of barges and tugboats. And farmers fear that the lack of snow cover on crops seeded last fall may leave them vulnerable to winter winds.

The sparse snowfall in the Rockies and California's Sierras has practically crippled the West's ski areas. Six of Colorado's 32 ski resorts were closed last week, and others were advising expert skiers not to bother. Even at big areas such as Vail, which have enough snow-making equipment to make up for Mother Nature's stinginess, business was below par. The West's plight was the East's delight, and skiers were flocking in record numbers to the slopes of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

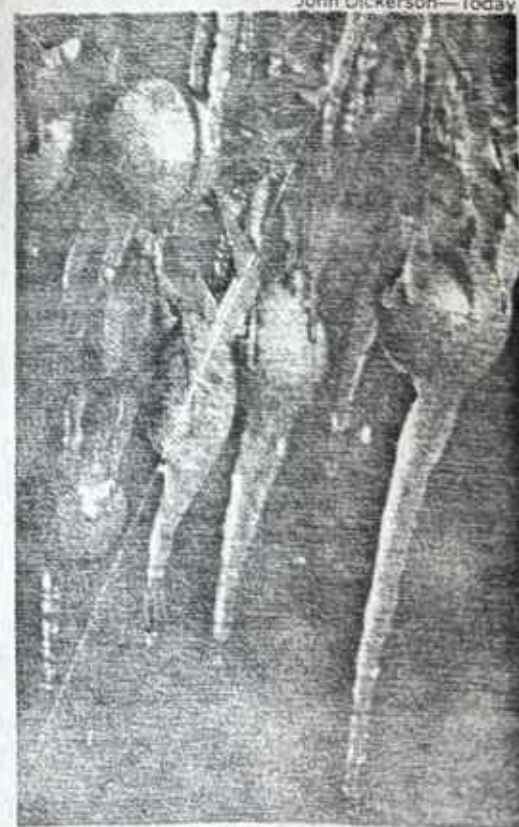
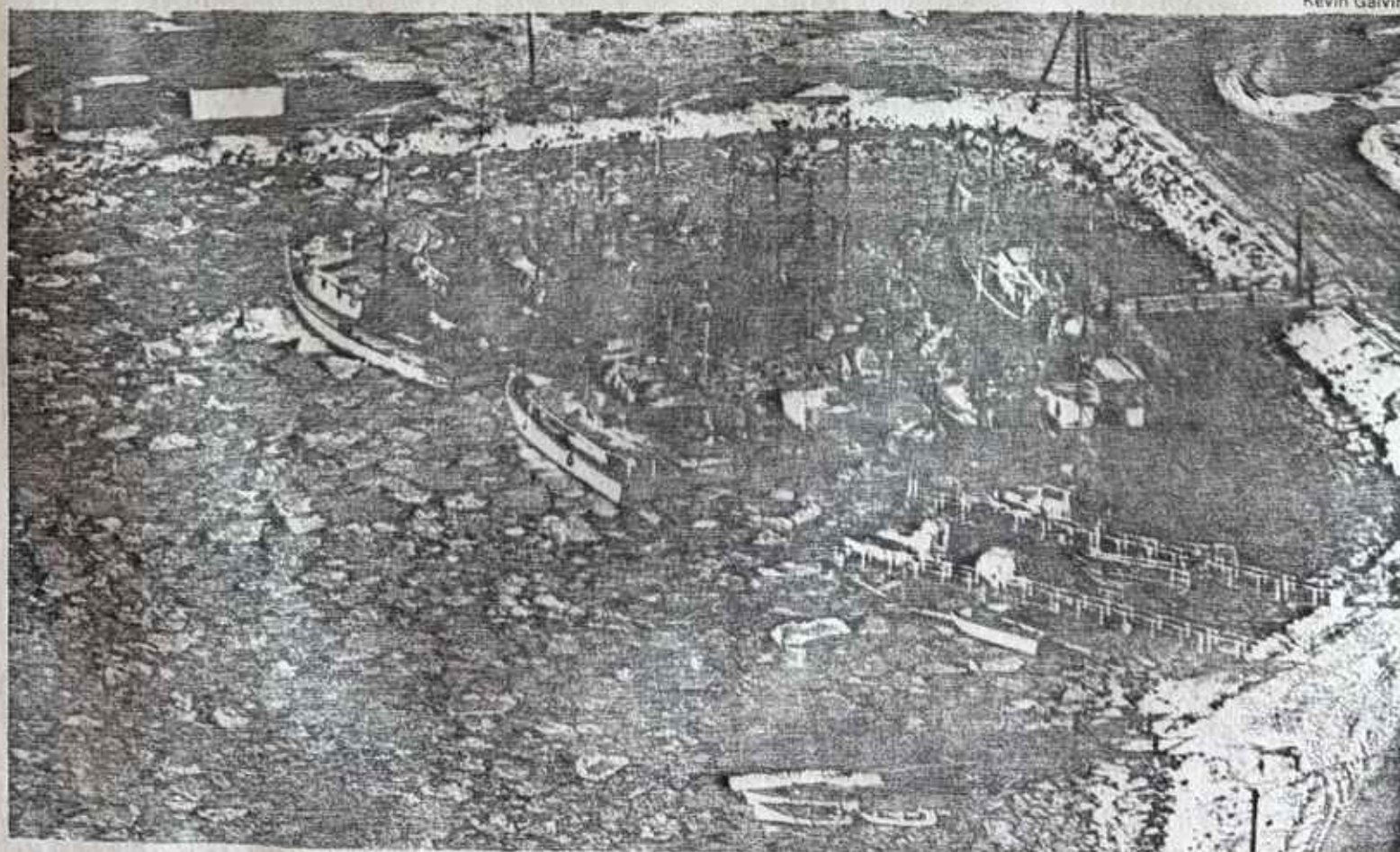
Unfortunately, there is very little relief in sight. Last week the National Weather Service released a 30-day forecast predicting continued subnormal cold for the East, sun-baked warmth for the West and dry weather almost everywhere. Whatever grudge the weather gods hold, they apparently have not been propitiated.

MERRILL SHEILS with bureau reports

Sunning skiers at Vail, icebound Massachusetts harbor and Florida oranges in an icy cocoon: The economic effects will linger long after the bad weather passes

Kevin Galvin

John Dickerson—Today



Bum. Δ PK
(Disorientation)

Snowfall drives out Utah smog

By GEORGE TIBBITS

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — After seven weeks of nearly non-stop fog and smog, Utah's first major winter storm of the year dumped up to four feet of much-needed snow on ski areas and Wasatch Mountain watersheds.

A foot of snow had fallen in parts of Salt Lake City by Saturday morning, clogging streets and causing dozens of minor traffic accidents.

Poor visibility contributed to a close call Friday at Salt Lake International Airport when an Air Force jet clipped wires on a high-voltage power line. The jet landed safely.

Thick, clammy fog and smog besieged the Salt Lake Valley for all but three days between Dec. 6 and Jan. 24, causing mental health officials to worry about the psychological effects of the dreary weather on residents. Mental health centers reported an increased number of contacts over the holidays, with many people saying the fog was making them irritable, frustrated or depressed.

A low pressure system pushed the murk out of the valley a week ago, but the smog still was having an effect over the weekend. Utah Power & Light Co. officials said several minor power outages occurred when contaminants left by smog on utility pole insulators became wet and shorted out lines.

Snow, rain, wind rake California

By United Press International

Strong winds gusting up to 60 mph moved in Wednesday on the heels of a snowstorm that dumped up to 2 feet of snow in Nevada and Northern California, offering hope to ski resort operators who feared a completely disastrous season.

The storm brought rain to lower elevations in California, easing fears of a drought. San Francisco received nearly 2 inches of rain Tuesday.

Storm warnings were issued along the Northern California coast, where 60 mph wind raked Angel Island in the San Francisco Bay, and gale warnings were issued for central California and Oregon.

Inland, storm warnings were posted for the mountains of northern and central California and the Tahoe Basin of Nevada.

A travel advisory for strong winds also was in effect for the southwestern mountains of California.

Light snow fell from the Dakotas to New England, and much of the Southeast had rain.

The San Francisco rainfall pushed the city's seasonal total since June 30 to 6.19 inches — still only half of the 12.06 average.

More than 2 feet of snow covered the mountains of western Nevada, coming as a financial lifesaver to ski operators who have seen more rocks than snow on the slopes.

Mount Shasta, Calif., got 8 inches of

new snow. Winnemucca, Nev., got 2 inches.

Forecasters said the storm could dump up to 4 feet of snow before moving on Thursday.

Some ski resorts in California may be able to open for the first time this season because of the new snowfall. Those that have opened will be able to expand their operations.

In California's central valley, rain meant foothill grass might start growing, giving relief to livestock growers who have been forced to buy hay to feed their cattle.

Still, the storm caused problems for some people.

Thousands of Incline Village, Nev., residents were without power for an hour Tuesday when a 120,000-volt line transmission failed.

Avalanches were feared in some mountain areas. oreg 1/28/81

Electricity restored

SHERIDAN (AP) — Electricity was out for less than 30 minutes Wednesday afternoon in a wide area northwest of Salem.

Sheridan District Manager Roger Meyer of Portland General Electric Co. said the outage, covering about 500 square miles, affected 8,000 customers. oreg 1/30/81

AF jet clips power lines

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — An Air Force jet fighter landed safely Friday at Salt Lake International Airport after clipping wires on a high-voltage electrical transmission line, an Air Force spokesman said.

The accident caused lights to flicker in the Salt Lake area, but power was diverted from the transmission lines to avoid a major blackout, said a Utah Power & Light Co. spokesman.

The pilot of the F105 was not injured, although the plane received some light damage to its wing tanks and a landing gear plate. oreg 1/31/81

— "Power" Attack —

The world

Earthquake injures 30

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — An earthquake rocked the Colombia-Venezuela border Wednesday, injuring at least 30 people. Officials said the tremor collapsed two church towers, damaged houses and downed power lines.

There were no reports of deaths.

In an interview broadcast from the Colombian border town of Cucuta, Caracol Radio quoted a fireman as saying the tremor was the strongest felt there in three decades. Cucuta, with a population of 350,000, is in northeastern Colombia, three miles west of the border and 250 miles northeast of Bogota, the capital.

Cucuta hospitals reported admitting 30 injured in the first hour after the quake struck, the radio said. The broadcast reported the quake cut 50 percent of the city's telephone and electric service.

Venezuelan authorities measured the tremor at 5.2 on the Richter scale.

The quake, which hit at 12:36 p.m. EST, had an epicenter 220 miles northeast of Bogota. oreg 1/27/80

- 4 Projects PK - (Power Outage)

Outage hits 11,000 homes

VANCOUVER, Wash. — About 11,000 Vancouver-area homes were without power for 40 minutes Thursday night when a car hit a power pole guy line. The line snapped, tangling with transmission lines and shorting out five substations.

The pole was at the corner of Northeast 72nd Avenue, just outside of the city limits, according to Mick Shutt, communications manager for the Clark County Public Utility District.

Shutt said the accident occurred at about 5:40 p.m. *orig 1/23/81*

- 4 Projects PK -

Snow, rain finally fall as storm buffets West

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A powerful Pacific storm pumped high winds across California Wednesday, heaping mounds of snow on High Sierra winter resorts, dumping rain on thirsty lowlands and apparently causing a fatal plane crash.

The National Weather Service predicted another storm could reach the state by Thursday afternoon.

Meanwhile, the Pacific storm's leading edge dumped up to 6 inches of welcome snow in the Colorado Rockies, breaking a two-month snowless spell in that popular ski resort region.

The National Weather Service said a high pressure system that had been parked over the West's Great Basin for two months had shifted eastward, allowing moisture to enter the area.

Snow also was expected to fall in Utah, another resort area where snowfall has been light this winter.

In Newhall, 30 miles north of Los Angeles, a twin-engine courier plane carrying bank checks crashed shortly after taking off in the teeth of gale-force winds shortly after midnight Wednesday, killing its pilot and a passenger, authorities said.

The Beechcraft 18 took off for Las

Vegas from Van Nuys Airport at 12:25 a.m. and disappeared from control tower radar screens a short time later. Neither victim was immediately identified.

Winds from the storm, the second to hit the state in a week, reached 70 mph as it lashed the San Francisco Bay area and tore trees out of the ground in the Valencia-Newhall area, as well as power lines in West Los Angeles, where 44,000 customers of the city Department of Water and Power lost electrical service briefly.

Some 30 California Conservation Corps workers were sent to the Sacramento River delta to strengthen a levee, which was eroded by wind-driven water. Officials said there was no immediate danger any of the delta's rich farmland would be flooded, but added that high water next weekend might create problems.

Rain caused traffic snarls during the morning rush hour in Southern California, where trucks jackknifed or overturned on several major freeways and "fender benders" were plentiful, said California Highway Patrol Officer Lou Barrett.

There were reports of two to three feet of snow in the Sierra.

orig 1/29/81

- 4 Projects PK -

Storms pound California with big waves, wind, rain

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A Pacific storm sent waves crashing onto the Southern California shoreline Friday from San Luis Obispo to Mexico, smashing pleasure boats and eroding beaches as the first drenching rain of the year splashed the area.

Meanwhile, a blustery storm eased its assault on the Northern California coast, moving eastward to dump long-awaited snow on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada.

As rain fell after daybreak in Southern California, authorities searched for an unidentified 17-year-old Marine swept to sea by raging waves Thursday as he stood at the edge of Ocean Beach

cliffs in San Diego.

Waves reached as high as 18 feet on west-facing beaches, while some swells mounted up to 25 feet. They tossed around 100 beached twin-hulled catamarans in Santa Barbara Harbor, 100 miles northwest of Los Angeles, hurling the boats into parking lots and into each other.

At the same harbor, a 41-foot sailboat was hurled into Stearns Wharf and two people aboard had to be rescued by firefighters.

"It has been pretty rough — even rougher than last year, wild. We started getting the really big waves on Monday and by Wednesday every other wave was breaking over the rocks," said Marge Benke of Carpinteria, whose Santa Barbara County beachfront home was splashed by waves Thursday.

Some 250 miles south, heavy pounding by breakers up to 18 feet high brought down an abandoned portion of the Imperial Beach pier near San Diego and broke up part of a concrete parking lot at Carlsbad State Beach Park.

Cars and several pedestrians were sloshed down an ocean-front street Thursday in Imperial Beach.

More than 3.5 inches of rain Thursday drenched Eureka, breaking a record for the date set in 1972. Strong winds toppled trees and power lines and caused a 40-minute power outage in Quincy.

Winds of up to 45 mph damaged seven fishing boats in Trinidad, 17 miles north of Eureka, and waves up to 16 feet smashed through a 60-foot section of seawall near Ferndale, forcing the closure of Matolle Road, a major route in the area.

Some residents of Rio Del Mar south of Santa Cruz had to be evacuated briefly after swells of more than 20 feet broke over a seawall and shattered windows on several houses.

Snow, mudslides - 4 Projects PK -

Fresh storm lashes California

By RICHARD DE ATLEY
of The Associated Press

The third Pacific storm in a week swept into California Thursday, choking mountain roads with snow and threatening to unleash mudslides in rains whipped by winds that hurled an oak tree through the front of a Northern California nursing home.

"This storm is now intensifying as it moves into the state," National Weather Service forecaster Don Webster said. Forecasters originally predicted the latest storm would be the weakest of the lot.

But the weather service issued midmorning bulletins for the northern and central parts of the state, warning of severe weather from the storm, including powerful thunderstorms, funnel clouds, gusty winds and heavy downpours of rain.

The California Department of Transportation announced temporary closure of several mountain highways due to heavy snow, or required chains on all vehicles except four-wheel drives.

Snow levels for northern mountains were expected to drop to 3,500 feet and to 4,500 feet for southern

mountains. The storm was expected to diminish by Friday afternoon, followed by a weekend of fair, blustery weather, the weather service said.

A winter storm warning for snow, gusty winds and up to three inches of rain was issued for Southern California.

Residents whose houses survived brush fires that wiped out hundreds of homes in San Bernardino and Los Angeles kept a close watch on the denuded hills, using sandbags and makeshift water channels to ward off flooding and mudslides.

Downtown Los Angeles recorded 1.65 inches of rain from the storm as of Thursday.

The California Highway Patrol said flooding, rocks and mudslides had made the Pacific Coast Highway from Los Angeles north to Malibu dangerous for all travel. Part of one busy boulevard in the Los Angeles foothills was described as "curb-to-curb mud."

In Pebble Beach, 130 miles south of San Francisco, the storm washed out first-round play in the 40th Bing Crosby National Pro-Am Golf Tournament.

Flooding and power blackouts were reported on the Monterey Peninsula, where more than three inches of rain had fallen on the tourney's three courses since Tuesday. *orig 1/30/81*

Rainstorms threaten start of Crosby golf

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. (AP) — A series of Pacific storms, producing what has come to be known as "Crosby weather," lashed the Monterey Peninsula and threatened to disrupt the start of the 40th Bing Crosby National Pro-Am Golf Tournament.

The first of two fronts swept over California's central coast Tuesday and dumped about 2 inches of rain on the three courses used for the famed event. The courses were flooded. The waters reached into the pro shop at the Pebble Beach Golf Links. Pools and puddles formed in bunkers and low-lying areas of the fairways.

Winds accompanying the storm ripped limbs from trees that knocked out power lines to more than 1,000 customers.

The courses were closed to practice Tuesday and opened only half the day Wednesday when sun broke through briefly in the morning.

But the National Weather Bureau warned that the sunny period was merely a lull between storms. Another larger, probably wetter storm was expected before the Thursday start of the 72-hole tournament.

"If we get another one like the last one, we're probably out of business, at least for Thursday," said Jack Tuthill,

tournament director for the PGA Tour.

He toured the courses, Pebble Beach, Cypress Point and Spyglass Hill, Wednesday and found them "not too bad. Spyglass is probably the worst. They're wet, but they're playable — right now. If we get more rain, well, we'll just have to wait and see."

In any event, Tuthill said, so-called winter rules would be in effect, with players allowed to lift, clean and place balls in the squishy, soggy fairways.

Jack Nicklaus, who will play with former President Ford as his amateur partner, flew down to the desert at Palm Springs Wednesday to find a practice facility. He was scheduled to return for his tee time Thursday at Cypress Point.

The format calls for the 168 pros, each with an amateur partner, to play one round on each of the three courses before the field is cut for the final round Sunday at Pebble Beach.

"It's going to be Mud City out there," said Tom Watson, the four-time player of the year and leading money winner who is opening his 1981 campaign in this, one of his favorite tournaments.

"I'm pleased with the way I'm swinging the club. I'm eager to get started," Watson said. *orig. 1/29/81*

Plane down, 2 walk away

MUKILTEO, Wash. (AP) — A Vancouver, Wash., pilot and his passenger escaped injury late Monday when their single-engine airplane made an emergency landing south of Mukilteo, authorities said.

The pilot was identified as Marvin Alfred. The identity of the passenger was not immediately known.

Alfred was on a trip from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Seattle when his plane lost power near Paine Field in south Snohomish County.

He said he did what he was supposed to:

"I went through the checklist as I should have ... pushed the mixture in, switched tanks, made sure the mag was on ... Beyond that, it's only by the grace of God that anybody lives through anything."

Shortly after 6:30 p.m., the plane came to rest on an embankment along State Route 525 two miles south of Mukilteo. *orig. 2/17/81*

Quake jolts Bay Area

SAN JOSE, Calif. (UPI) — A moderate earthquake jolted a wide swath of the San Francisco Bay Area early Thursday, briefly knocking out power in one area and rousing people from their beds, but causing no injuries or damage. The University of California seismographic station said the 4:48 a.m. quake registered 4.5 on the Richter scale and was centered about 8 miles east-northeast of San Jose — the second moderate quake to shake the area in little more than a week. *orig. 1/15/81*

Power outage affects 1,000

Portland General Electric Co. customers in the Cedar Hills area were without power from 3:10 p.m. to 5:02 p.m. Monday after wind blew a tree over lines near U.S. 26 at Southwest Murray Road.

About 1,000 customers were affected by the outage, a PGE spokesman reported.

declared in East

quantities. Unless it can be mass-produced synthetically, it will remain scarce and costly. Mrs. Karafotas, who suffers from usually incurable cancer of the lymph nodes, received 3 million units, or three one-thousandths of a gram, in her first injection. The test goal is doses as high as 198 million units.

Storm assaults Japan

TOKYO (UPI) — Heavy snow in northern and western Japan has killed another seven persons in the past three days, raising to 50 the number who have died in blizzards this winter, authorities said Friday. The three-week winter storm, one of the worst in recent decades, also has destroyed houses and paralyzed traffic, and damage has been reported in a third of Japan's provinces, police said.

New tremor jolts Italy

NAPLES, Italy (UPI) — For the second day, an earth tremor sent citizens fleeing into the streets early Friday in the region devastated by Italy's Nov. 23 killer earthquake, police reported. Police said there were no reports of new casualties.

Blackout sweeps Mexico

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — A massive power outage lasting for six hours cut off electricity in most of Mexico and trapped more than 40,000 commuters in the capi-

tal's subway system. Authorities said 24 pedestrians were injured, one fatally, in traffic accidents in the city. No reports of injuries were available from other parts of the country. The blackout hit Mexico City during the morning rush hour Thursday.

Former Rep. Celler dies

NEW YORK (UPI) — Emanuel Celler, a member of the House of Representatives for a half-century who wrote much of the country's major civil rights legislation, died of pneumonia Thursday at his Brooklyn home.

He was 92. A family spokesman said Celler was ill for several months and developed pneumonia earlier in the week. Celler first won election to the House in 1922, and it was the only elective office he ever sought. In 1972, after 25 terms in the House and 22 years as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Celler was ousted in a hard-fought Democratic primary race by Elizabeth Holtzman. She relinquished the Brooklyn seat in 1980 so she could pursue her unsuccessful attempt to run for the U.S. Senate.



Celler

Light snow fell over much of southeastern and south-central Virginia, where bridges and overpasses were treacherous. North Carolina's central and southern coastal counties were dusted with up to an inch of snow.

In southeastern Georgia, sleet, freezing rain and snow knocked down trees and utility lines, cutting off power to 4,000 Savannah Electric & Power Co. customers during the night. The Georgia State Patrol said one man died after his vehicle skidded on an icy bridge.

Around the nation, 293 people had died in traffic accidents by Saturday afternoon since the start of the Christmas holiday Wednesday evening. The National Safety Council estimated that 650 to 750 might be killed before the weekend officially ends at midnight Sunday.

Most parts of the Midwest and Northeast had readings in the 20s and 30s Saturday, after three days of temperatures that often plunged below zero. 01/12/81

Siberian

By DAVID L. LANGFORD

of The Associated Press

The "strange" Siberian cold wave punishing the East stunned Florida on Tuesday with a record killer freeze from Tallahassee to Miami that hung icicles on orange trees and glazed vegetables in their fields.

Florida Power & Light Co. was forced to impose rotating 20-minute blackouts on cities along the entire peninsula as the coldest weather since the turn of the century put a strain on generating plants in many areas. The power outages affected about 250,000 homes and businesses.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Edward J. King declared a statewide energy emergency Tuesday, urging customers of Boston Gas Co., New England's largest natural gas company, to lower their thermostats or risk school and factory closings.

Records for the coldest day ever in January fell across the Southeast — 7 degrees in Wilmington, N.C., 8 degrees in Tallahassee, Fla., and 14 in Savannah, Ga. — while many cities of the Northeast logged new lows below zero.

The deaths of two people in Florida, one in Tennessee and another in Virginia were blamed on the cold as the toll mounted.

A city agency in New York reported it has received 9,500 calls this week from tenants complaining of no heat or hot water, bringing the total to 65,000 since Christmas Day. Mayor Edward Koch personally stepped in to investigate the problem.

An organization of utilities serving most of New England reported a record use of electricity for the first 12 days of January, up more than 12.5 percent over the same period last year.

Customers of Philadelphia Gas Works were asked to lower their thermostats 5 to 20 degrees because of potential shortages.

The cold wave that has fishing boats frozen to their docks in New England and fuel barges ice-bound in Chesapeake Bay may have wiped out 20 percent of Florida's bountiful orange crop, the equivalent of 49 million gallons of concentrated orange juice, citrus officials said.

Temperatures ranged from 20 to 26 degrees in most of the citrus belt of

01/14/81

Midwest, East thaw from cold

By The Associated Press

The Midwest and East warmed up Saturday after record cold that contributed to at least 10 deaths. But homeward-bound holiday travelers were hampered by snow and freezing rain in the mid-Atlantic states and fog that shut airports in California for several hours.

South Carolina got its first snowstorm of the season as 4 inches fell in the Charleston area Saturday, snarling traffic on icy roads. Twenty cars piled into each other on the Cooper River Bridge in one accident, but no one was seriously injured.

Harsh, brutal cold keeps grip on East

By DAVID L. LANGFORD

of The Associated Press

A lingering freeze that slipped in from Canada petrified most of the nation east of the Rockies Monday, stalling countless cars, threatening power blackouts in some regions and pushing temperatures to record lows in more than 20 cities from Georgia to Maine.

At least five deaths — other than traffic fatalities — were blamed on the brutal cold that moved into the Northeast over the weekend.

In Boston Monday, a man and his 4-year-old son were overcome by carbon monoxide gas. Police said the fumes came from a gas space heater that was the only source of heat in their apartment.

In Philadelphia, a 66-year-old man found Sunday covered with a single blanket in an unheated trailer died from what hospital authorities described as severe exposure and possible cardiac arrest.

In Bucks County, Pa., an 86-year-old man was killed when he slid down an embankment and fell through the ice into a shallow stream, and at Braddock, Pa., a 65-year-old man froze to death when he stumbled and fell in the snow outside his house Saturday night.

Cities along the Eastern Seaboard reporting the coldest Jan. 4 in history ranged from Athens, Ga., with 11 degrees, to Caribou, Maine, with 20 below zero.

Temperatures were below zero from the Upper Mississippi Valley through the Great Lakes region and Ohio Valley to the Northeast and were below freezing in northern Florida.

Car batteries went dead, fuel lines froze, water pipes burst, ships crunched through ice-clogged waterways and electrical generators were pushed to their limits.

Automobile clubs couldn't keep up with the service calls. A number of schools closed when their heating systems failed.

In New York City, the Central Complaint Bureau tried in vain to get help to thousands of residents huddled in apartments with no heat, with the wind chill outside making it feel as if it were

about 30 degrees below zero.

"The old people are the worst," said Dorothy Bonadie, one of the bureau's phone operators who lost heat and hot water in her own apartment Christmas Day, but got it back two days later. "You hear from a 90-year-old lady who says she has to stay in bed all day because there's no heat in her apartment. Then she starts to cry. The old people just keep talking and crying."

A spokesman for the bureau, which got 8,074 calls Sunday and 2,475 more by noon Monday, said it will take a week to respond to all of the complaints.

In Philadelphia, the mayor's Fuel Service hotline reported getting about 2,000 calls between Friday and early Monday from people with heating problems. In Hartford, Conn., city officials also reported getting "hundreds" of calls from disgruntled apartment dwellers.

"It's the worst I can remember," said Jim Nanny, supervisor of the Hartford housing code enforcement office, who has been taking complaint calls at the office for 14 years.

With record subfreezing temperatures across North Carolina — 6 degrees in Greensboro and 8 in Asheville — Duke Power Co. warned of possible rotating blackouts unless its customers voluntarily cut back consumption of electricity.

"We're not crying wolf," said Alex Coffin, a spokesman for the utility. "This is an emergency. We have a critical strain on our system caused by the extreme cold weather."

Utilities in New Hampshire and Massachusetts also reported that consumption of electricity was at record levels.

The cold also forced at least two schools to close Monday in Massachusetts. The 420 students of Pioneer Valley High School were sent home when the water supply system froze, and the pupils of St. Thomas the Apostle elementary school in West Springfield were dismissed when the heating system failed.

Maryland authorities also closed seven schools in Prince Georges County.

Snow, cold grip Europe

PARIS (AP) — Heavy snow and freezing temperatures in Europe this week have cut off electricity to parts of France, sent killer bands of wolves into provincial Yugoslavian sheep pens and caused a massive traffic snarl in Brussels, Belgium.

As the worst winter onslaught of the century persisted in the southeastern portion of the United States, several European nations across the Atlantic were experiencing one of the coldest and snowiest winters in recent years.

One of the hardest hit areas has been France, where new snow fell Tuesday in the south near the Pyrenees Mountains on the Spanish border. Parisians were surprised with a rare snowstorm Monday.

Record demands for electricity and downed power lines have left six of France's 90 department-states without any electricity.

Some 480 technicians have been working to fix the lines, but officials said it is doubtful power can be restored before the end of the week.

Stores have run out of candles in the blacked out regions, and fur-lined after-ski boots are in heavy demand.

In Limoux in the Mediterranean coast, snow collapsed the roofs of three buildings. In one, the falling timbers destroyed 2,000 bottles of the town's famous sparkling white wine, Blanquette de Limoux.

Tens of thousands of Italians left homeless by the massive Nov. 23 earthquake struggled with snow and icy rain that have pelted southern Italy for five days.

The temperature rose above freezing for the first time in a week in some quake-stricken areas of Southern Italy, but many of the roads remained blocked by up to three feet of snow.

More than 140,000 of the the homeless still live in tents, campers and railway cars after refusing relocation to government-requisitioned hotel rooms and villas away from their towns and villages.

Health officials said many children and the elderly are suffering from respiratory ailments. Schools have reopened, and truckloads of relief material, including toys for children, arrive almost every day from other parts of Italy and overseas, the officials said.

1/14/81

4 Projects PK

Vast storm brings more woe to frozen East

By DAVID L. LANGFORD
of The Associated Press

A vast storm assaulted much of the eastern half of the nation with freezing rain, sleet and snow Tuesday, bringing more trouble to a region stung by a record four-day cold wave that has killed at least 14 people.

While cities along the Eastern Seaboard posted new low temperatures, highways across the Midwest turned to menacing sheets of ice. Some super-highways were blocked, and many schools didn't open because buses couldn't run.

In St. Louis, Cincinnati, Peoria, Ill., Cleveland and down to the Tennessee Valley, cars slid into ditches and trucks jackknifed.

As the storm moved eastward, the frigid weather moderated slightly, but the mercury was expected to plummet again with its passing. Ann Arbor, Mich., was ticketed for up to 10 inches of snow, with lesser amounts in the East.

Apartment dwellers in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago continued to complain by the thousands that they had no heat. The deaths of 13 people, not counting traffic fatalities, have been blamed on the big freeze that moved in last weekend to make the first week of January one of the coldest on record in the Northeast. The deaths, mostly the result of exposure, occurred in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

For example, Jennie N. Guerrant, 88, of Maldens, Va., was found lying outside her house by two high school students whose family had cooked her meals and cut her firewood for years. Exposure also was cited as the cause

of death of Carmelo Vasquez, 46, who was found living in an abandoned house with no heat in Atlantic City, N.J., while the temperatures dropped to near zero.

A truck driver was killed Tuesday when his rig went out of control on an icy highway near Hardy, in northern Arkansas, and struck a guard rail. He was identified as A.L. Stoelting, 44, of Mooresville, Ind.

With frost reaching as far south as Florida, cities posting new record temperatures Tuesday included Atlantic City, with 4 degrees, and Baltimore with 8.

In Toms River, N.J., 10,000 residents were without electricity for 9½ hours after a Jersey Central Power & Light Co. transformer failed Monday night. Power was restored Tuesday morning. *orig 1/7/81*

As the temperature fell to 12 degrees — with the wind-chill factor making it feel 2 below zero — police drove through the shore community using loudspeakers to awaken residents and urge them to leave for warm buildings. An emergency shelter was set up at a local high school.

The freezing rain Tuesday morning snarled traffic throughout much of eastern Missouri. Numerous schools were closed, and a number of accidents were reported. The highway patrol said jackknifed tractor-trailer trucks blocked Interstate 44 in St. Louis.

Schools also were closed in five counties in Southern Illinois, an underpass on U.S. 51 north of Centralia was closed for several hours, and Interstate 57 was blocked at Kinmundy by an overturned truck.

"Power" Attack — 97 women, children die in fire

DANACIOBAS (Turkey) (AP) — As weeping peasant women washed the bodies, bulldozers and the village men dug trenches Tuesday to bury the 97 women and children killed when a propane lantern touched off a flash fire at an engagement party.

None of the men at the Monday night party in a store cottage perished because, following rural Turkish tradition, they were in other rooms, segregated from the women.

According to one of the men, the lights went out because of a power failure, and in the confusion a baby knocked over a propane lantern and some of the gas leaked out. When the lantern was lit, the gas exploded in a burst of fire that ignited other propane lanterns and the flames engulfed the room.

Among the dead was Dondu Daggel, the newly engaged 16-year-old girl. The tragedy occurred in her parents' home.

Only some 50 village women were not at the party, and they were joined by women from the area to wash and wrap the bodies, loaded aboard horse-drawn wagons and dump trucks. Many of the bodies were those of infants.

Men who were not straightening the sides of the burial trenches with shovels stood on the snowy hillside, chanting Moslem prayers.

Officers from the martial law command arrived in Danaciobasi, 75 miles southeast of Ankara, and milled about. Yasar Evci, 47, lost his wife, 6-year-old daughter, sister-in-law, niece and grand-niece. He said he heard the women scream and tried to enter their room but was driven back by the intense heat. He was burned on the hand.

orig 1/26/81

Wind-driven storm sweeps Midwest; 7 killed

By LOUISE COOK
of The Associated Press

Driven by high winds, the biggest storm of the winter swept from the Rockies to the eastern Great Lakes Tuesday, bringing blinding snow and bone-chilling cold that contributed to at least seven deaths.

Tornadoes struck to the south, meanwhile, killing at least one person in Texas and hitting a grade school in Alabama. Two of the students, a bus driver and another employee were seriously injured.

The snow — and the wind that made it feel like 40 or 50 below zero in many places — stretched from Montana to Ohio, sending shivers through more than a dozen states. Schools were closed, and officials pleaded with people to stay home and keep off icy roads where drifting, blowing snow made it hard to see more than a few feet.

The road conditions were blamed for fatal accidents in Iowa, Michigan and Kansas. There was a massive pileup Tuesday on Interstate 80 at Altoona, Iowa, and police officer Kenneth Kincaide said four people were killed. A 16-year-old girl from Eaton Rapids, Mich., was hit by a car as she walked to school Tuesday morning, and a Lost Springs, Kan., woman died Monday night when her car collided with a truck. A snowmobiler who became separated from his party near West Yellowstone, Mont., Saturday was found frozen to death across the border in Idaho Monday night.

"It's a killer storm moving in," said Al Zimmerman of the sheriff's department in Walworth County in southeastern Wisconsin. Forecasters predicted 1 to 6 inches of new snow, with winds of up to 35 mph Tuesday night.

The National Weather Service said Tuesday after-

noon that a blizzard warning was in effect for eastern Nebraska and added that near-blizzard conditions prevailed across Kansas and Iowa. Winter storm warnings continued in parts of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kentucky.

The snow accumulations, however, were not likely to be big enough to ease the drought in most parts of the country. The weather service says it takes 10 inches of snow to provide the amount of moisture in 1 inch of rain, although the amount varies depending on whether the snow is wet or dry.

Scattered power failures were tied to the cold. Between 400 and 500 homes in Helena, Mont., many of which use electricity for heating, were without power for more than three hours Tuesday morning in temperatures of 27 degrees below zero. The cold in Montana even forced a ski area, Bridger Bowl, to close for the day.

There were warnings that driving would become more dangerous as the day wore on, and airports reported delays and, in a few cases, closings. "It is highly recommended that persons cancel all travel plans this afternoon and evening as travel will be near-impossible," said the National Weather Service in Des Moines, Iowa.

"Right now, it's getting worse as the day goes along," said Cliff Schlough, maintenance superintendent for the Dane County Highway Department in Madison, Wis. "We're looking for 40-mile-per-hour winds tonight and then it will be really bad. . . . The roads might not be plugged up, but you won't be able to see."

Temperatures in Denver dropped 13 degrees in one hour as the cold front moved into Colorado. The high-

way patrol said drifting snow, combined with fog and winds gusting up to 35 mph, made driving conditions hazardous throughout the state. Michigan counties were closed Tuesday because of the snow, and the state House of Representatives canceled its afternoon session. The National Weather Service forecasted 4 to 6 inches of snow during the day, with an additional 4 inches overnight.

POISON PLANT ON RAMPAGE

A POISONOUS giant weed is rapidly spreading across the eastern U.S. and causing an epidemic of painful skin disease, according to top plant experts.

The plant, the giant hogweed or cow parsnip, inflicts an agonizing rash on those who handle it in direct sunlight.

The weed has already gained a firm foothold in New York, and scientists fear it is becoming much more widespread.

"Nobody has done a careful study of its range or origin," said Dr. Peter A. Hyypio, a botanist at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y.

"We think it was introduced into this country as an ornamental plant, although that's only an educated guess."

The hogweed's spectacular size makes it attractive as an ornamental plant. It grows up to 20 feet tall in the first year, its umbrella-like clusters of white flowers blooming in late June or early July.

Children who use its hollow stems as peashooters or "telescopes" often suffer painfully for their unwitting contact with the plant's poison sap.

The irritating chemical in the plant is psoralen. It raises large blisters that result in a burning sensation and can easily become infected, according to Vancouver, B.C., Canada, skin specialist Dr. John Mitchell.

After the blisters, ugly brown marks appear. These may last for years.

The rash is often mistaken by doctors for impetigo, a contagious disease.

The way to beat the blisters is to apply cool compresses and protect them from infection. If they do become infected, see a physician, Dr. Mitchell advises.

Anyone noticing a giant hogweed growing in his neighborhood this spring should cut it down before it grows to full size.

Since the irritating substance only becomes active in sunlight, "Cut it on a cloudy day or at night," said Dr. Mitchell, "and then stay out of the sun next day."

Plane crashes kill 12

By The Associated Press

Twelve people flying to Thanksgiving dinner engagements were killed Thursday in the crashes of two private planes in Washington and Idaho.

In Washington, six members of a Yakima family died on a flight to Seattle when their plane crashed and burned in bad weather east of Mount Rainier National Park, authorities said.

Yakima County sheriff's deputies identified the victims as William Cahoon, 38, a real estate agent and civic leader who owned the twin-engine plane; his wife, Nyle; his mother, Mil-

dred; and the couple's three children, Erin, 10, Doug, 16, and David, 12.

Mike O'Connor, duty officer for the Federal Aviation Administration in Seattle, said the plane went down 4½ miles north of Mount Baldy, east of Chinook Pass, after the pilot reported engine trouble on a flight from Yakima to Boeing Field in Seattle.

Weather in the area was "extremely bad," with snowshowers and low clouds, O'Connor said.

After a radio message in which Cahoon said he was returning to Yakima, "radio and radar contact with them was

lost," O'Connor added.

Sheriff's Sgt. Ron Ward said ground crews used U.S. Forest Service roads to reach the crash site, at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, four hours after the initial report and found the wreckage still burning in the fog. The bodies were not immediately recovered, he said.

He said George Cahoon, the pilot's brother, told authorities the family was headed for a Thanksgiving dinner in Seattle.

"Apparently they lost an engine," Ward said. "I think power went out, possibly a fire. They did have naviga-

2 holiday travelers

tional problems, because they radioed to us they were turning around ... to go back."

O'Connor said it was unusual to find a crash site that quickly under such conditions. "It was too sloppy weather to have any kind of an air search," he said. "Normally, you don't get that lucky."

William Cahoon was active in several civic organizations, including the Jaycees, Chamber of Commerce and YMCA, and in state and local organizations of real estate agents.

At Driggs, Idaho, a small twin-

engine plane carrying six people and a dog nose-dived into a fiery crash just several hundred feet short of the Driggs airport runway, said Teton County Sheriff Ted Trout. Visibility was about 100 yards at the time of the early morning crash, he said.

Trout said he received a call shortly after midnight from a farmer's wife who said she heard a plane in trouble above her home. By the time he arrived, Trout said, the plane had crashed and was in flames.

All the victims apparently died instantly, he said. Two bodies had been

thrown from the plane, and all six were burned beyond recognition.

The victims were identified as James Clay of the San Francisco area; his three children, Stacey, 17, Cameron, 13, and Mitch, 11; and his brother, Charles Teague Clay of Lake Tahoe, Nev. The sixth victim was Perry Anderson of California.

The group had flown from California to Driggs to spend Thanksgiving.

Trout said the crash apparently occurred at 12:07 a.m., the time a watch worn by one of the victims stopped.

Tornado hits schoolhouse in Alabama

BAY MINETTE, Ala. (AP) — A tornado ripped through several buildings Tuesday, including a school where 1,000 children were in class, and authorities said 62 people were injured, four of them seriously.

Owen Liles, principal of the Bay Minette Middle School, said he heard the tornado coming as it dipped down from a fast-moving storm system about 8:30 a.m. and ran to warn the students on the intercom. But by then the windows were tearing out of the building and the roof was coming off.

The tornado also hit a few small businesses and several homes in the area, and some of the injured came from those places.

Nine nearby houses were destroyed by the twister, and 15 were extensively damaged, according to the Red Cross.

State troopers said that after the tornado passed through, roads leading to the area were closed because of downed power lines and natural gas leaks.

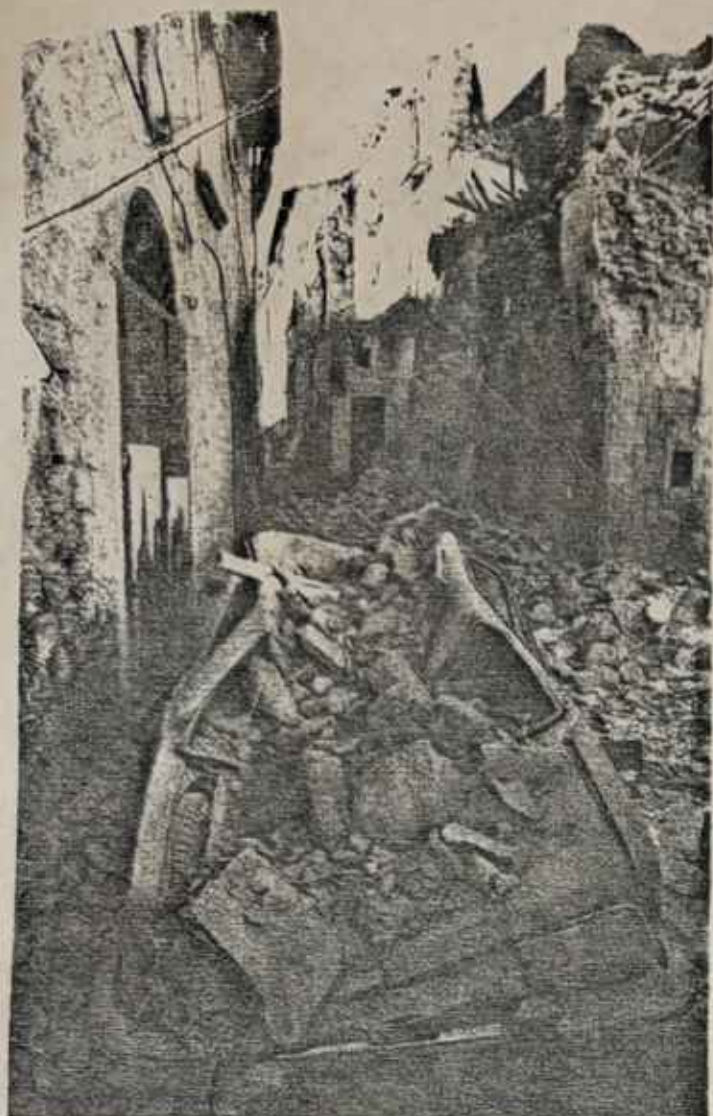
But many parents rushed to the school in blinding rain to check on their children. Police described the scene as "an awful mess."

Fifty-seven people were treated at Bay Minette Hospital, where administrator Gary Farrow said the injuries were "primarily superficial." He said four were referred to other hospitals, four were admitted for further treatment and there could be more as the examinations continued.

Two students with serious injuries were taken to South Alabama Medical Center at Mobile. Tommy Johnson, 14, suffered head injuries and underwent surgery late Tuesday. Fred Munsey, 13, also had head injuries. Both students were listed in guarded condition.

A bus driver and a canteen worker at the school also were seriously hurt. A door struck the canteen worker, Sarah Harris. The bus driver was not immediately identified.

Aug. 2/11/81



— "Power" Attack —

ITALY

The Quake: 'The End of

Fifteen hours after the earthquake that devastated southern Italy last week, a health officer radioed a desperate message from the village of Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi. "Eighty per cent of the town has been destroyed," he cried. "Hundreds of people are buried under the rubble, but so far no one has come . . . The road is open. Why has no one come?"

A full day after the earthquake, the first outsiders arrived in the mountain village of Teora. "Are you the rescuers?" ex-

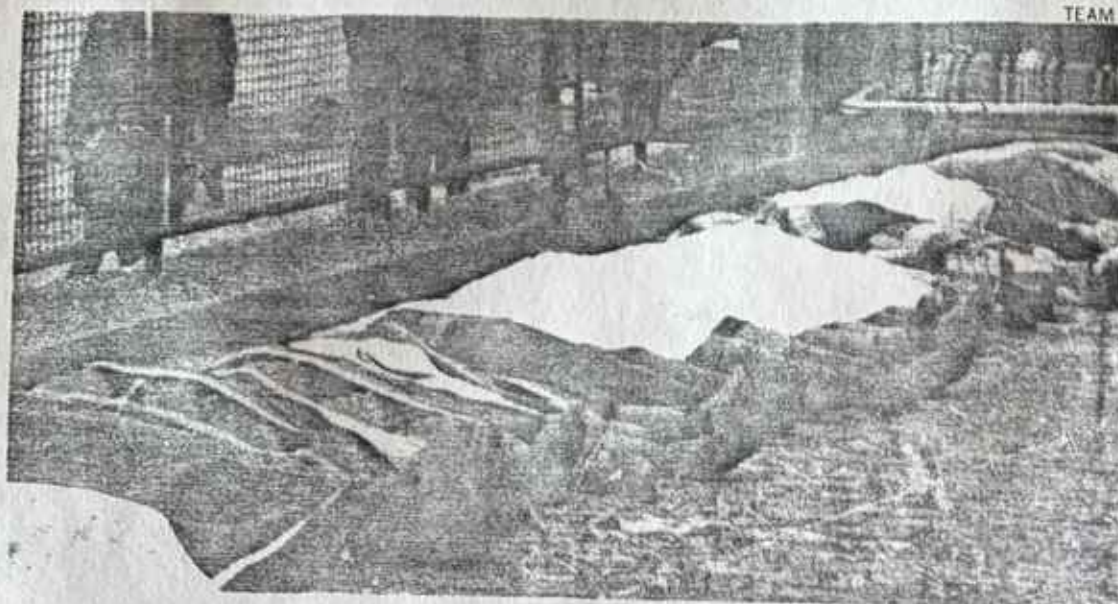
claimed the first man to run up to them. "Thank God, you've come. There are 300 people under this rubble and some of them are still alive." The new arrivals were not rescuers. They were journalists.

Two days after the quake, help arrived in Sinerchia, another village in the Apennine mountains. But it consisted of food, not digging equipment. "There are people under there screaming, 'Help, don't let me die like this'," wailed one resident. "And they bring us food."

Digging out: After the town of Balvano was flattened (left), the street became a morgue (bottom left); in Avellino, rescue workers dug through rubble to reach the living—and to bring out the dead

AGF

ADN Kronos



TEAM



the World'

The earthquake was Europe's deadliest in 65 years. The tremor shuddered from Sicily to the Alps (map). Around the epicenter in southern Italy, always a regional synonym for poverty, nearly a hundred towns crumbled into rubble. "It was the end of the world, enough to drive you mad," said Father Salvatore Pagliocchi, the parish priest in Balvano, where the church collapsed during Mass, burying 50 people. The quake badly damaged historic ruins that had survived at Pompeii, and demolished a nine-story apartment building in Naples. The official count of the dead stood at more than 3,000, and some rescue workers predicted that it might climb to 10,000.

The tragedy was compounded by the ineptitude of the Italian Government. It minimized the quake at first and was slow to take action when the dimensions of the devastation became clear. When the relief operation finally began, it was bumbling and disorganized. Many people who survived the quake died later in swirling snowstorms for lack of housing, food or medicine. Both President Alessandro Pertini and Pope John Paul II toured the ravaged area and quickly discovered that the furious villagers wanted to see rescuers instead. Pertini fired the prefect of hard-hit Avellino Province for incompetence and unleashed a

'Enough to drive you mad' (clockwise): An anguished Pope comforts the injured in Potenza; in Laviano, a woman's body hangs from the ruins of her home, while soldiers prepare coffins for the victims

Michel Ginies—Sipa-Black Star

blistering attack on the government of Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani. "There have been serious failures," he declared. "Whoever has failed must be punished." Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni quit in response, but Forlani refused to accept his resignation for fear that his whole government might fall. It was still possible, however, that the final aftershock of the earthquake might be the collapse of Italy's latest house-of-cards government.

'No Reports': The quake began at exactly 7:36 p.m.: stopped clocks all over southern Italy attested to the time. The tremors recorded 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale—strong enough to do vast damage in an area inhabited by 7 million people, many of them living on precarious mountain slopes. Everywhere, buildings collapsed: many victims died instantly, while debris buried others alive. But the first report on Italy's state-run television said:

INTERNATIONAL

"Fortunately, there are no reports of damage or loss of life." The Interior Ministry clung doggedly to the figure of 350 dead—and turned away some international aid—long after aerial photographs showed village after village at a tumble with destruction. When Pertini saw the destruction for himself, he broke into tears. "There are no words," he said to survivors in Potenza. "They die upon the lips."

Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi, a poor farming town of 4,000 people east of Naples, was one of the hardest hit. NEWSWEEK's Elaine Sciolino arrived there after the earthquake. Her report:

The blue and white welcome sign—"Benvenuti a Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi"—still stood at the town's entrance. But now it was difficult to imagine what Sant'



Arturo Mari—Sipa-Black Star



Michel Ginies—Sipa-Black Star



Angelo once looked like. The quake hit suddenly, and after about 40 seconds all but a few buildings had crumbled. Nothing was left in the central piazza; the city hall and the only café, the Corrado Bar, were gone. Collapsed walls exposed abandoned rooms of houses that were still standing—furniture in place, chandeliers undamaged, paintings and rosaries still hanging on walls. Usable roads were blocked by cars filled with people from the north in search of their families. Twenty-four prisoners, freed when the jail collapsed, decided to direct traffic instead of fleeing. They had nowhere else to go.

The town's official death toll was several hundred, but about a thousand people were still missing. There was hope that some of the missing still were alive: 42 hours after the quake, a middle-aged woman was

INTERNATIONAL

pulled from the rubble of her apartment, conscious but unable to speak. She was rushed to a makeshift hospital (the regular hospital had collapsed, killing an unknown number of patients). There was no one in charge of the rescue efforts—or, for that matter, in charge of what was left of the town. The mayor and his family, most of the town's other officials, the parish priest, the local union representative and the police chief were all believed dead.

'It's Chaos': Fire brigades set up tents and a soup kitchen on the town's sports field, and there seemed to be enough food, water and blankets. But rescue operations were haphazard. "Would you believe that there is not one blowtorch in the whole town?" a fireman asked as he tried to cut through a metal barrier with a wire cutter. A major of the Italian Financial Police was in tears as he said: "It's chaos. There's absolutely no coordination. I was sent here to help, but what can I do?" When Pertini arrived, a man whose sister was buried raged at him: "Why have you come here? It's just publicity for television."

Many villagers were left to dig for their relatives themselves. One man, who lost his wife and one of his three children when their modern five-story condominium crumbled, dug with his bare hands for twelve hours to rescue his 11-year-old son. When he finally got to the boy, he embraced him—and watched the child die in his arms. "They all might have been saved if help had come," he said softly. "How many more are still trapped in there?"

The situation in Sant'Angelo was repeated over and over, not just in ramshackle villages, but even in Naples, where at least 15 per cent of all the buildings suffered serious damage. Thousands of people, either homeless or terrified of another quake, camped out in piazzas and other open spaces under tents made of any available material, including cardboard held together with string and tape. City officials, fearing an outbreak of disease, sent a Sanitation Department truck around the piazzas to spray the crowds with disinfectant. Black-marketeers made the most of the situation, doubling the price of bottled water and charging as much as \$1,000 for a wooden coffin. And prisoners in Naples's maximum-security prison tried to break out in the chaos, setting off riots in which four prisoners were knifed, one fatally. Said Clemente Lepre, a male nurse at a makeshift hospital: "This city is possessed by fear." But fear was quickly giving

way to rage at the government's inefficiency. In one village 150 people sat on railroad tracks to protest the lack of aid. President Pertini was berated at every stop on his tour. When he landed at the tiny town of Laviano, one man cried out: "The helicopter should have arrived yesterday for the rescue, not today for the spectacle." The other well-meaning and anguished visitor from Rome, Pope John Paul II, quickly sensed the mood of despair. "For those who tell me they can no longer pray, I say, pray with your suffering," he advised the survivors in Balvano. Even the Pope did not receive the warm welcome that usually greets his visits. "With every passing moment our hope of finding survivors dwindles," said one top-ranking rescue official. "Now we have the Pope, and hundreds of officials had to be mobilized for him."

The government was so oblivious to the scale of the disaster that for two days it turned down an offer from the United States of 1,000 tents and five helicopters. The Swiss offered medicine, the West Germans a military field hospital and the French a team of surgeons—and they all received the same chilly initial response. Five days after the quake, one colonel involved in the relief operation estimated that half of the afflicted villages still had not been reached by military aid teams. In Laviano, the mayor complained that local men who had been working in West Germany and Switzerland reached the town before the army did. When Rome finally got into action, it had no emergency plan, although successive governments had been talking about drawing one up for ten years. Asked about the government's crisis program, Giuseppe Zamberletti, head of the commission to aid earthquake victims, snapped: "What

general plan? Everybody has his own general plan, and they all contradict each other."

Forlani's Christian Democratic government had a litany of excuses: the earthquake happened on a Sunday night, when the Cabinet was playing host to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher; the terrain of the stricken area was hilly and difficult; communications and roads were cut by the quake, and rescue efforts were hampered by thick fog and even thicker traffic jams. "It's impossible to make a national plan of public security for cases like this," insisted Interior Minister Rognoni. "It's not like wartime."

Such excuses roused President Pertini to react. Looking haunted, he appeared on television. "There was not the immediate aid that there should have been," he declared. "Groans and cries of despair rose up from the ruins of those buried alive." That was an unprecedented slap from an Italian President, whose office is largely ceremonial. Rognoni promptly resigned "to relieve the government of tensions." But Prime Minister Forlani, turning down the resignation, had his own view: "The words of the Chief of State were not directed at criticizing the government work."

Scandal: In fact, almost everyone was criticizing the government. Socialist leader Bettino Craxi, whose party belongs to the ruling coalition, declared: "There was too much inaction, too many delays." Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer offered to form a new government. No one took his proposal too seriously, but all the criticism came at a bad time for Forlani's six-week-old government, already reeling from a scandal over oil-price fixing.

While the politicians argued, the situation was getting even more desperate for the survivors. Snow had begun to fall. Some campsites were ankle deep in water, and many of the later deaths were attributed to exposure to the rain, wind, cold and snow. Rescuers continued to pull a few survivors out of the rubble. But some villages were simply bulldozed and sprayed with formaldehyde to prevent infection from rotting corpses. Forlani approved a \$1.3 billion relief package for emergency aid and housing. But many of the survivors were aware that 35,000 people were still living in makeshift housing after losing their homes in a Sicilian earthquake nearly thirteen years ago. If Forlani fails to survive his own crisis, the fall of an Italian Government would be a minor casualty of another historic trauma for the Italian nation.

Stunned survivors: 'Cries of despair rose from those buried alive'



JOHN BRECHER with ELAINE SCIOLINO in southern Italy and RITA DALLAS in Rome

— 4 Projects PK —

Stubborn cold wave in Eastern U.S. taxes utilities, patience

By DAVID L. LANGFORD
of The Associated Press

A persistent cold wave that has set records almost daily since Christmas pushed another cloak of painful arctic air into the East on Monday, forcing emergency measures to keep people warm.

The Canadian blast sent temperatures to new lows in nearly two dozen communities from Florida to Massachusetts, far below zero in many areas.

As natural gas started running out in parts of Massachusetts, more than 15,000 schoolchildren were told to stay home. Some factories closed.

Lights flickered and went out for a

time in a few cities as the increased demand for electricity over-taxed generating facilities.

Citrus growers in Florida spent the night in their groves, burning fires to save the tender fruit. Even colder weather was on the way.

Ice-breakers plowed through choked waterways, trying to keep shipping lanes open.

Water pipes froze in hundreds of homes in Baltimore and a break in a main line shut off all the water for the 1,500 homes and business in Smyrna, Del., from late Sunday until late Monday morning.

Apartment dwellers in New York

City, where the mercury dipped to a record-tying 2 degrees Monday, threatened a rent strike unless something was done immediately to restore heat to thousands of homes.

About two dozen residents of a city housing project, chanting "no heat, no rent," picketed outside the Housing Preservation and Development Agency. They claimed 14 of the 20 buildings in the Cooper Square urban renewal area had been without heat or hot water during the cold wave.

"Babies are put to bed bundled in snowsuits, and apartments are heated by keeping ovens going all night," said one tenant, Ese Varses, who carried her

7-month-old daughter on her arm as she picketed.

Elizabeth Martinez, who lives in the Bronx, was one of about 50 people who sought shelter from the cold Sunday in a National Guard armory. She told what it's like living in an apartment with no heat, with children 1 and 2 years old.

"My little one's hands were green and swollen from the cold," she said. "The water was frozen in the toilet bowl, and to wash my children, I got pans of water from across the street and heated it on my electric stove."

The mercury was below zero Monday across most of the northeastern quarter of the nation, including portions

of the Ohio Valley, with Old Forge in the Adirondacks of New York reporting in at 43 below.

Among cities reporting record sub-zero temperatures were Beckley, W.Va., minus 3; Harrisburg, Pa., minus 4; Hartford, Conn., minus 14; Newark, N.J., minus 1; Providence, R.I., minus 8; Williamsport, Pa., minus 12.

Paul Carpenter of the National Weather Service in Kansas City said the cold wave "looks like it could continue for a while."

"It looks likely to continue for a week or two," he said. "but it's impossible to say when it could change."

Orig. 1/13/81

Storm claims 12, slows yule travel

— 4 Projects PK —
By United Press International

A snowstorm swirling across the nation's breadbasket prompted a spate of minor traffic accidents during morning rush-hour traffic in Chicago and threatened to create hazardous driving conditions for holiday travelers.

A winter storm that began early Tuesday along the East Coast moved over the Atlantic early Wednesday. The storm left 12 dead — four in Virginia, three in South Carolina, two in Maryland and one each in Georgia, Kentucky and New Jersey.

Most of the victims were killed when autos skidded out of control on icy highways. The new snowstorm, moving east across the upper Midwest, was blamed for deaths in Iowa and one in Kansas.

Police said a 10-month-old infant was killed and six persons were injured late Tuesday when two cars collided on an icy road near Bassett.

A middle-aged woman was killed when her car slid into a ditch on ice-coated Iowa Route 6 near Lewis. Police said three bus passengers were treated for injuries.

Two to 4 inches of snow fell in Chicago and surrounding suburbs, sending many early morning motorists skidding off highways and into other cars. Heavy, wet snow snapped power lines serving several north suburbs, leaving 2,000 homes without power for a short period of time early Wednesday.

Winds

Disrupt Area

Winds gusting up to 60 miles per hour knocked out power lines and tipped branches from trees early Thursday morning, causing traffic tie-ups for early morning commuters.

The wind and raging storm hit its hardest about 2:30 a.m., resulting in hazardous driving conditions and flooding in low areas around the county. Tree limbs, trash cans, and various other loose items, blown about by the high winds, added to the dangers.

Clark County Police 2-24-81

Florida's citrus, vegetable crops suffer losses

THE OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1981

3M

Story on Page One also

By IKE FLORES

ORLANDO (Fla.) (AP) — The first killer freeze in four years may have destroyed up to 20 percent of Florida's bountiful orange crop Tuesday as temperatures broke records set as long ago as 1886.

As growers braced for more frigid temperatures to come, Gov. Bob Graham, declaring an emergency, lifted weight limits on trucks hurrying frozen citrus to processors.

Farther south in the "winter vegetable basket" of Dade County, the nation's largest producer of vegetables this time of year, officials said it also appeared damage to crops could be severe.

National Weather Service spokesman Alvin Samet in Miami said Tuesday capped a five-day period among the

"top 10" coldest since 1911.

Officials at Florida Citrus Mutual, a cooperative based in Lakeland representing 15,000 growers, put their loss at the equivalent of 49 million gallons of concentrated orange juice, or about 36 million 90-pound boxes.

Orange juice prices jumped as reports of the damage reached commodity markets. On the New York Cotton Exchange, the price of frozen concentrate futures rose by 5 cents a pound, as much as is allowed to increase in a day's trading. The latest increase brought the price to 88 cents a pound.

Damage to grapefruit was less serious.

Records fell with the thermometer throughout Florida early Tuesday, with a reading of 8 degrees in Tallahassee that broke a 1971 record of 11, and a morning low of 13 in Jacksonville, 2

degrees below the previous January record set 95 years ago.

In Tampa, a 22-degree reading broke the record set in 1905. Miami had 32, the coldest for the date since 1962, and tourists seeking respite from cold weather back home shivered on Miami Beach, where a record low of 36 broke the 43-degree mark set in 1962.

At least two deaths were blamed on the cold. A St. Petersburg man apparently rolled over a charcoal grill he was using to heat his apartment and died in the resulting fire. A Jacksonville man apparently fell asleep outdoors and died of exposure.

Utility companies reported record demand forced rotating blackouts from Miami to the Florida-Georgia border.

Florida Power & Light, the state's largest electric utility, said peak de-

mand reached an estimated 10.7 million kilowatts Tuesday morning, topping the record 10.55 million the previous night, spokesman Luis Muniz said.

"The rotating outages of up to 30 minutes each were required to balance demand with supply," he said.

The interrupted service affected approximately 250,000 of the company's 2.1 million customers, he said.

Bobby McKown, Citrus Mutual executive vice president, said, "Preliminary assessments indicate most growers expect damage to be on a par with the January 1977 freeze, when the equivalent of 50 million boxes of oranges and juice yield was lost."

The winter vegetable area south and west of Miami was severely hit.

"We have suffered a severe freeze," said U.S. Agriculture Department spokeswoman Jo Ann Dellinger.

Orig. 1/14/81

Man survives 27,500-volt jolt

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1980

4 Projects PK

Orig. 12/25/80

SUFFIELD, Conn. (AP) — A 24-year-old man who grabbed power lines and received a 27,500-volt electric charge as police watched was in serious condition with burns and a broken neck, officials said. "We are amazed that he survived," a spokesman for the Connecticut Light & Power Co. said Tuesday. The Florida electric chair voltage that ended the life of convicted murderer John Spenkelink last year was 2,250 volts.

Police said Bernard Smart of Springfield, Mass., slammed his car Monday into a storage building at the local Springfield Sugar & Products Co., where he worked, then climbed a utility pole. Ignoring pleas to climb down, Smart grabbed two power lines carrying 27,500 volts, police said. His body created a short circuit, blowing a fuse and knocking out power to more than 2,100 electric customers. The explosive force of the spark knocked Smart 25 feet to the ground. He broke his neck in the fall. A physician who treated Smart when he arrived at the Baystate Medical Center in Springfield said Smart was alert and had a normal heartbeat. Except for leg burns, he showed no ill effects from the electric shock, the doctor said. "It doesn't seem to have affected him," he said. "I can't explain it. I don't know why it didn't do more." Power company officials said they had been told Smart had been fired early Monday, but police said they could not confirm his job status.

NW rivers bulging in record warm spell

By STAN FEDERMAN

of The Oregonian staff *orig: 12/26/80*

Wet and warm weather, which produced flooding rivers and record high temperatures around Western Oregon, was expected to continue Friday as a new storm headed toward the Pacific Northwest. Washington state was expected to bear the brunt of that storm.

Regional river forecasters late Thursday warned that the Clackamas River near Clackamas was expected to rise 3 feet above its 13-foot banks at about 4 a.m. Friday.

Residents living along the river in the area were cautioned to keep abreast of further forecasts on radio and television and to remain in touch with local authorities.

Four rivers in the Tillamook area spilled over their banks by midafternoon Thursday and major flooding occurred in the town's main business district.

The problem was aggravated when a 10-foot span of dike holding back the Kilchis River broke two miles north of the city, allowing the water to spill into nearby pastureland and flood U.S. 101 with upwards of 4 feet of water.

Police were allowing only trucks to move through the area late Thursday night.

The Wilson, Trask and Tillamook rivers all surged over their banks near Tillamook. Several homes along the Wilson River were surrounded by water, according to Mary Priss, coordinator for Tillamook County Emergency Services.

She said the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was attempting to repair the Kilchis dike — and also was inspecting a dike on the Wilson near the city that showed several breaches.

Elsewhere, the National Weather Service issued flood warnings for the Siuslaw River and Coquille River basins. The South Fork of the Coquille was expected to go 4 feet over its banks at Myrtle Point during the night.

The Mapleton area east of Florence

on Oregon's central coast had 5.3 inches of rain in a 24-hour period ending at 5 p.m. Thursday. High water brought traffic to a snail's pace on Oregon 126 east of Florence.

Flood warnings were also issued for the Marys River at Philomath, Luckiamute River at Suver in Polk County and South Yamhill River at Whiteson.

Other flood-troubled spots included Harrisburg along the Willamette River north of Eugene and the Johnson Creek drainage in Southeast Portland. The raging creek went over its banks by as much as 2 to 3 feet Thursday, causing huge "lakes" in some Southeast Foster Road areas. The Multnomah County Sheriff's Department blocked off the

road between Southeast 103rd and 112th avenues Thursday night because of high water. The barricades were expected to remain through the night.

A rock and mud slide above U.S. 30, the scenic Columbia River Highway in the Columbia Gorge, blocked both the highway and Union Pacific Railroad tracks one mile east of Multnomah

Falls. The slide occurred shortly before noon Thursday.

Two trains had to be rerouted to the Washington side before Union Pacific crews cleared the tracks by 6 p.m.

Police indicated that the old highway would not be cleared until at least Friday morning.

A tree fell on a Portland General

Electric power line before noon Thursday, just west of the Southwest Canyon Road tunnel, creating a power outage affecting 1,000 homes, the Washington Park Zoo and the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry. Service was restored by 1:30 p.m. Officials said wind apparently felled the tree.

Despite the almost constant rain Thursday, four cities, including Portland, registered record high temperatures for Christmas.

Portland recorded a high of 64 degrees at 10 p.m. Thursday, easily beating the old yule day mark of 59 degrees set in 1972. Pendleton, Eugene and Salem also reported record temperatures Thursday.

Forecasters predicted occasional rain with some clearing periods Friday and Saturday for Portland and the Willamette Valley. They said a new storm is moving toward the Pacific Northwest but said Washington state should bear the brunt of it over the weekend.

Mild temperatures were expected to continue with highs in the low 60s and lows near 50 degrees predicted for Friday in the Portland area.

"Portland's previous Dec. 26 high mark is 59 degrees — and we're probably going to see that broken also," said a National Weather Service spokesman.

In Southwest Washington, flood alerts were issued for smaller rivers such as the Washougal and Wind, but there were no warnings for major rivers such as the Toutle, Cowlitz, Kalama or Lewis.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers spokesmen said the Toutle and Cowlitz — close to the Mount St. Helens volcano — were remaining "well within their banks."

Unhappy ski resorts saw the rains wash away any hopes for holiday skiing. Timberline skiing on Mount Hood was closed Thursday because of rains and high winds, but officials said they hoped to reopen Friday.

Additional details on Page B4.

AY, DECEMBER 26, 1992

Note: Simultaneous record "warm" on West Coast.

East has white Christmas, shivers in sub-zero cold

By The Associated Press

- 4 Projects PK -

Northerners bundled up Thursday for a frigid but white Christmas as arctic air swept the eastern half of the nation and temperatures plummeted to record lows in dozens of cities.

One of the coldest spots was Old Forge, N.Y., in the Adirondacks, where the morning low was 36 degrees below zero.

One of the region's perennial cold spots, atop Mount Washington in New Hampshire, had a reading of 34 degrees below zero on Christmas Eve, but that didn't bother Jeff Tirey, who spent Christmas in a weather observatory atop the peak in the White Mountains. Tirey, a weather observer, had a Christmas tree in the observatory and planned a traditional turkey dinner with a fellow observer and a guest.

The icy weather interfered with the annual

re-enactment of Gen. George Washington's Revolutionary War crossing of the Delaware River. Shore activities at Washington Crossing, Pa., went on as usual, an official of the event said, but the actual crossing of the river was canceled because of ice on the river and high winds that produced a wind chill factor of 40 degrees below zero.

At Albany, N.Y., the Christmas temperature read 20 degrees below zero at 9 a.m. EST, but gusty winds produced in a wind-chill equivalent of 67 degrees below zero.

nearby Syracuse, N.Y., where the temperature plummeted to 22 below, about 4,000 people were without power for six hours after a failure of switching equipment. Power was restored at 8 a.m. EST.

Power also was out temporarily for about 2,400 people in the Connecticut towns of Be-

thany, Southington and New Canaan.

New York City was warmer, at 1 degree below zero at 8 a.m. EST, but that still shattered a 108-year record for Christmas Day. The previous record there for the date was 4 degrees above zero, according to the National Weather Service's National Severe Storm Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo.

Detroit also nipped a record of 7 below set in 1872 with a 7 a.m. EST temperature of 8 below zero. And the 8 below at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport broke a record 6 below set in 1924.

Temperatures fell to 7 below in Boston at 9 a.m. — the coldest Christmas since 1957 when it also was minus 7. Worcester, Mass., had a reading of 10 below zero. Blustery northwest winds that gusted to 40 mph produced wind-chill factors of 70 degrees below zero.

New records of 10 degrees were set in Roanoke, Va., and Lynchburg, Va., according to the weather service. The old records were 12 degrees, set in 1976 in Roanoke, and 14 degrees, set in 1930 in Lynchburg.

Old records also were broken in several New Jersey cities. In Newark, the temperature plummeted to zero, well below the 1968 record of 11 degrees, and Atlantic City recorded a temperature of 9 degrees. The old record in the gambling city was 10 degrees, set in 1896.

Few regions besides the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley saw Christmas-morning snow, but much of the nation got at least a dusting from snow that fell the day before. St. Louis had its first white Christmas since 1967.

Travelers' advisories for snow were posted Christmas Day in Maryland, North Carolina and West Virginia.



Associated Press Laserphoto

RECORD COLD — Judy Hybrandt of Los Angeles protects face as temperatures in New York City dipped to 1 degree below zero Thursday, making it coldest Christmas there in 108 years.

Gorge buried by deep snow

Outage
closes
schools

McArthur said the General's spokesman said the outbreak was caused by a gas leak at the station that occurred about 12:35 p.m. Full power was not weathered by the utility's crews, planning for the utility's Eastern Division, hampered in their efforts to repair the failure because of the snarl in traffic jams, the result of traffic lights that were out of service.

McArthur said the affected area was generally bounded by Allen Boulevard, Murray Road, Central Street and SW 98th Ave.

12/10/68

East, Midwest glisten from deadly ice, snow

By DAVID L. LANGFORD
of The Associated Press

An arctic snowstorm paved the way for Santa's sleigh across much of the nation Wednesday, bringing record sub-zero cold to some areas and the first white Christmas in years to others.

Treetops glistened from the northern Rockies, across the Midwest into Massachusetts, where despite the Currier & Ives pictures on Christmas cards, there has been enough snow to measure only 20 times in the past 109 celebrations of the holiday.

St. Louis was destined for its first white Christmas since 1967.

But if the snow fulfilled a dream for children, romantics and ski lift operators, it was a nightmare for others.

The wind-driven snow, which left accumulations of 1 to 4 inches in most areas, was blamed for at least seven deaths as cars and trucks skidded out of control in numerous accidents in the path of the storm. At least 13 people had been killed on icy highways the day before.

A shuttle bus carrying senior citizens back from a Christmas Eve lunch slid out of control in Glen Aubrey, in south central New York, killing two and injuring 10.

In Kansas City, Kan., a Trailways bus skidded and overturned on Interstate 70 during the Wednesday morning rush hour, injuring 25 passengers, including six who were hospitalized.

In Ohio, six people were injured in a 15-car accident on Interstate 70 east of Zanesville.

A bitterly cold Christmas Day was in store for most areas covered by the arctic air.

Pence, Wis., reported 11.5 inches of snow and the thermometer was below zero from northern Montana to Minnesota. In central North Dakota, Roseglen

measured a low of 31 below.

A record set in 1917 was broken when the mercury dipped to 28 below in Williston, N.D. The reading was the same in Glasgow in eastern Montana. It was 12 below in Minong, Wis.

In Chicago, which got 3 inches of snow, flights in and out of busy O'Hare International Airport were delayed for up to 30 minutes. Power was knocked out for about 2,000 homes in the suburbs of Schaumburg and Des Plaines.

An Eastern Airlines flight from New York City to Albany was forced to return to New York without landing because of heavy snow.

In Colorado, where the storm left a half a foot of snow in the mountain ski areas, authorities said it also left a sheet of ice on the interstate highways in the Denver area. Denver police reported dozens of accidents, including five major multicar pileups at the peak of the rush hour.

Among those killed on the slick highways was Jorges Holm, 66, whose car skidded and hit a tractor-trailer rig about three miles west of Canton, S.D.

In Wisconsin, Sylvia Hanes, 30, of Oconto, was killed when the car in which she was riding collided with a pickup truck on U.S. 41, six miles north of Oconto. *orig. 12/25/80*

Freak mishap blacks out Clark County

VANCOUVER, Wash. — A car snapped a guy wire supporting a power pole Thursday evening, setting off a chain reaction that blacked out 15,900 customers of Clark County PUD from 40 minutes to 3½ hours.

The outage ranged from Orchards north to Battle Ground. An estimated 11,000 customers were without power for 40 minutes and the remainder for the longer period.

A spokesman for the utility said that when the guy wire broke it flipped onto distribution lines and then onto higher voltage transmission lines serving five substations.

The mishap occurred on NE 72d Avenue south of 99th Street.

There was some damage to the distribution lines, the utility spokesman said. *orig. J. 1/23/81*

3,000 homes lose power

Portland General Electric Co. repair crews Friday will inspect three underground transformers that exploded and blacked out 3,000 Southwest Portland homes for about two hours Wednesday night, a company spokesman said.

The three 25-kilowatt transformers may have exploded because water leaked into their underground vault at Southwest First Avenue and Harrison Street, said spokesman Bruce Landrey.

But no definite cause had been determined, he said. The explosion caused only minor damage and no reported injuries.

A power surge shot through feeder lines to a substation and darkened street lights and homes around Southwest Marquam Hill Road, Southwest Barbur Boulevard, Southwest Corbett Avenue and Southwest Macadam Avenue, Landrey said. Electricity was fully restored by about 10:15 p.m., he said.

The nearby University of Oregon Health Sciences Center and the Veterans Administration Hospital have separate feeder lines and were not affected by the outage, Landrey said.

orig. 11/28/80

Two counties lose power

MANTEO, N.C. (AP) — Repairmen were trying to restore power to two counties that lost electrical service Sunday morning during bitter cold weather. Forestry stations and homes with heat were taking in shivering victims of the outage.

Authorities in Dare and Currituck counties took emergency steps after power was knocked out to the Atlantic coast counties, leaving thousands of people without heat.

A spokesman for Virginia Electric and Power Co. said as many as 15,000 people were affected. He said workers hoped to have the power back Sunday night.

Power failure delays newspaper

Failure in an underground power cable left the Oregon Journal newsroom without power for nearly two hours Tuesday morning.

The power was out from approximately 5:20 a.m. to 7:05 a.m., leaving electronic editing equipment useless.

The 2-dot edition of The Journal was delayed by the outage. Later editions of the newspaper were not expected to be affected.

orig. J. 12/2/80

"Power" + Rain Attack Arctic cold, snow slap upper Midwest

By DAVID L. LANGFORD
of The Associated Press

An arctic storm Tuesday attacked the upper Midwest with blinding snows and subzero cold that glazed highways and sent hundreds of cars and trucks skidding, resulting in at least four deaths.

Snow driven by winds of 35 mph accumulated up to 8 inches deep as the storm swept across parts of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan.

The mercury dropped to 18 degrees below zero at International Falls, Minn., the coldest spot in the contiguous states. It was 15 below at Valentine, Neb.

Slick highways and driving snow were blamed for two traffic deaths in Nebraska, one in Iowa and one in Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin, which got its heaviest snowfall since February, state police warned

motorists to stay off the treacherous highways. The snow, generally about 5 inches deep in most of the state, fell on top of ice that formed following earlier rains in some places.

U.S. 151 near Mineral Point, Wis., was blocked for about three hours during the night when a semi-trailer rig uprooted 30 feet of guardrail and overturned. No injuries were reported.

The snow was whipped around by northerly winds up to 35 mph. Gale warnings were posted on Lake Michigan.

Some homes lost electricity as the high winds and ice tore down power lines. A spokesman for Wisconsin Electric Power Co. in Milwaukee said extra work crews were called out.

In Milwaukee, the storm produced the heaviest snow since Feb. 25, when 5.6 inches

was recorded.

The fast-moving storm dumped up to 8 inches of snow on parts of Michigan in its sweep toward the East. Schools were closed in Alpena because many of the roads in the area were impassable and visibility was reduced to a quarter-mile.

Freeway speed limits were reduced to 20 mph along Interstate 94 in southwestern Michigan because of the billowing snow. All of the main roads in the Upper Peninsula were snow-covered and slippery.

Nebraska authorities said sleet and light snow contributed to two fatal accidents in the Omaha area.

William H. Payne, 55, of Omaha was killed when his semi-trailer went over a bridge embankment. John A. Benham, 78, of rural Anita, Iowa, died when his car went out of control.

orig. 12/3/80

"Power" Attack Blast causes power outage

An explosion in a Portland General Electric Co. underground vault in downtown Portland Wednesday night knocked out power for several hundred PGE customers and businesses and some radio and television stations.

Dave Eagon, PGE spokesman, said crews were working to restore power that went out at 8:19 p.m. after the explosion in the underground vault at SW 1st Ave. and Harrison St. He said PGE crews were attempting to determine the cause of the explosion.

Eagon said the power outage covered a large area of Southwest Portland, extending to Council Crest, where some of Portland's television and radio transmitter towers are located.

He said it not known how many customers were left without power, but added that three feeder lines, each capable of serving up to 1,000 customers, were knocked out.

orig. 11/27/80

"Power" + Rain Attack Seven die in explosion, fire as tank truck, train collide

KENNER, La. (AP) — A tank truck carrying a flammable liquid collided with a train and exploded in a residential section of this New Orleans suburb Tuesday night, killing seven people, deputies said.

Ruth Barnett, a spokeswoman for the Kenner police, said the victims included six people who died when a nearby bar, Chuck's and Buck's, burned to the ground and a 6-month-old girl was killed in an automobile caught in the blast.

The truck driver, identified as Glendon R. Russey, 36, of Baton Rouge, a driver for Mobil Oil, was booked into jail on seven counts of negligent homicide, officials said.

The blast and ensuing fires plunged the area into darkness due to electrical outages and forced the evacuation of

200 to 300 people from surrounding homes.

Only shattered hulls remained of four vehicles caught in the blast — an 18-wheeler and its cab, another tractor cab, a pickup truck and a car at the crossing.

A gaping hole remained where the tank exploded.

The first blast, followed by other explosions, blew down utility poles and set others afire. Two hours later, firemen were still toppling burning utility poles while electrical lines crackled overhead.

The train, an Illinois Central Gulf freight, was quickly moved out of the area.

Apparently unaffected by the blackout was the New Orleans International Airport, just a few blocks away.

orig. 11/26/80

Blustery storm punishes Oregon

"Power Attack"

Reg J 12/22/80

An estimated 1,000 people in the Milwaukie area were without electric power for more than two hours Sunday night as a "baby" storm dropped trees into power lines in a salute to the official beginning of winter.

The southern edge of the storm caused a rash of traffic accidents in the San Francisco area and was blamed for two deaths

on the Golden Gate Bridge.

More than an inch of rain fell on Portland, and wind gusts to 60 miles an hour raked the Tillamook area. A spokesman for the Tillamook County sheriff's office said, "It was a baby storm, but it knocked a few trees down and some power lines before it quieted around 4 a.m."

The storm moved into Idaho by day-

light, but gale warnings continue to fly along the coast.

A flood warning for Tillamook County also remains in effect, but authorities said the amount of flooding will be minor. The Wilson River near Tillamook is expected to crest at 11.5 feet, the Nehalem River at Foss is not expected to reach flood stage and the Nestucca, Siletz and Alsea Rivers

elsewhere on the coast are within their banks.

Portland General Electric Co. reported that it restored power to Milwaukie customers by 10:45 p.m. Sunday. Other scattered outages were reported at Gresham, Oregon City and Salem.

The storm pushed out of Oregon the fog that caused air stagnation advisories and

pollution alerts through much of last week. It also caused a rise in temperatures to the 50s and low 60s.

Thick fog returned to California, however, on Sunday, causing a multi-car pile-up on the San Diego Freeway near Long Beach. Three people were injured.

Bitter cold prevails in the Northeast. It was 21 below at Massena, N. Y., 20 below

at Limestone, Maine. The American Automobile Association in Boston reported receipt of "about 125 calls an hour" from people with dead batteries and frozen fuel lines. A Brookline, Mass., fuel company reported 200 weekend calls from people who ran out of coal or oil and many of them had no money with which to buy fuel.

Oregon Journal, December 1, 1980

27

nation

Nevada PK + "Power Attack"

High wind fails to halt Reno gaming

RENO, Nev. (UPI) — Wind gusting to 80 mph knocked out power to thousands of homes in the Reno area during the weekend but failed to disrupt gambling. The casinos just turned on their auxiliary generators.

Storm-force wind early Sunday knocked down trees, snapped or pulled down power lines and shattered billboards. Downtown Reno was without power for nearly an hour and 5,000 area homes had no electricity for several hours.

news scope

Treatment refused

BUFFALO, N.Y. (UPI) — A Buffalo newspaper says a woman accused of killing six persons and injuring 25 others when she drove her car through a crowded Reno, Nev. street, declined treatment after being psychologically evaluated at a mental health clinic. Priscilla Ford, 51, was tested at the Buffalo Psychiatric Center in late 1978 and early 1979, the Buffalo News reported Saturday. A preliminary diagnosis showed Mrs. Ford might be paranoid and schizophrenic, but she refused treatment and also refused to take medication, the News said. The paper quoted sources at the psychiatric center as saying Mrs. Ford talked about "decapitating people" during evaluations.

Radar fails, planes just miss

NORFOLK, Va. (UPI) — A radar breakdown at Norfolk International Airport over the weekend left 16 local airports without radar and might have led to a near-collision between an airliner and a light plane, authorities said. An air traffic controller said a close call came about 2 p.m. Sunday, when a 110-passenger U.S. Air flight bound for New Orleans narrowly missed a twin-engine Beechcraft near West Point, Va.

28/1/21
Oregon

Hundreds die as

IDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1980

66 PAGES

20 CENTS

earthquake jolts Italy

— "Power" & Rain Attack —

By CLARA HEMPHILL

NAPLES, Italy (AP) — A massive earthquake struck southern Italy Sunday night, killing more than 350 people and injuring hundreds of others as scores of buildings, including at least one church, collapsed, officials reported.

They expressed fear the death toll would rise as rescue teams reached tremor-isolated towns in the mountainous area.

Officials said more than 100 people perished in the town of Balvano, 75 miles east of Naples, and most of the victims were crushed when a Roman Catholic church caved in during evening services.

The parish priest, the Rev. Salvatore Pagliuca, told an Italian reporter: "There were at least 300 people at the Mass tonight, including many children.

The front wall collapsed as people were trying to get out." The priest's vestments were ripped and covered with dust from his efforts to free some of the victims. Balvano has a population of about 3,000.

In Aversa, north of Naples, authorities said the belltower of a 16th century church collapsed and killed the parish priest, his mother and another woman.

Another 70 persons were reported killed in Pescopagano, near Balvano, where a hospital, homes and the police barracks were damaged.

Other death reports came from police and rescue teams reaching stricken towns and villages.

Early Monday, authorities had received reports of damage in 29 cities and towns, with some buildings up to five stories high toppled by the quake

and its aftershocks that rattled Italy from Sicily to the Alps.

A heavy fog hung over much of the disaster area as the government sent in bulldozers, tents and medical teams. Trains were halted south of Naples, and traffic was blocked on highways.

Police in Naples said inmates panicked at the Poggioreale prison, and officers hurled tear-gas grenades and fired submachine guns into the air to block an attempted escape.

The first jolt hit Naples as many people were sitting down for their Sunday evening dinner.

Thousands of people in this port city 120 miles south of Rome jammed the streets, afraid to return to their homes. Local officials called for spotlights to aid rescue teams and asked for tents for the homeless.

Doctors canceled a strike scheduled

for Monday so they could care for the injured.

In Potenza, 90 miles east off Naples and near Balvano, an official said virtually all of the city's 50,000 residents fled to nearby hills and were spending the night in their cars or out in the open.

Police said eight bodies were removed from a collapsed building in Potenza, and a television reporter there said hospitals were filled with the injured.

Police also reported at least eight people were killed in Naples, including a 7-year-old child.

The Interior Ministry said the quake's epicenter was at Eboli, a town near the Bay of Salerno and 30 miles southeast of Naples. The ministry reported the main shock struck at 7:34

p.m. and was followed by seven others over the next six hours.

Authorities said Naples, Salerno, Avellino and Potenza were the major cities affected.

Army and police helicopters flew over the area at dawn to survey the damage.

Officials said fires broke out in some towns because people left their stoves on as they fled their homes. Firefighters pulled two babies, still alive, from rubble in the town of Serino.

The quake cracked walls of a hospital clinic in Sorrento, 17 miles southeast of Naples, and toppled the cathedral belltower in Avellino, 28 miles east of Naples.

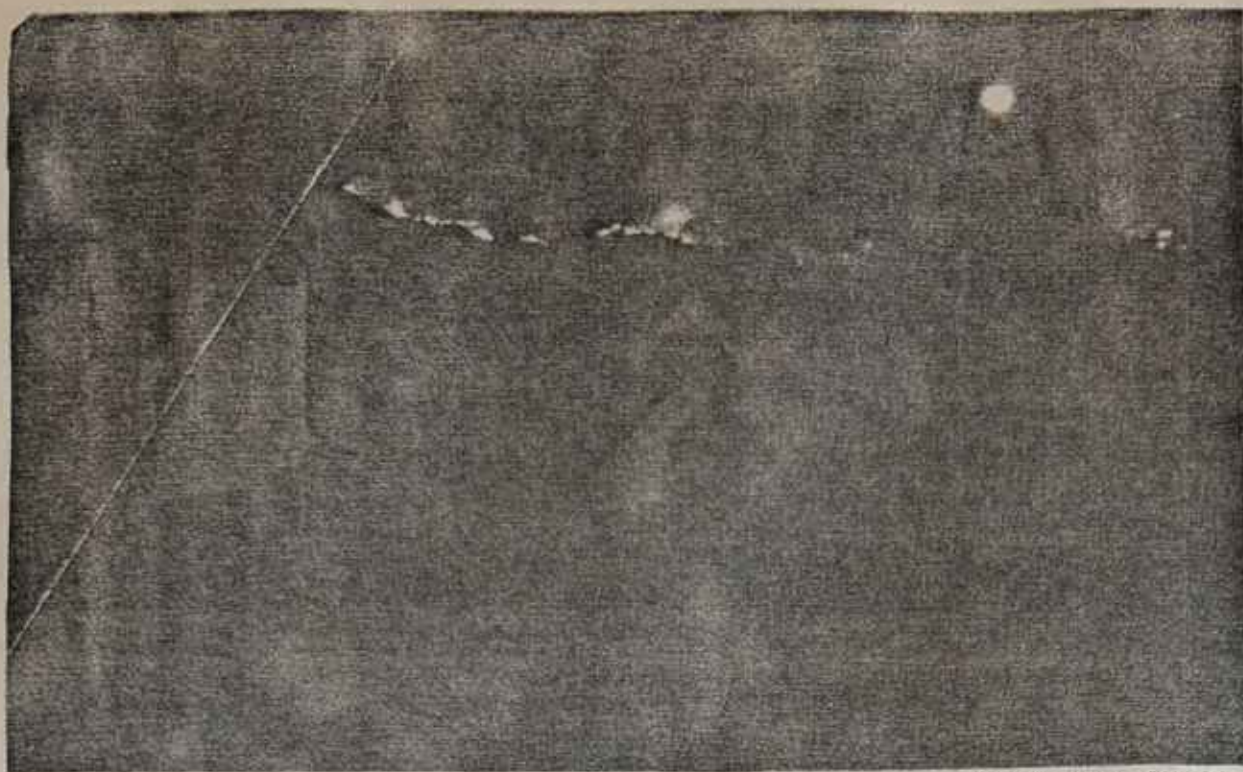
The U.S. Geological Survey at Golden, Colo., reported the quake registered 6.8 on the Richter scale.

Rescue efforts from the north were hampered by damaged road and rail links, and telephone and electricity lines were down in many places.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, a native of the area, interrupted his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who were in Rome on an official visit.

Luigi Iannone, who was driving near Salerno when the quake struck, told rescuers: "I saw the buildings move like the waves of the sea, and the electric cables and trolley car lines dropped onto my car. It was something terrible."

In Naples, a city of about 1.5 million people, news photographer Franco Effe said the hospitals were crowded with injured. "Everyone is in the street. There's lots of panic," he said.



© Bart Bartholomew—Black Star

A flaming horizon, San Bernardino devastation: The worst conflagration in a decade

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Fire Storm in California

Grapefruit-size balls of fire—pieces of what had been roofs—hurtled at 90 mph past the ears of stunned fire fighters in the North Park section of San Bernardino, Calif. Nearby, a rescue vehicle screeched to a halt before one of the hundreds of homes in the neighborhood that had been reduced to cinders and a chimney. In the front yard lay the scorched bodies of Earl Welty, 83, and his wife, Edith, 82, who had been caught in the raging, wind-swept flames as they tried to run for shelter. Cradled in the old man's arms was a puppy, also burned to death. Twenty miles away, in Waterman Canyon below the peak of Mount Baldy, Joseph Cimino spent frantic hours moving his horses to safety and watching houses literally explode. "We couldn't save my daughter's house," he recalled later. "The winds were terrific. It was like a rainstorm—but of fire."

In tindery hillside areas stretching 100 miles from Malibu on the coast to San Bernardino inland, the "devil winds" swept across southern California again last week, propelling fires that incinerated holiday turkeys in abandoned homes and caused the worst damage in a decade. The latest wave of fires—coming only days after blazes had destroyed 73 houses and 60,000 acres of property—claimed four lives, 323 homes, 150 other buildings and 84,000 acres of land. Officials estimated structural damage at \$42 million and watershed damage at another \$40 million. The destruction is practically a seasonal hazard for residents in the region's scenic hills and mountains. Each fall, high-pressure weather fronts build up over Nevada and Utah, creating warm desert winds—the Santa Anas—that sweep through mountain passes to the low-pressure

areas along southern California's coast. The area is almost always extremely dry, and a single spark can create a blaze that moves like a giant blowtorch.

Hurricane Force: The worst property damage was in San Bernardino's North Park, dubbed "Chimney Row" by survivors. One fire broke out nearby just as a new round of Santa Anas came roaring down the mountainside, gusting to hurricane force and leaving inhabitants little time to react. "I ran out my back door

'Chimney Row': In the inferno, no time to react

Photos by Len Lahman—Visions



and saw the back wall on fire," said one woman. "By the time I ran down the driveway to the front of the house the whole place was gone." A few tried to save their homes by hosing down the roofs; one man suffered a heart attack in the process. Officials said they found unspecified "incendiary devices" where the fire began.

An abandoned campfire started another blaze at the foot of Thunder Mountain near the Mount Baldy ski area. June Mitchell, 24, one of hundreds who tried to clear out, loaded her Volkswagen with her skis, books, records and pets, then walked away to say goodbye to neighbors. Somebody stole the car. Along the Ventura Freeway—at the same spot where a huge 1970 fire had started—a power transformer blew up, sparking flames that the winds carried down Malibu Canyon toward the seacoast. The biggest fire, in which officials suspected arson, began near Lake Elsinore and burned 28,000 acres.

By the end of the week the winds eased and fire fighters managed to bring most of the fires under control. President Carter declared three counties disaster areas, enabling property owners to qualify for low-interest Federal loans, and there was little doubt that most would choose to rebuild, many of them on the same sites. But even those who escaped the fire must still worry about the water next time: when the rainy season finally arrives, it will almost surely trigger floods and mud slides across the fire-denuded landscape.

DENNIS A. WILLIAMS with MARTIN KASINDORF in San Bernardino

"Power Attack"

Following arrest ^{- Power "Attack" -} *Note: Here, Vancouver.* Helicopter pilot's lice.

By BENNY EVANGELISTA JR.
 and STEVEN K. WAGNER
 of The Oregonian staff

The Federal Aviation Administration revoked the license of a 24-year-old helicopter pilot Tuesday afternoon for "recklessly endangering lives" during a high-flying journey this week that authorities said stretched from the Portland-area to the Oregon coast.

The pilot, Gregory L. Bonome, who gave home addresses at both 12656 S.E. Stark St. and in Clatskanie, was arrested and charged with reckless endangerment, driving an aircraft under the influence of an intoxicant and violating air traffic regulations, said Vancouver, Wash., police Capt. Robert King.

Bonome's father posted \$500 bail Tuesday morning, King said.

Richard Henderson, chief of the FAA's General Aviation District Office at the Portland-Troutdale Airport, said Bonome's license was revoked under unusual, "emergency revocation measures" that were "the most extreme thing we can do as far as enforcement."

He said reports that Bonome on Sunday and Monday had made numerous unauthorized landings, had flown after allegedly consuming alcohol and had piloted in "a reckless manner endangering the lives of himself, his passengers and those on the ground were serious enough to demand immediate revocation of his license."

Vancouver police arrested Bonome after a helicopter landed in a parking lot at Clark College, shortly after clipping a power line at Interstate 5 and 29th Street in Vancouver at about 9 p.m. Monday.

Kimberly Brooks, 19, of Scappoose, a passenger in the helicopter, was also arrested and charged with aiding and abetting reckless endangering, King said. A \$300 bail was posted by her family Tuesday morning, King said.

A second woman fled from the helicopter after it made the bumpy landing at Clark College, but she was not being sought by police, said King, who added that her identity was not known.

No injuries were reported, but the downed I-5 power line started several small fires in bark dust along the highway, King said.

Power went out on about 1,100 homes in the surrounding area for as long as three hours and 40 minutes said Mick Shutt, a spokesman for the Clark County Public Utility District.

Bonome said in an interview Tuesday that he did not have anything stronger than coffee during the eight hours before landing in Vancouver. FAA rules prohibit pilots from flying within eight hours after drinking alcohol. King said a fifth of alcohol was



DOWNED CHOPPER — Helicopter pilot Greg Bonome (right) talks with craft's former owner, Arden Danie in Clark College parking lot in Vancouver, Wash., T

"It was foggy and nighttime and I didn't see the wire," Bonome said of the I-5 power line. "I hit it, the copter jiggled and I took the first spot that was lighted and pulled in."

"I looked at the damage and got a gun stuck in my face," Bonome said.

King said when Washington State Patrol troopers arrived where the copter had landed, they had to turn off the craft. He said it took authorities a while to figure out how to turn off the helicopter engines.

"There were five or six cops in the front seat trying to figure out how to shut it off," Bonome said. "It was kinda funny."

Also on Monday, Bonome was cited in Cannon Beach for illegally landing his craft within city limits at about 4:30 p.m., said Cannon Beach police Cpl. Steven Barnett.

Barnett said Bonome told him he landed in Cannon Beach "to have a drink at a local establishment."

After the citation was issued, a helicopter was reported to have "buzzed" the Cannon Beach City Hall and downtown businesses, Barnett said.

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"I don't k crashing in there," Lorz shrouded the

Oreg.
 12/17/80

Ice storm glazes Plains while East basks

Power & Rain Attack
By United Press International
12/9/60
 The southern fringes of an ice storm, blamed for eight deaths in the Plains, dumped up to 6 inches of snow in the New Mexico mountains and glazed highways in Oklahoma and Kansas Tuesday. Record warm temperatures sent the mercury climbing in the East Monday. Baltimore recorded a high of 74, breaking a record of 73 degrees set in 1966. Allentown, Pa., basked in 76-degree weather. Below-freezing temperatures stretched from Wyoming to Lake Superior. Winds gusting to 58 mph persisted in New England.

Snow and freezing rain stretched across Oklahoma and Kansas, with an inch reported at Gage, Okla., and Dodge City, Kan. The storm also swept the Texas Panhandle with snow and ice. Heavy rains soaked Arkansas, with Jonesboro and Little Rock recording more than an inch. The ice storm glazed streets and sent cars skidding from Texas to Iowa, killing eight people. Six persons died on ice-slicked roads in Nebraska, one in Kansas, and one in Oklahoma. The Oklahoma Highway Patrol reported a bus carrying students near El Reno, Okla., killed one person in the auto. Solid sheet of ice. A bus carrying students to the Texas state line was covered by a frozen vehicle late Monday. Another vehicle encrusted with ice knocked out power in the Oklahoma Panhandle. Power lines left 19,000 residents without power in the Oklahoma Panhandle. The freezing rain and drizzle, turning to snow overnight, persisted in Kansas for a second day, triggering scores of traffic accidents and killing one man.

"We have had nothing but accidents," said a Wichita police dispatcher. "I couldn't begin to tell you how many injuries."

Frozen power lines left thousands of residents in Salina and Russell, Kan., without electricity. A transformer in Hutchinson, Kan., was knocked out, leaving 1,500 people without power or heat. The Salvation Army provided temporary shelter for some. Scattered snow showers spread a layer of up to 6 inches over northern and central New Mexico dropping power and early Monday morning. A 45-minute blackout for Alburquerque, N.M., cut off power to a vice Co. customer. New Mexico traffic early Monday morning. A 45-minute blackout for Alburquerque, N.M., cut off power to a vice Co. customer. New Mexico traffic early Monday morning.

Calif. PK - "Power" Attack Fire peril eases in seared California

orig. p. 11/26/80

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. (UPI) — Hot, howling winds that drove demon brush fires through Southern California's exclusive neighborhoods for three days, turning them into charred war zones and killing at least four persons, began to diminish Wednesday.

Winds packing gusts up to 90 mph dipped to 30 mph in most areas, giving the 4,000 firefighters on the lines some hope of containing the eight separate fires that have so far blackened more than 50,000 acres and damaged or destroyed more than 500 homes, some valued up to \$750,000.

"The winds have died down and we have been able to hold the fires," said U.S. Forest Service spokesman Charles Coval. There were no estimates on when the fires would be controlled.

Four persons, including an elderly couple, died Tuesday in the swift-moving flames that forced more than 15,000 residents to flee — many with only the clothes on their backs.

Thousands who had left their homes in terror Monday returned Tuesday to incinerated neighborhoods that resembled a scorched war zone. In some cases, looters had picked through the charred rubble for valuables that didn't melt or go up in smoke.

Specially trained Air National Guardsmen from Wyoming were called in to join California and Texas units in battling flames in the San Bernardino National Forest. By afternoon, four C-130 air transports and 22 Air Guardsmen from Cheyenne, Wyo., were flying missions, dropping thousands of gallons of retardant over the fire.

The most destructive blaze, the 12,800-acre arson-caused Waterman blaze, was blamed for an estimated \$29.5 million damage — \$25 million in property losses and \$4.5 million in watershed damage.

At least 268 structures were destroyed and 66 were listed as damaged in the foothills above San Bernardino, about 60 miles east of Los Angeles.

Acting Gov. Mike Curb declared the fire-stricken regions of San Bernardino County disaster areas, opening the way for formal requests for federal aid and loans.

Fire officials said late Tuesday that the fire "has been quiet" and that the blaze was 10 percent contained.

Earlier, Earl Welty, 83, and his wife, Edith, 82, were caught in the firestorm. The couple's charred bodies were found in their front yard. The old man was clutching his dead puppy in his arms.

Another victim, Joseph Benjamin, 54, collapsed while helping neighbors water

down home his home, and he later died. Rosa Myers, 64, suffered a fatal heart attack while being evacuated from her home, which was not destroyed.

At least 65 persons, most of them firefighters, were treated for minor eye injuries and the effects of the choking, black smoke.

Eight looters were arrested Monday night. Troops were ordered in to patrol burned-out neighborhoods.

The Mount Baldy fire, caused by an abandoned campfire and the biggest blaze at 14,500 acres, destroyed 12 vacation cabins and still was raging out of control Wednesday morning in heavy timber.

A 4,000-acre blaze, set by an arsonist about 10 miles southwest of Waterman Canyon, briefly threatened the community of Rancho Cucamonga. One home was destroyed and the 25,000 residents were told to prepare to evacuate.

Another 4,000-acre blaze, started by a downed power line about 6 miles east of

the Waterman fire, was reported 60 percent contained early Wednesday.

In San Diego County, a 700-acre blaze erupted Tuesday afternoon along Interstate 15 in the Poway area. No structures were threatened immediately.

The Trabuco fire, burning 7 miles north

of Lake Elsinore, destroyed four homes and was raging out of control early Wednesday after scorching 8,000 acres. Another 7,000-acre blaze near Lake Elsinore was unchecked.

In Los Angeles County, a 2,600-acre blaze in Malibu Canyon was reported 95 percent contained late Tuesday.



Dying winds slow spread of California brush fires

— "Power" and Rain Attack — + Calif. PK

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Erratic wind that whipped firestorms across 50,000 acres of Southern California — causing the destruction of scores of homes and

\$25 million in damage — died down early Monday and slowed the advance of the flames.

Wind that gusted up to 90 mph at times Sunday and fanned several blazes on tinder-dry hillsides decreased to 10 to 20 mph. Fire officials estimated the fires could be contained later Monday or on Tuesday if the wind does not kick up.

Thousands of people were forced to evacuate their homes and at least one death was blamed on the fires.

At least 61 homes were destroyed and 30 others were damaged. Entire communities were evacuated with some people fleeing with only the clothes they wore. There also were scattered reports of looting and people suffering from smoke inhalation.

The wind blew down power lines, sparking a 100-acre fire in Malibu and knocking out water pumps, adding to the confusion in some areas where residents struggled to hose down their houses with falling water pressure.

"THE FIRE knocked out the water system because there was no electricity," said Los Angeles County Fire Department spokesman Dick Friend. "Most of the houses that burned had swimming pools with a large water supply right there that wasn't tapped, but we couldn't get at it."

In some neighborhoods, the flames raged in virtual firestorms as the winds picked up red hot chunks and tossed them from house to house.

The Bradbury and Duarte area 40 miles east of Los Angeles, had \$25 million in damage as flames raced across 12,000

acres. Los Angeles County fire spokesman Jim Davids said the blaze was 30 percent controlled, but burned out of control on the northern flank towards the Angeles National Forest.

Nearly the entire population of the exclusive foothill community of Bradbury was evacuated as 13 homes valued at \$500,000 each exploded in flames and four others were damaged. In Duarte, 36 homes were destroyed and 24 were damaged.

Four homes were destroyed in Duarte and 24 were damaged.

Most of the 15,000 residents of Bradbury moved out early Sunday. One of them, Dr. John Hervey, 47, suffered a fatal heart attack while trying to save his property.

WORLD FAMOUS race driver Mickey Thompson saved his Bradbury home using fire extinguishers from the dozen race cars in his garage. Six of the cars were left a twisted mass of black metal.

A brush fire in the hills of the Sunland area, 10 miles northwest of downtown, destroyed at least eight ranch-style homes as residents led dogs and frightened horses through the snowstorm-like swirl of ash.

The Sunland flames traveled southeast towards Burbank and Glendale and scorched about 10,000 acres of brush.

One Burbank neighborhood less than 20 miles from downtown Los Angeles was forced to evacuate late Sunday, but a Burbank city fire spokeswoman early Monday said no homes were threatened. "We hope to have the fire contained by this morning if the wind doesn't pick up," said Sandy Hawthorne. *reg: 11/17/80*

— "Power" & Rain Attack — Snowstorm puts skids under life back East



Associated Press Laserphoto

COLD TROUBLE — Roxy Rider and Bud Ansley inspect their demolished carport and damaged cars Monday following snowstorm in Amarillo, Texas. The snow was measured at 4 inches, with up to a foot elsewhere in the state.

By **DAVID L. LANGFORD**
of The Associated Press

A storm that left the cow towns and oil cities of West Texas and Oklahoma mired in snow a foot deep sped eastward into the Appalachians and the Middle Atlantic states, a weatherman's surprise that paralyzed traffic, closed schools and shut off power to thousands.

The accumulation of up to 17 inches was the heaviest November snowfall on record in places and the deepest at any time of year during the last decade in other areas.

Three traffic deaths were blamed on the storm, including two people who were killed when a church bus flipped over Sunday on a rain-slickened highway near Luling, Texas, also injuring 36.

"We got a bunch of ice and a bunch of snow on top of that," said a spokesman for the Texas Department of Public Safety in Lubbock, where 11 inches had accumulated by Monday morning. "It all adds up to one big problem. It's slick and hazardous any way you want to go out of Lubbock."

By midday, the storm system had reached Appalachia, spreading the first snow of the season 1 to 4 inches deep in an area from West Virginia's Northern Panhandle to the Laurel Mountains of Pennsylvania.

Eight inches of snow blanketed Pittsburgh, interrupting school bus service for homeward-bound students. Some youngsters waited three to four hours for a ride home, said Pat Crawford, a school district spokeswoman.

Operations at Pittsburgh International Airport were running about 20 minutes late "and getting longer," operations manager Jim King said. Crews were busy plowing runways to keep them clear.

A spot check of Pennsylvania State Police barracks turned up numerous reports of skidding and sliding accidents, but no serious injuries were reported.

"Some lanes are tied up because of accidents and because people can't get up the hills," a spokeswoman for the state police said. "Nobody has their snow tires on."

Later in the evening, snow began to fall in New York and New Jersey, with up to 6 inches expected in some rural areas by morning. In New York City, a crew of 227 salt spreaders was put on alert, while New Jersey officials said the snow and freezing rain would provide welcome moisture for the parched northern part of the state.

A spokesman for the American Automobile Club in Oklahoma City said hundreds of motorists were calling for help.

"Most of the wreckers are getting stuck," the spokesman said. "We've lost four so far."

orig. 11/18/80

13 perish in AF plane crash

CAIRO, Egypt (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force transport plane en route to desert maneuvers with Egyptian troops as part of a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force crashed at an Egyptian air base, killing all 13 aboard, U.S. officials said.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman and the Pentagon in Washington said the six crew members and seven passengers, all Air Force personnel, were killed late Wednesday.

The plane crashed as it approached for landing at the Cairo West Airbase, where about 700 men from the Rapid Deployment Force, half the battalion-sized contingent headed for the joint exercise, arrived Wednesday. The rest of the contingent began arriving Thursday.

The embassy spokesman said the crash occurred shortly before midnight. The cause and details were not known. An investigation is being conducted, he said.

The aircraft, flown by a crew from the 62nd Military Airlift Wing from McChord Air Force Base in Washington state, was participating in joint exercises of the American Rapid Deployment Force and Egyptian military forces.

Names of the dead were being withheld until relatives are notified.

The 100,000-member Rapid Deployment Force is being readied by the Pentagon for possible use in the event of any threat to Western access to Persian Gulf oil. The joint exercises are scheduled to last 12 days.

About 700 men from the 101st Airborne Division, led by the RDF commander, Lt. Gen. Paul Kelly, arrived Wednesday at Cairo West airfield. About as many were to land on successive flights throughout Thursday to bring the total contingent's strength to 1,400.

Backed by 12 A-7 warplanes, the troops will stage joint maneuvers with the Egyptians, sometimes using live ammunition, in vast stretches of desert surrounding Cairo West airfield.

The base, one of Egypt's largest, is about 40 miles west of Cairo near the desert highway connecting the capital with the Mediterranean city of Alexandria.

The American troops came in C-141 and C-5A Galaxy transports. The airlift, which includes support personnel and equipment, involves about 100 flights.

Human error blamed for air traffic mix-up

CLEVELAND (UPI) — The Federal Aviation Administration has concluded that a technician caused the electrical problem that knocked out the Cleveland Air Traffic Control Center Tuesday night, causing diversions or delays for about 200 aircraft over the eastern United States.

FAA spokesman Warren Holsberg said the failure of the center's primary power and the subsequent failure of back-up generators caused 113 aircraft to be diverted out of the Cleveland center's air space and that 95 others were delayed en route or on the ground.

Holsberg said the Cleveland Center failure, believed to be the first such loss of both primary and main back-up power at an FAA control center, began when an FAA technician was preparing to do preventive maintenance on the power system.

"As he was taking the back off a switching box to the power conditioning system, he dropped it," he said. "It was made of metal and it apparently fell across an electrical bus and shorted it out. There was such a large surge of voltage that it caused the transformer to blow out and that's where the difficulty arose."

He said the FAA concluded, "It was a human error."

Orig. 9/14/80

U.S. pilot dies in plane crash

SARAGOSSA, Spain (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force pilot was killed and his co-pilot injured in the crash of their F-4 Phantom jet, which was brought down by a collision with a bird.

The Phantom, based in Spangdalem, West Germany, was on a practice firing run Thursday at the Bardenas Reales range in Navarre province in north-eastern Spain when the accident occurred.

The Spanish Civil Guard said the body of the dead officer was discovered amid the wreckage of his F-4, 15 miles from the firing range.

The Civil Guard said the co-pilot was found 3 miles from the downed plane, suffering from severe shock.

Both men parachuted from the plane, the police said. The co-pilot told Air Force authorities the plane crashed after flying into a large bird while executing a firing practice maneuver.

Air traffic controls fail

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (AP) — The automatic portion of the Air Route Traffic Control Center in Albuquerque did not function for 12 minutes over the weekend, but a Federal Aviation Administration official said no delays or near misses were reported.

Chuck Ricketts said the outage probably was caused from within the system's computer programming. Air traffic controllers used a backup system, a broad-band radar system.

The center controls air space from the California border to about 150 miles east of Amarillo, Texas.

Orig. 9/22/80

Air control systems break down

By BOB SECTER

LA Times-Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The computer that tracks all aircraft over Southern California and a key piece of equipment relied on as a backup mechanism were out of order simultaneously for more than an hour earlier this week, the Los Angeles Times learned Thursday.

The rare double failure Tuesday caused delays and confusion in the air traffic system and forced air traffic controllers to resort to operations that one controller described as more appropriate to the days of the DC-3 than of the 747.

While some controllers complained of tense situations caused by the simultaneous breakdowns, no near misses of aircraft were reported during the episode, which lasted from 1:40 p.m. to 2:43 p.m., according to Federal Aviation Administration records.

Still, John Calipault, president of the Ohio-based Aviation Safety Institute, an independent industry watchdog group, described the situation caused by the twin failures as "potentially catastrophic."

~"Power" & Rain Attack - + Berm. Δ Attack Freak tropical storm veers in Gulf

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Tropical Storm Jeanne, a freak November hurricane that quickly lost its punch, became more erratic Thursday and took a northwesterly course.

Jeanne wandered Thursday in the Gulf of Mexico to about 325 miles south-southwest of New Orleans, centered at latitude 25.5 north and longitude 91.5 west, leaving forecasters uncertain of the storm's landfall. Little change is expected until Friday.

The National Weather Service predicted the storm would remain on a general northwesterly course Thursday, moving at 5 to 10 mph. It had been moving west.

Oreg J 11/14/80

Winds accompanying the tropical storm are just below hurricane force at 70 mph, and gale-force winds extended 200 miles to the north and 50 miles to the south of the center.

Forecasters warned that tides ranging up to 4 feet above normal along the coasts of Louisiana and Texas posed a continuing threat of beach erosion along the Texas coast.

Before the storm lost its hurricane status late Wednesday, it dropped almost 2 feet of rain and cut power in Key West, Fla., before moving into the central Gulf of Mexico.

Although the waters receded rapidly,

damage to cars and businesses was estimated at almost \$1 million. One Key West resident took advantage of the flooding to water ski down Main Street — pulled by a pickup truck.

Jeanne covered little ground Wednesday, moving fewer than 100 miles westward.

Forecaster Joe Pellisier at the National Hurricane Center predicted that Jeanne would move into colder, drier air Thursday or Friday and lose still more strength.

"I don't think this storm will come ashore as a hurricane — probably not even as a tropical storm," he said.

"It's just a matter of watching its

course and keeping abreast of where it is — but as far as taking any action, that would be premature," he added.

Before Jeanne passed into the Gulf of Mexico, it forced evacuations in Cuba and damaged the tobacco crop.

Swells of 15 feet were reported near Brownsville, Texas, posing the threat of beach erosion. Tides were expected to run up to 4 feet above normal.

More than 3,500 offshore oilfield workers in the Gulf of Mexico fled as Jeanne approached, causing millions of dollars of losses in production and through the cost of evacuations.

10 Oregon Journal, November 13, 1980 (2)

~She vs Govt.~ ~Berm. Δ Attack~ Army seeking clues to crash of helicopter in S. Oregon

Army authorities Thursday were probing the cause of a helicopter crash in Southern Oregon Tuesday that killed three Fort Lewis, Wash., soldiers.

Copter parts were to be taken back to Fort Lewis to determine what happened.

The wreckage of the Huey chopper was found

at mid-morning Wednesday, and the Jackson County sheriff's office in Medford said all three aboard the aircraft were dead.

The military helicopter was one of five on a training mission between Roseburg and Medford, according to Army officials at Fort Lewis. It disappeared

Tuesday afternoon in foggy weather.

"The weather was real bad," an Army spokesman said. "It was foggy. Four choppers got off, the fifth one disappeared in the fog."

Those aboard the helicopter were the pilot, copilot and the crew chief, all from Fort Lewis. Their names were not immediately released.

An air and ground

search was conducted until dark Tuesday after the helicopter was reported missing about 2:35 p.m., and the search was resumed with about 40 participants at daybreak Wednesday. The helicopter was found about 10 a.m. in the Anderson Butte area 10 miles south of Medford.

The Army spokesman said the helicopters were dropping off some Army rangers Tuesday who were

on a demolition exercise. All five copters were from B Troop, 3rd Squadron, 5th Cavalry at Fort Lewis.

The wreckage was strewn across the forest floor at site approximately 500 yards from where the helicopter had taken off. It was discovered when part of the search party noticed a gash in the trees apparently caused by the blades of the aircraft.

~Berm. Δ Attack~ Copter, news team missing

BOCA RATON, Fla. (UPI) — A helicopter carrying an NBC news team that covered the evacuation of Haitian refugees from Cayo Lobos in the Bahamas is reported overdue at its Boca Raton base Thursday, and Radio Bahamas said it has crashed. Three NBC-TV journalists and a pilot were aboard the Bell Jet Ranger helicopter, chartered out of Boca Raton when it vanished in the Caribbean. Radio Bahamas said the helicopter crashed Wednesday night in the waters off South Andros, killing all aboard. The Coast Guard began

Oreg J 11/14/80

- "Power" & Rain Attack - + Calif PK

Thousands flee

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1980

California brush fires

By TAMARA JONES *11/17/80*

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Thousands of residents fled hillside homes Sunday as brush fires fanned by powerful winds raced across 30,000 acres in six Southern California communities, destroying more than 100 homes — some valued at more than \$1 million.

Officials blamed at least one of the largest fires on arson.

One man died of a heart attack as he fled his burning home in the Bradbury area, where the worst fire destroyed or damaged 80 homes, officials said.

Mickey Thompson, a race driver, suffered minor burns when flames engulfed his house in the same area.

Smoke and ash blown by the northeasterly Santa Ana winds fell over much of the area, in some cases several miles from any of the fires.

"It looks like evening here. There's no sun to be seen," said William Baker of San Clemente where the sky was darkened by smoke from a blaze 30 miles away.

A fire burned for a time above Pacific Palisades, where the home of President-elect Ronald Reagan is situated. But city fire officials said the blaze was contained and never threatened any homes.

Residents of Bradbury, a rustic community of less than 10,000 people 20 miles northeast of Los Angeles, were advised by authorities to evacuate after a roaring firestorm covered 10,000 acres.

Sheriff's deputies arrested two looters as they allegedly searched the ruins of homes, valued up to \$1.3 million.

Mary Stratton fled her \$300,000 home just before it burned to the ground. "Of course, we'll rebuild — look how lucky I am just to talk about it," she said.

John Hervey, 47, suffered a fatal heart attack as he fled his burning neighborhood, said officials at Santa Teresita Hospital.

The Bradbury fire started Saturday and then was blown out control by early morning winds gusting to 90 mph. The other fires erupted Sunday and also were fed by the high northeasterly winds.

In Riverside County, near Lake Elsinore, 12,500 acres were destroyed and one home under construction burned in less than five hours as 50 mph winds pushed the blaze toward the community of Fallbrook.

Riverside County sheriff's deputies said they believed the fire was arson and said they had an unidentified man in custody.

In Carbon Canyon, about 30 miles southeast of Los Angeles, several horses died and two homes were damaged when fire scorched 5,500 acres.

The blaze was threatening the small community of Olina, as well as petroleum storage tanks and a nearby

warehouse containing ammonium nitrate, an explosive fertilizer.

A 8,500-acre fire that destroyed eight homes in the Los Angeles suburb of Sunland crested a ridge overlooking

Burbank, and residents of some apartments on the edge of that city and nearby Glendale were advised to evacuate, fire officials said.

"The fire is almost on top of us. It's just a few hundred feet from us. This is a terrifying experience," said Burbank resident Jack Elwood who said he was going to hose down the top of his house.

Two homes were destroyed near

Malibu when a fire erupted at 5:30 a.m. and quickly burned through 100 acres, but the blaze was reported extinguished a few hours later.

As fire trucks struggled up the nar-

row hillside roads of Bradbury, residents frantically moved down the roads to safety, some in hastily packed station wagons jammed with belongings, others leading bucking horses.

Many homes burned to the ground before men and equipment could reach them. In some cases, firefighters were able to get to burning residences but watched helplessly as flames destroyed the structures because there was no water pressure. The high winds had knocked out power to booster pumping stations in the hilly area.

About 30 animal control officers from the Los Angeles City Department of Animal Regulation who were participating in the current city workers' strike went back to work to rescue animals in the Sunland fire, said Francis Keane of Volunteer Services to Animals.

Hundreds of firefighters were on the line battling the blazes, and the state Office of Emergency Services said more personnel were being called in from the northern and central part of the state to aid in fighting the fires.

The sprawling Angeles National Forest just north of Los Angeles was closed early Sunday due to high fire danger as humidity dipped to 11 percent in Southern California, the National Weather Service reported.

Powerful earthquake rocks West Coast

— "Power" & Rain Attack — + Calif. PK Temblors rattle S. Oregon towns

By DAVID EINSTEIN

Aug. 11/9/80
EUREKA, Calif. (AP) — The most powerful earthquake in Northern California in more than a half-century shook a 500-mile stretch of the Pacific Coast early Saturday, knocking homes off foundations and injuring five people when a car and truck plunged from a collapsed highway overpass.

Scientists said the quake measured between 6.6 and 7.1 on the Richter scale, and one resident of this coastal community said it "felt like the end of the world." But overall damage was believed slight in the largely rural area.

The tremors were felt in several Southwestern Oregon communities. Chairs, desks and beds shook in Brookings, Klamath Falls and Medford, witnesses said.

"One guy called this morning to complain that he'd been thrown out of his waterbed," said Terrie Yock, a dispatcher for the Brookings Police Department. "You bet we felt it."

Ms. Yock said the shaking began about 2:29 a.m.

"It woke me up," she said. "The doors were rattling and the bed was shaking."

Similar tremors were felt in Klamath Falls and Medford, although there were no reports of damage or injuries.

"It was kind of moderate," said Kathy Davis, a Klamath Falls police officer.

Carlene Hunt, a Medford Police Department dispatcher, said her switchboard became "jammed with calls, more calls than we could handle" shortly after the quake.

"I barely felt it," she said. "I think it was aftershocks."

Police officials in Roseburg and Eugene said the quake was not felt that far north.

Mayor Bob Iles of Rogue River said it felt "like a train coming through the house."

"I felt the house move," Iles said. "The windows were making kind of a tick-tock noise."

"Could you tell me what happened last night?" Ruth King of Grants Pass asked in a call to the sheriff's office.

She said she was awakened when her house "began moving."

Wayne McKy, 47, a native of the Grants Pass area, said it was the first time he had felt an earthquake in the area.

"The candy dish lid was shaking," said former Southern California resident Elizabeth Kempin of Colonial Valley, near Grants Pass. "But I did wonder if I was dreaming."

Five members of a Eureka family were injured, two critically, when their car crashed off a shattered overpass on U.S. 101 and a pickup truck smashed down on top of them, police said. The truck driver sustained minor injuries.

The quake at 2:28 a.m., temporarily knocked out electricity to some 7,500 homes, but Pacific Gas & Electric Co. said power was quickly restored.

It was the most powerful quake in the area since a 7.2-magnitude tremor on Jan. 22, 1923.

Don Finley of the National Earthquake Information Service at Golden, Colo., said that the last time there was a larger earthquake in the 48 contiguous states was Aug. 17, 1959, when a 7.1 magnitude quake at Hebgen Lake, Mont., killed 28 people and injured many others.

At least 10 aftershocks in excess of 4.0 Richter were recorded in the two hours following the quake. The strongest was 4.9, according to the University of California at Berkeley.

"It scared me to death," said Josie Byrd, 39, of McKinleyville, about 15 miles north of Eureka. "I felt like I was on a ship. My whole bed was rocking."

Scientists disagreed on both the quake's magnitude and epicenter, but they agreed that Eureka, a city of 24,000, was close to the focal point.

The University of California Seismographic Station in Berkeley said it registered 6.6 on the Richter scale of ground motion and placed the epicenter 10 miles southwest of here. The National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colo., said it measured 7.0 and was centered 20 miles northwest of Eureka.

Meanwhile, the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in Honolulu placed the magnitude at 7.1. It said there was no evidence the quake generated a tsunami, or tidal wave.

At least one person was treated for a heart attack at Eureka General Hospital, a spokesman said.

Two houses in Fields Landing, seven miles south of here, were shaken from their foundations, and a house in nearby Humboldt Hill was set afire by a candle being used when the power went off, authorities said. No injuries were reported.

Windows shattered and goods fell from their shelves, merchants said. However, no major damage was reported. Some gas and water mains also ruptured.

A closed PG&E nuclear reactor and two fossil-fuel power generators at nearby Salmon King were undamaged, said Al Seefeldt, a division marketing supervisor.

The two operating generators shut down when circuit breakers tripped, he said. The quake did no damage to the building containing nuclear fuel for the reactor, which has not been used in four years, he added.

The Richter scale measures the release of energy as indicated by ground motion. A 7.0 quake is considered "major," capable of causing widespread, heavy damage.

The 1906 San Francisco quake, which claimed 700 lives, occurred before the scale was developed but has been estimated at 8.3.

- "Power" & Rain Attack - *orig. 11/7/80*

Five-inch rain reported in volcano area

A major Pacific storm dumped an estimated 5 inches of rain near Mount St. Helens Thursday night, but the main rivers remained below flood stage despite the runoff from the volcano's deluded slopes.

The downpour also left nearly 4 inches of rain in the north coastal mountain areas of Western Oregon and Western Washington.

A total of 1.63 inches of rain was recorded by the National Weather Service in

north of the mountain recorded 5 inches of rain.

A National Weather Service hydrologist at Seattle said the amounts were so high he would term them as "unofficial," but elsewhere in the state the storm did dump almost that much water. At Frances, in the coastal drainage system, 3.3 inches were recorded as the official figure. Snoqualmie Pass got 3 inches.

At Clinebar, northwest of Mount St. Helens, 2.1 inches were recorded and at

and 1.80 inches at Newport.

The weather service warned of potential problems from trees toppling as high winds batter them and the root systems give way in the soggy ground.

Flooded streets were problems throughout the area, as leaves clogged storm sew-

ers and puddles swelled into ponds blocking off some neighborhood streets.

The wet weather is expected to continue through the weekend, with showers and partial clearing periods forecast for Saturday and winds gusting up to 20 mph at times.

Portland. Gusty winds whipped power lines, causing minor outages in Beaver-creek, Orient, Colton and along Bridgeton Road, according to spokesmen from Portland General Electric and Pacific Power & Light Co.

Residents kept a wary eye on high water in the ash-choked Toutle and Cowlitz rivers in Southwest Washington and the Wilson and Nehalem rivers near the Oregon coast.

The weather service reported at dawn

Friday that the rain was tapering off and all major streams in the area were expected to remain below flood proportions.

The Toutle River near Silver Lake crested about 7 a.m. and the Cowlitz River at Castle Rock was expected to crest at 10 a.m. The Cowlitz was expected to show a total rise of 5 feet from Thursday morning by the time it crested at Castle Rock and forecasters predicted it would rise another 1½ feet at Kelso by the time it crested there Friday afternoon.

Despite the heavy rains, the weather service said it would take a lot more rain before the rivers would reach flood stage. The rivers "have been quite low and now are not anywhere near flood stage," a spokesman said.

A network of precipitation gauges is expected to be installed around Mount St. Helens soon. Meanwhile, one gauge at Mount Mitchell south of the volcano was reported to have collected 4 inches of rain in 24 hours and one at Abernethy Peak

Ohanapecosh, in the upper Cowlitz basin, 2.8 inches fell in 18 hours.

Strong winds raked the volcano during the storm, but it remained seismically quiet. Some minor flooding was reported in a Cowlitz River tributary that was not affected by the May 18 eruption that sent tons of debris down the Toutle and Cowlitz rivers into the Columbia River.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers re-

ported that the extra water from the latest storm was being contained by a retention barrier the corps built east of Camp Baker. The corps is rushing dredging of the Cowlitz to create a channel allowing greater water flow and plans to continue dredging as conditions warrant during the winter.

During heavy rains last weekend, the corps estimated the retainment dam along the South Fork of the Toutle trapped 50,000 to 100,000 cubic yards of silt. The U.S. Geological Survey has predicted 400 million cubic yards of silt will wash off the volcano's slopes and into the Cowlitz or Columbia this winter.

There was some ponding in places along the lower Cowlitz Thursday night due to local runoff and water from Arkansas Creek backed up and over the Highway 411 detour.

Power outages were reported in Eugene and Tillamook, where high winds were a problem. Rainfall was recorded at 1.51 inches at Eugene, 1.11 inches at Brookings, 1.77 inches at Olympia, 1.34 inches at North Bend, .99 of an inch at Seattle

- "Power" & Rain Attack -
Tigard area loses power
TIGARD — A major part of Tigard was without power for more than an hour Friday morning when a mechanical failure occurred at a Portland General Electric Co. substation. *orig. 11/7/80*

- "Power" & Rain Attack -

Leaks hit 2 nuclear plants

By The Associated Press

Small leaks of radioactive gas were reported Sunday at the Calvert Cliffs nuclear power plant at Lusby, Md., and at the Peach Bottom nuclear power plant at Delta, Pa.

The radioactive gas released from the Calvert Cliffs plant posed no threat to the public or plant employees, plant officials said.

Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. said the leak — which released about two-hundredths of a millirem of radiation at the plant's boundary — was caused by a faulty valve mechanism in the plant's water purification system.

The release at Peach Bottom's Unit 2 reactor reached 44 percent of the maximum amount permitted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, said Philadelphia Electric Co. *orig. 11/17/80*

Power + Rain Attack

Record snow overpowering in Northeast

By The Associated Press

A record November snowstorm blamed for 16 deaths across the nation assaulted the urban Northeast with unexpected intensity Tuesday, crippling communities unprepared for foot-deep snows so early in the season.

In much of New England it was the heaviest snow ever to fall so early in November. Some areas recorded more than half as much snow as fell all of last season.

The snow, more than a foot deep in places from Pennsylvania through New England, snapped leaf-laden tree limbs, ripped down power lines and left thousands of homes without electricity.

Motorists caught without snow tires or chains skidded into ditches and slammed into other cars and trucks in chain-reaction pileups.

"There were footprints on the Parkway," said a Port Authority bus driver in Pittsburgh who encountered numerous motorists walking away from their stalled cars.

In Massachusetts, where accumulations ranged from a few inches to 10 inches in the Berkshires, several communities were caught with their snowplows in mothballs.

"It took the city by surprise," said Pat Crawford, a spokeswoman for the city schools in Pittsburgh, where students at five elementary schools were stranded when the snow started falling Monday afternoon.

The snowstorm, which left record November depths of up to 17 inches in parts of West Texas and Oklahoma Monday, signaled the start of a good ski season in New England.

In New Hampshire, 8 to 10 inches had covered the southern part of state, with almost 12 inches reported in Springfield. Forecasters said never had snow been so heavy so early in November since records have been kept.

Earlier, two traffic deaths in Texas on a rain-slick road and one in Oklahoma were blamed on the storm, which in one day left eight times the normal November snowfall in Oklahoma.

As the storm moved eastward, four people died in separate snow-related road accidents in Ohio, three were killed in similar accidents in New York, two in Pennsylvania and one in New Jersey.

In addition, a 9-year-old boy in Armstrong County, Pa., was found dead in his backyard swimming pool after he went outside to shovel snow, and deaths were reported in Concord, N.H., and Holyoke, Mass., when two men suffered apparent heart attacks from shoveling snow.

orig: 11/19/80

— "Power" & Rain Attack — Satsop crane mishap third to strike project

SATSOP, Wash. (AP) — Shifting topsoil or a snagged load may have caused the third major

11/5/80
crane accident in 15 months at the twin nuclear power project near this Grays Harbor County town, an engineer said Tuesday.

Shapiro said the reason for the accident "was not pinned down exactly."

Outside engineers probably will visit the WPPSS No. 5 reactor site "to make the engineering evaluation" of the accident, and a final report may be issued within a week or two, Shapiro said.

One possibility was that the column "was snagged... on some reinforcing bar" atop the tower and then unbalanced the crane when it snapped free, he said.

"We know that the load had touched the reinforcing bar," Shapiro added.

The other potential cause was that ground shifted beneath the crane. Shapiro said the ground in the area is mostly a mixture of soil and gravel over sandstone.

The No. 5 reactor is less far along in construction than the neighboring No. 3 project, where the cooling tower was capped on Friday.

In August 1979, the cab of a Zurn crane was crushed by a falling support form for one of the cooling towers. The driver fled in time to escape injury.

Three workers received minor injuries last May in the spectacular collapse of a 500-foot stationary derrick crane, a multimillion-dollar accident later traced to bolt fatigue.

Larry Shapiro, an engineer for Zurn Industries Inc. of Tampa, Fla., said insurance investigators had identified two possible reasons why a 40-ton concrete column fell 55 feet and broke into pieces at the bottom of a reactor cooling tower Monday.

The pre-cast column broke free and fell from a massive crane with a 150-ton lifting capacity after dangling precariously for about 30 seconds, enough time for workers to get out of the way and escape injury, said Mary Ann Johnson of the Washington Public Supply System.

After the massive chunk of concrete fell from the boom of the crane to the bottom of the shell of the WPPSS No. 5 reactor's cooling tower, the boom fell across the circular top of the tower shell and broke into four pieces, she said.

Parts of the boom still dangled from guy wires Tuesday, she said.

Damage was estimated at \$200,000, but the accident probably will have little if any effect on construction schedules, she added.

Zurn, based in Tampa, Fla., has a \$25.2 million contract to build the two cooling towers.

— "Power" & Rain Attack — Valve idles TVA reactor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — The Tennessee Valley Authority's Sequoyah nuclear power plant, beset by equipment trouble during preproduction testing, may remain shut down most of this week, TVA spokesman Steve Goldman said Sunday.

The plant was shut down automatically last week because of pump problems, but plant operators had hoped to put the \$1.46 billion plant back in operation Sunday for 50 percent power trials on Monday.

New problems with a pressure control valve are delaying startup of the plant, 15 miles north of Chattanooga, he said.

Orig: 11/10/80

— "Power" & Rain Attack — Con-Ed blamed

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. (UPI) — The head of a task force investigating the leak of 100,000 gallons of water that flooded the Indian Point No. 2 nuclear power plant, said Wednesday he believed the accident was the result of "operator problems and design problems."

Victor Stello, head of the Nuclear Regulation Commission's office of inspection and enforcement, told reporters after a day-long hearing in White Plains he felt Con Edison's procedures and the design of the plant in Buchanan produced the problems that led to the flooding.

— "Power" & Rain Attack —

23 inches of rain hits Key West in 24 hours

KEY WEST Fla. (AP) — A record of more than 23 inches of rain in 24 hours inundated Key West Tuesday, leaving streets flooded and clogged with abandoned cars, closing schools and blacking out electricity and telephone service in some areas.

The rain, which already had broken an all-time 24-hour mark of 19.88 inches on Nov. 13-14, 1954, continued to fall Tuesday evening at the rate of one to two inches an hour, National Weather Service forecaster Ray Boucher said.

Late Tuesday night, however, radar indicated the heavy thunderstorms that had hung over the Lower Keys were moving south over the Florida Straits at about 10 mph. Forecasters said the torrential rains should slow and that only moderate to light rain was expected over the next several hours.

The deluge was not connected to Hurricane Jeanne, which was stalled late Tuesday night about 450 miles south-southeast of New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico, Boucher said.

The thunderstorms had stalled over Key West — the southernmost point of the continental United States — early

Tuesday and didn't budge all day, Boucher said. The rains had extended into the middle of the island chain, but he said Key West was the only island with such heavy rainfall.

Severe thunderstorm warnings were issued in the Lower and Middle Keys and motorists and boaters were advised to avoid travel until the weather cleared.

The Key West police department asked residents and visitors to stay off the streets, and Monroe County school officials said all schools in the Keys would be closed Wednesday. A spokeswoman at the sheriff's department in Key West said some people were evacuated on four-wheel-drive vehicles, but could give no details.

Southern Bell Telephone Co. asked people to use their telephones only in emergencies. Many residents reported trouble making calls and there was no power in some areas.

"It's deep," one policeman said of the water flooding the streets. "We've got some streets with four feet of water. We've got cars floating down the street." *orig. 11/12/50*

— "Power" & Rain Attack —

Downed wire blacks out Douglas area

SUTHERLIN (UPI) — Parts of central Douglas County were without power for more than an hour Saturday evening when a wire fell across a 115,000-volt transmission line in Sutherlin, Pacific Power & Light Co. reported.

The community of Sutherlin was blacked out for nearly two hours and Oakland was without electricity for more than 1½ hours before service was restored, PP&L spokesman Glen Gillespie said.

Winchester and some areas surrounding Roseburg were blacked out for brief periods, he said.

The outages began shortly after 5 p.m.

Sheriff's deputies said witnesses reported three loud explosions at a transformer in Sutherlin. Rescue crews were dispatched to the scene when a "live" wire fell to the ground. No injuries were reported. *orig. J. 11/10/50*

— "Power" & Rain Attack —

Twisters, snow hit South, Plains

By United Press International

Three tornadoes ripped through southern Mississippi, overturning trailer homes and downing power lines, and the first snow of the season fell in many areas from the central Plains to the lower Ohio Valley.

Travelers advisories were in effect early Tuesday across eastern and southern Nebraska, extreme northwestern Missouri and much of Iowa, covered by 6 to 7 inches of snow.

Several persons were reported injured late Monday by the twisters, which caused widespread damage near McComb and Eunice, Miss.

At Morrow, Miss., the National Weather Service said two trailer homes were toppled, power lines were downed and trees were ripped up by the twisters. The tornado near Eunice caused crop damage and also downed trees and power lines.

Heavy thunderstorms produced high winds, hail and nearly 5 inches of rain across southern Louisiana and Mississippi, prompting flash flood warnings.

More than 6 inches of snow fell at Grand Island, Neb., established a record for the month of October. More than a

half-foot of snow fell on the Colorado Rockies.

A travelers' advisory was issued in northwest Iowa as the snow changed to slush on the roadways. Iowa residents shrugged off the early snowfall.

"It's happened before," said Weather Service spokesman Andrew Brewington in Des Moines, where 7 inches of snow fell Monday. "Last year, here in Des Moines it (the first snow) was received Nov. 12. Snowfall is just one of those things."

"This is not really anything . . . it's unusual, but not earth-shattering."

Showers and thundershowers were reported from eastern Tennessee to southern Louisiana.

Light snow fell early Tuesday across parts of Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. Light rain and snow fell from the Mississippi Valley to the mid-Atlantic Coast states. *orig. J. 10/28/50*

"Power" + Rain Attack - Power blackout puts vote in dark

While many Oregonians knew the outcome of some races even before they went to the polls, some voters in Northeast Portland were in the dark — literally — when they made their choices Tuesday.

A brief power outage at Woodlawn School, 7200 NE 11th Ave., caught some voters inside their curtained booths at Precincts No. 3004 and 3006.

However, quick-thinking clerks rummaged for flashlights and cigarette lighters so voting could continue.

Power was restored to the school in about 15 minutes, but one relieved precinct worker that the period "seemed a lot longer."

Here. Oct 5 11/5/80

"Power" + Rain Winter Attack hits early in Midwest

United Press International
A blustery storm brought up to a foot of snow and an early winter to eastern Montana and western North Dakota early Thursday, knocking out power and creating hazardous driving conditions.

The National Weather Service said heavy, wet snow and gusts to 40 mph reduced visibility to near-zero.

A bus bound for Minot, N.D., carrying 11 persons skidded off the road late Wednesday about 7½ miles north of Kenmare. Kenmare Patrolman Tim Zeltinger said the snow delayed rescue efforts but it didn't appear anyone was seriously hurt.

"That bus is just buried," Zeltinger said. "We've just been getting a whole slew of snow. We get snow early, but not this much."

The storm knocked out power from Havre to Big Sandy, Mont., and as far south as Loma early Wednesday.

Montana Power Co. district manager Charles Cox said winds and heavy snow pushed down about two dozen utility poles and snapped power lines, causing the blackout.

A half-foot of snow fell at Lewistown, Mont., and more than a foot was reported at the higher elevations in the mountains.

"Power" + Rain Attack - Snow swoops down on Rockies, East

By United Press International

Heavy snow in the central Rockies amounted to 8 inches in Montana and 4 inches in Wyoming and Colorado, while thunderstorms swept portions of the Southern Plains.

The first snow of the season fell Sunday on the triangle of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, and a massive cleanup began in New Jersey, where powerful wind caused millions of dollars in property damage and forced more than 170 persons from their homes.

Heavy snow warnings were in effect in the mountains of central Colorado, and travel advisories were issued from southeastern South Dakota to eastern Colorado.

The heaviest snow reported was in Great Falls, Mont., where up to 8 inches fell.

Thunderstorms swept through western Oklahoma and north-central Texas. Rain changed to snow over portions of South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa as temperatures fell during the night.

About 6 inches of snow fell in the Terra Alta, W.Va., area, with about 3 inches remaining on the ground by noon. Three-inch snowfalls were common in other mountainous areas, and the mercury plunged to 17 degrees at Snowshoe, W.Va.

Up to 5 inches of snow fell in northeast Ohio. Three inches of snow fell in northwest Pennsylvania, and up to 2 inches layered higher elevations of the Laurel Mountains.

Advisories for stockmen and hunter were posted over southwestern Montana,

and travel advisories were issued for parts of Utah, Wyoming and Nebraska.

New Jersey cleanup operations were centered in Cumberland County, especially along the Delaware Bay, where more than 170 people were forced to flee.

Residents were returning to their homes Sunday to assess damage.

"All along the bay they were hit hard," said civil defense worker David Yates. Reports of damage to homes, cars and boats were "in the millions. They're still counting it up," he said.

High wind also battered New England as crews began to clean the debris from a furious rainstorm Saturday. Three deaths were reported in Connecticut, one a Milford firefighter who drowned Saturday when his rowboat overturned.

Oct 5 10/27/80

Oil drilling rig drifts in Pacific

KODIAK, Alaska (UPI) — An ocean-going, oil-drilling rig with 18 men aboard remained adrift but secure early Saturday in 35-foot North Pacific seas about 400 miles south of Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Island chain, the Coast Guard reported.

Oct 5 10/18/80

Spokesman Jeff Moustafa said heavy weather snapped the tow line between the oil rig, "Dan's Prince's," and the Dutch tug "Smit New York" Wednesday night, leaving the rig to bob in high swells. The weather also reportedly destroyed the rig's helicopter pad.

Note: Have you noticed how many oil rigs have caught on fire or blown up or fallen down since the SIs began their "Power" attack?

Swens

Leaking valve blamed in blast

NEW CASTLE, Del. (UPI) — Leaking fumes caused an explosion at an Amoco plastics plant that killed five workers and injured 28 others, a state investigative team says. A report released Thursday by the state fire marshal's office and the Delaware Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms said the fumes escaped through a leaking valve Tuesday as polypropylene was being pumped from a reactor at high pressure. The escaping vapor rose and mixed with the atmosphere, causing the explosion, the report said.

OTeg. 10/25/80

Note: Have you noticed how many mysterious, unexplainable "blasts" and explosions have taken place all over the U.S. since the SIs have begun their attacks? Owens

— "Power" & Rain Attack —

THE OREGONIAN, THUR

Drilling rig goes down; crew of 18 evacuated

KODIAK, Alaska (AP) — An off-shore drilling rig from which 18 crew members were evacuated sank early Wednesday in the stormy North Pacific about two hours after capsizing while under tow, the U.S. Coast Guard said. No injuries were reported.

The 18-member crew of the platform Dan Prince was evacuated Monday night by the Coast Guard cutter Boutwell, which reported the sinking after periodic checks Tuesday night.

At 5:25 a.m., the rig sank in deep water about 600 miles south of Kodiak, rescue center spokesman Lt. Tom Nichols said. Sonar tracking lost the platform as it descended below 200 feet, he said, adding that he is uncertain how deep the water is at that location.

The cutter remained on the scene, waiting for daylight to see if there was any debris to be picked up and whether an oil slick would result. The Coast Guard estimated there were about 1,500 barrels of fuel oil aboard the platform.

When the Boutwell checked the rig at 3:45 a.m., it discovered the triangular platform was on its back with its three 75-foot legs sticking up in the air, said Coast Guard Petty Officer Steven Fancher. The tug Smit New York cut the tow line when the rig went bottom up, he said.

Earlier, Fancher had predicted that

the rig would sink before the night was over because it was taking on water and the seas were too rough to put anyone aboard to refuel pumps to control flooding in two leaking ballast tanks.

Seas were running about 14 feet with 18-knot winds.

Loose gear rolling around on deck added to the problems, the Coast Guard said.

The platform, owned by Scout Shipping of Monrovia, Liberia, was on its way from Norton Sound on Alaska's northwest coast to Ivory Coast, Africa, when a severe storm last Thursday tore the helicopter pad loose.

The pad sliced through the towline and the rig drifted for two days until the weather moderated enough to reattach another line.

Under the battering of 25-foot seas and 50-knot winds, cracks 8 to 12 feet long appeared along the base of the 208-foot-long deckhouse.

Originally, plans were to tow the platform to Honolulu. Then it was decided that Seattle would be a better destination, but the deteriorating condition of the rig finally made it impossible to move it anywhere, Fancher said. The rig went down about 1,000 miles from where the luxury cruise ship Prinsendam sank earlier this month, he said.

OTeg. 10/23/80

The nation

— "Power" & Rain Attack — Snowstorm kills 3

By The Associated Press Ben. A. Attack

A blinding snowstorm across the Rocky Mountains downed power lines, closed roads and killed three people, two of whom died in a train wreck during a blizzard in Wyoming.

Tornadoes in the Plains injured at least seven people Thursday, and two twisters that swept through southwest Arkansas early Friday injured several people. The extent of those injuries was not immediately known.

In Wyoming, where as much as 2 feet of snow fell during autumn's first snowstorm, two Union Pacific trains collided Thursday afternoon near Laramie, officials said. Two men were killed, and two others were seriously hurt.

"We know it was blowing very hard up there," according to Union Pacific spokesman Joe McCartney, who said the weather was probably a factor in the crash. One train crashed into the rear of the other train, authorities said.

The storm also contributed to the death of a Colorado man whose light plane crashed while he was attempting an instrument landing at the airport in Rock Springs, Wyo., officials said.

The snow forced the closing of Interstate 80 between Cheyenne and Walcott Junction and the closing of two sections of U.S. 287.

In Montana, authorities reported that 2 to 4 feet of snow accumulated in some mountain regions. The snow clogged roads near the 10,940-foot Beartooth Pass south of Red Lodge. OTeg. 10/18/80

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~ Tornado lashes trailers, injures four in Louisiana

LAFAYETTE, La. (AP) — An unstable air mass hanging over Texas and Louisiana on Saturday spawned a tornado that lashed a Lafayette trailer park, injuring four people, authorities said.

As the storm shifted back into Texas it "became better organized," dropping hail the size of golf balls in San Antonio, said Robert Johns of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City.

The twister struck the Shiloh Place trailer park in Lafayette during a heavy rainfall and was on the ground about 15 seconds, witnesses said.

One trailer was ripped from its

moorings and tossed over three parked cars before it fell the ground in splinters.

A second trailer was blown to pieces, and a third was overturned and shoved against another trailer, authorities said.

Vermillion, Lafayette and St. Landry reported from 3 to 6 inches of rain in six hours Saturday, and a flash flood watch for the southern half of the state was in effect until midnight.

Julian Nevarez, National Weather Service forecaster in charge for New Orleans, said the heavy weather evolved from a series of squall lines that preceded a cold front into Louisiana.

Org. 10/19/80

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~ Plutonium canister recovered

RICHLAND, Wash. (AP) — A plutonium storage canister which ignited earlier this month and contaminated two workers was recovered Friday from the sealed-off laboratory, officials of Rockwell Hanford said.

The incident occurred Oct. 9 at the Z Plant while two workers were performing what spokesmen described as a routine packaging procedure.

Rockwell spokesman Hal Lindberg said the canister was recovered without incident. He said the recovery was the first entry into the contaminated laboratory since the incident occurred.

Cleanup crews had been working to decontaminate rooms around the laboratory and, with that out of the way, they said they were able to concentrate on the laboratory itself.

The canister contained less than half an ounce of the plutonium oxide powder, Lindberg said.

The container burst open when the oxide ignited, apparently by spontaneous combustion, he said.

Officials at the time said it was the first known incident of such a circumstance ever occurring. They said they will now begin trying to find out why it happened and to see what steps can be taken to prevent it from happening again.

Org. 11/1/80

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~ ✓ 50 Workers at Atom Plant Exposed to Low Radiation

New York

SF Chron. 12/24/80

About 50 Consolidated Edison Co. workers were exposed to a low level of radiation when they tried to repair a 100,000-gallon water leak at the Indian Point 2 nuclear plant, the utility said yesterday.

The exposure last Friday, amounting to nine or 10 millirems, is not unusual for employees who maintain the reactor, said Pat Richardi, a utility spokeswoman, adding: "It's about half as much as you'd get from a chest X-ray."

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission and utility officials were at the reactor yesterday trying to determine the damage caused by the leak. The leak was caused by a faulty weld in a 10-inch pipe that carries water to cool the reactor.

The reactor halted when the malfunction occurred, and the water has been pumped into holding tanks where it will remain until it can be processed to remove any radioactive particles, Richardi said.

Associated Press

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~ Shuttle power shut down

The federal space agency is trying to find out what caused an automatic shutdown of a test version of the space shuttle's main power plant.

The power plant developed trouble and shut down 10 seconds after it was ignited for a planned 581-second firing Monday, said the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The agency said the problem was in one of the three clustered engines. The power plant was being tested near Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The first manned flight of the shuttle, scheduled for March 10, is not expected to be affected by Monday's problems, the agency said.

Org. 11/5/80

New fire imperils homes

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A fire of suspicious origin headed into an unpopulated area after burning 15 square miles like a blowtorch Tuesday, and Southern California's "devil wind" pushed another fast-moving fire that threatened expensive homes in Ventura County.

One firefighter was seriously burned by the first blaze, which threatened homes in Orange County as it roared across nearly 8,000 acres of canyons and oil lease land in Santa Ana Canyon. The fire destroyed two oil wells and reportedly burned to death some cattle trapped on blazing pasture land.

As the Santa Ana Canyon blaze sped away from the residential area, firefighters turned their attention to a brush fire 100 miles to the northwest in Ventura County.

"This one is just going crazy on us. It's moving in two different directions now," said Ventura County fire spokeswoman Diane Morgan.

With the fire racing toward the ocean, expensive homes in the Thousand Oaks-Newbury Park area were imperiled.

As Orange County residents had done only hours earlier, the Thousand Oaks homeowners donned bandanas against the choking smoke and began dousing shingle roofs and dry grass with garden hoses in an effort to keep the flames back.

Mike Smith, a resident of the exclusive Lynn Ranch area of Thousand Oaks, said the flames were within a quarter-mile of his house.

"We can hear the cracking sound of the fire, and the animals are all going crazy," he said. "Our dogs are running in circles. . . . A couple of neighbors have already packed their cars."

At least 2,500 acres had burned about five hours after the blaze erupted at 8:45 a.m.

Arson was suspected in the Santa Ana Canyon blaze since the fire started in two places, according to Bev Tinker, a spokeswoman for the California Department of Forestry.

As winds gusted up to 50 mph, flames blackened 7,000 acres 30 miles east of Los Angeles in Santa Ana Canyon, for which the legendary "devil wind" was named decades ago.

Forestry Department spokesman Ted Pfeiffer said the blaze has "the potential of destroying a lot of structures."

The winds also caused a power blackout in Yorba Linda.

The oil wells were destroyed and a liquid propane gas tank was threatened near Prado Dam, where the fast-moving fire started, the Forestry Department said.

Construction worker Gary Ridley was working on one of the many new housing tracts in Santa Ana Canyon when the fire suddenly roared in.

"The flames were jumping at least 500 feet across the new home pads that were built and are coming this way," said Ridley, who fled.

Diane Taylor, a resident, said she could see flames from upstairs windows in her \$180,000 home in Yorba Linda.

"It was scary," she said.

Fourteen families evacuated voluntarily to a Red Cross center in the gymnasium at Anaheim's Canyon High School.

eteq. 6/29/80

"Power" & Rain Attack

By ALAN K. OTA
of The Oregonian staff

11/9/80

Thunderstorms raked Portland Saturday with what city officials called the most intense rains of recent years, flooding basements and causing logjams of traffic at 100 water-gorged intersections as residents ducked for cover and bailed out.

Dick Schmidt, in charge of city street crews, said that the short, intense storms that occurred between 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. were as strong as any the city has seen in the last century. "The intensities for short durations were in the range of hundred-year storms," he said.

The National Weather Service reported that just over half-an-inch of rain fell at Portland International Airport, outside the storm's center, between midnight and 4 a.m. Saturday. But a weather service forecaster who declined to be identified said that accumulations of up to 2 inches may have occurred in other harder hit parts of the city, falling mainly around midday.

Residents of the Southwest Portland hills were greeted earlier Saturday morning by a smattering of hail.

At the height of the rainstorm, the city Public Works Bureau received telephone calls reporting 100 flooded intersections and 30 homes with basements flooded by backed up sewers, mostly in the Southeast and Southwest areas of town.

Three emergency street crews were called into action at 11 a.m. Ken Upshaw, who dispatched the crews, blamed the high number of flooded intersections on the intensity of the rains and on strong winds earlier in the week that littered streets with gutter-clogging leaves.

"We think that last week all the winds dropped all the leaves. It was weird really. All the leaves suddenly fell off," Upshaw said. "Then so much rain fell that the system couldn't handle it."

The flooding was not confined to low-lying areas. At midday, "Even places where it was sloped and normally should have drained, water was piling up fast," Upshaw said.

He praised numerous residents who helped street crews by unplugging leaf-jammed sewer grates with rakes and shovels, reducing the scope of the water problems. "A lot of them have been through this before," he said.

The heavy rains also were blamed for a power outage that affected a portion of downtown Portland Saturday night.

Glen Gillespie, a spokesman for Pacific Power & Light Co., said the rain flooded an underground electrical vault, interrupting service from about 7:30 p.m. to 9:26 p.m. in the area between Southwest Harrison Street and Columbia Boulevard from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The world

"Power" & Rain Attack Quake toll at 36

AL ASNAM, Algeria (AP) — Severe earth tremors rippled through this North African city Saturday, injuring at least 36 persons and further damaging what remained of the city after a death-dealing earthquake last month, the Algerian Press Service reported.

The news agency said 13 persons were critically injured and evacuated to hospitals at Oum-Drou, Sendjas and Oued Rhiau. The others were given first aid treatment.

Most injuries were caused by falling debris from buildings damaged Oct. 10 in the earthquake that virtually destroyed the city, leaving 400,000 people homeless and at least 10,000 dead or missing.

Many of Saturday's casualties were people who had returned to their damaged homes after tent housing was filled.

eteq. 11/9/80

Storm batters East; outages extensive

By The Associated Press

A storm packing gale-force winds and heavy rain rolled northward along the East Coast Saturday, knocking out power to nearly 200,000 homes in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, and forcing the evacuation of undetermined numbers of people in low-lying areas.

Ships were stranded in the turbulent Atlantic, coastal roads were closed by flooding and erosion, and homes and buildings were damaged by flooding and winds that gusted up to 75 miles per hour.

A coastal flood and storm warning was in effect for the southeast coastal region of New England, and gale warnings were posted for the Connecticut shoreline.

Residents of two shoreline towns in Connecticut and a 15-mile-wide strip of southern New Jersey on the Delaware Bay were evacuated.

"The situation is really messed up," said Massachusetts State Police Cpl. James Sartori. "It's a dangerous situation."

Coast Guard spokesman Mike O'Brien said waves as high as 20 feet along the New Jersey coast impeded relief efforts, and a state police spokesman said low-lying coastal areas in Cumberland and Cape May counties were under at least 3 to 4 feet of water.

"A lot of the people are staying," O'Brien said. "People in Cape May, where the water is not quite as high, are just taking their belongings and climbing up high in the house. They seem more concerned with protecting their belongings from looters than anything else."

A volunteer firefighter evacuating residents in a suburb of Milford, Conn., was swept away and drowned when his boat capsized. Rescuers used boats to evacuate at least 50 people in Milford and about 40 in Fairfield, officials said.

"There is heavy torrential rainfall throughout the state," Sartori said in Massachusetts. "There are 60 mph winds with gusts up to 70 mph on most Interstate routes. Flooding is definitely

a problem in most of our lower basin areas." He blamed two highway accidents, which left one person in critical condition, on poor visibility and slippery roads.

National Weather Service officials said the 2- to 3-inch rainfall marked the beginning of a return to normal rainfall in the region, which has been beset by drought.

But water company officials in New Jersey noted that this year's rainfall was as much as 15 inches below average, and they expect no change in Gov. Brendan T. Byrne's mandatory water rationing order in 114 northern New Jersey communities.

The weather service said the storm was spawned along the South Carolina coast Friday and intensified as it moved north into New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

The Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center at Governor's Island, N.Y., said six vessels were in distress off the Atlantic coast.

Search efforts had failed to locate the sailing vessel Algevaran, about 300 miles off the coast of Delaware, said Brian Taylor, a spokesman at the center. He did not know how many people were on board.

The 300-foot Panamanian freighter Ocean Endeavor ran aground less than 50 yards off Barnegat, N.J., Saturday, Taylor said, but it did not appear to be leaking any of its 45,000 gallons of diesel fuel. Coast Guard Lt. Cmdr. Thad Allen in Atlantic City, N.J., said the 14 crew members chose to remain aboard the Ocean Endeavor until it floats free or is towed off.

The Coast Guard cutter Point Battan was damaged by 20-foot seas as it began a mission to aid another sailing vessel, the Myra, reported in distress about 300 miles off the Delaware coast with an undetermined number of people on board. The Point Battan limped back to port, and the Liberian tanker Navios Crusader was standing by the Myra.

Winter arrives in Europe

By The Associated Press
LONDON (AP) — Winter came early to much of Europe Tuesday, producing unseasonably cold weather with below freezing temperatures and ice and snow hazards.

Worst hit in Western Europe by the freak late-fall conditions were Austria and West Germany, where motorists already had been hindered by snowfalls.

In West Germany, 23 Alpine passes were closed as temperatures dipped into the upper 20s.

Traffic was congested on many roads in Austria, where snow has not fallen this early since 1929. Farmers were taken by surprise and attempted to complete fall chores.

Eight inches of snow fell in the Italian Alps. Tarvisio, a town near the Austrian border, had a record low for the date of 19 Monday, while motorists were warned to slow down on the superhighway between Bologna and Florence.

Temperatures in Paris were near freezing for the second straight day. In the Vosges Mountains, the thermometer dropped to 5 degrees.

Below average temperatures accompanied by fog, frost and gales hit Britain. Although skies in London were clear and fall colors richer than usual, overcoats and scarves were pulled out early.

In the Netherlands, ice skaters headed for the canals to take advantage of the early freezing conditions.

In Eastern Europe, temperatures in Czechoslovakia dipped dramatically with snow falling two weeks earlier than usual after a spell of record mild weather.

In Yugoslavia, farmers called in extra help to harvest wheat, corn and sugar beet as snow covered their land. Wolves in Serbia have been descending on villages devouring dozens of sheep.

Some of Europe escaped the wintry weather. Sweden and Finland had normal conditions for this time of year, while Portugal had a late burst of summer sun.

orig. 10/26/80

"Power" and Rain Attack -

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THE OREGONIAN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1980

Atlantic searched for lost ship

By KARL SWANSON

NEW YORK (AP) — U.S. and Canadian aircraft searched the Atlantic again Sunday for a freighter missing with a

crew of 33 for more than two weeks. Officials said a freak storm added a "possibly ominous element" to the disappearance.

The 522-foot Poet was reported missing Oct. 25, the day after it left Cape Henlopen, Del., with a load of corn bound for Port Said, Egypt, the

Coast Guard said.

As many as 10 aircraft from the United States, Canada and other points have searched up to 400 miles offshore without sighting the freighter. The aircraft have covered thousands of square miles of ocean.

The day after the Poet set out, a freak storm lashed the sea off New York and Massachusetts, roughly the area the ship was cruising. High wind and waves and heavy rain that day added a "possibly ominous element," a Coast Guard spokesman said.

The Poet should have radioed its position daily, but as of Sunday no contact had been made. It did not pass through the Straits of Gibraltar on Saturday as scheduled.

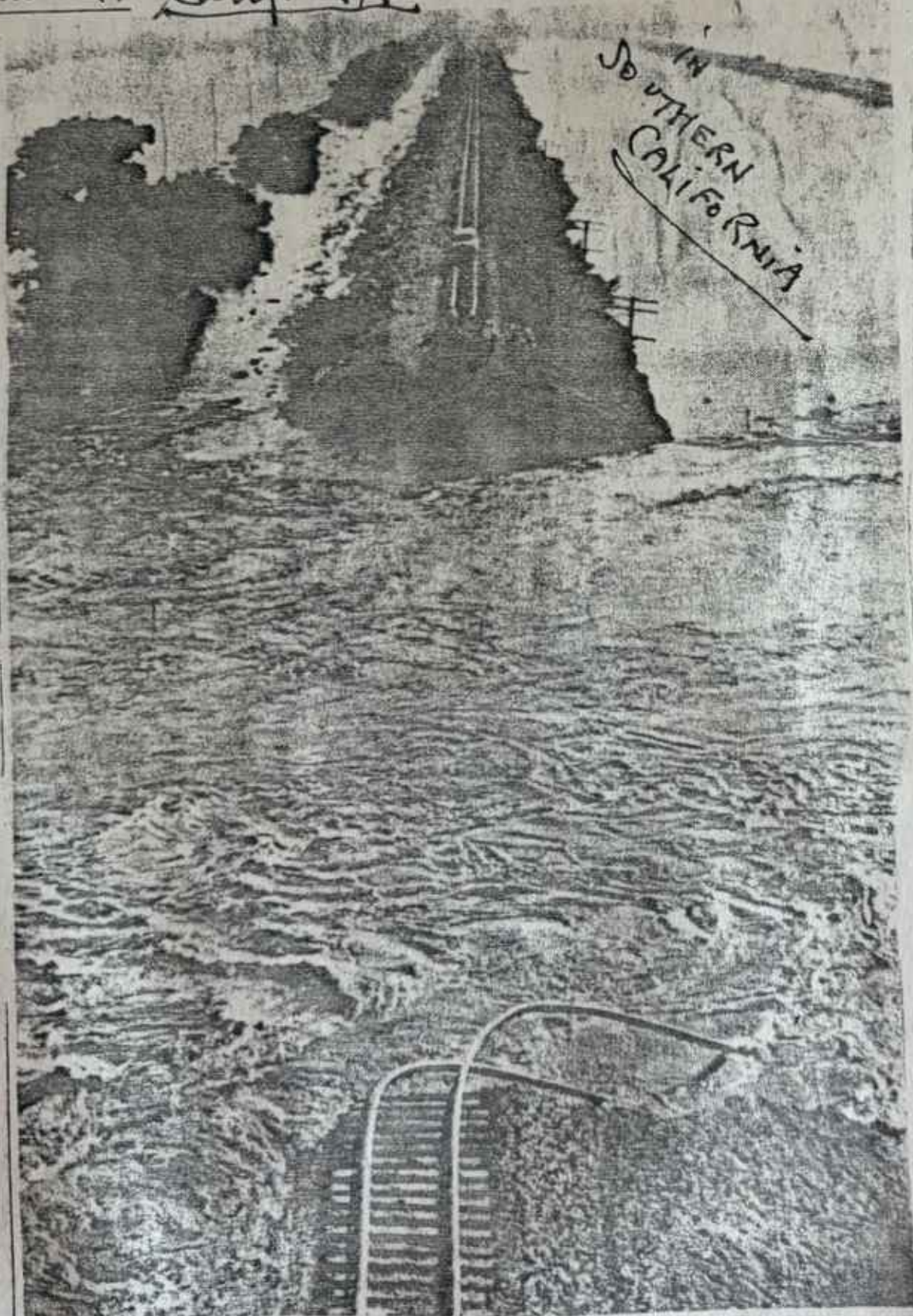
The Poet, registered in the United States, is owned by the Hawaiian Eugenia Corp. of New York. No representative of the company could be reached for comment Sunday.

The Coast Guard knew little of the Poet beyond the length, number of crew, destination and that it was a troop carrier before being converted to haul corn.

980

(2)

Calif. "PK"



WIPED OUT — A makeshift Santa Fe railroad embankment that collapsed Thursday destroyed \$3 million in crops and threatens the water supply of 1

million people. Burrowing beavers and the weight of daily train traffic are blamed for weakening the levee.

oreg.

10/25/80

United Press International

- CALIF. PK. -

Note: I warned Jeffrey this was coming up soon.

Saturday, November 8, 1980

15¢

Major earthquake shocks California, south Oregon

EUREKA, Calif. (UPI) — A severe earthquake early Saturday jolted the Northern California coast along an extension of the San Andreas fault, smashing windows, toppling store goods and snapping a major highway overpass. Several injuries but no deaths were reported.

By some measurements, the quake was the strongest to hit the continental United States in more than a year.

The earthquake at 2:36 a.m. shook a 500-square-mile area from southern Oregon to the San Francisco Bay Area and measured between 6.6 and 7.1 on the Richter scale.

A U.S. Geological Survey reading of 7.0

made the quake the strongest to hit the lower 48 states since a quake of the same intensity struck the Mexican border near El Centro, Calif., on Oct. 15, 1979. It was the largest quake in the earthquake-prone Eureka area since a 7.2 quake in 1923.

Jim Marrone of the University of California seismograph station in Berkeley fixed the facility's estimate of magnitude to 6.6 and placed the center about 10 miles northwest of Eureka, barely in the Pacific Ocean and about 250 miles north of San Francisco.

Four aftershocks were felt in the hours after the temblor, which struck about 50 miles north of where the main San An-

dreas fault swings west into the Pacific.

Seismological centers in Hawaii and Japan said there was no danger from tidal waves. A tidal wave after the 1964 Alaska quake left 13 dead in Northern California.

There were reports that some homes were knocked "out of alignment" with their foundations by the latest quake.

The sheriff's office at Eureka reported that an overpass 8 miles south of Eureka collapsed onto Highway 101. Two cars fell 30 feet onto the rubble below, which closed the highway, a major coastal link between California and Oregon, for two hours.

"Two vehicles went with it when it

went," said an officer at the scene.

The Highway Patrol said two adults and three children inside one of the vehicles were injured, some seriously. The "jaws of life" — huge metal-cutters — were used to remove them from the wreckage. The lone occupant of the other car was not injured.

None of the injured was identified immediately.

A firefighter quoted the driver of one car as saying he thought he had a flat tire, then saw blue lights on the horizon — apparently from arcing power lines — and realized there was an earthquake.

Thousands flee rubble - "Power" & Rain Attack - Quake rocks Mexico; toll at 31

By JOE FRAZIER *City 10/25/80*

MEXICO CITY (AP) — A deadly earthquake ripped through southern Mexico Friday, sending tens of thousands of people fleeing into the streets as adobe and brick buildings crumbled. Mexico City skyscrapers rattled and swayed.

Authorities said at least 31 people were killed.

Hardest hit was the town of Huajuapán de León, near the epicenter of the quake. The Red Cross said 15 persons perished and more than 250 were injured when a crowded public market building, two hospitals, a secondary school, the city hall and scores of houses collapsed. Two deaths were reported in the nearby village of Acatlán.

Roads into the Huajuapán de León and Acatlán were blocked by earthslides, and the federal government dispatched three police helicopters to assist rescuers.

Marie Gomes of Hayward, Calif., said she was sitting in her 11th-floor room of a Mexico City hotel "when the chair began to sway. I remembered that people told me to get into a doorway in case of an earthquake, so I did and prayed to God it would stop shaking."

Four students and a teacher were reported killed in the town of Tehtuitzingo, southeast of Mexico City, where a school building collapsed. Seventy other children escaped unhurt.

To the south, three deaths were reported in San Pedro Yeloixtlahuaca, but the Red Cross had no details.

In the historic city of Puebla, 70 miles east of Mexico City, officials said at least 180 children suffered minor injuries when they panicked at a sports event and fled, falling over one another.

Red Cross officials in Puebla said at least two children died in the village of San Mateo Xolco when dozens of

houses collapsed. They said the quake destroyed about 70 percent of the rural village, which lies between the volcanoes Popocatepetl and Iztacihuatl.

The officials said a woman was killed in central Puebla and two others perished when a wall near a prison fell on them.

Police in Mexico City said one man died here when he was hit by a falling beam. The Red Cross said two persons died of heart attacks, apparently related to the quake, and about 40 persons were treated for injuries and hysteria in the capital. A professor and a student were hurt when a wall fell on them at Metropolitan University.

The quake, felt in a broad belt over

south-central Mexico and northern Guatemala, was centered about 150 miles southeast of Mexico City and registered 6.5 on the Richter scale — a jolt capable of doing severe damage, according to the U.S. Earthquake Information Center at Golden, Colo.

The tremor came at 8:55 a.m. and lasted for more than a minute.

It was felt as far away as Guatemala City, the capital of Guatemala 600 miles to the southeast, and in the Mexican gulf port city of Veracruz.

Mexico City police said the quake shattered windows and caused gas leaks that started some fires. Two policemen were hospitalized with burns suffered while trying to stop a gas leak.

Volcano's fiery eruption rows ash to Coos Bay

By ROLLA J. CRICK
Journal Staff Writer

A light hit-and-miss dusting of volcanic ash was reported as far south as Coos Bay early Friday following the sixth major eruption of Mount St. Helens.

The restless volcano cut loose with a roar at 9:58 p.m. Thursday, sending a glowing lightning-laced plume of ash 8 miles high.

Within minutes, gritty gray pumice was falling on Cougar, Wash., 12 miles southwest of the volcano. Ash fell in parts of the Portland metropolitan area by midnight, at Newport on the Oregon Coast at 4:10 a.m., and at Coos Bay, 250 miles from the volcano, near 6 a.m.

As in the June 12 eruption when ash blanketed the Portland area, police advised motorists to cut speeds to reduce the amount of ash blowing in the air.

Heavy fog was more of a problem than the ash in many parts of Southwest Washington and Northwest Oregon.

The total amount of ash expelled by the volcano in the new eruption seems to be less than in previous major blasts, so the

effect on the Northwest is not expected to be as severe.

The eruption was short-lived. All seismic activity had ceased by 10:30 p.m.

For the first time, a fiery red glow was seen by Forest Service pilots as the eruption began and scientists said it undoubtedly was molten rock.

Steve Malone, a spokesman for the University of Washington Geophysics Department, said the glow may have occurred during other eruptions, but this was the first time the mountain has erupted at night under clear skies.

"No doubt it was the magma . . . and it was red hot," Malone said. "It was highly gas-charged, so that it explodes quite violently."

There was no indication of a flow of molten debris down the side of the mountain as in the massive May 18 eruption when 1,300 feet of the mountain was blown away, 250 square miles was turned into a lunar-like wasteland and 62 persons were left dead and missing.

Pilots reported that the red glow inside the volcano's mile-wide crater was visible until nearly midnight. Scientists were waiting for a good look at the inner crater to see what had happened to the lava dome that built up inside of it after the last major eruption on Aug. 7.

Don Peterson, U.S. Geological Survey scientist in charge of the Mount St. Helens project, said the Thursday night eruption "was the kind of event that could have poked a hole in the lava dome."

The eruption was predicted at 8:42 p.m. as being "imminent."

The warning came following several "Class B" tremors and an earthquake at 7:02 p.m. measuring 2.9 on the Richter scale. Because tremors continued, as they have before previous major eruptions, a volcano alert was issued.

The U.S. Forest Service put out an advisory saying, "There are several minor continued seismic actions at this time and it is felt that an eruption may be possible or may be imminent."

Just before the advisory, the volcano rumbled and shot a plume of ash and steam 1,000 feet skyward.

Seismologists at the University of



ASH PATTERN — Newest Mount St. Helens eruption moved ash mainly southwest with light fallout reported in Hood River, Portland-Vancouver area, Salem, Newport and Coos Bay.

oreg. J. 10/17/80 (Continued on page 2) ★

"Power" & Rain Attack

Snow buries Rockies; tornadoes cuff Plains

By DAVID L. LANGFORD
of The Associated Press

The first major snowstorm of autumn attacked the Rocky Mountain states Thursday, clogging roads with chest-high drifts and ripping down power lines while tornadoes whipped through the Plains.

Twisters smashed houses and barns and injured several people in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma, while 10-inch snows crippled towns and cities such as Billings, Mont.

In Wyoming, the storm, which started moving in Wednesday, apparently contributed to at least one fatal auto accident and the crash of a light plane that killed one man. In Fremont County, searchers Thursday found six of eight people who had been lost in the rugged mountains, but two teen-age hunters were still missing.

Caught in the path of one of the tornadoes was Randy Gordon, 26, of rural Burden, Kan., who watched the roof of his house being snatched away.

"I just heard the thing starting to crunch, and I told my wife to hit the floor," Gordon said. "I just kind of heard a growling noise, then I heard the

wood spitting."

Along the Rocky range from New Mexico to Montana, the story was much the same: Highways were closed, schools were out and the heavy wet snow snapped tree limbs that brought down power lines, leaving thousands of homes without power.

In Wyoming, where 10 inches of snow accumulated in Rawlins and elsewhere, Interstate 80 was closed from Cheyenne to Walscott, more than 100 miles to the west, the Highway Patrol said.

Laramie, Wyo., got 8 inches, and a patrol spokesman said all highways serving the home city of the University of Wyoming were closed. The 9,000-student university canceled classes, as did Albany County public schools. U.S. 287 was shut off between Rawlins and Casper, the patrol spokesman said.

In Montana, the state Highway Department said snow up to 4 feet deep clogged roads near the 10,940-foot Beartooth Pass south of Red Lodge. The scenic highway along the Wyoming border will not be reopened until spring.

Orig: Oct 17 '80

"Power" and Rain Attack - Storms

sweep Midwest

United Press International
Thunderstorms, tornadoes and damaging winds swept through the central Plains, ripping the roof off a home in Nebraska and overturning cars in Colorado.

A winter storm system brought heavy snow to the northern Rockies, with up to 7 inches reported in some spots.

Nearly a dozen tornadoes were reported in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado late Wednesday. The twisters overturned cars east of Boulder, Colo., said the National Weather Service, and damaged homes and farm buildings near Wichita, Kan. A tornado tore the roof off a home near North Platte, Neb.

Winds of 60 mph blew through Kansas City, and hail the size of softballs was reported in the Nebraska Panhandle.

g.d. 10/16/80

"Power" & Rain Attack

Backhoe cuts line, darkens Macadam

An underground power line severed by a backhoe caused a temporary outage to customers of Portland General Electric on Macadam Avenue Thursday afternoon.

Orig: 10/17/80

(note: my NFs are causing all this
fracas. oil & gas are a power form.
"Power & Rain Attack" — (Owens))

Retaliation for Iraqi bombing of Iranian

Story on Page One also

By YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM
New York Times News Service

9/24/80

LONDON — The reported Iraqi bombing of Iran's huge Abadan refinery represents a significant blow to Iranian industry. Diplomats fear retaliation that could be felt throughout the Western consuming world.

Lloyd's, the London society of insurers, was tripling rates for cargo moved in the area and issuing only 24- and 48-hour coverage amid diplomatic warnings that Iran might try to block passage through the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow passage at the mouth of the Persian Gulf that separates Iran and Oman, in an attempt to interrupt Iraq's oil sales to other countries.

Such a move would shut off the key flow of oil to the West, for more than 40 percent of the non-Communist world's oil supply moves through the gulf daily to international markets. The Persian Gulf is the outlet for oil exports not only from Iran and Iraq, the world's second-largest oil exporter, but also from Saudi Arabia, which is the largest, and Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain. Although some of these nations have alternate outlets, the bulk of their oil is shipped through the Persian Gulf.

The oil industry estimates that Iran produces roughly 1.5 million barrels a day, and it exports less than a million barrels. The United States imports no oil from Iran.

Of the two nations, Iraq is clearly the more important factor for global supplies. Its daily rate of production is 3.5 million barrels, and 3.3 million barrels of that are exported. The principal purchasers of Iraqi oil, industry sources say, are France (500,000 barrels a day), Brazil (400,000), Italy (200,000) and Japan (200,000). The United States, directly or indirectly, receives about 100,000 barrels of Iraqi oil a day.

There has been a glut of crude oil on international markets, with the daily rate of production running 2 million to 3 million barrels more than demand. Enough oil for 100 days of global consumption is already present in stocks of oil stored throughout the world.



THEATER OF WAR — Map shows major cities bombed in Iran and Iraq. The dotted line locates the 300-mile front along which Iraqi ground forces struck Tuesday, as reported by the state-run Baghdad radio.

refinery may hit home in West

Diplomatic sources in London said that an Iranian warning Tuesday — that all waterways adjacent to Iran were war zones and that all ships were to stay out — was the first signal that international navigation through the Strait of Hormuz could be impaired. So far, these sources said, the only hazards to naviga-

tion have been in the Shatt al Arab estuary that divides Iraq and Iran and where the fighting is centered.

"At the start of the fighting, we just didn't anticipate that things were going to get that bad," said one Western diplomat here who has regional responsibility for the Persian Gulf.

20,000 feared dead in Algerian quake

Greg.
Oct. 1980

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

AL ASNAM, Algeria (AP) — Ambulance sirens wailed ceaselessly through this devastated Algerian city Saturday after the second killer earthquake in 26 years flattened most of the buildings, and officials feared as many as 20,000 people might have perished.

The cries and moans of trapped victims could be heard from under tons of

rubble more than 24 hours after Friday's midday quake largely destroyed this normally quiet market city.

Rescuers amputated arms or legs of some of the victims in order to free them. Food and drink were passed to some of those trapped.

In Algiers, officials said between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants of Al Asnam and surrounding towns may have

died in the disaster.

There was no official toll of the victims, and a spokesman for the Algerian Red Crescent, the equivalent of the Red Cross, said it was impossible to make an accurate estimate. Medical teams and supplies were being sent from many nations at the appeal of the Red Crescent.

Roads to the city were scarred by gigantic cracks and clogged with convoys of cranes, bulldozers, ambulances, water trucks and relief supplies converging from all parts of the country. There was almost no local equipment available to move the giant blocks of steel and concrete that held many of the victims.

The city of 125,000 inhabitants, located astride a major seismic fault 150 miles west of Algiers, was devastated by an earthquake 26 years ago. On Sept. 9, 1954, Al Asnam — then called Orleansville — was virtually destroyed. More than 1,600 inhabitants were killed and about 15,000 seriously injured.

"This was far worse than 1954," lamented an old man grimly surveying the wreckage from a street corner.

Friday's quake registered 7.5 on the Richter scale, according to a seismological station in France.

Some of the seriously injured were taken to distant hospitals by helicopter.

Four camps were set up for the homeless survivors. More than 6,000 tents were distributed by the military authorities, together with blankets, clothing and emergency food supplies.

Throughout the city, electricity, water supplies, telephones and sewers were cut, and officials said they could give no estimate of how long it would take to restore them.

There were reports of serious damage and heavy casualties in mountain villages between Al Asnam and the Mediterranean coast. The towns of Oued Fodha, El Attif and Sendjaf were reported hardest hit. The reports could not be confirmed because highways and bridges suffered extensive damage and many of the villages were cut off.

Al Asnam's four-story hospital was a near-total ruin. Several high-rise apartment blocks, built to house low-income families left homeless by the 1954 quake, were demolished.

The city's largest hotel, the Chelif, was wrecked, and its concrete roof lay at ground level. Rescuers said 350 guests and staff members were believed to have died in the building.

One rescuer said some victims were freed after trapped limbs were removed in emergency amputations with knives or axes, without anesthetic.

- "Power" & Rain Attack -

New tremors panic ravaged Al Asnam

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

AL ASNAM, Algeria (AP) — A new series of aftershocks rumbled Monday through Al Asnam, panicking the terrified survivors of the earthquake that devastated this city and hampering desperate rescue efforts.

Twenty miles south, the mountain village of Bordj Bounaama was leveled, but no one was killed, the official Algerian news agency reported.

The shock, felt at 8:45 a.m. local time, destroyed 40 to 50 empty houses in the village and registered 5 on the Richter scale. An unknown number of villagers and at least 30 houses were destroyed there in the first earthquake Friday.

The tremors felt in Al Asnam, some also registering a 5 on the Richter scale, caused no apparent damage. But for the tens of thousands of homeless, the reminder of last Friday's catastrophe was enough to drive them from their tent camps in terror.

In an apparent effort to prevent further panic, the news agency issued a communique declaring, "There is no reason to fear the mild earth tremors still being felt from time to time."

The rescue efforts, more urgent for the knowledge that time was running out for those still alive in the ruins, kept up around the clock.

Teams of workers using cranes and giant earthmovers pried apart the concrete and twisted steel to save the injured and retrieve the dead.

The official count of bodies was 1,600, but the Algerian Red Crescent relief organization estimated 5,000 to 20,000 dead. There was no government estimate, but some officials said there was reason to hope the toll would be lower.

Algeria began a week of mourning for its dead, and the government declared the entire province of Al Asnam, with more than a million inhabitants, a disaster area. President Chadli Benjedid organized emergency measures from a tent headquarters in the city. More than a fifth of the population is believed to have been affected in some way.

Outlying villages that had been cut off by landslides and ruined bridges yielded more dead and injured as army helicopters flew south and north into the remoter areas between Al Asnam and the Mediterranean Sea.

Thousands of injured have been rescued and hospitalized, but the greatest need was to reach those trapped in the wreckage since the quake flattened many of the city's buildings and badly damaged most of the rest.

More than 1,600 died in a 1954 quake here, and a police officer said that more than a week later people still were being found alive in the ruins.

"With that precedent in mind, we do not intend to give up hope of finding survivors for a long time yet," the officer said.

Small children who lost their parents in the disaster wandered aimlessly through the streets. Teams organized by a women's group gathered them up, and others were cared for by volunteer families or by any relatives who could be located.

There was no electricity in the city, and generators powered the floodlights for all-night rescue operations.

French and Swiss Alpine rescue teams with avalanche dogs joined the thousands of troops, police, firemen, construction workers, miners and civilian volunteers hunting in the rubble for anyone left alive.

- "Power" & Rain Attack -

Flood kills 240 Nigerians

IBADAN, Nigeria (AP) — Floods that surged through this provincial capital last weekend have killed at least 240 persons and police were continuing their search for bodies, the Nigerian News Agency reported Wednesday.

Police initially reported 33 persons dead in flooding caused by a 12-hour rainstorm Sunday.

The news agency, quoting newspaper reports here, said the mortuary was "packed" in this city, the capital of Oyo province in southwestern Nigeria.

Oreg. Sept. 4, '80

- "Power" & Rain Attack -

Explosion cause sought

PEKIN, Ill. (AP) — Inspectors searched Tuesday for the cause of two coal-dust explosions that flashed through Commonwealth Edison's Powerton generating plant before dawn, injuring some 15 workers.

The blasts may have done more than \$100 million worth of damage to the plant and may force it to stay shut down for six months or more, the utility said.

"There was fire everywhere," said Dave Cannon, who was working at the time of the 4 a.m. explosion. "It followed up all the belts, and that was it. I felt the heat and it knocked me down."

Oreg. 10/14/80

"Power" & Rain Attack

Rains Pound West Texas

San Angelo, Texas

Heavy rains brought by the remnants of tropical storm Danielle pelted a wide area of Texas yesterday, sending torrents of water down creeks and rivers.

Flash flood watches and warnings were posted from west of Austin to just east of the Midland-Odessa area.

Little property damage was reported, but the rain hampered travelers by causing minor street and highway flooding. Some ranch roads were temporarily closed by high water.

The National Weather Service warned stockmen and campers in semi-arid areas of possible high, fast-moving water in creekbeds and rivers dried out after the three-month drought.

The rain Monday and yesterday — up to nine inches in a 24-hour period at Paint Rock, east of San Angelo — was also attributed to the storm, which came ashore last weekend.

St Chron. 9/10/80

Associated Press

"Power" & Rain Attack

The world

6 die in typhoon

TOKYO (AP) — Typhoon Orchid ripped through the southern island of Kyushu and parts of western Japan Thursday, killing six people and injuring 33 before moving out to sea, authorities reported.

One person was reported missing after Orchid moved into the Japan Sea and appeared to lose some force. Police said more than 3,100 houses were flooded and domestic airlines canceled more than 200 flights on 82 routes, including those to Tokyo and Osaka.

By evening, police said 137 landslides had occurred and four small boats sank in the storm. In the last two days, parts of Kyushu recorded 28 inches of rain.

Oreg. Sept. 12, 1980

"Power" & Rain Attack

Oreg. Sept. 19, 1980

Floods, burst dam claim 100 in India

By BRAHMA CHELLANEY

NEW DELHI (India) (AP) — A burst dam and flash floods caused by torrential rains killed at least 100 people and marooned about 87,000 in southeast India, according to reports received from the stricken area Thursday.

The rains brought to 1,700 the number of deaths throughout India from cloudbursts, windstorms, washouts and floods since the annual summer monsoon began three months ago.

The latest flash floods damaged or wrecked more than 50,000 houses, four bridges, two power generating stations, highways and railroads in the southern states of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, the

United News of India reported.

Officials said they expected more deaths to be discovered in the two states, which have been cut off from the rest of the country by the swirling waters.

Orissa Revenue Minister K.C. Lenka said after an aerial survey that he "saw thousands of people perched on rooftops and trees. I fear heavy loss of life and property," the news agency reported.

The reports said food packets were being airdropped over the flood-ravaged region and that authorities were removing bodies, including those of three government officials.

An earthen dam on the flooded Bansadhara River in Orissa state broke, sending a

tide of water rushing through Korapur county, about 350 miles southeast of Calcutta. All-India Radio said the torrent left two towns with a combined population of 52,000 under 10 feet of water.

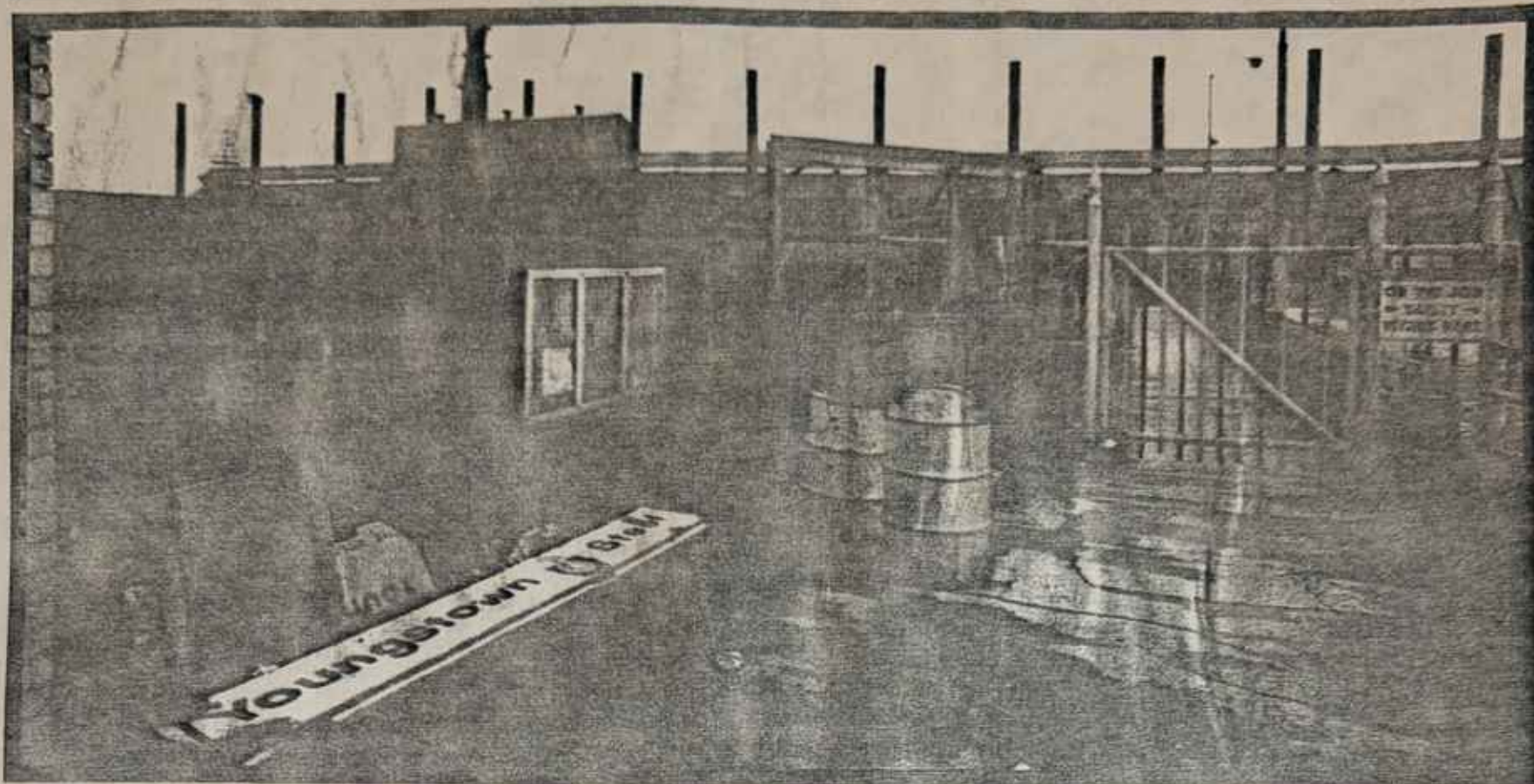
It swept away hundreds of cattle and damaged most of the homesteads in the district, the news agency reported, and "only three buildings could withstand the fury."

Electric power and communications lines were broken, cutting off the area from outside contact, the radio reported, and railroad service was suspended in the area. It said the dam broke after four straight days of incessant rain.

In neighboring Andhra Pradesh state, flash floods swamped more than 92 villages.

Note: UFO war against U.S. Govt. *9/8/80* *ewens*

SPECIAL REPORT



John Alexandrowicz

Shut-down steel mill in Youngstown, Ohio: As the great industrial engines slow, the nation's standard of living is in jeopardy

An Economic Dream in Peril

In the chronicles of the wealth of nations, there has never been anything quite like America. Its vast natural resources provided the raw material for ever greater riches as they fired a prolific industrial engine that was the envy of the world. Decade by decade, Americans produced and enjoyed an ever growing cornucopia of goods and services. Generation after generation gained in material well-being and in confidence that its children would do even better. If the streets were not actually paved with gold, as some immigrants imagined, Americans could at least expect that a pot of plenty lay just over the horizon.

But lately the rainbow seems to have blurred—or even broken. For the past decade, Americans have watched helplessly as the purchasing power of paychecks has been mercilessly eroded. They have raided their savings, sacrificing future security to present needs. Many of their jobs are in jeopardy—and some have disappeared forever. Meanwhile, they have seen once-proud industrial plants age and close. The flood of foreign imports that jams every highway and clutters every store counter is an ominous reminder that the competition is gaining. No longer can the poor count on working their way steadily toward a better life. And no longer do Americans share the great expectations of generations past. For the first time, public-opinion polls show that the average U.S. citizen is not at all sure that his children's lot will be

better than—or even as good as—his own.

What has gone wrong? Every expert has a pet villain, from a purported erosion of the work ethic to the indisputable rise of OPEC. Labor leaders cite foreign competition. Businessmen blame high taxes, bruising regulation and the U.S. Government's deficit spending. Economists excoriate the stop-go fiscal and monetary tactics of Federal policymakers. And everyone cites the insidious inflationary spiral that has plagued the American economy since the Vietnam War. The truth is that it is most

likely a witches' brew of all these ills that is sapping the vitals of industry and slowing the growth of America's productive capacity (page 53). Economist Lester Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology seems to be on the mark when he calls it "death by a thousand cuts."

Prescriptions: Last week Jimmy Carter unveiled his plan for reversing the decline—a politically timely package that addresses everything from job creation to business-tax reform. "We have the greatest human and physical resources of any nation on

Autoworkers picket Toyota dealer in Michigan: A pet villain for every group

Eric Smith—Gamma-Liaison



Indian dam overflows; 36 more die in floods

BHUBANESWAR, India (AP) — Flood waters overflowed India's largest dam, swamped power lines, flooded towns and plunged the state of Orissa and its 25 million residents into darkness Saturday. Local officials said 36 people were killed in the flooding, boosting the week's death toll to more than 260.

The nationwide flood fatality toll since the start of the annual monsoons this summer now has passed 1,750, according to unofficial reports, and the Flood Control Division forecast more torrential rain and windstorms through Monday.

Indian army helicopters lifted off into choppy gray skies over Bhubaneswar on Saturday, carrying American-labeled food packages to victims of this flood-ravaged areas, where many were said to be clutching to life atop trees or perched on rooftops.

The rain-swollen Mahanadi River

swept over 200-foot-high Hirakud Dam about 300 miles southwest of Calcutta after six days of uninterrupted rain.

The waters submerged high tension lines and knocked out electric power in the entire state. Officials appealed to adjoining states for power and said some electricity could be restored by Sunday morning.

Military units worked to reach thousands of people marooned in Orissa and adjoining Andhra Pradesh state, which border the Bay of Bengal in southeastern India. Many areas were cut off, and the casualty toll was expected to rise.

The United News of India said 1.3 million cubic feet of water per second was sweeping over Hirakud Dam into the heavily populated Delta downstream.

Water surged through the streets of Sambalpur, one of the state's largest cities, downstream from the dam, All-India Radio reported.

Oct 21, 1980

Troops take power plants

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Troops took over the country's five electric power plants, which had been occupied by disgruntled workers for 23 hours, and returned electricity to the capital Friday afternoon. Officials said no one was injured the military operation.

About 100 armed national guardsmen backed by two small tanks surrounded the Soyapango power plant on the outskirts of San Salvador, forcing 250 electric workers to evacuate it.

Technicians had restored power to all parts of the capital by 3 p.m., 23 hours after the blackout began.

It was not known immediately if electric power was returned to the rest of the country, but officials said national guardsmen also took over the four power plants that had been occupied outside San Salvador.

A national guard captain who declined to be identified showed reporters three automatic rifles, a submachine gun, two gasoline bombs and a dozen explosive devices he said the workers had inside the Soyapango plant.

Jose Morales Erlich, a member of the ruling junta, said in a national radio broadcast the government conceded to the workers' demand to rehire 35 compatriots discharged for participating in an unsuccessful general strike last week called by the leftist Democratic Revolutionary Front.

Oct 23/80

Power Failure Pollutes S.F. Bay

A electrical failure at the San Jose sewage treatment plant has led to the discharge of 4 million gallons of partially treated sewage into San Francisco Bay.

It was the second spill caused by an electrical failure in as many months, and the latest in a series of spills that have plagued the Peninsula facility for some time.

Plant officials reported that a short circuit in the electrical system Sunday shut down power in the secondary treatment system for nearly two hours Sunday.

Sewage treated in the plant's primary system had nowhere to go but into the bay, they said.

Mayor Janet Gray Hayes has asked for a report on the problem from plant officials.

SF Chron. Oct. 1, '80

Winds cut city power

High winds caused two power outages in parts of Portland Thursday night and Friday morning.

In the Friday outage, 1,500 customers lost power for nearly two hours when winds blew a tree limb into a Portland General Electric Co. substation at Southeast 49th Avenue and Stark Street, said PGE spokesman Steve Mueller.

The power went off at about 4:50 a.m. in the area from Northeast Halsey Street to Southeast Division Street and from 32nd Avenue to 50th Avenue, Mueller said.

Thursday night, 890 Pacific Power & Light Co. customers lost power for 25 minutes when winds blew a tree across lines at Northeast 46th Avenue and Siskiyou Street, said PP&L spokesman Leonard Bacon.

The outage affected homes in the area between Northeast 39th and 46th avenues, and Northeast Siskiyou and Stanton streets, Bacon said.

Oct 10/11/80

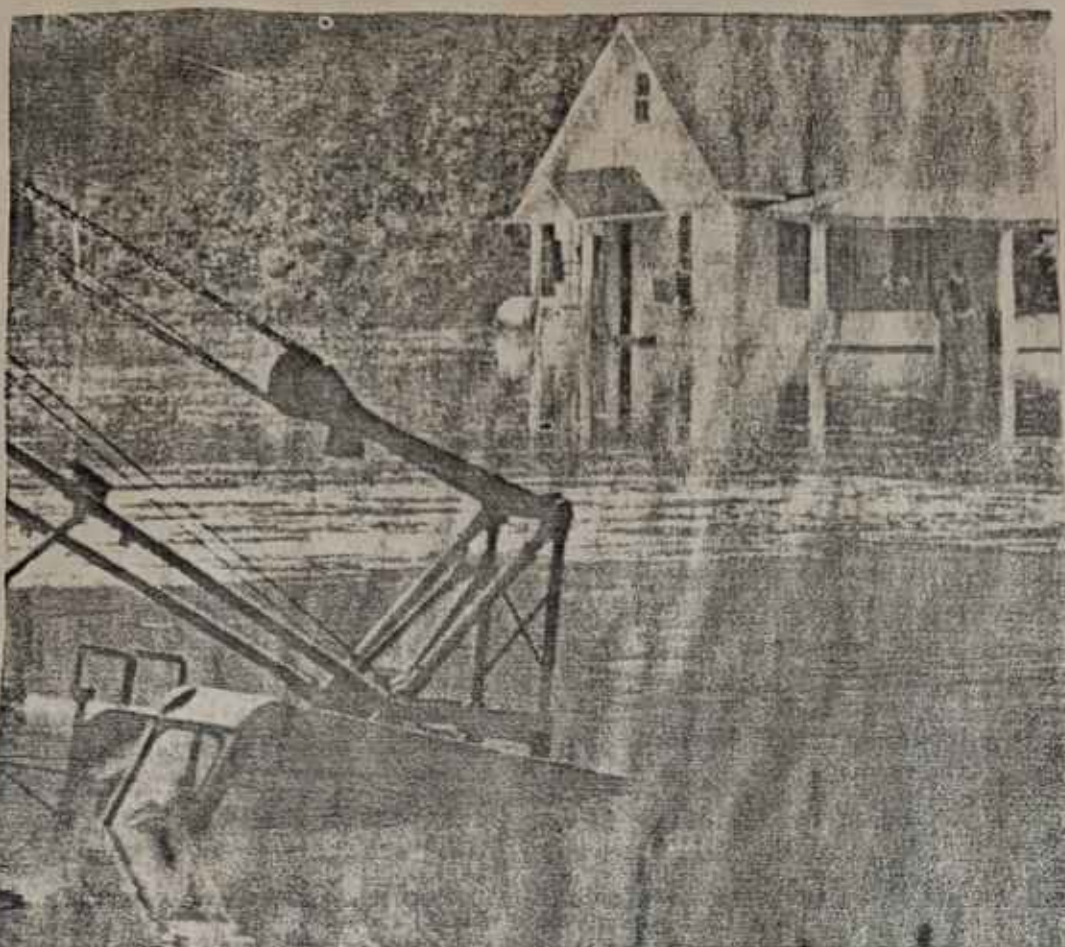
'Dead' ship regenerated

MIAMI (AP) — The generators of the SS Norway were restarted late Tuesday, after the ship was left stranded at sea without power and crew members said the propellers on the world's largest cruise ship would be turning again early Wednesday, a spokeswoman said.

The 1,035-foot Norway had been dead at sea about 150 miles north of Caicos Island in the southern Bahamas since 1 a.m. Tuesday, said Maggie Dukes, spokeswoman for Norwegian Caribbean Lines.

The Norway was carrying 1,600 passengers and a crew of 840, officials said.

8/20/80



Associated Press Laserphoto

HIGH WATER — Flood waters surround home and crane in Kenna, W.Va. Water rose so fast in some areas that there was no time to save items.

— "Power" & Rain Attack — Governors request help as rain, floods continue

By The Associated Press

Flash floods and storm rains renewed an assault on mountain communities of West Virginia and neighboring Kentucky, and authorities appealed to Washington for help Friday, saying, "We can't take any more."

Gov. Jay Rockefeller asked President Carter to declare 17 West Virginia counties a federal disaster area following a week of severe flooding that has devastated entire communities.

The governor said preliminary estimates of the damage already have topped \$8.5 million, and that the \$300,000 in available state emergency funds was not nearly enough to pay for temporary housing and assistance for hundreds left homeless.

Friday, in neighboring Ohio, Gov.

James A. Rhodes requested Carter to declare five counties in the eastern part of the state a major disaster as a result of flooding earlier this month that left damage estimated at about \$6.9 million.

Tuesday, Carter approved a request from Pennsylvania Gov. Dick Thornburgh for federal assistance in cleaning up after recent flooding that caused an estimated \$42 million in damage and killed nine people in that state.

No deaths or serious injuries have been attributed to the latest storms.

The overnight rains brought fresh flooding to parts of Kanawha, Putnam and Roane counties in West Virginia and much of neighboring southeastern Kentucky, where the National Weather Service said 3 to 4 inches fell in a two-hour period.

AP
8/23/80

— "Power" & Rain Attack — Leak shuts nuclear plant in Tennessee

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — Operators at the Tennessee Valley Authority's new Sequoyah nuclear plant discovered a water leak Sunday and shut the reactor down about six hours after it began generating electricity.

TVA spokesman Steve Goldman said workers at the plant near Chattanooga discovered a leak in the sealed water supply tank about 5 a.m. and shut down the operation two hours later.

Goldman said the plant had been generating electricity at about 30 percent capacity for five hours when operators found the leak.

"This is normal for a new machine," Goldman said. "It's like a new car. It has bugs."

On its first attempt at operation Friday, the reactor was taken to 10 percent capacity for 90 minutes when it had to be shut down because of a high water level in a steam turbine's drainage tank. Steam from reactor-heated water spins the turbine that cranks the power-producing generator.

Once everything is working properly at the \$1.46 billion plant, TVA officials say they plan to gradually increase operation until full power is reached in early November.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission delayed granting TVA full-power licensing at the Sequoyah plant for about a month while commissioners debated whether the reactor building could withstand the internal pressure of hydrogen gas in a serious reactor accident.

At Three Mile Island near Harrisburg, Pa., hydrogen produced in the reactor filled the sealed building around the reactor and officials feared it would explode. The accident occurred Sept. 28, 1979.

Since then, NRC officials have granted two full-power operation licenses, one to Sequoyah on Sept. 16.

AP
10/16/80

— Bermuda Δ Attack — Sky fireball Soviets' rocket debris

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — A flaming ball that streaked across the skies and plunged into the Gulf of Mexico earlier this week apparently was the fiery remains of a Soviet rocket that had been in orbit for seven years, according to the North American Air Defense Command.

The brilliant streamer appeared to come down in the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of Tampa Bay at about 12:15 a.m. Wednesday. At first it was thought to be a meteorite or possibly a burning aircraft.

U.S. Coast Guard patrol boats and a sheriff's helicopter searched the area for about 90 minutes until reports of other sightings across the southeastern U.S. ruled out the possibility of an airliner crash.

Del Kindschi, a NORAD spokesman in Colorado Springs, Colo., said the object probably was a rocket body used to launch a Soviet satellite called Cosmos 549 on Feb. 28, 1973.

NORAD keeps a catalog of satellites, spent rockets and other debris in orbit around the Earth.

AP
10/10/80

Note: This in contrast to ^{Campina} Customs treatment of PK Man!!! given

Get Out of Town —In a Hurry

Special care for Chip Carter

In a small bar in Mexico Beach, Fla., Jimmy Carter's eldest son Chip was drinking beer with several other young men on the afternoon of July 20, 1977. His companions included the skipper of the *Foxy Lady*, a drab work boat that Carter, who was vacationing that month with then Wife Caron and Son James at her family's house near Panama City, had chartered on several occasions. Indeed, Carter was arranging with the owner to use the *Foxy Lady* for a fishing trip with 20 or so friends.

Unknown to Chip Carter, now 30, law enforcement officials were getting ready to stage a major drug bust in the Panama City vicinity that very night. Because of its isolated beaches, tree-lined inlets and intricate inland canal system, the resort area had become an important entry point for marijuana smuggled from Colombia.

From an informant, U.S. Customs Service officials had learned that as much as four tons of high-grade Colombian marijuana was due to arrive that night aboard the 48-ft. trimaran *Two-Too Much* and would be sent ashore in smaller boats. Elaborate plans were laid to catch the smugglers in the act. Planes of the Customs Service were to circle overhead, shining powerful spotlights on the scene below. Patrol boats would be cruising near each of the three suspected drug transfer sites. Hidden on shore would be heavily armed local, state and federal officers.

But then Customs officials suddenly learned that Chip Carter was drinking beer with the owner of the *Foxy Lady*. Not only was the boat to be used in the smuggling, but the owner had tipped off the law about the operation. Authorities suspected that several of the young men in the bar might also take part in the smuggling. Officials then and today have no indication that Chip knew anything about the illegal activities of his drinking buddies. Nonetheless, until now, the tale of his possible entanglement in a drug bust has been carefully hushed up, chiefly to save his father from embarrassment.

TIME has learned that the Customs officials' initial fear was that the smugglers might spot Chip's Secret Service escorts and call off the operation. The officials thus informed the Secret Service only that a major drug raid was planned soon and that they should take special care not to let Chip out of their sight. Customs officials told the agents nothing about the expected involvement of the *Foxy Lady* and her owner.

Two Secret Service agents went to the office of Larry Chambers, then Customs patrol supervisor for the area, to find out about the raid. They mentioned that Chip would soon be going fishing aboard the *Foxy Lady*. Chambers recalled last week that he nearly fell out of his chair when he



The craft that the President's son was hiring for a fishing expedition

Exclaimed the Customs man: "That boat is going to be seized in the dope bust!"

heard the news. "Jesus Christ!" he exclaimed, "That's a boat that is going to be seized in the dope bust." According to Chambers, one of the agents replied, "My God! Chip is out right now drinking beer with the owner and some other young guys."

Chambers immediately called his supervisors, and within minutes Deputy Commissioner of Customs Robert Dickerson, who is now director of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, called him back from Washington. Soon, Secret Service Director Stuart Knight, Treasury Under Secretary Bette Anderson and Dickerson headed for the White House to consult with Robert Lipshutz, who was the President's legal counsel. While Knight and Lipshutz went into the Oval Office to tell the Pres-

ident about their predicament, Dickerson phoned Chambers, who told him that there was nothing to implicate Chip with the drug ring but that "he could get hurt [during the raid] or he could jeopardize the case." According to Dickerson, Knight and Lipshutz "came back [from the Oval Office] with the word to get Chip out."

Dickerson further told Chambers that the President would soon phone his son and tell him to leave Panama City; within 15 min. of the call, Dickerson says. Chip was taken by the Secret Service by car to Plains, Ga., leaving his wife and son behind. She later substituted for him at a news conference with local reporters. Asked last week why Chip was whisked away so quickly, Treasury Spokesman Joseph Laitin first said that it was for reasons of safety. Then he conceded: "Perhaps saving the President from political embarrassment did have something to do with it." Chip could have been held for questioning by law officers if he had been in the immediate area at the time of the raid, especially because of his chat in the bar with some of the suspects and his plans to charter the boat.

The raid went off as scheduled: shortly after midnight on July 21, the *Two-Too Much* unloaded 1,000 kilos of marijuana into the *Foxy Lady* and more into three much faster boats. The boats sped to shore and crept through inlets to some old docks. When the marijuana was transferred to three trucks, the circling planes switched on their spotlights, while law enforcement officials moved in. Not a shot was fired as they arrested 18 people, ages 20 to 34, and confiscated the marijuana, the *Two-Too Much*, three smaller boats, seven cars and trucks and 16 weapons, including pistols, shotguns and Army AR-15 rifles. The *Foxy Lady* and her infor-



Campaigning for his father

Whisked away by the Secret Service.

Note: Not a meteorite! Only my UFO.

Meteorite interests scientists

By BARBARA CURTIN

Correspondent, The Oregonian

SISTERS — Staff members of a Eugene planetarium hope to begin searching this weekend for a large, "extremely rare" meteorite that reportedly fell west of here Sunday morning.

William Suggs, director of the Lane Educational Service District Planetarium, said he has received 20 to 25 calls this week from Central Oregonians who saw a meteor streak across the sky about 10 a.m. Sunday.

"All of them agree that it was very brilliant, blue-white in color, and that it passed across the sky in a generally east-west direction," Suggs said. "In a number of cases, the witnesses saw a dark object fall to the ground after the flame went out."

Meteors — pieces of heavenly matter that burn as they pass through the Earth's atmosphere — are often seen at night. However, daytime reports are "extremely rare" and suggest that the piece of falling matter was very large indeed, Suggs said.

The last comparable instance occurred during the early 1970s. Witnesses all over the Western states, including the crew of a commercial airliner, reported seeing a fireball streak across the sky in broad daylight, Suggs said.

The resulting meteorite — the object that survives a fall through the Earth's atmosphere — might measure several feet in diameter and weigh several hundred pounds, Suggs said. Geologists and astronomers are anxious to study such meteorites to learn more about what the universe is made of and the forces that move it.

If the meteor has a high metallic content, it could be sensed by special instruments aboard an aircraft. That would simplify the process of searching the rugged, forested area, Suggs said.

"Metallic" meteorites, composed of nickel and iron, make up 77 percent of the meteorites found on Earth. "That's because they're so dense that you know right away you have something different," Suggs said.

Less common are "olivine" meteorites, composed of a lighter rocky material, he said. Some meteorites are combinations of the two types.

A large meteorite would likely have come from the asteroid belt, Suggs said. It would probably have no connection with the Perseid meteor shower the Earth passed through in mid-August. Those meteors are smaller and composed of material left over from comets, Suggs said. They rarely survive the friction of the fall to Earth.

Oregon State Police Trooper Kent Brandon was one of those from the Prineville area who saw the fireball cross the sky. *Oreg. 8/29/80*

"Power" & Rain Attack Floods claim 900

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Devastating floods from the annual monsoon rains in India and Bangladesh have taken almost 900 lives and forced 7 million people from their homes, news reports said Tuesday.

Worst-hit was Uttar Pradesh state in northern India, the country's most populous region, where 677 deaths have been reported since the flooding began in June. The nationwide death toll in India was placed at about 875.

The United News of India said 2 million Indians were homeless after floodwaters entered towns and villages in the sprawling state. It added that about 20,000 villages were damaged by rising waters that covered 6.9 million acres of land.

Indian army troops joined civilians in manning 900 boats in massive rescue operations in Ballia county in eastern Uttar Pradesh to evacuate marooned villagers, UNI reported.

Troops were placed on alert to assist civil authorities with rescue work in Bihar state, UNI said. In West Bengal and Assam states, in eastern India, troops in boats shifted thousands of flood victims to higher ground.

Twenty-five persons were reported to have been swept to their deaths Tuesday in Uttar Pradesh and 12 deaths were reported in Assam state.

Aug 21-1980 Seattle Times Lightning kills 10 people

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — (UPI) — Ten people were killed by lightning during a heavy thunderstorm in Sawat District, 200 miles northwest of Islamabad, press reports said yesterday.

The Seattle Times
P.O. Box 70, Seattle, Wa. 98111

— "Power" and Rain Attack —

Thursday, October 2, 1980

The Seattle Times E 3

Cyclone in India kills 12, injures 25

BOMBAY, India — (AP) — A cyclone struck India's western state of Maharashtra, killing at least 12 people and injuring 25 others, the United News of India reported yesterday.

Local officials said the storm damaged hundreds of homes and knocked out power and communication lines in Dhule County, about 170 miles northeast of Bombay.

— "Power" & Rain Attack —

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1980

Hundreds flee floods in three Eastern states

By The Associated Press

org. 8/19/80

Heavy rains overflowed streams and rivers Monday in parts of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania already saturated by several days of rain, triggering flash floods and forcing hundreds of people from their homes.

Rapidly rising floodwaters reached roofs in some parts of northern West Virginia, and the National Guard was called out in the Morgantown area to help open emergency shelters.

Many residents lost electricity and telephone service, and two radio stations in Morgantown were knocked off the air. Several highways were blocked by water and debris.

"I've lived here 32 years, and I've never seen anything like this," said Alice Conner, who lives along Middle Grave Creek in West Virginia's Marshall County.

"We can never remember rain in the Morgantown area this severe," said Phil Zinn of the National Weather Service. He said 3.79 inches of rain had fallen in 6½ hours.

About 200 families were left homeless in the small mining community of Osage, W.Va., near Morgantown, and officials said about two dozen flooded houses were damaged beyond repair.

Storms, some accompanied by heavy lightning, began building in eastern Ohio late Sunday night and moved into northern West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania early Monday. The region has had heavy rainfall for the past several days.

Up to 6 inches of rain sent small streams over their banks and left the Ohio towns of Wellesville and Salineville under knee-deep water. Mudslides closed parts of Ohio 45, Ohio 39 and Ohio 7, and a gas main ruptured in the center of Wellesville.

Many homes in Wellesville lost electricity, and some of the nearly 5,900 residents sought shelter on higher ground.

Sheriff's deputies in Salineville, a town with about 1,700 residents, worked through the night to clear debris that had floated onto roads.

In Pennsylvania, about 100 people had been evacuated briefly from their homes in the Pittsburgh area and in Greene County, about 50 miles to the south, but flash flooding was described as minor.

"Everything's pretty well under control," said Bob Davis of the Greene County Emergency Management Agency.

"Power" & Rain Attack - Oreg. J. 10/10/80

Eight contaminated by plutonium blaze

RICHLAND, Wash. (UPI) — A small amount of scrap plutonium powder being packed for storage unexpectedly flashed into flames, contaminating eight workers at Hanford Atomic Reservation with the deadly radioactive substance.

An unidentified man and woman, who were handling the container of plutonium oxide in a top-secret laboratory Thursday, underwent several hours of scrub-downs to remove the fine powder from their skin.

The extent of their contamination will not be known, however, until body scans can be performed, possibly Friday.

Two other workers were found to have ingested a small amount of plutonium powder, but were sent home pending treatment with a chemical "chelating" agent to help remove the substance from the body. The four other contaminated workers were treated and released immediately.

The fire itself caused no damage to the laboratory in the Rockwell Hanford Co. "Z" Plant, part of the nation's nuclear weapons program, but the room was sealed Friday for cleaning and investiga-

tion purposes.

Thursday's contamination incident was the latest in a long series at Hanford, which has handled large quantities of radioactive materials since it was created during World War II to develop the first atom bomb.

The fire left Hanford officials puzzled because plutonium oxide, unlike metallic plutonium, does not normally flash to flame. One Rockwell official said it was the first time he had ever heard of such a thing happening.

Peggy Bennett, a public relations representative for Rockwell, said the two workers had placed about 10 to 15 grams of the scrap radioactive substance in a small "slip" container about the size of a tuna fish can, which was then placed in a plastic bag and sealed.

The bag was to be placed in what she termed a "food can" for storage until later reprocessing.

"At the point they were putting the slip can into the food can, there was a poof," she said. "The flames came up and the operator extinguished the fire very quickly."

"Power" & Rain Attack - Oreg. J. 10/10/80

Short Trojan shutdown noted

Oregon's Trojan nuclear power plant shut down automatically last Friday but was restored to service in less than seven hours, Portland General Electric Co. reported Thursday.

The shutdown occurred while work was being done on control circuits of Trojan's main electrical generator, PGE said in the plant's operations report covering the seven days ending Oct. 8.

PGE spokesman Bruce Landrey said it appeared that some action taken during that control circuit work sent a signal to the control system indicating something was wrong that required the plant to shut down, when in reality nothing was wrong.

The Friday incident marked the first time that Trojan was out of service since completion of the plant's annual refueling and maintenance July 17.

The shutdown occurred at 2:01 p.m., power generation was restarted at 8:30 p.m. and full production was reached at 2:30 a.m. Saturday, PGE reported.

During September, Trojan operated at an average of 98.9 percent of capacity output, producing 768.9 million kilowatt hours of electricity, the company said.

"Power" & Rain Attack - Oreg. J. 10/10/80

Power outage kills salmon

WOODLAND, Wash. — An electrical outage caused the loss of 1,000 adult salmon in a collection facility Thursday below Merwin Dam on the Lewis River. Dr. Roy Hamilton, fishery biologist for Pacific Power & Light Co., said power was temporarily lost to pumps circulating water through the fish collector.

A disturbance on the regional grid caused the generating unit at the dam to shut down at 2:47 p.m. By the time power was restored, the concentration of salmon already had died for lack of enough oxygen in the water.

About 80 percent were chinook and the rest coho salmon destined for trucking above the dam and artificial spawning at Speely hatchery operated by the power company.

In spite of the loss, says Hamilton, there will be enough eggs to supply the hatchery because additional salmon are arriving at the collecting facility and 2,000 already are in the hatchery holding pond.

"Power" & Rain Attack - Oreg. J. 10/10/80

Doctors list two 'safe' after plutonium mishap

RICHLAND, Wash. (AP) — Doctors who tested a man and woman exposed to deadly plutonium while working on the Hanford nuclear reservation said Friday that neither received internal contamination above federal occupational standards.

Dr. Bryce Breitenstein of the Hanford Environmental Health Foundation reported both the Rockwell-Hanford scientists were released following preliminary examinations, said U.S. Department of Energy spokesman Bob Newlin.

"They will continue to be monitored for the foreseeable future to be sure that any lingering contamination is expelled from the body," Breitenstein said.

He also said no ill effects were expected.

The woman has no "internal deposi-

tion," said Newlin. The man received lung exposure "at or below allowable occupational standards," while his general internal contamination level was "well below standards," the DOE official said.

Eight employees of Rockwell-Hanford, which processes plutonium under contract to the DOE, were exposed to plutonium oxide Thursday when a container of scrap plutonium the size of a tuna fish can flashed in flame, Newlin said.

One man who was detained received a sunburn-like burn on the back of one hand. Officials said the powdery substance scattered after the flame occurred. The man used a dry chemical fire extinguisher to douse the blaze.

It was the second accident involving radioactive materials at the large southeastern Washington nuclear reservation in a week.

Oreg. J. 10/11/80

- California Attack - Disastrous Delta Flooding Blamed on Burrowing Beaver

SF Chron. Sept. 29 '80
By Stephen Magagnoli
Chronicle Correspondent

Holt, San Joaquin County

A burrowing beaver may have caused a levee break that drowned 5700 acres of ready-to-harvest farmland in the San Joaquin Delta 10 miles west of Stockton.

That theory was advanced yesterday by farmers, engineers and state and local officials who have been battling the flooding since late Friday.

Yesterday they prayed that the rolling waters would not rupture a fragile 5½-mile stretch of railroad track, less than three miles southeast of the breach.

That track is all that protects three East Bay Municipal Utilities District aqueducts 40 yards away. They supply drinking water to more than a million residents of Contra Costa and Alameda counties.

If the soft Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way doesn't hold, an additional 45,000 acres of farmland could be flooded.

A fleet of barges and a chain of hydraulic railroad cars dumped tons of rock and dirt into the 275-foot-wide, 50-foot-deep levee breach

and along the north side of the railroad tracks as the floodwaters, agitated by northwesterly winds up to 15 miles an hour, chewed in some places to within six feet of the tracks.

The waters began to seep under the railroad embankment at numerous points, and officials feared that two- to-three foot waves, coupled with a high tide last night and 10 a.m. today, might cause the levee along the track to buckle.

Four 12-person California Con-

servation Corps crews placed canvas along the slope of the railroad track and fortified the seepage points with sandbags.

By yesterday, the flood had destroyed about \$5 million worth of corn, tomatoes, beets, sunflower seeds, millet, asparagus and potatoes that were within days of being harvested, said the local reclamation district engineer, George Rabb.

About 60 full-time workers and several hundred seasonal workers were left jobless. The effects will be

Back Page Col. 5

"Power" + Rain Attack - Bangkok flooded

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Flooding in this sprawling capital of 4.2 million residents reached the critical level Friday. Several low-lying areas were submerged in chest-high water.

The Education Ministry ordered schools closed for an indefinite period and many city dwellers in the worst affected areas resorted to boats as a means of transport.

It took four hours for some motorists to inch their way through the 16 miles of traffic from the airport to downtown Bangkok. *Orig. 10/4/80*

"Power" + Rain Attack - Storm becomes hurricane

MIAMI (UPI) — The seventh tropical storm of the Atlantic season, about 200 miles southwest of Newfoundland, has become Hurricane Georges. Forecasters said two others, Earl and Frances, could reach hurricane strength Monday. None was considered a threat to land. Hurricane forecaster Miles Lawrence said that if both Earl and Frances become hurricanes while Georges still is, it would be "unusual, but not completely unheard of" to have three simultaneous Atlantic hurricanes.

Aug. 29, 9/8/80

"Power" + Rain Attack - 10/8/80 Orig. P. 2,000 await evacuation after eruption

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea (UPI) — Police prepared Wednesday to evacuate 2,000 villagers living near Mount Ulawun, which erupted Monday night with the force of several atomic bombs.

The 7,500-foot volcano on New Britain island spewed ash 7 miles into the sky Tuesday, blocking out the sun.

Although reports indicated the initial explosion had ended, rock and ash still were falling over an 18-mile radius and authorities were uncertain whether the volcanic activity had ended.

"We are keeping a close watch on the

volcano and at this stage there is a 50-50 chance we'll have to move them (the villagers)," a police spokesman in Port Moresby said.

Four government launches are standing by to evacuate the villagers if the ash continues falling or if there is a further eruption, he said.

The tribesmen of New Britain refer to Mount Ulawun as "the father." The volcano is the highest peak on New Britain and has been active off and on since the early 1960s. Its last major eruption was in 1978.

About 300 villagers from the Ulamona Catholic Mission at the foot of the volcano already have left the area by foot or by canoe.

No casualties have been reported yet, although lava is reported to have destroyed many village plantations and gardens on the side of the volcano.

Volcanologists in the East New Britain provincial capital of Rabaul, 80 miles southeast of Mount Ulawun, said the volcano erupted with the "equivalent of several atomic bombs" and could be felt up to 43 miles away.

"Power & Rain Attack" DELTA FLOODING

From Page 1 SF Chron.
9/29/80

felt throughout the San Joaquin Valley as truckers, mechanics, cannery workers and warehousemen have been idled by the disaster.

"It's a chain reaction," said Vasco Giannini, 61, who owns 1900 acres of farmland along Highway 4, about a mile and a half from the railroad track. Giannini said that if the track doesn't hold, Upper Jones Tract — 5000 acres to the south — and Roberts Island — another 40,000 acres to the east — could be wiped out.

Friday afternoon, fishermen discovered a break in the earth-and-stone levee at Empire Cut on the west side of Lower Jones Tract, more than 5000 acres of rich farmland belonging to 20 landowners.

Water from the Middle River poured over the below-sea-level island, submerging 20 buildings, an elementary school and the Nomellini Duck Club, Rabb said.

Telephone lines were knocked out, and Pacific Gas and Electric lines were shut off yesterday and will have to be rerouted before the waters knock them over, officials said.

Within two days, the island was under 25 feet of water. No one was reported missing or injured, but 10 families lost their homes and 200 residents of Lower Jones Tract and several neighboring islands had been evacuated, officials said.

The biggest loser was Five Star Farms, whose holdings included 2500 of the 5700 flooded acres on Holland Tract.

Rudolfo Mussi, who owns 40 percent of Five Star, said 400 acres of sunflower seeds and another 1700 acres of corn were ready to be harvested this week and 400 acres of beets "maybe next month and we never picked one hair. We lost over \$2 million ourselves."

a beaver den.

Dutra Construction, the Rio Vista firm hired by the reclamation district to fill the break and fortify the railroad tracks, teamed with a Lodi trucking firm and used 32 trucks to haul tons of riprap rock to the levee around Lower Jones Tract.

The firm, whose crews have been working round-the-clock since the break, has two crane barges dumping rock at the break and another 16 barges hauling from 4000 to 6000 tons of rock a day.

But Rabb said it will take about a ton of rock to fortify each foot of the 5½-mile track under ideal conditions; to close the breach will require "a minimum of 70,000 tons of rock and 150,000 cubic yards of earth fill."

It will take from 45 to 60 days to fortify the track and plug the

More on the flood on Page 2

gap in the levee and another four months to pump out the flooded island, said Bill Dutra, the firm's owner. He estimated the total cost of the reclamation at \$5 million.

Dan Nomellini, a contractor, engineer, attorney and trustee for the local reclamation district, worked hard yesterday to try to persuade the State Water Resources Board to ask the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide money and manpower for the rescue effort.

Jim Savage, a self-described "old-time flood fighter" with the Corps of Engineers, said the railroad embankment "is an unknown."

The Santa Fe Railroad built the embankment and the adjacent channel in 1906 using a fill of mud and interwoven weeds with no compaction, Johnston said. "It's all peat," he said. "You kick it with your feet and it blows away. In 74 years, the water never hit it — until Saturday night."

Mussi, 66, said he's been farming in the Delta since 1932, "and I never had something happen to me like that. I got no experience with the flood. I think it was (caused by) an earthquake or a beaver hole because we're around it (the levee) all the time."

Bill Helms of the State Flood Control Center discounted the earthquake theory. (A quake of 4.4 on the Richter scale 22 miles south of Stockton Friday hit after the levee gave way.)

Other officials, including Rabb, supported the beaver theory. Bob Johnston, superintendent of Dutra Construction, said beavers, muskrats and other rodents burrow into the levees above the water line, but an unusually severe winter caused higher tides that may have flooded

Viewers Torch Radio Tower That Fuzzed TV

Sugarloaf Key, Fla.

Television viewers angered by a new radio transmission tower that marred their TV reception apparently were responsible for a fire that knocked WVKF-FM off the air, officials said yesterday.

Police said arson is suspected in the \$75,000 blaze, which halted the two-week-old station's programming Monday night.

"It was sabotage," said station owner E. Stratford Smith.

WVKF's transmitter is in this Florida community, about 20 miles north of the station's studios in Key West. The fire destroyed the transmitter, the building housing it and other equipment.

Smith, who offered a \$1000 reward, said he is uncertain when the station might resume broadcasting.

Smith said many callers had complained of interference with reception of broadcasts from Miami.

SF Chron. 9/10/80 Associated Press

Collision

— "Power" & Rain Attack —

Evergreen High School's football game was called and nearby residents missed a crucial scene of "Shogun" Friday night when a car smashed into a power pole and doused the lights.

According to sheriff's deputies, the crash occurred at 9:20 p.m. when a white Chevrolet swerved into an oncoming car driven by Wesley M. Hansen, 15604 N.E. 18th St., in front of the high school, 14300 N.E. 18th St.

The Hansen car veered to the right and ran into a power pole, breaking it off. The Chevy turned around and returned, hitting the broken pole lying in the street and ramming the Hansen car again. The driver then pulled over and ran away on foot, according to the report.

Betty J. Hansen, also of 15604 N.E. 18th St., was taken by ambulance to St. Joseph Community Hospital with reported back and neck injuries. She was treated and released. Officers confiscated the Chevrolet and were looking for the driver Saturday.

The collision disrupted power to an estimated 1,200 households and officials at the Evergreen-Battle Ground game called it quits, giving Evergreen a 12-0 victory in the third quarter. Meanwhile, area residents were without power for about 40 minutes, just enough time to miss the big battle scene in "Shogun." Power was restored to most homes by 11 p.m., officials said.

Battle Ground fans who went home after the interrupted game discovered about 2 a.m. Saturday that their power had been cut off when another car struck a power pole at the intersection of Fairgrounds Road and Grace Road.

Power to about 4,350 homes in Battle Ground, Brush Prairie, Hutchinson, and La Center was cut, but restored to all by 9:15 a.m. Saturday, said Clark County Public Utility.

(Note: this is a [unclear])

— "Power" & Rain Attack —
2000 Towns
Flooded in
North India

New Delhi

Rain and flooding rivers swamped about 2000 villages yesterday, killing 43 people and displacing thousands in Uttar Pradesh state.

The United News of India quoted officials in Lucknow, capital of the nation's most populous state, who said that the flood toll in the state had risen to 1578 since the summer monsoon began three months ago in northern India.

Water overflowing the banks of the Ganges, India's largest river, and its tributaries have submerged 42,591 villages and damaged or destroyed 4.5 million houses in Uttar Pradesh, the hardest hit state, UNI reported.

Military units were conducting massive rescue and relief operations in southeastern India, where about 350 people perished in the past week, UNI said. Air force helicopters dropped thousands of food packets over the flooded region yesterday, and troops rescued almost 6000 stranded persons in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh states.

S.F. Chron. Sept 25, 1980 Associated Press

— "Power" & Rain Attack —
Texas hit
by floods;
heat gone

WICHITA FALLS, Tex. (AP) — Floodwaters from a weekend of torrential rain sloshed into homes and across highways in North Texas on Sunday and a brutal heat wave was broken across the Lone Star State.

With more than 8 inches of rain reported at some places within a 24-hour period ending Sunday morning, the National Weather Service posted flash flood watches and warnings for almost all of North Texas. Rain continued to fall on waterlogged prairies and flatlands.

Rising water inched into houses in several communities from the Red River to Abilene. The Texas Highway Department reported several roads closed by high water.

"We had some flooding in houses last night and a shelter was opened for feeding people," said Red Cross worker Jan Beal in Wichita Falls on Sunday. "The Wichita River is full to overflowing and if we get more water there's not going to be any place for the runoff to go."

"I'm just not convinced that it's over with. We're playing the waiting game and that's the toughest game to play."

orig. Sept. 29, '80

Disoriented? — U.S. Perm. Δ Attack —

A Wrong Turn Into East Germany

Hildesheim, West Germany

Three U.S. soldiers lost their way yesterday during NATO maneuvers in northern West Germany and strayed across the border into East Germany, a military spokesman said.

A statement from Allied

spokesmen at Hildesheim, center of the largest NATO maneuvers in the area since World War II, said the driver of a U.S. Army medical vehicle lost his way and took a wrong turn in darkness and dense fog.

The soldiers, members of

17th Engineer Battalion, Second Armored Division, inadvertently crossed the unmarked border with East Germany, tried to reverse, but found their vehicle stuck in mud, the spokesman said.

The soldiers "realized where

they were, removed all maps, weapons and equipment from the quarter-ton vehicle and returned to West Germany, abandoning the mired vehicle," the statement said.

United Press

Tues., Sept. 23, 1980

San Francisco Chronicle 13

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~ ✓

Viet Typhoon Death Toll

Budapest

At least 134 people died and 47,000 homes were ruined in a typhoon and subsequent floods this month that hit six of Vietnam's northern provinces, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported yesterday from Hanoi.

It said the typhoon Ruth was the worst to reach Vietnam since 1955.

SF Chron. Sept 24, '80 Associated Press

9-24-80 Seat. Times
**Typhoon leaves
47,000 homeless**

BUDAPEST, Hungary — (AP) — At least 134 people died and 47,000 homes were ruined in a typhoon and subsequent floods this month that hit six of Vietnam's northern provinces, the Hungarian news agency reported yesterday from Hanoi.

It said the typhoon Ruth was the worst to reach Vietnam since 1955.

Contacts

Fill in on SI 2 pro
football "gift."
explain "Time Distortion"

The world

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~
**Rebels hit
power plant**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Insurgents sabotaged an electric power substation in the Afghan capital of Kabul and authorities have increased security in response to a new wave of guerrilla attacks, Western diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The attack on the power station ended a lull that Western sources attributed to successful infiltration of underground groups by Afghan government agents.

The sources, quoting reliable Afghan residents, said the substation was near Kabul University campus.

In apparent reaction to the renewed underground activity, security has been increased at government offices. Soviet forces, here since December to help the Marxist regime fight insurgent Moslem tribesmen, put five armored personnel carriers outside Radio Afghanistan headquarters. orig: 9/26/80

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~
**Fish die
at dam**

WOODLAND, Wash. — A loss of power to pumps in the fish collector caused the loss of about 1,000 adult salmon at Merwin Dam Thursday.

An early morning power disturbance on the regional grid caused one of three generating units in operation at the dam to shut down, said a spokesman for Pacific Power & Light Co., which operates the Lewis River dam. By the time the power was restored to the fish collector pumps, the salmon in the collector were lost.

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~
Storm spins floods

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Heavy rains spun from Tropical Storm Hermine caused flooding in the Mexican states of Veracruz and Chiapas Thursday, driving thousands of persons from their homes, authorities said.

Thirteen persons were reported missing in the two states, located east and southeast of here.

In Tuxtla Gutierrez, the capital of Chiapas, two small dams broke and two bridges across the Pan-American highway gave out, but no injuries were reported, police said. Authorities evacuated about 2,000 persons in low lying areas to higher ground. orig: 9/26/80

~~"Power" + Rain Attack~~
17 die in Japan flood

TOKYO (AP) — Floods and landslides triggered by torrential rains in southwestern Japan on Saturday killed 17 people and injured 34, police said. Police said the rains in Kyushu, one of Japan's main islands, destroyed 46 houses, partially damaged 39 others and flooded more than 18,000, affecting about 20,000 people. orig: 9/31/80

Rebel's son slain

Storms in Midwest; Air Crash Kills Three

— "Power" & Rain Attack —

St. Louis

A raging storm caught a small plane approaching a St. Louis airport through early-morning fog yesterday. The craft crashed two miles short of the runway, killing three Baptist ministers.

A blast of autumn-like air moving east over the Plains collided with hot weather and touched off thunderstorms that spawned tornadoes, unroofed houses, snarled air traffic and toppled power lines.

Takeoffs and landings were interrupted by the storm at Lambert St. Louis International Airport late Tuesday. A single-engine plane apparently making a landing approach to Spirit of St. Louis Airport early yesterday crashed in heavy rain and fog, killing the ministers. A fourth clergyman was critically burned.

Killed were the Rev. Donald W. Lombard, 36, of O'Fallon, Mo., the Rev. Lawrence P. Thompson, 45, of St. Clair, Mo., and the Rev. Russell B. Spurgeon, 47, of suburban Maryland Heights.

The survivor, the Rev. Kenneth

P. Spilger, 30, of suburban Glasgow Village, suffered second- and third-degree burns and was in serious condition at St. John's Mercy Medical Center in Creve Coeur.

The clergymen were returning from a one-day religious seminar in Kansas City when the rented plane, piloted by Spurgeon, went down, authorities said.

Two tornadoes tore up homes in the Coweta, Okla., area. Winds felled power lines in northeastern Oklahoma late Tuesday, causing power outages and lightning sparked several fires in the area.

Lightning set two oil tanks ablaze near Haskell, Okla.

"All they can do is stand by and wait for it to burn out," said a Haskell police spokesman.

Temperatures plunged as the storms moved through Oklahoma. In Tulsa, the high Tuesday was 101. Yesterday morning the temperature was 50.

Thunderstorms that raked Illinois late Tuesday and early yesterday left thousands of residents without power.

United Press

S. H. Chronicle, Sept. 18, 1980

9-23-80 Seat Times Tropical storm hammers Belize, Yucatan; 'Kay' roars in Pacific

Compiled from news services

Note: Another came hits where I was.

MIAMI — Tropical Storm Hermine punished parts of Belize and Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula with wind and rain yesterday.

The storm's highest winds remained 5 miles an hour shy of hurricane strength at 70 m.p.h. Forecasters said Hermine's overland journey was almost certain to weaken it and keep it from blossoming into the season's seventh hurricane.

In San Francisco, the National Weather Service said yesterday that Tropical Storm Kay, with winds up to 90 miles an hour, was 1,500 miles southwest of San Diego.

The storm was moving northwest at about 12 miles an hour, the Weather Service said, with sustained winds of 70 miles an hour and gusts to 90 miles an hour. The storm was expected to weaken in the next 24 hours.

Lab fire exposes 8

RICHLAND, Wash. (AP) — Eight employees of Rockwell-Hanford Operations were contaminated in a plutonium fire at the Department of Energy's Hanford site near here Thursday.

A small container of plutonium scrap caught fire and was immediately extinguished in a plutonium processing facility, said Jim Donahue, Rockwell-Hanford personnel director.

The eight requested that their names not be released, Donahue said.

He said the material was confined to the laboratory and adjacent hallway, which have been sealed off.

Two employees who received contamination were undergoing decontamination at the site, he said. One of the two received a minor burn to the back of his hand while extinguishing the fire, Donahue said.

Six employees were slightly contaminated during recovery but were decontaminated and released, he said.

Aug. 10/10/80

Storms hit Midwest

United Press International
Violent thunderstorms lashed the Midwest, downing power lines and prompting officials to interrupt takeoffs and landings at Lambert St. Louis International Airport.

Temperatures were varied across the country, with searing heat in the Deep South.

High winds drove sheets of rain across Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan Tuesday.

Aug. 9/9/80

9-23-80 Seattle Times



Up to 20 inches of water covers downtown Black River Falls, Wis.

"Power" + Rain Attack

A.P. photo

Floods peril dams on Mississippi

United Press International

Relentless rain marked the end of summer in Wisconsin yesterday. Roads were blocked in the western part of the state and dams along the Mississippi River were in danger of being washed away.

Up to 6 inches of rain fell on Wisconsin over the weekend, triggering mudslides and sending muddy water spilling over river banks. Several roads were buried by mud and water and some

rural bridges were washed out, officials said.

No deaths or injuries were reported, though residents were forced from their homes in Galesville and the Black River Falls area. Officials said the rain had caused \$500,000 damage to roads in Jackson County.

Officials in Black River Falls said up to 20 inches of water covered Main Street when the Black River overflowed its banks. Damage was estimated in the millions of dollars.

"I talked to an old-timer who said this is the first time there has been water on Main Street since 1911, and that's the year the town got wiped out," said Arthur Frederikson, emergency government director for Jackson County.

Deer hunters were stranded by high water in rural areas but officials said they were in no danger. Game officers rescued three hunters by boat.

SF Chronicle Sept. 11, '80

Quake Experts Convene To Study an Earth Puzzle

By Charles Petit
Science Correspondent

Pasadena

Strange activity that seems to be increasing beneath the crust of California impelled some of the nation's leading seismic experts to convene yesterday for a series of meetings that may one day result in the first official government prediction of an earthquake.

The session was the first meeting of a semi-official panel of top government and university earthquake scientists trying to puzzle through the mounting evidence that movements as yet poorly understood are shifting the surface of Southern California.

Nobody at the meeting claims to know what is going on along the southern stretch of the San Andreas fault system. But they know the ground is stretching and relaxing in odd ways while emitting fluctuating amounts of radon gas, shifting its magnetic field and causing water levels in wells to go up and down in seeming concert with the occurrence of earthquakes.

And it appears that general earthquake activity not just in Southern California but in the whole state and perhaps the whole Western hemisphere is on the rise after a 15-year period of relative quiet.

As a result, the experts are now planning to meet frequently and regularly to compare the results of their observations and to determine when or whether to take the first steps toward an official quake prediction.

Barry Raleigh, coordinator of the U.S. Geological Survey's Earthquake Prediction Program, headquartered in Menlo Park, called the meeting on the campus of the California Institute of Technology both because Southern California appears overdue for a big quake, and because of the tremendous amount of confusing data pouring from the networks of instruments that dot the fault-ridden region.

"If we have a seismic gap anywhere in the United States that deserves study, Southern California is it," he said.

Militants Demand Ban on Newspaper

Chitungwiza, Zimbabwe

Militants of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party demanded yesterday that the country's biggest daily newspaper be banned — a protest against groups opposing a plan to move 17,000 armed guerrillas into this community outside Salisbury.

As was the case Tuesday, copies of The Herald, whose owners and senior editors are white, were burned while demonstrators chanted war songs, waved flags of the ZANU-PF Party and carried signs.

United Press

dous improvements in understanding of earthquakes in recent years, "we are not in the prediction mode yet."

"But if we don't keep all our data in a central file someplace, we really have no hope of ever predicting earthquakes," he declared.

The geological survey recently formed a group called the National Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Panel, and a similar body exists on the state level. However, no agency before yesterday existed specifically to analyze the vast amounts of data that might lead to a prediction.

In addition to the geological survey and Caltech, members of the ad hoc committee formed yesterday come from the University of Southern California and the Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara campuses of the University of California. Its chairman is Dr. Don Anderson, director of Caltech's Seismological Laboratory.

At the meeting yesterday, to be followed by others every few months, members of the panel as well as other earth scientists reviewed some of the unsettling indications that something unusual is going on beneath the southern third of the state.

Karen McNally, a Caltech researcher, disclosed how dramatic

ly earthquake activity has stepped up statewide since 1977.

Quakes such as the Mammoth Lakes swarm earlier this year, the Imperial Valley quake last October and the Livermore earthquake in January indicate that after a period of quiescence "what we are witnessing may be a return to historically higher seismic activity."

For instance, she said, between 1932 and 1956 earthquakes of magnitude 6 or greater struck California an average of every 10.7 months. From 1956 to 1977 the interval increased to five years, but since 1978 it has stepped up in tempo to every six months on average.

Moreover, many of the recent quakes lie in a band from the Imperial Valley near the Mexican border to Mammoth Lakes, almost due east of San Francisco. Whether it is coincidence or not, this is the belt carrying most of California's volcanoes less than 3 million years old, and is the southern extension of the zone of volcanism that includes Mount Lassen, Mount Shasta and Mount St. Helens.

But Caltech geophysicist Clarence Allen said it is unlikely there is any direct cause-and-effect relationship between Mount St. Helens and California earthquakes.

Haha! Try the SIs!
L.A. Teachers Still Aren't Assigned

Los Angeles

With the start of school only a week away and a U.S. Supreme Court ruling on busing expected any day, thousands of teachers still didn't know yesterday where they would be working amid the uncertainty surrounding court-ordered desegregation.

And this, teachers union officials said, may lead to scores of formal union grievances filed against the district on behalf of disgruntled teachers.

Associated Press