

News Digest

By The Associated Press

Official: Missile violates SALT II

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger charged Tuesday the Soviet Union has begun deploying a new mobile nuclear missile in violation of the SALT II accord and said this provided fresh justification for President Reagan's "Star Wars" program.

Weinberger confirmed the deployment of the new SS-25 missile in the course of attacking the administration critics who believe "that arms control is a more ethically justifiable course of action than attempting to strengthen deterrence through defensive weapons."

"Recent history shows that arms control has hardly been a raving success," Weinberger said at a conference sponsored by the Ethics and Public Policy Center, a conservative Washington think-tank.

"The SS-25 is road-mobile and can be housed in launcher garages equipped with sliding roofs. This makes it an extremely versatile weapon. The SS-25 violates the SALT II agreement that permits development of only new types of ICBM. Their first new type developed, the SS-X-24, is now being tested."

The existence of the SS-25 and SS-24 missile programs within the Soviet Union has long been a matter of public record. It was not until Tuesday, however, that senior Pentagon leaders were willing to state categorically that the Russians had actually begun deploying the former.

Weinberger proved no precise information on the number of SS-25s the Pentagon believes have been deployed or their location. He also failed to say whether there is any evidence the Soviets are retiring older missiles as they begin deployment.

Quakes gain worldwide attention

By Randolph E. Schmid
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — It only seems that there have been more earthquakes than usual. There haven't been, but people may be paying more attention to them in the shock of devastation in Mexico and the two quakes in the New York City area felt by millions of people unaccustomed to such shaking.

Scientists say tremors like those that hit the Northeast last Saturday and again on Monday aren't that unusual.

Powerful quakes have struck the East Coast in the past, and what was perhaps the strongest tremor in the nation's history rocked the Mississippi Valley in the early 19th century.

Worldwide, the number of earthquakes measured in the first eight months of this year was about the same as in the comparable period in 1984, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

This year's death toll will be significantly higher than that of 1984, how-

ever.

Seventy-seven people were killed worldwide by quakes in 1984, the lowest toll for any year since the 1940s. In 1983, the worldwide death toll from quakes was 2,322, according to the Survey, down from 3,338 in 1982.

The worst recent year was 1976 when a great quake in China killed an estimated 655,000 people. The long-term average has been about 10,000 annually.

The number killed so far this year remains uncertain, as cleanup continues following the devastating back-to-back Mexico City earthquakes last month, as well as major recent major quakes in the Soviet central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan and in far western China.

Official and private estimates of the number of dead in the Mexico destruction alone stand at about 7,000. Nearly 200 died in a March quake in central Chile.

One reason tremors are getting more attention, besides their striking so many populated areas this year, is

that scientists are able to record and measure more quakes than in past years, thanks to their expanding network of measuring instruments.

The survey, for example, receives reports from more than 3,000 seismograph stations around the world which measure roughly 7,000 to 8,000 quakes each year.

Few of those tremors fall in the most dangerous category.

There are many more — perhaps as many as 50,000 or more — smaller ones not recorded on instruments, Survey scientists report.

San Francisco's quake of 1906 may have gotten the most publicity of American tremors, and California may be thought of first as living under the threat of quakes, but the most powerful struck New Madrid, Mo., in late 1811 and early 1812.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has warned that thousands in the heart of the nation could die in a "worst-case" quake along the New Madrid Fault.

Series managers

A history of controversy

ST. LOUIS — A manager's role in the World Series is easily understood.

Make the right move, few people notice and the players get the credit. Make the wrong move, and everyone screams.

"The beauty of baseball is that we all second-guess," said Paul Owens, who managed Philadelphia in the 1983 World Series against Baltimore.

"That is where the pressure is," Owens said. "You're out there all by yourself, and a million eyes on you. There's all that hoopla, and the whole world is at your door."

Years from now, many people won't remember that St. Louis's Terry Pendleton hit a three-run double off Kansas City's Charlie Leibrandt with two outs in the ninth inning in Game 2 of the 1985 World Series. But few will forget that Kansas City Manager Dick Howser left Leibrandt in the game and didn't bring in ace reliever Dan Quisenberry until the Cardinals had scored four runs.

"You're always open for criticism," Howser said. "You always have second-guessers. I don't feel real good about that game," he said. "Not because of what I did or didn't do, but because of the outcome."

World Series history is filled with controversial managerial moves. But few created as much of a stir as Owens' decision to bench Pete Rose for Game 3 of the 1983 Series.

"The only reason I did it was because

I was concerned about our offense," Owens said. "We had scored three runs in two games and Pete was 1-for-8. You have to manage like it was any other game."

As it turned out, Tony Perez started instead of Rose and went 1-for-4. Rose entered the game in the ninth inning as a pinch-hitter and grounded out. Philadelphia lost the game 3-2 and lost the Series to Baltimore in five games.

St. Louis Manager Whitey Herzog came under fire in the 1982 Series against Milwaukee. In Game 4, with St. Louis leading 5-1 and apparently headed toward a commanding three games-to-one lead, Herzog did not bring in relief ace Bruce Sutter as Milwaukee rallied for six runs in the seventh inning.

The Cardinals lost that game, but went on to win the Series in seven.

Howser is aware of the precarious position he is in.

"I don't know if it's a pivotal game," he said, looking ahead after the Royals lost the first two games to St. Louis. "But I've been here before."

Five years ago, Howser managed the Yankees into the AL playoffs, where they were swept by George Brett and the Royals. Howser was let go shortly thereafter.

"In 1980, I saw George hit one 450 feet into the upper deck off Goose Gosage," Howser said. "That beat us and probably cost me my job. That was pivotal."

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Newsmakers

A roundup of the day's happenings

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Japan in mid-January 1986 to resume consultations that were broken in 1978, a foreign ministry official said Tuesday. High on Japan's list of concerns is the Soviet occupation of a group of islands east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union has refused to discuss the islands, which it seized at the end of World War II and where an estimated 10,000 Soviet troops are stationed.

Geraldine Ferraro says she would not have made her Pepsi-Cola commercial if she'd had to drink the product. The unsuccessful Democratic candidate for vice president said she did the ad because it gave her the

opportunity to say that young women have choices and that being a mother was a good choice.

Harvard University sweatshirts, college mugs and a poster of actress Brooke Shields were a few of the souvenirs Prince Naruhito of Japan bought in a shopping spree at the Harvard Coop recently. The prince, 25, grandson of Emperor Hirohito, rang up a bill of \$179.40 in his first visit to the Boston area. Naruhito, second in line for the Japanese throne, attends Oxford.

Johnny Carson, who has been making small talk with big names on "The Tonight Show" for the past 23 years turns 60 today.

In Brief

U.S. deplures Israel raid, envoy says

TUNIS, Tunisia — President Reagan's special envoy said Tuesday that the United States deplures the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters outside Tunis as it does "all acts of terrorism."

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, ending a diplomatic fence-mending tour of the area after the Israeli raid and the Achille Lauro ship hijacking, said in a statement to reporters: "The bombing surprised and shocked Americans as much as it did Tunisians. We deplore it, as we deplore all acts of terrorism wherever they may occur."

He referred to the "tragic and unnecessary loss of innocent lives" in the Israeli attack Oct. 1 and said he repeated to officials of this U.S. ally in North Africa "that the United States was not involved in this in any way and had no knowledge of it."

Shortly after the Israeli air strike, White House spokesman Larry Speakes called it a "legitimate" defense against terrorism.

The administration later said the raid "could not be condoned" because one act of violence inspires another and "a pattern of escalation is established." The United States abstained Oct. 4 in the U.N. Security Council vote on a Tunisian resolution that called the air strike "armed aggression against Tunisian territory."

Jordan rejects Israeli peace offer

TELAVIV, Israel — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday he called for negotiations with Jordan on Monday because Israel must regain the initiative in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Peres' proposals, which came in a speech to the United Nations, appeared to offer little new for the Arabs. The proposals were promptly rebuffed by Jordan and criticized at home by Israeli hawks.

The call for direct talks on ending the state of war and resolving the Palestinian problem came as Jordan was trying to improve relations with neighboring Syria, a hard-line state that has refused to talk peace until it achieves military parity with Israel.

A statement issued Monday, after Jordanian-Syrian talks in Riyadh under Saudi Arabian sponsorship, said Jordan rejected "all partial and unilateral settlements with Israel." A high-ranking official in Amman said this was King Hussein's response to the Peres speech.

Peres acknowledged there was only a "possibility" his peace feeler would be answered, but he cautioned against taking initial public reactions from Jordan and other Arab countries at face value.

There was no immediate reaction from key Arab moderates, such as Egypt, or from the Palestine Liberation Organization. The silence could indicate that Arab governments were awaiting more definitive statements from Jordan and the PLO, which agreed in February on a joint approach to Middle East peace.

1 lottery bill dies, 1 fails to advance

LINCOLN, Neb. — The Legislature's Miscellaneous Subjects Committee killed Sen. John DeCamp's proposal Tuesday to set up a lottery system that would allow the use of video machines and do away with the existing pickle card lotteries found in many communities.

DeCamp's proposal, LB27, was killed on a 5-2 vote. Sens. Jim Pappas of North Platte and Paul Hartnett of Bellevue cast the dissenting votes.

A bill that would establish a state-sponsored lottery, LB31, remained in committee after a vote to send it to the floor ended in a 4-4 tie. The bill is co-sponsored by Sens. Rex Haberman of Imperial and Bernice Labeledz of Omaha.

The panel killed LB16, a lottery measure sponsored by Labeledz, after she testified that she preferred LB31 because it was drafted by the Department of Revenue and was free of some of the flaws contained in LB16.

Sen. Vard Johnson of Omaha, who has favored local lotteries, argued that the entire lottery issue was beyond the legal agenda set down for the special session of the Legislature by Gov. Bob Kerrey. Johnson also said he was tired of having the lottery issue come up each time lawmakers met in special session.

Heart recipient suffers setback

HERSHEY, Pa. — The first Penn State artificial heart recipient lapsed into critical and unstable condition Tuesday with reduced brain function, but later responded and spoke to his brother, doctors said.

"See if you can get me something to eat," was Anthony Mandia's request of his brother around midday, said Dr. John W. Burnside, a spokesman for the Hershey Medical Center.

Mandia, 44, who had been listed in critical and stable condition from the implant Friday until the setback, remained in critical and unstable condition Tuesday afternoon, said Burnside.

A much hoped-for transplant of a human heart had been arranged for Monday evening and Mandia had signed a consent form at 10 p.m. But around the same time, the donor heart failed, and by 11 p.m., Mandia's condition began to worsen as he started slipping in and out of consciousness, Burnside said.

He said doctors suspect Mandia is suffering from spasms of the brain's blood vessels. While not life-threatening, the spasms could lead to permanent brain damage, although there is no evidence of that so far, Burnside said.

Brain transplants in monkeys success

DALLAS — Transplants of brain tissue into monkeys with a disorder similar to human Parkinson's disease produced substantial improvement, suggesting that such transplants could one day be effective in treating human brain disorders.

Eugene Redmond of Yale University said Tuesday that two African green monkeys followed for up to two months showed steady improvement. Redmond's initial success with the monkeys contrasts with the apparent failure of four preliminary experiments in transplanting brain tissue into humans with Parkinson's disease.

The human transplants have been done by Dr. Anders Bjorklund and colleagues at the University of Lund, Sweden. Two were done several years ago, and two more earlier this year, Bjorklund reported at a meeting of the Society for Neuroscience.

Parkinson's disease affects some 500,000 people in the United States, according to the National Institutes of Health. Most cases are diagnosed in people 60 to 70 years old, and the aging of the U.S. population suggests that the number of cases will climb.