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WASHINGTON POST

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## INF Treaty Preserves Nuclear Warheads at U.S. Insistence, Officials Say

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Staff Writer

A provision in the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty allowing reuse of nuclear warheads and guidance mechanisms—a point of contention in the first two days of Senate hearings on the treaty—was pushed primarily by the United States, not the Soviet Union, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The provision was drafted in part to ease an impending shortage of nuclear materials for new U.S. weapons, and to safeguard secret

information about their design, the officials said.

The Reagan administration is also considering reusing the warheads from INF missiles on new, shorter-range nuclear systems for Europe, but Congress has not authorized the systems.

The controversy erupted dramatically yesterday, as Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) asked why the treaty does not eliminate "the part of nuclear weaponry that kills people and destroys property."

The treaty demands instead that all parts of the medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles and

launchers besides "warhead devices" and "guidance elements" be burned, crushed, flattened or destroyed by explosion, all under observation by U.S. and Soviet inspectors. Each side is allowed to remove the warheads and guidance devices before these inspections begin.

Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio) said Monday during a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing that "I found an appalling number of people I talked to . . . who were not aware that this treaty does not destroy one single nuclear explosive device."

Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci responded that "this basically was done at our behest."

Alluding to a shortage of nuclear materials such as plutonium and uranium that has been projected by the Reagan administration for the 1990s, Carlucci said, "It is clearly in our interest to be able to retain" the nuclear warheads from the 859 Pershing IA, Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM) to be destroyed under the INF Treaty.

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### WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

**US NAVY/GULF:** Navy CDR James Cook ordered the crew of the USS Portland to battle stations in the Persian Gulf yesterday when he received information that an Iraqi F1 fighter was inbound. Seconds later, the Iraqi jet had turned northward and was moving away from the amphibious landing ship, but Cook said the F1's distance of 30 miles "was close enough to make us nervous." The call to battle stations is not an infrequent order for US warships in the region. "Our biggest fear is being suckerpunched like the Stark," a senior Navy officer on another ship claimed. "She paid a price, but she helped the rest of us." (Reuter)

**AWACS/AIRBUS:** The European Airbus A300-B4 could be adapted for future military use as an AWACS plane or a flying command post, a Messerschmitt-Boelkow Blohm (MBB) spokesman said Monday. A model of the airbus in military tanker form will be shown at the Asian Aerospace air show in Singapore this year, the MBB spokesman disclosed. The A300-B4 was predestined to be a multi-purpose military aircraft, added the spokesman. (Reuter)

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## US to Cut Naval Force In the Persian Gulf

WASHINGTON — A battleship and a helicopter carrier will be withdrawn from the Persian Gulf as part of a reduction in forces authorized by Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, Pentagon officials say.

The officials, who insisted on anonymity, said Monday that Mr. Carlucci has authorized a slight reduction in the number of Navy ships in the gulf, and a realignment in remaining forces.

"Our commitment to protect commercial ships flying the U.S. flag is unchanged," said one source. "It's just that we don't need certain types of ships at the moment."

At least 30 U.S. ships are now assigned to the Middle East region, 17 inside the Persian Gulf and the others in the northern Arabian Sea.

The officials said the force reduction would begin around Feb. 18 and eventually reduce the number of ships on Middle East duty by three or four.

The Navy will allow the battleship Iowa to steam for home without replacing it with another battleship, and will do the same with the amphibious helicopter carrier Okinawa, the sources said.

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## Northrop Confirms It Won Contract For Stealth Work

By Roy J. HARRIS JR.

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
LOS ANGELES—Northrop Corp. said it received a \$2 billion contract in November for work on its secret Stealth bomber program, and that the Air Force authorized it to announce the award yesterday.

The contract was reported in this newspaper earlier this week based on industry sources, who said it covers start-up of production of the so-called B-2 Stealth bomber, which is designed to evade enemy radar. While the aerospace concern confirmed the contract, it said details of the bomber and the work are classified.

Northrop said that the Air Force had "determined that the contract information should be released" after a review of security requirements. Northrop and the Air Force first confirmed that the company was prime contractor for development of the bomber in 1981. The main subcontractors are Boeing Co., and units of LTV Corp. and General Electric Co.

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# WHITE HOUSE SEEKS \$36 MILLION IN AID FOR THE CONTRAS

REQUEST SET FOR TODAY

## \$3.6 Million for Arms Would Not Be Released Unless Cease-Fire Talks Fail

By JOEL BRINKLEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — The White House will ask Congress for \$36.25 million in aid for the Nicaraguan rebels over the next several months, including \$3.6 million for the purchase of weapons, senior Administration officials said today.

Under the White House plan, approved by the President today, the military aid would be held in escrow until March 31 and released only if the contras and the Sandinista Government have not reached agreement on a cease-fire by then.

This final figure, arrived at after several days of consultation with key members of Congress, is less than the President had wanted — a reflection of the stiff Congressional opposition the

Administration request will face.

Last fall, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the Administration wanted \$270 million to be spent over 18 months, or about \$15 million a month. The actual request, to cover a period ending roughly July 1, comes to less than \$10 million a month.

Still, Congressional Democrats said they would oppose the plan, to be submitted to Congress on Wednesday. The request is almost certain to set off one of the fiercest Congressional battles in the Reagan Administration's final year.

"We're very clearly dead set against" the Administration proposal, said an aide to Jim Wright, the House Speaker. Holding military aid in escrow "is a built-in incentive to the contras not to agree to a cease-fire," the aide said. "I think we can beat this."

Representative Tony Coelho of California, the Democratic Whip, said the request "isn't going anywhere."

And Representative David E. Bonior, the Michigan Democrat who is head of the House Nicaragua task force, said that "this isn't a moderate request at all."

"The delay on the military aid is just a gimmick that won't fool anybody up here," he said.

But not all the opponents were quite so adamant. Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat who has been a leader of Senate opponents of contra aid, said the proposal "is certainly more appealing" but added that in his view, "any assistance is a mistake."

To change the opponents' minds, President Reagan wants to give Con-

gress a role in the decision on whether the military aid is to be released when the escrow period ends. This morning he met with several senators who are considered swing votes on the issue, and they told him the House of Representatives would defeat the request if that decision was left to the White House alone.

"It's clear it's in trouble in the House" without that, said Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona.

Mr. Reagan's aides were consulting with lawyers this evening to see how Congress might be included in the decision, and officials said no decision on that question had been made.

The White House also says the Administration will consult informally with the Central American presidents, excluding of course President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua. The presidents will be asked whether they think the military aid should be released.

The Los Angeles Times, citing Administration officials, reported today that President Reagan intended to send Mr. Shultz on a peace mission to Central America to dramatize the appeal for contra aid.

Officials said today that Mr. Shultz might be sent to Central America for meetings with the region's leaders. But they said that no decision had been made and that Mr. Shultz would not be likely to go until a cease-fire was in place.

Under the White House plan, the military aid would be used to buy rifle ammunition, Redeye antiaircraft rockets and other expendable lethal supplies. The non-military aid would be used for food, clothing, aircraft and transportation of supplies — anything that is not a weapon or accessory.

The \$36 million figure actually understates the cost of the package. The White House is also requesting \$20 million to put in an account for self-inurance of the aircraft used to ferry equipment to the contras. Officials say they do not intend to spend that money. But if a contra supply plane crashes — as one did Saturday — the cost of replacing it would come out of that fund.

In addition, the Government spends money for surveillance of Nicaragua by satellite, SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance aircraft, unmanned aerial drones and other means. The information from that is used in part for planning airdrops to the contras.

The White House concedes that the House Democratic leadership will oppose virtually any request for contra aid. But Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the Republican leader, said he thought "we've got good grounds to sell the members, partly on the basis of what happens in a worst-case scenario when it goes down."

The decision depends on 20 to 30 swing votes, mostly moderate to conservative Democrats, many of them from the South.

Representative Robin Tallon, Democrat of South Carolina, is one. Today he said that he supported the idea of putting military aid in escrow. "Not only do I think it's a good idea," he said, "I think it's essential if we're going to pass some form of aid."

If this request passes, and the contras have not settled with the Sandinistas by summer, the White House will make another request for aid by July, officials said.

Members of Congress and the Administration all acknowledge that contra aid will have become a Presidential campaign issue by then, and neither side is sure who will benefit from that.

WIRE NEWS... from Pg. 1

**CRUISE MISSILE TEST:** A US cruise missile was successfully tested over northern Canada yesterday after weather conditions and a mechanical failure postponed three previous attempts. An unarmed missile was released by a US B-52 bomber over the Beaufort Sea and flew 1,500 miles to a weapons testing range in Alberta. (Reuter)

**SHUTTLE LAUNCH:** NASA is considering a 4 Aug launch for the first post-Challenger shuttle flight, if possibly defective welds in key booster components—including one found yesterday—can be readily fixed, space agency sources disclosed. "It doesn't appear as if we're going to bump the schedule at all," said Bob Marshall, the shuttle project manager at Marshall Space Flight Center, AL. "If we do,

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## Indictment Charges Rockwell, 2 Workers Double-Billed U.S. for Satellite Work

By ROY J. HARRIS JR.

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

LOS ANGELES—A federal grand jury indictment charged Rockwell International Corp. and a current and former official of its satellite division with defrauding the Air Force, precipitating a heated exchange between prosecutors and the company about what role Rockwell played in the investigation.

The 25-count indictment, which this newspaper previously reported was about to be returned, alleged that Rockwell double-billed the government in late 1982 and

it's only a matter of a day or so. It won't be a month." (UPI)

(Complete texts available from SAF/AAR, 4C881)

early 1983 during work on its \$1.2 billion Navstar Global Positioning System contract. It charged that the false claims resulted in El Segundo, Calif.-based Rockwell receiving \$450,000 of unlawful profit.

One count, a criminal-contempt charge that results from Rockwell's alleged violation of an earlier 1982 injunction in a mischarging case at the same Rockwell unit—the Satellite & Space Electronic Division, drew particularly harsh words from U.S. Attorney Robert C. Bonner.

The latest Rockwell case was "particularly egregious and disturbing" because the alleged double-billing followed the 1982 violations so closely, he said. "Rockwell managers," Mr. Bonner said, "launched another scheme to chisel and defraud the government before the ink was dry on the injunctive order."

The company, however, said the case was "based on information Rockwell vol-

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# Arms Negotiators Warn Senate on Tying INF Pact to Broader Issues

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Senior U.S. arms negotiators warned emphatically yesterday against attempts by liberals and conservatives in the Senate to link the new U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons treaty to broader military and arms-control issues.

Such provisos could delay implementation of the pending Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty and divert energies from negotiations to reduce strategic nuclear forces, negotiators Max M. Kampelman and Maynard W. Glitman warned in the second day of Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the INF pact.

Their warnings came as most Democrats and Republicans on the committee teamed up with the negotiators to squelch criticism from Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) that the INF Treaty would destroy missiles while leaving their nuclear warheads, including fissionable material and guidance systems, available for use on other weapons.

A "red herring," said Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.). A "crimson whale," added Sen. Daniel J. Evans (R-Wash.), contending that it takes more than a "pile of powder and a bullet" to make a weapon.

Responding to Helms' contention that it is the warhead that "goes boom and kills people," Kampelman noted wryly that "they don't go boom by themselves . . . It's very

hard to pick up this nuclear warhead and throw it at someone."

The nuclear explosive section of the missile was exempted from destruction for a variety of reasons, including reluctance of U.S. as well as Soviet officials to expose their most secret weaponry to each other during joint verification procedures, Kampelman said.

Helms, who has attempted to upstage treaty proponents with a barrage of charges against the pact, was not deterred. Hardly missing a beat, he moved on to a new charge that as nuclear material is removed from the missiles and retained in some fashion it would enlarge nuclear stockpiles.

"He's now created a stockpile gap," exclaimed Biden. "We've created a scrap-iron gap too," added Glitman, trying to emphasize the importance of scrapping the missiles as opposed to warheads. In a gentle gibe, Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) suggested that concern over nuclear stockpiles used to be a preoccupation of liberals, not conservatives such as Helms.

At another point, Biden suggested that Helms, in his concern over expanding nuclear stockpiles, was making a powerful case for the push by Biden and other liberals to impose interim restraints on strategic weapon deployments during START negotiations on reduction of long-range nuclear arsenals. Helms said he was "astounded" at Biden's logic.

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U.S. officials and independent experts said the administration's projection of a shortage in nuclear materials stems in part from environmental and safety concerns that last year caused the administration to close two nuclear reactors used to produce these materials and to lower power levels of the three remaining U.S. military production reactors.

Carlucci cited "the problems we have in manufacturing special nuclear material," and also suggested that the Soviet Union could now produce new nuclear materials more readily than the United States.

Maynard W. Glitman, chief U.S. negotiator in the INF talks, also told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that it obviously "is not possible to take a sledgehammer and smash the front end of a nuclear missile because nobody wants to be around when that nuclear material is spread about."

Glitman was referring to the health risks of exposure to radio-

active nuclear materials in the warheads.

Glitman added that if the warhead was required to be destroyed under inspection by the other side, "you'd be giving them information on bomb designs."

U.S. officials said another reason, unmentioned at the hearings, is that the United States is considering using Pershing II and GLCM warheads in new short-range Lance and air-to-surface nuclear missiles that are under study by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for deployment in Western Europe.

"We have just begun to study" this potential reuse of the warheads, said Paul Brown, an assistant associate director for arms control at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, one of the nation's two nuclear weapons design facilities.

Brown and other officials said neither U.S. nor Soviet warheads could simply be "rebolted" to weapons that are not covered by the INF agreement, as some Senate treaty critics suggested. The warheads will instead have to be taken apart and the components repackaged before used with other weapons, the officials said.

It was Biden's push for stop-gap strategic-force limits—as well as a proposal from Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) to tie INF reductions to a strengthening of the relative balance of NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional forces—that

prompted warnings against "linkage" from the negotiators.

Although Senate leaders expect the treaty to win the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification, many treaty proponents fear that conditions on popular issues may be

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# Pentagon Agency to Check Treaty Compliance

By JOHN M. BRODER  
and ROBERT C. TOTH,  
Times Staff Writers

WASHINGTON—The Pentagon is establishing a new Defense Inspection Agency as the primary office to assure compliance with the recently signed intermediate nuclear forces treaty with the Soviet Union, Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci said Monday.

The agency will spend between \$180 million and \$200 million this fiscal year to begin the task of carrying out the extensive verification provisions, Carlucci told the Senate Armed Services Committee during a ratification hearing on the treaty.

The agency also will be responsible for destroying U.S. medium-

range nuclear missiles, which were banned under the treaty signed by President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Washington on Dec. 8.

Sources said that the office will be headed by Brig. Gen. Roland Lajoie, former chief of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission. The mission, based in East Germany, monitors Soviet military exercises. Lajoie, who served two tours as military aide at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, is currently defense attache at the American Embassy in Paris.

Placement of the new agency at the Pentagon is a victory of sorts for the Defense Department over the State Department, which argued that the office should be part of State's Arms Control and Disar-

mament Agency. With the new office's prestige, however, the Pentagon also gets its considerable bills.

Its costs are expected to rise over the next several years as the United States invests millions in sophisticated monitoring gear at the Votkinsk Machine Building Plant in the western Soviet Union, where the Soviets built SS-20 missiles, their medium-range missiles banned by the treaty. The United States also will be spending heavily to support the monitoring bureaucracy and to upgrade spy satellites and other electronic intelligence-gathering equipment.

At the Pentagon, the office will report to the senior executive group for policy, consisting of Air

Force Gen. Robert T. Herres, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Robert B. Costello, under secretary of defense for acquisition, and Ronald F. Lehman, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy.

The new agency will employ about 400 people, divided into "red" and "blue" teams. The former will travel to the Soviet Union to inspect Soviet military facilities for violations of the treaty. The blue teams will escort Soviet inspectors when they come to the United States.

Under terms of the treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union each will station inspectors permanently at one missile plant on the

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**EUROPEAN MEDIA**

**GALVIN INTERVIEW/INF TREATY:** W. European reporters interview NATO commander GEN John Galvin on the INF Treaty during a 22 Jan meeting in Washington. Italy's La Repubblica newspaper says on 23 Jan that Galvin believes the INF agreement poses no military danger to NATO so long as the alliance continues its conventional modernization program. Rome's La Stampa newspaper reports on 24 Jan that Galvin urges the deployment of aircraft capable of launching tactical nuclear missiles more than 200-km from Warsaw Pact

borders. Galvin also embraces the deployment of the US "Tacit Rainbow" aircraft, which can destroy Soviet radar systems, as the most important element in NATO's "Competitive Strategies" doctrine.

**FRANCO/W. GERMAN DEFENSE:** The new joint defense council created by Bonn and Paris is aiming beyond strict military cooperation, says the Sueddeutsche Zeitung. A 25 Jan article reports the council will be used to coordinate defense policies, disarmament negotiations, and East-West relations. Paris's Le Figaro newspaper on 23 Jan quotes US

Sec/Def Frank Carlucci as saying Franco-German cooperation is desirable and in no way weakens NATO. However, Le Figaro also says some European countries fear a Paris-Bonn axis will reduce them to second-rank status within the alliance.

**INF TREATY/WARHEADS:** US nuclear warheads covered by the INF Treaty will not be scrapped but reconverted for use on sea-launched cruise missiles, reports W. Germany's Die Welt newspaper. But a 25 Jan article says it is unknown what

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**STEALTH...from Pg. 1**

Yesterday's announcement came after the market's close. In New York Stock Exchange composite trading, Northrop closed at \$30, unchanged.

Very little information has been made available about Northrop's accounting of the Stealth bomber, although it has clearly become a dominant part of the company's earnings in recent years. Northrop last year reported \$214 million of pretax write-offs on a classified research program that was believed to be the B-2, and securities analysts had estimated that the company might be eight or more months behind schedule on the bomber.

But by receiving a production contract in November, Northrop is being viewed by some analysts as facing less of a delay and cost overrun than they had expected.

The Air Force has said that it intends to deploy 132 B-2s in the 1990s at a cost of \$36.6 billion in 1981 dollars. The last B-1B, the warplane built for the Air Force by Rockwell International Corp., rolled off the production line last week.

In the first nine months of 1987, Northrop reported profit of \$59.3 million, or \$1.27 a share, on revenue of \$4.3 billion.

**ROCKWELL...from Pg. 2**

untarily provided to the government nearly a year and a half ago, after an extensive internal investigation" at the Seal Beach, Calif., satellite division. Charles H. Harff, Rockwell's senior vice president and general counsel, said the "irresponsible and unwarranted abuse of prosecutorial discretion" could have "a chilling effect on the

self-governance process" for defense contractors.

Mr. Harff said the federal Defense Contract Audit Agency had raised questions in early 1985 about the division's activities, but that the questions "were really off the mark." When Rockwell sent its full report to the government in 1986, he said, "it was clear that this was the first the government had heard about this."

A Pentagon official in Washington, however, said Rockwell didn't qualify for lenient treatment as part of the voluntary disclosure program in this case, because the company "only commenced their inquiry when they knew they were already being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Air Force and the Defense Contract Audit Agency."

Rockwell's position contrasts with allegations in the indictment that the company and the two employees "covered up and concealed this fraud" from investigators and misled auditors from the audit agency. According to Janet L. Goldstein, the special assistant U.S. attorney who presented the case to the grand jury, Rockwell took "affirmative steps to mislead and conceal from the government the true nature of the crime."

Asked about this charge, Mr. Harff said "during the investigation there was absolutely no attempt to conceal anything."

The individuals named in the indictment were Donald Carter, identified as former material-division director at the satellite division, and Robert Zavodnik, listed as the former manager of major subcontracts at the division's material operations. A Rockwell spokesman said that as part of

its "strong disciplinary measures against the employees involved," Mr. Zavodnik was fired and Mr. Carter was disciplined and demoted from his management position in October 1986.

Reached at his home in Downey, Calif., Mr. Carter referred calls to his attorney. The attorney couldn't be reached. Mr. Zavodnik couldn't be reached for comment.

Rockwell, with operations in aerospace, electronics and automotive markets, faces total maximum fines of \$1.5 million on 24 counts, although the potential fine on the criminal contempt count is unlimited and left to the discretion of the court. The individuals face a maximum of five years in prison on each of 24 counts, and a maximum fine of \$771,000.

Also, the Air Force is expected to review the case to determine whether the company should be temporarily suspended from bidding on government contracts.

The indictment was announced after the market closed. In composite trading yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange, Rockwell closed at \$17 a share, up 25 cents.

The 1982 civil complaint against Rockwell charged that the satellite division violated the federal False Claims Act by mischarging. At that time, Rockwell was prohibited from submitting or conspiring to submit false claims to the government.

The Rockwell division is building 28 satellites for the so-called Navstar navigational positioning program for a total of \$1.2 billion. The satellites, 18 of which will be put in orbit, are for use by the military in sending navigational directions to warplanes, vessels and ground troops.

minesweeping ships will also continue operations.

In addition to the reductions, a number of regular one-for-one rotations will take place over the next month, officials said.

The aircraft carrier Midway will be replaced by the carrier Enterprise in the northern Arabian Sea and four other ships now operating inside the gulf will be replaced, the sources said. The cruiser Turner and frigates Carr, Elrod and Gallery will be replaced by the cruiser Wainwright and frigates

Williams, Roberts and Simpson.

The rotations started over the weekend. The amphibious dock ship Portland arrived in the gulf and will soon replace the Mount Vernon, another amphibious dock ship, one official said.

The Portland will probably remain in the gulf at least through February and will be joined soon by the amphibious transport Trenton. Current plans call for the Trenton to replace both the Okinawa and Portland, dropping the number of Navy ships inside the

gulf from 17 to 16.

The Navy now expects the Okinawa to leave the area around Feb. 20. The battleship Iowa, meanwhile, will probably leave the northern Arabian Sea with two escorts — the cruiser Ticonderoga and the destroyer Deyo — about Feb. 18, the officials said.

The battleship's presence in the region was originally described as insurance in case additional firepower was needed to augment the striking ability of carrier-based aircraft in the task force. (AP)

**GULF...from Pg. 1**

the Persian Gulf will mark the withdrawal of Navy minesweeping helicopters from the region and a complete reliance on minesweeping ships, officials said.

Pentagon sources said during the weekend that Britain, France and Italy have reached an agreement to coordinate their minesweeping activities in the gulf under a joint command. U.S.

## Pratt & Whitney Has Had Its Troubles With Its Military Customers as Well

By WILLIAM M. CARLEY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney unit has encountered even more trouble with military customers than with airlines.

Even though the U.S. Air Force has long been Pratt & Whitney's biggest customer, mainly for jet-fighter engines, the company managed to antagonize Air Force generals a few years ago. At the time, the Air Force was struggling with mechanical problems with Pratt & Whitney engines it had purchased. The company didn't fix the problems fast enough.

"Pratt had an attitude problem," says Robert Daniell, the chairman of United Technologies. "Pratt people would say, 'Well, we'll fix it when we get around to it.'"

Robert Carlson, then a top United Technologies executive, rubbed salt in the wounds in an interview with a Hartford newspaper. He said that if Pratt & Whitney succeeded in selling to airlines, "it won't mean a tinker's damn whether the F-100 [Air Force fighter engine] stays or goes." According to one industry official, officers at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio, where the Air Force oversees engine

purchases, hung a clipping of the article "to throw darts at the quote." At the time, a Pratt & Whitney spokesman said the quote was taken out of context.

Frustrated with Pratt & Whitney and hoping to get better service and save money, the Air Force asked General Electric Co. to compete for the engine business on F-15 and F-16 fighters, then a Pratt & Whitney monopoly. In the past three years, the Air Force has given about half of this business to GE.

Largely as a result, military engine shipments by Pratt & Whitney have declined precipitously from 752 in 1982 to 273 last year. Company officials predict a slight upturn this year and another in 1989.

Pratt & Whitney's total work force of about 46,000, however, hasn't declined in step with the military-engine business, and now the company faces the prospect of slashing thousands of jobs, analysts say. Mr. Daniell says only that "we are going to size Pratt to the market," and he declines to give any numbers.

Earlier this week, Pratt & Whitney sent a memo to salaried workers announcing "a major cost-reduction program." While

some activities will be expanded, others will be "reduced, eliminated or deferred," the memo said. Jobs will be cut by transfers, retirements, attrition and layoffs, the memo indicated. Meanwhile, it added, a hiring freeze has been imposed.

The news isn't all bad, however. Mr. Daniell says service to the Air Force has improved sharply "and we have won their confidence again." The results of 1988 competition for fighter-engine business are to be announced in a week or so, and Pratt & Whitney hopes to regain ground lost to GE.

Pratt & Whitney also plans to broaden its offerings to the military. For example, its new midsize engine, which hasn't sold so well on 757 airliners, will power the Air Force C-17 cargo plane to be built by McDonnell Douglas Corp. The Air Force is expected to purchase over 200 of the four-engine planes, which means Pratt & Whitney will supply close to 1,000 engines, including spares.

Pratt & Whitney also hopes to crack the market for small military engines to power helicopters and other small aircraft. Up to now, GE has dominated this market, Pratt & Whitney also hopes to win space business.

"Our plate is very full" in terms of research on future projects, says James O'Connor, a Pratt & Whitney vice president. He adds, "We plan to win more than our share of new business."

PHILADELPHIA  
INQUIRER

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## 3 to be freed in '85 killing of Marines

By Marjorie Miller  
Los Angeles Times

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — A Salvadoran military court yesterday upheld a ruling that granted amnesty to three leftist rebels accused of the 1985 killings of 13 people, including four U.S. Marines and two American civilians.

The decision yesterday apparently will cost the Salvadoran government \$18.5 million in U.S. economic support. Congress voted in December to withhold 10 percent of the \$185 million approved for El Salvador this year if the suspects were released.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said that his department was examining the legislation, but that the 10 percent cut apparently would be automatic on their release.

A San Salvador, U.S. Embassy spokesman Jake Gillespie called the court order "morally wrong and politically damaging. We are dismayed

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WASHINGTON TIMES

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## Soviets begin tour of Nevada Test Site

By Warren Strobel  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

MERCURY, Nev. — Soviet experts began yesterday their comprehensive tour of America's only nuclear proving ground, a Rhode Island-sized complex whose secrets the United States has jealously protected for years.

Using this Energy Department-owned hamlet in the southeast corner of the Nevada Test Site as a base, the Soviets will spend four days learning how America prepares, conducts and measures its nuclear tests.

"It is sensitive information, yes," James Magruder, an assistant test site manager, said when asked if the 20-man Soviet team would encounter any classified data.

A U.S. team toured the tightly guarded Soviet nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk, 2,000 miles southeast of Moscow, two weeks ago.

The reciprocal visits are aimed at preparing joint nuclear explosions at both sites as a step toward further verifying existing limits on such blasts and possibly agreeing to new ones.

Experts from the superpowers

began nine hours of technical exchanges yesterday with a handshake between Igor M. Palenykh, the chief Soviet representative and the Kremlin's top negotiator on nuclear testing, and Troy Wade, assistant secretary of energy for defense programs.

The Soviets arrived Sunday in Las Vegas, 65 miles to the southeast, and were bused to Mercury early Monday evening.

Later this week, they will venture farther onto the test site, an 800,000-acre expanse of snow-capped peaks and desert pockmarked with the telltale craters of underground nuclear detonations.

American Peace Test, an anti-nuclear group, plans to demonstrate today near the test site's front gate, Energy Department spokesman Chris West said. The protest marks the 37th anniversary of the first of an estimated 791 underground and atmospheric nuclear tests conducted here.

Extra measures have been taken to protect the Soviet delegation, said Chuck McWilliam, chief of the site's logistics branch. Testing-related activities, however, will not be disrupted.

The two delegations also have agreed to tightly restrict press coverage of the visit here.

The tour, by all accounts, will be detailed and extensive. That, U.S. officials say, describes their visit to Semipalatinsk.

"Without exception, everything we agreed to see, we saw," said Robert Jeffries, director of verification and safeguards at Los Alamos National Laboratory. "I was struck by the similarity, as much as anything, of the way we do things."

Details of what the two teams would be allowed to see were worked out in advance in Geneva.

The Soviets, accompanied by officials from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, CIA, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Energy, Defense and State departments, will inspect facilities here for drilling holes up to 12 feet wide and hundreds of feet deep. They also will see nuclear tests in various stages of preparation.

The Soviets probably will visit the site's nerve center, Control Point No. 1, from which tests are detonated and monitored, Mr. West said.

They will not, however, be allowed to visit Rainier Mesa, where U.S. and captured Soviet equipment is subjected to the effects of radiation in long tunnels. Nor will they learn anything about American nuclear weapons design.

Much of the visit will focus on SOVIETS...Pg. 6

# Sandinistas say plane carried U.S. citizens

at the court's decision."

He said the embassy was studying possible appeals. However, the Salvadoran attorney general, Roberto Giron Flores, said the appeals process had been exhausted. "There is no more recourse," Giron Flores said.

The military tribunal upheld a decision last year by a lower military court that pardoned the men under a sweeping amnesty law on political crimes. The three have never been brought to trial in the killings, for which a leftist guerrilla faction claimed responsibility.

The prisoners could be released as early as Friday, according to the military court secretary.

The killings took place on the evening of June 19, 1985, when assailants opened fire with machine guns on two outdoor cafes in the area of San Salvador known as the Pink Zone.

Among the victims were four off-duty U.S. Marines in civilian clothes and two other U.S. citizens, both of them computer technicians. Five Salvadorans, a Chilean and a Guatemalan also were killed.

The slain Marines were Capt. Patrick Kwiatkowski, 25, of Wisconsin; Sgt. Bobby Dickson, 30, of Alabama, and Sgt. Thomas Handwork, 27, and Capt. Gregory Weber, 25, both of Ohio. All were guards at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

The American civilians were George Viney, 48, of Miami, and Robert Alvidrez, 47, of Lexington, Mass. They worked for Wang Laboratories, a Massachusetts-based computer company.

The Central American Revolutionary Workers Party, among the smallest of five rebel armies in the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), claimed responsibility for the attack. The guerrillas have vowed to drive the U.S. military out of El Salvador.

In August 1985, police arrested William Celio Rivas Bolanos, Juan Miguel Garcia Melendez and Jose Abraham Dimas Aguilar. Within days, a civilian court sent the case to a military court, saying it was a political crime.

Rivas Bolanos has admitted that he participated in the shooting, and Garcia Melendez has said that he was a member of the guerrilla faction, but that he had no role in the attack. Dimas Aguilar denied any involvement.

The FMLN has that said that while it staged the attack, those three men did not take part in the operation.

The Salvadoran amnesty law was put into effect Nov. 5 as a result of a regional peace plan signed by five Central American presidents. More than 400 political prisoners accused of ties to the leftist guerrillas were released under the amnesty. The law also forgave thousands of rightist death-squad killings.

A military judge ruled in November that the amnesty applied to the three suspects in the Pink Zone case because the killings were politically

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — The army chief of intelligence said yesterday he believed U.S. citizens were aboard a Nicaraguan resistance supply plane shot down last week in southeastern Nicaragua.

"We believe that among the charred bodies North American citizens will be discovered," said Maj. Ricardo Wheelock in an interview broadcast over Radio Sandino, the station of the Marxist Sandinista National Liberation Front that rules Nicaragua.

The U.S.-funded insurgents have said there were no Americans on the DC-6 supply plane. Maj. Wheelock did not say why he believed U.S. citizens had been aboard. He hedged somewhat, telling the radio station, "We do not want to affirm it categorically."

The Miami Herald yesterday reported two crewmen on the supply flight were U.S. residents.

The plane was hit by a Soviet-made rocket Saturday in Rio San Juan province, near the Costa Rican border. The Nicaraguan army reported finding four bodies at the crash site and identified them as three Nicaraguans and a Colombian.

Alejandro Sanchez Herrera, a crew member who was captured,

said he believed two men who parachuted from the craft had been trained in the United States to handle explosives.

Maj. Wheelock said the DC-6 exploded in the air and pieces of it were spread over a wide area.

"We will continue combing the entire zone to try to locate survivors and the people who jumped in parachutes," Maj. Wheelock said.

He said the aircraft took off from the Honduras' Swan Island in the Caribbean, adding that 20 to 30 CIA agents "direct operations of the counterrevolution against Nicaragua" from the island.

Maj. Wheelock claimed that Swan Island is "controlled totally by the Contras, who also have operational bases in Aguacate and Palmerola," Honduras, in violation of a regional peace plan.

The accord signed last August by five Central American presidents calls for an end to aid to insurgencies in the region. It also seeks cease-fires, amnesties for political prisoners and democratic reforms.

The Sandinistas shot down a rebel C-130 on Oct. 5, 1986. Two Americans were killed and a third, Eugene Hasenfus of Marinette, Wis., survived. He was sentenced to

30 years in prison but was pardoned after serving less than three months.

A plane flown by James Jordan Denby of Carlinville, Ill., was shot down Dec. 6 near the Costa Rican border. He is awaiting trial in Managua on charges of crimes against public security and acts to submit the nation to foreign domination.

Maj. Wheelock claimed that since Aug. 7, when the peace accord was signed, there have been more than 300 rebel supply flights from Honduras and the same number from other Central American countries, which he did not identify.

He said U-2 spy planes from the United States fly over Nicaragua every two weeks and RC-135 planes cross the country daily.

[Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega arrived in Madrid yesterday, and Reuters news agency reported he asked Spain and Canada to monitor the Central American peace agreement.

[Spanish officials said Mr. Ortega fully briefed Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and his deputy Alfonso Guerra over a three-hour lunch, and that Mr. Gonzalez would study the proposal. A Canadian Embassy spokesman said Canada had offered to help monitor the agreement, if requested to do so by all countries that signed it.

[Mr. Ortega, seeking active European support for the peace plan, will later visit Italy and meet Pope John Paul II.]

## EUROPEAN MEDIA...from Pg. 4

will happen to the 3,000 500-kiloton Soviet warheads which fall under the provisions of the INF agreement.

W. GERMANY/NEW DEFENSE CHIEF: W. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will appoint Rupert Scholz to succeed Manfred Woerner as Minister of Defense, says Der Spiegel news-

magazine. The 25 Jan issue reports that Scholz is a justice and federal affairs expert with little national security policy experience. Meanwhile, a 25 Jan article from the Sueddeutsche Zeitung quotes an aide to Kohl as saying the Scholz report is "complete nonsense."

(Summarized from transcripts and translations provided by SHAPE Public Information Office. Source material available from SAF/AAR, 4C881)

motivated. The U.S. Embassy appealed, as did Attorney General Giron Flores. They argued that the suspects had committed aggravated homicide — a common crime.

However, the military appeals court yesterday upheld the ruling of the lower court and the civilian court that originally sent the case to the military court.

"It was a political case," said Rene Samuel Valdivieso, secretary of the military court. "Their objective was a military target."

Last month under the amnesty, a civilian judge freed two former members of El Salvador's National Guard who were serving 30-year terms for murdering two American agricultural advisers and a Salvadoran land-reform official. The judge said the case was political because a government official had been targeted.

## SOVIETS...

from Pg. 5

CORRTEX, a system that the Reagan administration judges superior to seismology in gauging the size of nuclear blasts.

The Soviets are thought to object to the intrusiveness of the system, which requires a foreign presence at the other side's test site. But Los Alamos' Mr. Jeffries said, "I'm unaware of any specific objections to CORRTEX."

"The question of intrusiveness has been addressed by our visit to the Soviet Union two weeks ago," he said, without elaborating.

CORRTEX measures the size of a nuclear blast through use of a calibrated cable near the explosion site.

The Soviets are being housed on the bottom floor of a two-story dormitory here. The U.S. delegation is staying on the top floor. Each of the building's 53 rooms contains its own bathroom, a television with three cable channels and a stocked refrigerator.

Mr. McWilliam declined to provide a cost estimate for hosting the Soviets, but said it already has been exceeded.

While the Soviets will be permitted to wander around Mercury — which has its own bowling alley, track, movie theater and post office — in the evening, "any room that has classified information will be closed," he said.