



10 DOWNING STREET

MR COLES

Here are some American newspaper cuttings. They come from Gordon Reece who used to be Head of Publicity in Central Office.

el.

10 May 1982

The New York Times

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Why Britain Raised the Stakes

It's no longer a jolly little war. First an Argentine cruiser was sunk, and now a British destroyer has been attacked and set afire, carrying with them the first grim casualties in a wretched conflict. But however poignant the death of hundreds of Argentine sailors, their chiefs in Buenos Aires should not be allowed to pose as victimized pacifists.

For days they trumpeted the claim that Argentine fliers had mauled the H.M.S. *Hermes* and sunk the H.M.S. *Exeter*. Those claims turned out to be false, but the loss of the H.M.S. *Sheffield* yesterday was real enough. It was a matter of chance, not inferior morality, that led Britain to strike the first truly violent blow.

War is war, declared or not, and those ships and planes aren't carrying popguns. By invading these islands, and then spurning every call for compromise and withdrawal, Argentina has been the author of its own misfortunes. Not British bloody-mindedness but Argentine recklessness accounts for a widening conflict.

Still, the torpedoing of the General *Belgrano* Sunday was for Britain a military victory with a heavy political cost — precisely because it blurred Argentina's culpability. For example, it offers a flimsy and outrageous, if predictable, basis for the Soviet Union now to leap to Argentina's defense, decrying "colonial brigandage." This while the satellite regime in Warsaw turns water cannon on a workers' demonstration. Was Britain right to raise the stakes?

Britain sent its fleet half a world away in de-

fense of international law. A 200-mile "war zone" was drawn around the invaded Falklands. How, then, could Prime Minister Thatcher justify the deliberate sinking — and it had to be intentional — of an aging cruiser 30 miles outside the war zone? Her answer yesterday in Parliament is compelling: "If we had left it any later it might have been too late."

The very logic of Britain's military situation dictated emphatic action. The first obligation of any government at war is to protect the lives of its own troops, and to mobilize for a decisive strike at the adversary. The advent of winter seas rules out an indefinite war of attrition.

If an invasion of the islands is to be attempted, the General *Belgrano's* guns and missiles probably had to be eliminated. Argentina was, in any case, warned in an April 28 note that its ships and planes would be targets whether inside or outside the blockade zone.

There was also a parallel diplomatic rationale for emphatic action. Despite Secretary of State Haig's determined efforts, the junta remained capriciously and adamantly unwilling to come to the negotiating table. It could be argued that Argentina had to be shocked into negotiations.

If that were the whole of the British justification for escalation, it might not be compelling. But it is not. The destruction of the H.M.S. *Sheffield* cruelly underscores the military arguments. Both sides have drawn blood and the sinking of this destroyer is cold evidence of Argentina's ability to strike at the Royal Navy. Sadly, the bargaining table recedes.

DAVE ANDERSON | Sports of The Times

Run, Rickey, Run

ALMOST anybody else would have coasted into second with a stand-up double, but Rickey Henderson kept churning and dived head-first into third for a triple. Almost anybody else would have been out on a routine three-hop grounder to short, but Rickey Henderson beat the throw for an infield single. Almost anybody else would have been picked off first base, but Rickey Henderson took off and stole second. And on all three plays Monday night, the Yankees did not mishandle the ball. Rickey Henderson simply outran it.

That's speed, sheer speed. And that's Rickey Henderson of the Oakland A's, who had 24 stolen bases in 25 games this season before last night's game at Yankee Stadium.

"If I don't get hurt, yes, I'll break Lou Brock's record of 118 stolen bases — if not this year, then next year or the year after," Rickey Henderson was saying firmly but not boastfully. "And eventually I'll also break Brock's career record of 938 stolen bases. Those are my goals."

Equally important, one of Billy Martin's goals this season is to see Rickey Henderson surpass Lou Brock's 118 total.

"I'm going to make it a point for Rickey to break it," the A's manager said. "I've never seen anybody with his acceleration in stealing bases. In two strides, he's at full speed."

After only 10 strides, Rickey Henderson usually has second base stolen. After only seven strides, he has third stolen.

"You can get a bigger lead off second, that's why," he explained. "Third is easier to steal. In Cleveland last weekend, I had third stolen three times. But the first time the pitch was fouled off, the next time Cliff Johnson was called out on strikes for the third out, and the third time Dwayne Murphy fouled out. That's the way it goes."

For all his speed, 23-year-old Rickey Henderson does not run on his own.

"I get the sign either from Billy or from our third-base coach, Clete Boyer, after Billy gives it to him," he said. "I'm lucky to be playing for Billy. He likes the running game, and he believes in me. The aggressiveness I have goes with the aggressiveness Billy has. I'm told that Billy played like I do, but he didn't have my speed. Between his style and my speed, we can make things happen."

What happens is the essence of Billy Ball — the manager as the trigger, Rickey Henderson as the bullet.

As a rookie in 1979, when Billy Martin was still the Yankees' manager, Rickey Henderson had 33 stolen bases. When Billy Martin took command of the A's in 1980, he turned Rickey Henderson loose — 100 stolen bases that year for an American League record, 56 more in the strike-interrupted season last year, when he batted .319 and led the American League in hits (135), runs (89) and stolen bases (56) before the A's

were swept by the Yankees in the championship series.

Rickey Henderson resented finishing second in last season's most-valuable-player balloting to Rollie Fingers of the Milwaukee Brewers. "No way a relief pitcher is more valuable than an everyday player," he said. "I should have won it."

On the 28 ballots, cast by two writers in each league city, Fingers had 319 points, Henderson 308. Fingers had 15 first-place votes, Henderson 12. The other first-place vote was for Tony Armas, the A's rightfielder.

"I figured the guys I had to beat were Carney Lansford and Dwight Evans of the Red Sox, and Tony," he said. "And I did beat all of them, but Fingers sneaked in on me."

Rickey Henderson also resented being left off the American League squad for last year's All-Star Game by Jim Frey, then the Kansas City Royals' manager. But if Billy Martin is the American League manager this year, the A's left fielder is sure to be in Montreal for the July 13 game. Bob Lemon had been scheduled to be the American League manager, but his recent dismissal by the Yankees has created some sentiment for Martin to be appointed instead. Three years ago Lemon returned to the All-Star Game as manager about a month after he had been discharged by George Steinbrenner for the first time. To bring back Lemon again, some American League officials think, might be more of an embarrassment for him than an honor.

"The guy I want to see at the All-Star Game is Tim Lincecum," said Rickey Henderson, referring to the Montreal Expos' second-year outfielder. "We could put on a good show together."

As a rookie last year, Tim Lincecum stole 71 bases despite playing in only 88 games because of the strike and an arm injury. But he has only seven steals so far this year.

"He's having the same problem I had last year, after I stole 100 bases the year before," Rickey Henderson said. "Once you have a big year, most of the pitchers change their pickoff move, and it takes time for you to adjust to their new move. But after a runner adjusts, the pitchers can't adjust again. That's one reason I'm stealing so many bases this year. I've adjusted to the pitchers' adjustment. And there isn't much they can do now."

The 5-foot-10-inch onetime high school running back at Oakland (Calif.) Tech, a sturdy 198 pounds, sprints with strength as well as speed, and also with insight.

"The pitchers with the best moves in this league are Scott McGregor and Mike Flanagan of the Orioles," he said. "They've got a balk move, but they've done it for so long the umpires let it go. You can't tell me that if a pitcher leans to the plate, he can come to first base without using a balk move. But those two get away with it, and so do a few others."

Los Angeles Times

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A Ship for a Ship

Suddenly, in 48 hours, several hundred men, British and Argentine, have gone down with their ships in the battle over the Falkland Islands. This may well be a "limited war" but there is no limit to the death toll. It will continue to rise, and rise sharply, unless both sides come to their senses.

A ship has been exchanged for a ship, the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano, for the British destroyer, the Sheffield. At this rate, the number of casualties may soon surpass the number of islanders, the 1,800 other people whose future is at stake in the conflict. A tragic waste of lives.

By all standards of logic and reason, both sides should be reaching out for all possible ways to end the dispute and begin negotiations. But logic and reason are scarce commodities in war, whether declared or undeclared, and this is no exception. The United States and all well-meaning nations should intensify attempts to bring about a cease-fire and talks despite signs that the sinkings may well have fed the desire for revenge rather than for compromise.

The new question raised in the past two days is whether the British, who enjoyed widespread support in world public opinion, made a mistake that led to escalation of the fighting. Was Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government justified in sinking the cruiser on Sunday outside the 200-mile war zone imposed by London around the Falklands? Why impose the zone and then torpedo a ship outside it?

Perhaps the British war command had information suggesting that the cruiser was about to put British ships in some jeopardy. If so, that case had not yet been made. Certainly, the British justification for sinking the cruiser would have been stronger if they had tracked it until it crossed into

the war zone. As one Londoner said in a call on Tuesday, "Many of us feel it was unsportsmanlike" to attack outside the zone.

A spokesman in London said that action outside the zone depends on whether the Argentines put themselves "in a menacing or challenging position." Was the cruiser in that kind of position? Again, the explanation has not added up to a justification. Thatcher told the House of Commons—before the British destroyer was sunk—that if the British waited to attack, "it might have been too late. I might have had to come to the House with the news that some of our own vessels had been sunk."

Did Argentina decide to attack the destroyer because of the sinking of the General Belgrano? The junta might have done so anyway. But certainly, until Sunday, both sides had seemed to want to pursue the conflict without daring exploits that endangered lives. The Argentine fleet, for example, had remained outside the war zone.

Although the British action Sunday does raise questions, it should not be forgotten that the primary blame for the crisis still rests with Argentina's military rulers who seized the islands on April 2 and then rejected every reasonable proposal to withdraw and seek a diplomatic solution. The military rulers there are now described as more inflexible than ever.

The loss of hundreds of men in two days should destroy any illusions in London and in Buenos Aires that a "limited war" can be fought at a relatively small cost. The illusions should be replaced by a reality—that now is the time to stop all this before another ship is exchanged for another ship, another plane for another plane, and another few hundred men for another few hundred men.

emetry—bitterly regretting that I failed to send her flowers while she was living. I should have appreciated her more, written her more about her grandchildren, whom she loved so much, and most of all I should have let her know how much I had grown to love her.

I hope others will not make the same mistake I made, because next year may be too late.

TEARS ON MY PILLOW

Getting married? Whether you want a formal church wedding or a simple, "do-your-own thing" ceremony, get Abby's new booklet. Send \$1 plus a long, self-addressed, stamped (37 cents) envelope to: Abby, Wedding Booklet, P.O. Box 38923, Hollywood, Calif. 90038.

Iran Executes 15 in Drug Cases

BEIRUT (AP)—Tehran radio Tuesday reported the execution of 15 people it said were convicted of drug-smuggling charges by a special Islamic revolutionary court in Iran.

The broadcast monitored here gave no date of the executions but said they took place in Tehran, the capital.

In another development, the Paris office of Iran's most powerful opposition group, the leftist Moujaheden, said that more than 17 Revolutionary Guards were killed Monday in Tehran in clashes with Moujahedeen guerrillas.



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The New York Times

Weather: New York, sunny and warm. Midwest, partly cloudy with some scattered showers and thunder-showers. South, partly cloudy. West and Southwest, partly sunny, some showers in the south. Details, page 6.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1982

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TORPEDOED ARGENTINE CRUISER CARRYING 800 IS REPORTED SUNK; NAVY SAYS IT SPOTS 20 LIFEBOATS



The General Belgrano, reported to have been sunk, refueling early last week in Ushuaia in southern Argentina.

Contact Press Images

2D SHIP SAID TO SINK

Britain Reports Attack — Queen Elizabeth 2 to Be Used for Troops

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, May 3 — British military sources said tonight that they believed the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano had sunk in the South Atlantic after it was hit on Sunday by two torpedoes fired by a British submarine.

In Buenos Aires, the Argentine high command said in a communiqué that the ship, which carried a crew of 800 men, "is presumed to have sunk." The Government said that more than 20 lifeboats had been sighted but that there were probably "many lost" on the ship, the second largest in the Argentine navy.

The British gave no word of survivors, although both countries reported that several Argentine frigates had moved to the General Belgrano's aid after the attack. These might have been able to take off crewmen despite icy weather and high seas.

A senior British officer said that no reconnaissance pictures of the vessel's sinking were available, but he and other officials said they considered it highly unlikely that the 43-year-old American-built ship, which survived the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, could have withstood two direct hits below her waterline.

New Clash Is Reported

Several hours after the cruiser was hit, the Ministry of Defense reported that missile-firing British helicopters had sunk an Argentine patrol vessel and damaged another ship early this morning in a clash off the Falkland Islands.

The ministry said that two Lynx helicopters had struck after the patrol craft opened fired with machine guns on a British Sea King helicopter inside the 200-mile blockade zone in the South Atlantic. There was no word on whether survivors had been picked up, but the British said that they had dropped life-saving gear into the sea.

But it was the presumed sinking of the 13,645-ton General Belgrano, possibly with a considerable loss of life, that brought the dispute over the remote, windswept Falklands to a critical intensity.

Officially, the Ministry of Defense said only that the cruiser had been "severely damaged." Dispatches from the flagship of the British task force, H.M.S. Hermes, said the nuclear hunter-killer submarine Conqueror had torpedoed the General Belgrano as she maneuvered along the fringes of the British blockade zone.

At a news conference tonight, John Nott, the Defense Minister, defended the attack on the cruiser even though it was outside the forbidden area. He told reporters, "our first duty is to protect our men, the General Belgrano was a

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Crisis in the Falklands: A Contest of Helicopters and Missiles

British Fault Their Foe On Handling of Missiles

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, May 3 — With Britain again making successful use of the helicopter as a weapon against Argentine naval vessels, British naval sources say the Argentines have shown a significant lack of understanding of the power and accuracy of air-launched missiles.

Military Analysis One British source said that the Argentines "have the weapons" but that they had clearly "not done enough training under simulated combat conditions."

These comments came today after British Lynx helicopters had fired air-to-surface Sea Skua missiles at two Argentine patrol boats operating, according to the British Ministry of Defense, about 90 miles inside the 200-mile blockade zone around the Falkland Islands. One patrol boat was sunk, the ministry reported, and the other was damaged.

The attack came after the patrol vessels had opened fire with machine guns at a British Sea King helicopter that was patrolling ahead of the main British fleet. The aircraft is based on the British flagship, the carrier Hermes.

Eight days ago, other British helicopters, firing missiles and machine guns, attacked the Argentine submarine Santa Fe, which had surfaced off the island of South Georgia. The submarine was disabled and driven ashore.

Weapon Against Surface Ships

Military analysts here said the emergence of the helicopter as a successful weapon against vessels on the surface constituted the first tactical surprise of the fighting in the South Atlantic.

The air-sea war thus far has been heavily in Britain's favor. Argentina's only cruiser, the 13,645-ton General Belgrano, was struck on Sunday by two torpedoes from a British submarine and apparently sunk. The cruiser seems to have taken what one naval source called only "rudimentary" anti-submarine precautions.

The attack on the General Belgrano is seen here as an orthodox operation reflecting the established ability of submarines to pick off enemy ships when they are unprotected by escorts. The successes registered by British helicopters, however, represent a new dimension of naval warfare, in the opinion of analysts here.

The United States and British navies have invested heavily in helicopters for antisubmarine operations. But, military analysts here said, the helicopter's usefulness in attacking surface targets had been in doubt until now.

Built in West Germany

The Argentine vessel that was reportedly sunk today was believed to have been the Rio Iguazu, one of the 20 Z-28-type patrol boats built for the Argentine Navy by Blohm and Voss in West Germany. The boats have a speed of 22 knots, a displacement of 81 tons and carry a crew of 15. Other sources said the vessel could have been a patrol tugboat of more than 1,000 tons.

In assessing Argentine naval tactics, a British naval source said he was sure

the Argentines would "try to get one of our big ships with one of their submarines." But he said he thought they would have to "learn to be a bit more sensible about approaching a fleet at the ready."

According to reports from the Hermes, the submarine that damaged the Argentine cruiser, a former United States ship named the Phoenix that fought in World War II, was the Conqueror, a nuclear-powered 4,500-ton hunter-killer boat of the Valiant class with a speed of 26 knots underwater. There are believed to be at least two other British nuclear-powered submarines operating in the South Atlantic.

Criticism of Argentine Tactics

The British criticism of Argentine tactics is echoed by Harrier pilots and air command officers with the fleet. They say that, in general, Argentine pilots tend to fire their missiles too soon and do not appear to have adequate knowledge of the Harrier's qualities. When the Argentines fire at long range, Royal Navy pilots point out, the agile Harriers are able to take evasive action and then close and attack the Argentine jets with Sidewinder missiles.

British sources report that the Argentine aircraft are apparently being refueled in flight because in the operations Sunday they maintained their attacks for many minutes. This would not have been possible had they been operating without refueling.

Argentine pilots, analysts said, also appear to have little knowledge of the range and lethality of the Sea Cat and Sea Slug surface-to-air missiles carried by many of the British surface ships.

Size of Landing Force

According to military sources, the task force is accompanied by 3,000 to 4,500 Marines and airborne troops. This force, they said, is adequate for widely scattered landings intended to mop up isolated units of the Argentine garrison but inadequate for a major operation against the main Argentine positions around Stanley, the Falklands' capital.

The informants said that the British Government probably decided today to requisition the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 because of the realization that more troops might be needed for that sort of attack.

The ship can carry a 3,000-strong brigade of infantry and the additional artillery, engineer and command elements that would be required to establish superiority on the ground against elements of an Argentine garrison that is variously estimated at between 6,000 and 10,000 troops.

Originally the brigade was described as an occupation force to be installed after the Argentine forces departed.

If the present sea and air blockade fails to bring about Argentine evacuation, it is likely, the military sources said, that there will be major landings, most probably among the many inlets north and south of Stanley.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arriving at 10 Downing Street.

United Press International

Britain Says Attack by Sub Probably Sank Enemy Ship

Continued From Page 1

threat to our men and therefore it was quite correct that it was attacked." He did not specify exactly what threat the vessel posed.

Asked whether the intention had been to sink the cruiser, a ministry spokesman replied, "My understanding is that if a shot is fired the shot is fired to sink."

The Government also announced that it had requisitioned the 66,000-ton luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2. The big flagship of the Cunard Line is to carry to the combat zone a 3,000-man infantry brigade that has been training in Wales.

Three other vessels were commandeered — the container ship Atlantic Causeway and two ferries.

British officials said they could not rule out the possibility of an early invasion of the Falklands, which had been expected this weekend. But it was not clear whether this meant an attack was actually imminent or whether the statement represented part of the continuing campaign of psychological warfare.

Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, returned tonight from the United States, where he said that Argentina "started this war" and that Britain intended to succeed — "if possible by a negotiated settlement, but if not, by force" — in forcing the Argentines to remove their troops from the Falk-

lands, which they seized April 2. Mr. Pym will brief Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tomorrow morning on the status of diplomatic efforts.

Government sources said that Mrs. Thatcher believes that only a maintenance tight naval blockade around the islands offered any hope of changing the minds of the Argentine junta. But Mr. Nott reaffirmed at his news conference that Britain would continue to seek a peaceful settlement. He said that military pressure was not an end in itself and pledged that force would be applied with maximum possible restraint.

Legal Status of Conflict

Mr. Nott agreed with a questioner that most laymen would say that Britain and Argentina were now at war. The two countries were indeed "engaged in hostilities," he added, but because London was acting in self-defense under the United Nations Charter the conflict was "not in legal terms a war."

Meanwhile, Denis Healey, the foreign policy spokesman for the opposition Labor Party, issued a new appeal for United Nations mediation, which the Government is unlikely to request. And Michael Foot, the party's leader, said he had turned down Mrs. Thatcher's offer of private consultations because he thought discussions of Government policy should take place in public before the entire House of Commons.

The General Belgrano, which was commissioned as the American cruiser Phoenix in 1939, was well outside the blockade zone when attacked, the Defense Ministry conceded. Armed with 15 six-inch guns, she had been operating along the southern edge of the zone for several days, reports from the scene said, and was near the Isla de Los Estados, 250 miles southwest of the Falklands, when the Tigerfish long-range homing torpedoes found their target at 3 P.M. New York time.

Attack by Helicopter

It was almost 10 hours later, on the north side of the zone, that one of the Argentine patrol craft opened fire on a Sea King from the Hermes, the ministry said. A Royal Navy Lynx helicopter moved in and holed the craft with a radar-guided Sea Skua missile — a new weapon with a high-explosive warhead issued only this year.

The vessel sank quickly, the ministry reported, while a second Lynx attacked a second craft. It was also hit but remained afloat.

There was some confusion about the identity of the targets of the attack.

At first they were thought to be 81-ton German-made patrol boats. Then it was suggested that they were American-made 1,235-ton ships of the Cherokee class, commissioned as tugs in 1945 and later redesignated patrol vessels. Late tonight, Peter Archer of the Press Association, Britain's national news agency, reported that one may have been a much larger warship, possibly a corvette armed with four-inch guns.

Capital Jury Picked in Hinckley Trial

By STUART TAYLOR Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 3 — A jury of seven women and five men was chosen today to try John W. Hinckley Jr. for shooting President Reagan and three other men.

In another development, prosecutors announced today that the President would not be appear in person as a witness at the trial and "is not now expected" to testify by videotaped deposition.

Opening statements by prosecution and defense lawyers were set for Tuesday morning. The central issue for the jurors will be whether Mr. Hinckley was insane, and thus not criminally responsible, when he pulled the trigger on March 30, 1981.

Eleven of the jurors are black. The only white is a young woman with a master's degree in educational psychology who said she had studied "abnormal psychology, problems of socially maladjusted persons."

She also said in testimony last Tuesday that she had worked in "facilities for disturbed adolescents" and is now a research assistant at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, at Walter Reed Hospital. She said her father was a surgeon in Milwaukee.

Occupations of Jurors

The other jurors were identified by court officials as a "banquet houseman," a food service technician, a custodian, two secretaries, a supply specialist, a shop mechanic, an information control clerk, a garage attendant, a retired industrial specialist and a person listed as "retired."

The average age of the jurors is about 40. Six alternates, five black women



Associated Press

John W. Hinckley Jr.

and a black man, were chosen as alternates.

The trial is expected to take four to six weeks.

The jury selection was completed in a burst of speed this afternoon, after five days in which Federal District Judge Barrington D. Parker and lawyers questioned individual jurors one by one

and tie with gray slacks, watched attentively from the defense table as the men and women who will decide his fate climbed into the jury box. Five of the 13 crimes with which he is charged, including attempted assassination of the President, carry a maximum penalty of life in prison. None are punishable by death.

He has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity.

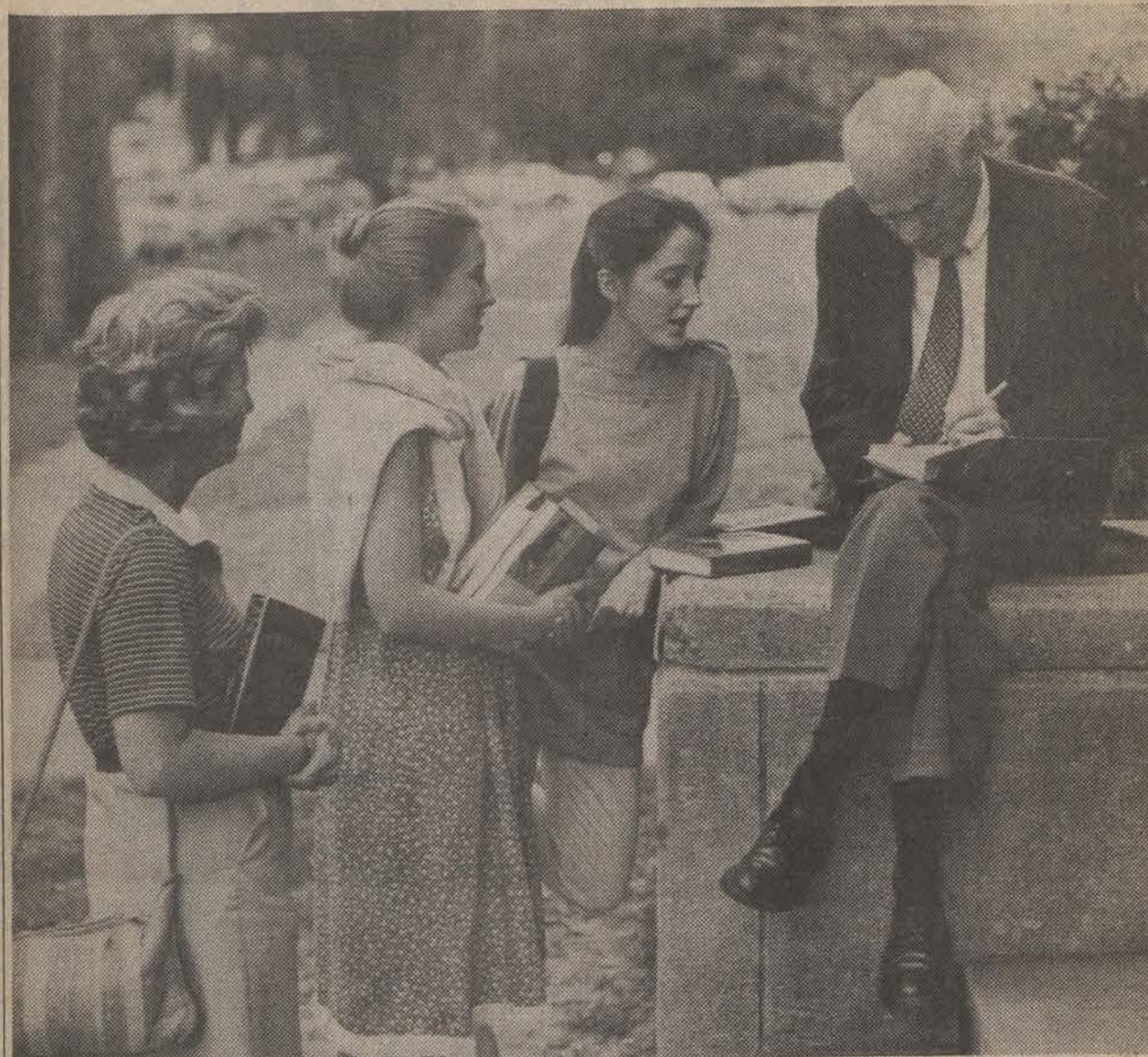
The names of the jurors and alternates were kept secret, on Judge Parker's order, as were the questions and answers in the individual sessions with potential jurors in the judge's chambers last week and this morning.

One question Mr. Hinckley's attorneys had proposed for the jury selection process was whether potential jurors would be influenced by evidence that the defendant "in the past may have harbored negative attitudes towards Jews, blacks and other minorities."

Trial lawyers here said that they did not think the predominantly black composition of the jury would be of any particular advantage either to the prosecution or to the defense. The population of Washington is 70 percent black.

In the public questioning that began the process of screening a pool of 90 potential jurors last Tuesday morning, one of the women chosen today said she was a "clinical secretary" at George Washington University Hospital, where President Reagan was treated after Mr. Hinckley shot him, and knew some of the doctors named as potential witnesses in the case. Another said her husband was a retired policeman.

One of those chosen as an alternate today had identified herself as a docket clerk at the District of Columbia Superior Court.



The New York Times / D. Gorton

Walker Percy autographing one of his novels on the steps of F. E. Bass High School in Greenville, Miss.

Tribes to Accept \$16 Million In Suit on Land Management

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., May 3 (AP) — Members of three Indian tribes, by a vote of 262 to 250, accepted the Government's offer of \$16.5 million to settle claims charging mismanagement of tribal timberland.

The Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahooskin band of the Snake Tribe discussed the issue for 10 hours Saturday before voting. Elnathan Davis, chairman of the Klamath Tribal Executive Committee for Claims, said many of those who opposed the settlement said it was not enough.

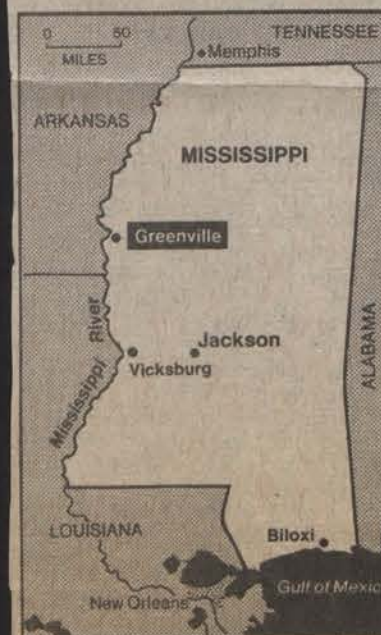
He said those in favor argued that if they did not accept, there might be a long legal battle and they would end up with less money. The Indians had originally asked for \$91 million.

The assets of the tribes were divided in 1954, and the Federal Government paid \$40 million for the land, now the Klamath National Forest.

Before and after the sale, the Federal Government managed the timberland.

GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

atives to Greenville, Miss.



The New York Times / May 4, 1982

Greenville is regarded as an unusually liberal Mississippi city.

ways tolerated in these parts. But steeped in libations and stirred by the sounds of James (Son) Thomas's gui-

native thought here. Mr. Reed said he never found any comfort in Carter family editorials but never cared, either. It was the front page he used to like, he said.

Asked at the floating picnic if there was any truth to the complaints from both sides, Erik Grunder, the paper's young editor, said, "I don't know. It's a different emphasis, a different viewpoint, a different way of looking at the same thing."

Changes in the Schools

Other things have changed, too. When Walker Percy, Shelby Foote and Charles G. Bell were in school here, and later, when Beverley Lowry and Angela Jackson were here, there were only public schools. Also, the schools were segregated.

Today, they found to their dismay, the schools are both integrated and segregated. When desegregation prevailed in the late 1960's, it did not achieve a further meshing of cultures in an area that had an unusual mix of Jews, Italians, Lebanese, blacks and Chinese. Most whites go to private, segregated academies now, and the public schools are more than 80 percent black.

The private academies were outraged because their schools were shunned by the festival. Miss Lowry was outraged that the evening audi-

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Weather: New York, sunny and warm. Midwest, partly cloudy with some showers and thundershowers. South, sunny. West and Southwest, partly sunny with some thunderstorms in the south. Details, page 46.

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BRITISH DESTROYER SET AFLAME BY MISSILE; DEATHS PUT NEAR 30; ARGENTINES DOWN JET

SEARCH TURN OF FORTUNES

Pilot Is Lost in New Raid on the Main Air Strip in Falkland Islands

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, May 4—A British destroyer, the Sheffield, was lost this afternoon after having been hit and set afire by an Argentine missile, the Ministry of Defense announced tonight.

The ship was later reliably reported to have sunk, but there was no official confirmation. Defense Minister John Nott said that, of the normal complement of 299, the number of deaths might be as high as 30.

"Nearly all ship's company and captain are accounted for," he told the House of Commons, adding that they had been picked up by ships near the Sheffield at the time of the attack. "The task force is continuing with its operations as planned."

Mr. Nott said the Government would make a further statement Wednesday.

Flier Lost in Falklands Raid

The Defense Ministry also reported that a Sea Harrier fighter-bomber had been shot down during a raid on the airport at Stanley, the main Falklands settlement. The pilot was killed, a spokesman said.

Other Harriers in the raid, a follow-up to strikes on Saturday, returned safely to their aircraft carriers, the Hermes and the Invincible. Long-range Vulcan bombers based in Ascension Island also took part in today's attack.

The loss of the destroyer and of the Harrier represented a startling turn of fortune for the British, who have had almost unbroken success in their naval campaign to regain the Falklands since they were seized by Argentine forces on April 2.

There were prospects of partisan criticism of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policies. Michael Foot, leader of the opposition Labor Party, described the attack on the Sheffield as "grave and tragic."

Missile Fired by French-Made Jet

According to Iain McDonald, the Defense Ministry spokesman, the 4,100-ton Sheffield was hit by a missile and burst into flames.

"When there was no longer any hope of saving the ship, the ship's company abandoned the ship," he said at a press briefing.

He said all who left the Sheffield have been picked up, but a number of crew members were apparently unable to get clear and are presumed to have been lost.

The Sheffield, which was commissioned in 1975, cost almost \$50 million to

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Crisis in the Falklands: Tumult in Britain, Anger in Hemisphere

Mrs. Thatcher Attacked At Home Over Cruiser

By STEVEN RATTNER
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, May 4 — The torpedoing of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, coming as the first major loss of life in the Falkland Islands crisis, provoked sharp debate here today over the propriety of sinking a ship outside the 200-mile maritime exclusion zone imposed around the islands by Britain.

The debate has left unanswered almost as many questions as have been raised but the semblance of an unprovoked attack cast the first serious doubt on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's handling of the Falkland crisis.

"If the Government has pledged itself to the minimum use of force, it must issue instructions which insure that the minimum use of force is used," said Denis Healey, the Labor Party spokesman, in questioning the sinking of the General Belgrano.

Although the news tonight of the loss of the British destroyer Sheffield may defuse much of the criticism, British officials still believe that justifying the action against the General Belgrano remains important in the battle for world opinion.

have been 200 miles or less from the General Belgrano and its two accompanying destroyers, which would most likely be capable of steaming at nearly 30 knots, about 35 statute miles an hour. In addition, the French-made Exocet missiles carried by the destroyers have a range of 30 miles.

These factors lent some credibility to the contention by Defense Secretary John Nott that the Argentine convoy was "closing on elements of our task force, which was only hours away."

A threat as imminent as Mr. Nott suggested could justify an attack some 35 miles outside the 200-nautical-mile exclusion zone, experts here said.

They also noted that, in addition to imposing the zone, Britain subsequently warned Argentina both privately and publicly about 10 days ago that a "defensive zone" would be established around the British fleet and any Argentine action "which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of British forces in the South Atlantic will encounter the appropriate response."

Detailed Information Lacking

In large part, the criticism of the Government has arisen because of lack of detailed information about the circumstances under which the attack was ordered and occurred.

Mrs. Thatcher has insisted that the cruiser posed a threat to the British task force. Although she has refused to be specific, the biggest threat was probably to a small group of British warships believed to be west of the Falklands.

Their function would be to track on radar any Argentine warplanes launched from the mainland, the source of any air attacks now that the two Falklands airstrips have been destroyed, and warn the bulk of the task force, believed to be about 100 miles northeast of Stanley.

The position of ships to the west of the islands is particularly sensitive because, as destroyers or frigates, they would almost certainly lack any significant air protection. In addition, they could be within 300 miles of the mainland, well within reach of Argentine air strikes.

At the same time, the ships could

"War Makes Its Own Rules"

"No task force commander could risk seeing a hostile force that close to any of his ships," one expert here said. "War makes its own rules even if the countries are not technically at war."

Another question raised here today was why the British submarine Conqueror, which experts said was probably on duty guarding the small British force, chose to attack the General Belgrano rather than the destroyers, which posed the more serious threat.

In response, British military experts said that the cruiser was the leader of the group and standard military practice is to take out the leader. The loss of the leader, they note, would almost certainly halt a task force while the loss of one accompanying ship might not.

In addition, they said that British strategists probably preferred to have out of action a ship with 15 six-inch guns that could have caused particular difficulty for British forces during any landing attempt.

As to why the ship was sunk rather than crippled, experts said that even today's sophisticated torpedo tech-



Iain McDonald, a British Defense Ministry spokesman, using a map of the South Atlantic at a news conference in London yesterday.

nology was unable to make such fine distinctions, particularly in the difficult weather conditions that usually prevail in the South Atlantic. Whether told to cripple or sink, a submarine commander would have to fire two or three torpedoes directly at the enemy ship, one expert said.

"The submarine was there to stop it and the fact that she sank was probably not the most desired result," said Capt. John E. Moore, a former submarine commander and now editor of "Jane's Fighting Ships." "Sinking the ship was less satisfactory than leaving it on the surface disabled."

Disputed U.S. Tactic

Latins Expected Support for Britain But View Curbs on Argentina as Harsh

By WARREN HOGGE
Special to The New York Times

BRASILIA, May 4 — The economic and military sanctions imposed by the United States against Argentina have provoked South American governments far more than the accompanying American declaration of support for Britain in the Falkland Islands crisis.

The eventual siding with the British was expected. The sanctions and the offer of material assistance were not and are viewed by leaders of the region as unnecessarily harsh and prejudicial.

Officials based here, including American and British representatives, question why the sanctions and the pledge of military assistance were included in the policy. "At the very least, the United States could have timed them on a staggered basis to extract some diplomatic leverage," said a Latin American foreign service officer.

The measures are a good deal less severe than those imposed by the Common Market countries, but the Americans are being criticized more heatedly than the Europeans. Among the steps ordered by President Reagan in the policy shift last Friday were the suspension of all arms shipments to Argentina, the blocking of new Export-Import Bank credits and a promise to respond positively to British requests for military aid.

A Persuasive Argument

The sanctions have had little negative effect on the Argentines. They have provided them instead with substance to their appeals for solidarity among their neighbors based on the argument that rich and powerful nations of the North are unfairly castigating poor, developing countries of the South.

The claim has proved persuasive throughout Latin America even though Argentina itself until recently dismissed this so-called North-South theory in favor of the East-West reasoning shared by the Reagan Administration that cast social and political struggles in the developing world in a "Communist versus free world" context.

The Argentine Foreign Minister,

Nicanor Costa Méndez, told a diplomatic gathering in Brasilia only two months ago that Argentina did not consider itself a "third world nation," as the rest of the countries of the region do. That attitude has now given way to the thinking expressed in statements by the President of the junta, Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, that the war is one between "colonialism" and "the Americas."

Rio de Janeiro's *Jornal do Brasil*, a vigorous supporter of the British cause since the start of the crisis, took critical note of the growing acceptance in the area of this point of view. "The link between Washington and London is a visceral one," the paper said in an editorial. "It is based on affinities of language, race, culture, ideals and political practice, which is not the same as an alliance of rich against poor, of countries of the North against those of the South."

The American decision to deny arms to Argentina and offer them to Britain has caused dismay in Latin American nations still governed by military rulers or run by newly civilian regimes with strong residual military presences. Military establishments like Peru's are close to the Argentine officers, who took up the training role abandoned throughout the area in the 1970's by the United States.

The Reagan Administration had been making efforts to restore lapsed relationships between the American military and various Latin American armed forces, but since the sanctions against Argentina were announced, various generals have been quoted as questioning American "dependability."

American, Latin American and European officials here believe that whatever the outcome of the fight over the Falklands, the United States will end up losing significant influence in Latin America.

The inter-American relationship, a Latin American diplomat said, "was really more useful to the United States and the Latins didn't like that very much." "Now the process of questioning its value will increase."

Another Latin American official said nations in the area would be more skeptical over the "special relationships" they think they have with the United States. "This has been a clear demonstration that although a 'special relationship' is viable in itself, it is not viable in global terms," he said. "The United States has special relationships with other countries like the United Kingdom, Germany, Israel, Japan and even the Soviet Union."

A Brazilian official said he believed it was General Galtieri's belief in Argentina's new special relationship with Washington that in part emboldened him to invade the Falklands. He said there was also a widespread "perception" among Latin American diplomats that the British undertook more aggressive military actions only after they were assured of American backing Friday.

One Western diplomat said he held out the hope that perennial differences between the individual nations of the area would undercut any eventual organized effort to line up against the United States. "The third worldists and anti-Americanists are out in force now, but when the time comes for decision, each country is going to look to its hole card," he said.

Fears expressed largely in military circles that the Soviet Union will gain a beachhead in Latin America because of the current rancor against the United States are not given much credence in the diplomatic community. "Our societies are simply not ones that can be converted into Soviet societies," one Latin American diplomat said.

Brazil, South America's largest nation and one of the few with no territorial disputes of its own, has been the least abrasive in its comments about the British and the Argentines.

On Monday, the Brazilian Vice President, Aureliano Chaves, said he felt the current misunderstanding was "episodic." "We'll be able to put things back together," he predicted. "The glass is cracked, but it's not broken."

Britain Destroyer Set Aflame By Missile

Continued From Page 1

build, and was fitted with the most modern weapons and electronic systems.

Military sources said an Argentine Super Etendard jet had fired two missiles at the Sheffield within the 200-mile British blockade zone around the Falklands.

One of the missiles missed, the sources said, but the other scored a direct hit on the destroyer's command center amidships. The missiles appeared to have been fired from 20 miles away.

Britain's reversals came a few hours after the disclosure of a second series of raids on Falkland airfields and in the wake of attempts by the Prime Minister to defend her decision to sink the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, which has aroused widespread dismay.

Defense Minister Nott said during a tumultuous session of the House of Commons that earlier air strikes on Saturday had made the Stanley runway unusable to heavy transport planes from the mainland.

"A further sortie was made today," he said, "to render the air strip unusable to light supply, communications and ground attack aircraft operating from the Falkland Islands themselves."

New Speculation About a Landing

The latest raid revived speculation that a landing, probably with a relatively small force in a remote area, was imminent. Military analysts suggested that the interdiction of the airfields was a necessary prelude to such a landing.

The Defense Minister said a rudimentary air strip at Goose Green, near the isthmus linking the two parts of East Falkland, had also been bombed.

He disclosed that on Sunday the task force attacked what was believed to have been an Argentine submarine

"which was clearly in a position to torpedo our ships." He told the House that it was not known whether the submarine had been hit.

Meanwhile, a report circulated in military quarters that for the last two days a British submarine had been shadowing Argentina's 19,896-ton aircraft carrier *Veinticinco de Mayo*.

The sinking of the 13,645-ton General Belgrano, which as the Phoenix survived the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor 40 years ago, dominated the Commons debate.

Prime Minister Thatcher said Britain regretted the loss of life. At the time she spoke, it appeared that no more than 500 of the 1,042 crew members of the cruiser had survived.

But she said the ship had represented "a very obvious threat" to the British fleet.

"There was clearly aggressive intent on the part of the Argentine fleet and Government," she said. "Had we left it any later, it would have been too late, and then I might have had to come to the Commons with the news that some of our ships had been sunk. The worry I live with hourly is that Argentine forces in attacks, both naval and air, will get through to our forces."

But neither her answers nor those of Mr. Nott satisfied critics, most of them on the opposition Labor Party's benches. They asked Mr. Nott how close the General Belgrano, which was 35 miles outside the British blockade zone, had come to the British fleet. He refused to reply. They asked why the submarine Conqueror had attacked the antiquated cruiser rather than her more modern escorts, two destroyers armed with Exocet missiles. Again Mr. Nott declined to respond.

Without success, Denis Healey, the Labor spokesman on foreign policy, pressed for an answer to a third question: Could the nuclear-powered Con-

queror have fired the torpedoes in such a way as to cripple the General Belgrano rather than sink her?

After the Falklands crisis began, British military spokesmen first belittled the combat capacity of the General Belgrano. Two weeks ago, an admiral said she was "held together by baling wire." But today, the ministry spokesman called attention to her 15 six-inch guns, which had a range of less than 15 miles, and her relatively old-fashioned Sea Cat missiles.

In an effort to hold together what remains of multiparty support for her strategy, Mrs. Thatcher gave a private briefing to David Steel, the Liberal party leader, and Dr. David Owen, the parliamentary spokesman of the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Foot, the Labor leader, had declined an invitation to take part.

The Prime Minister also met for 90 minutes with her inner Cabinet and later with the full Cabinet for a general review.

Britain Sets Conditions on Truce

Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, who returned last night from the United States, said the British Government was "working actively on various ideas" for a diplomatic settlement, including suggestions put forward by Peru. But he told the House that he was not optimistic and that Britain would veto any United Nations call for a cease-fire that was not preceded by an Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands and an agreement by the Argentine junta that subsequent negotiations would include the question of sovereignty.

Discussing the attack on the General Belgrano, Mr. Nott seemed rattled by hostile questions. He said the task force commander, Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, could have ignored the threat represented by the cruiser "only at his own peril."

He said that the cruiser was "closing on elements of the task force, which was only hours away," that the accompanying destroyers should have been able to pick up the Belgrano's crew members and that these escort ships would not have been attacked with British torpedoes had they done so.

Communications Problems Hinted

At another point, he seemed to suggest that the British Government had difficulty in exerting full control from 8,000 miles away. In some situations, he said, "communications with submarines are not received instantly." It is known that boats of the Conqueror type must surface to transmit radio messages.

He and the Prime Minister won support from Tory backbenchers such as Michael Mates, who said that Britain, having dispatched the task force, "cannot now flinch from the consequences that occur, however serious."

But there were harsh words for the Government both in the Commons and in the Lords, where Lord Jenkins of Putney, a former Labor minister, accused Mrs. Thatcher of committing "mass murder on the high seas." He said the sinking of the General Belgrano "has caused a massive swing of world opinion toward the Argentines."



British destroyer was sunk somewhere inside the blockade zone. The main British task force is reported to be northeast of the Falklands (1 on map above), with two or three ships deployed to the west (2). Survivors of sunken Argentine cruiser were hunted south of the zone (3). British planes struck at airfields at Stanley (A on map below) and Goose Green (B).



Sheffield AT A GLANCE

<p>History</p> <p>The Sheffield, which was sunk yesterday by a missile fired by an Argentine Super Etendard fighter-bomber, was the first of 14 Sheffield-class destroyers built for the Royal Navy. One of its most modern warships, she was commissioned on Feb. 16, 1975 at a cost of \$47.3 million.</p>	<p>Skua air-to-surface torpedoes. The Sheffield was fitted with several types of radar and a sonar system.</p>
<p>Crew</p> <p>The Sheffield was carrying a complement of 299 men when she was sunk, according to the British Defense Ministry.</p>	
<p>Statistics</p> <p>Fully loaded, the Sheffield displaced 4,100 tons and was 412 feet long overall with a 47-foot beam. She was armed with 22 Sea Dart surface-to-air missiles, a single 4.5-inch gun and two 20-millimeter anti-aircraft guns. The destroyer carried one Lynx Mark 2 helicopter armed with Sea</p>	
<p>Performance</p> <p>The Sheffield-class destroyer was designed to provide air defense for a task force. Her maximum speed was 29 knots and she had a cruising range of 4,000 miles at 18 knots.</p>	

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Crisis in the Falklands: Harsh Words From Britain's Allies

Rising Casualties Arousing Dismay in Europe

Continued From Page 1

the economic sanctions that it and the other Common Market countries had imposed against the Argentines last month were "no longer appropriate." It seemed that Britain might have difficulty in getting the sanctions renewed when they expire on May 17.

Ireland also called for an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council to propose a resolution calling

for "immediate cessation of hostilities by both British and Argentine forces" and a negotiated settlement.

Defense Minister Patrick Power of Ireland said:

"We felt that Argentina was the first aggressor and originally backed Britain. But obviously the British themselves are very much the aggressors now, and we are taking a neutral stance."

The shift of emphasis from clear support of Britain to an even-handed atti-

tude was seen in other capitals as well.

In Rome, an Italian Government official expressed the hope that the "terrifying" events of the last 24 hours "might shock both sides into willingness to compromise." In Stockholm, a Swedish official said, "This violent British action is out of all proportion to the situation."

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão of Portugal, meeting in Bonn, discussed the hostili-

ties around the Falklands. Afterward, Mr. Schmidt said, "The latest reports from the South Atlantic have very much dismayed us both."

Bonn Calls for a Cease-Fire

The West German Government, in a formal statement, called for a cease-fire "in the interests of both parties to the conflict." The French Government issued a statement expressing "consternation" over the loss of Argentine lives. And in Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan said the British should "use the minimum reasonable amount of force" in asserting their claim to the Falklands.

Representatives of the 10 Common Market countries discussed the crisis at

a meeting in Brussels. Britain made a report, but there was no public comment afterward. Officials said the matter of the market sanctions against Argentina would be taken up at a meeting of foreign ministers soon.

The Common Market sanctions, a total ban on imports from Argentina coupled with a cutoff of arms sales, constituted the sternest collective punitive action taken by the community in its 25-year history. Its achievement on April 10 was a major diplomatic gain for Britain. But, as some opposition members of Parliament pointed out in a tumultuous debate today, the gain could be undone by what happens militarily in the South Atlantic.

No Photos Being Sent From the British Fleet

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, May 4—For the last four days, British journalists traveling with the naval task force have been unable to provide photographs.

Although two photographers are with the fleet — one from the Press Association and one from The Daily Express — neither has been able to send pictures of the recent fighting.

British officials have blamed logistical problems but picture editors blame Government restrictions.



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