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8,600 U.S. WORKERS FACE DRUG TESTING

AP. New York Times. (Late Edition (East Coast)). New York, N.Y.: [Dec 15, 1988](#). pg. A.25

Abstract (Summary)

"This department, as the nation's leader in drug abuse prevention, education, research and treatment, should take the initiative to deter illegal drug use and to assist in the rehabilitation of drug-using employees," Dr. [Otis R. Bowen] said in a memorandum to all employees.

The department's drug testing plan, adopted in response to an executive order by President Reagan in 1986 requiring drug testing at all Federal agencies, identifies 80 job categories subject to random testing.

"The decision to go forward with random testing was made only after months of careful review and consideration of the privacy concerns of our employees," Dr. Bowen said in the memorandum.

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Full Text (361 words)

Copyright New York Times Company Dec 15, 1988

LEAD: About 8,600 employees of the Department of Health and Human Services will be subject to random drug testing under a plan announced today by Dr. Otis R. Bowen, Secretary of the department.

About 8,600 employees of the Department of Health and Human Services will be subject to random drug testing under a plan announced today by Dr. Otis R. Bowen, Secretary of the department.

That works out to about 7 percent of the 118,000-member work force of the department, which includes such agencies as the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health and the Social Security Administration.

"This department, as the nation's leader in drug abuse prevention, education, research and treatment, should take the initiative to deter illegal drug use and to assist in the rehabilitation of drug-using employees," Dr. Bowen said in a memorandum to all employees.

The department's drug testing plan, adopted in response to an executive order by President Reagan in 1986 requiring drug testing at all Federal agencies, identifies 80 job categories subject to random testing.

Most of the categories involve employees in health care and medical research, including those who provide direct patient care or who handle hazardous or sensitive materials. Security personnel and those operating potentially hazardous equipment are also included. 'Months of Careful Review'

The plan also makes the department's Secretary, Under Secretary and other senior officials subject to testing.

"The decision to go forward with random testing was made only after months of careful review and consideration of the privacy concerns of our employees," Dr. Bowen said in the memorandum.

The plan calls for at least 10 percent of the 8,600 employees subject to testing to be screened for marijuana and cocaine use annually.

The testing technically could begin in about 60 days but department officials said it would probably take longer.

Each of the employees subject to testing will be notified in writing that they are in that category at least 30 days before any testing is carried out, the memorandum said.

In addition to random testing for current employees, the plan calls for drug tests to be administered to applicants for jobs in the categories subject to testing.

Indexing (document details)

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Agenda for the Next Social Security Generation; [Letter]

New York Times. (Late Edition (East Coast)). New York, N.Y.: [Dec 15, 1988](#). pg. A.38

Abstract (Summary)

Lurking just beneath the surface of most discussions of the mounting surplus in the Social Security accounts and the prospective deficits after, say, the year 2025, is a misconception about the extent to which the costs of such programs can be shifted from one generation to another. ("The Temptations of the Social Security Surplus," Week in Review, Nov. 27).

>> [Jump to indexing \(document details\)](#)

Full Text (541 words)

Copyright New York Times Company Dec 15, 1988

LEAD: To the Editor:

To the Editor:

Lurking just beneath the surface of most discussions of the mounting surplus in the Social Security accounts and the prospective deficits after, say, the year 2025, is a misconception about the extent to which the costs of such programs can be shifted from one generation to another. ("The Temptations of the Social Security Surplus," Week in Review, Nov. 27).

It is one of the most elementary of economic principles that wars are, in real terms, paid for preponderantly by the generation that fights them: they have to be fought with current labor, using current production, at the sacrifice of the other uses that could have been made of those resources at that time. That is so whether governments finance them by taxes or borrowing.

The only ways in which those sacrifices can be shifted to future generations are by depletion of real national assets - failure to replace existing plants and equipment, drawing down claims on other countries or incurring international liabilities. They cannot be shifted by a government borrowing from its own people or financial institutions. By the same token, the next generation of retirees will have to be supported preponderantly by the goods and services produced by the people who continue to work at that time - regardless of how many dollars are or are not accumulated in the Social Security trust fund between now and then. That is what is so ominous about the projected decline that you cite in the ratio of workers to beneficiaries, from 3.3 in 1990 to 1.9 in 2035.

The only way in which the present generation of workers can help today to take care of those future retirements is by saving and investing more of our aggregate incomes and consuming less now, thereby bequeathing to those 1.9 workers in 2035 better tools with which to work, better technology and superior skills.

In view of these considerations, it makes no sense whatever to consider reducing Social Security taxes today, because of the growing current surpluses of the system's revenues over its outpayments. We already save and invest too small a portion of our national income: witness both the decline in net fixed investment as a percentage of our gross national product during the last decade and our growing net international indebtedness.

The Social Security surpluses are a form of forced savings: they create an opportunity to bequeath to the next generation of workers the more productive economy that alone can insure their ability to fulfill our commitments to the people working today when they retire.

Of course, the surplus creates only an opportunity. There is the danger that we will dissipate it by failing to reduce the deficit in the rest of the Federal budget, to the extent that that deficit reflects governmental expenditures in support of consumption, rather than investments in technology, people and infrastructure.

There is a rough justice in this arrangement, since it is the present workers, paying the Social Security taxes, who will benefit by our society's enhanced ability to redeem its pledges when the time comes for them to retire. ALFRED E. KAHN Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1988 The writer is the Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Political Economy at Cornell University.

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Interview Questions for MOM & DAD

BOTH

Give me a brief narrative of 12/15/88. What really sticks out in your mind on the day I was born?
What had you been up to in the days/weeks prior to 12/15/88?

How would you characterize the late 80's?

- What were people scared of?
- What were people excited about?

Do you wish you had me earlier? Later?

Who was I named after? Truthfully.

MOM

Where was I born, who was the doctor ...

What was big in fashion?

What was big in music?

DAD

How would you characterize the "economic climate?" of 1988 / late 80's?
were you working?

Can you remember any important events in the news around the time I was born?

Anything else you want to tell me?

K I LOVE YOU GUYS

"FROM A GLOBAL STANDPOINT, THE ONLY GLOBE I WAS CONCERNED WITH WAS MY BELLY"
 "george i am so knee deep in shit with work right now its not even worth discussing"
 "otherwise i'm gonna bug you ... i'm gonna start bugging you ... that's okay, everybody bugs me"

dMarie "Time Capsule" Statistics

<http://dmarie.com/timecap/print01.asp?unique=39455.6972337963>

Thursday, December 15, 1988

Top News Headlines This Week:

Dec 15 - Lori Davis of Long Island sues Mike Tyson for grabbing her buttocks Dec 15 - Y Oshima discovers asteroid #8157 Dec 16 - Political cult leader Lyndon LaRouche convicted of tax, mail fraud Dec 17 - Bryan Murray becomes the 17th NHL coach to win 300 games (Washington Capitals) Dec 17 - USS Tennessee, 1st sub to carry Trident 2 missiles, commissioned Dec 17 - 77th Davis Cup: Germany beats Sweden in Gothenburg (4-1)

Top Songs for 1988

Sweet Child O' Mine by Guns N' Roses

Every Rose Has Its Thorn by Poison

Never Gonna Give You Up by Rick Astley

Get Outta My Dreams, Get into My Car by Billy Ocean

Roll with It by Steve Winwood

Man In the Mirror by Michael Jackson

One More Try by George Michael

Look Away by Chicago

Anything for You by Gloria Estefan & Miami Sound Machine

The Flame by Cheap Trick

1988 Prices

Bread: \$0.61/loaf

Milk: \$2.00/gal

Eggs: \$1.13/doz

Car: \$14,065

Gas: \$0.96/gal

House: \$138,300

Stamp: \$0.25/ea

Avg Income: \$38,608/yr

Min Wage: \$3.35/hr

DOW Avg: 2,169

US President

Ronald Reagan

US Vice President

George Bush

Academy Award Winners

Best Picture: *Rain Man*

Produced By United Artists

Best Actor: Dustin Hoffman

in *Rain Man*

Best Actress: Jodie Foster

in *The Accused*

People born on December 15

1933 - Tim Conway Willoughby OH, comic (McHale's Navy, Carol Burnett Show)

1942 - Dave Clark London England, rock drummer (Dave Clark 5-Glad All Over)

1892 - J Paul Getty Minneapolis MN, oil magnate (Getty Oil)

On TV in 1988

<i>The Golden Girls</i>	<i>Married... With Children</i>	<i>Murphy Brown</i>	<i>The Wonder Years</i>	<i>China Beach</i>
<i>Star Trek: The Next Generation</i>	<i>L.A. Law</i>	<i>Roseanne</i>	<i>The Cosby Show</i>	<i>Moonlighting</i>

Hot New Toys in 1988

Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles figures *Micro Machines* *Super Soaker*
Power Drencher *Dino Riders*

Top Books in 1988

Lincoln: A Photobiography by Russell Freedman *Battle Cry of Freedom* by James M. McPherson
A Bright Shining Lie by Neil Sheehan

Asteroid 8157

<http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/sbdb.cgi#top>

8157 (1988 XG2)

Classification: [Main-belt Asteroid](#) **SPK-ID:** 2008157

[[Ephemeris](#) | [Orbit Diagram](#) | [Orbital Elements](#) | [Physical Parameters](#) | [Discovery Circumstances](#)]

[[show orbit diagram](#)]

Orbital Elements at Epoch 2454400.5 (2007-Oct-27.0)

TDB

Reference: MPO101862 (heliocentric ecliptic J2000)

Orbit Determination Parameters

Element	Value	Uncertainty (1-sigma)	Units	# obs. used (total)	
e	0.1974254	n/a		first obs. used	1954-??-??
a	2.7980062	n/a	AU	last obs. used	2006-06-04
q	2.2456087	n/a	AU	# oppositions	12
i	7.09177	n/a	deg	planetary ephem.	DE403
node	264.75538	n/a	deg	quality code	0
peri	180.44483	n/a	deg	fit RMS	0.64
M	22.57190	n/a	deg	data source	MPC:mpn
t_p	2454293.3142491 (2007-Jul-11.81424911)	n/a	JED	producer	MPC
period	1709.5091828	n/a	d	Additional Information	
	4.68	n/a	yr		
n	0.21058676	n/a	deg/d		
Q	3.3504037	n/a	AU	T_{jup}	= 3.286

[[Ephemeris](#) | [Orbit Diagram](#) | [Orbital Elements](#) | [Physical Parameters](#) | [Discovery Circumstances](#)]

Physical Parameter Table

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units	Sigma	Reference	Notes
absolute magnitude	H	13.20	mag	n/a	IRAS-A-FPA-3-RDR-IMPS-V6.0	IRAS observations used: 2
diameter	diameter	13.04	km	1.6	IRAS-A-FPA-3-RDR-IMPS-V6.0	IRAS observations used: 2
geometric albedo	albedo	0.0545		0.016	IRAS-A-FPA-3-RDR-IMPS-V6.0	IRAS observations used: 2
8157 (1988 XG2)	Discovered 1988-Dec-15 by Oshima, Y. at Gekko					

Reference:
DISCOVERY.DB

Last Updated: 2003--0-8-

Alternate Designations

1988 XG2 = 1983 VX4 = 1992 SB24

When this asteroid was discovered it was roughly 127 million miles away from earth (It's about 8 miles in diameter) -
<http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/sbdb.cgi?sstr=8157;orb=1;cov=0;log=0#orb>

AIDS - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AIDS>

Culture

1988 in music - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988_in_music

Phil Collins - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phil_Collins

George Michael - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_michael

Rick Astley - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rick_astley

The Cosby Show - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosby_Show

Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninja_turtles

The Golden Girls - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Girls

Married... with Children - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Married_with_children

Figures

Ronald Reagan - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_reagan

Mikhail Gorbachev - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorbachev>

Palestine Liberation Organization - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinian_Liberation_Organization

News

Mike Tyson, Buttocks
http://boxing.about.com/od/records/a/tyson_timeline.htm
Dec. 15, 1988 - Lori Davis of New York sues Tyson for allegedly grabbing her buttocks while she was dancing at the same nightclub on the same night as the incident with Miller.

TIME Magazine Cover: Endangered Earth, Planet of the Year - Jan. 2, 1989
<http://www.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19890102,00.html>

Mother Seized In Slaying Of 5-Year-Old - New York Times<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=940DE2D9153BF935A25751C1A96E948260&scp=20&sq=december+16+1988>**Mother Seized In Slaying Of 5-Year-Old**

By DAVID E. PITT

Published: December 16, 1988

LEAD: The mother of a 5-year-old girl and the mother's companion were charged yesterday with second-degree murder after the child, who was found beaten, sexually abused and near death in the couple's Brooklyn apartment, died Wednesday night at a hospital.

The mother of a 5-year-old girl and the mother's companion were charged yesterday with second-degree murder after the child, who was found beaten, sexually abused and near death in the couple's Brooklyn apartment, died Wednesday night at a hospital.

Hours after police officials met with reporters yesterday afternoon, the case took a startling turn when detectives entered the ground-floor housing project apartment and found a badly beaten 9-year-old boy in a closet. He was taken to Woodhull Hospital, where he was listed in stable condition.

The accused were identified as Abigail Cortez and Adrian Lopez, both 25 years old, of 300 Bushwick Avenue, in the Williamsburg housing project in the Bushwick section. "Bruised Over Entire Body"

The dead child, Jessica Cortez, was found to have "numerous bruises over her entire body, her face and head, a broken left arm, a possible skull fracture, a two-inch ulcerated scar of her lip and bruises to her sexual area," Deputy Police Chief Ronald Fenrich said. Police officials described the case as one of the most brutal incidents of child abuse they had seen.

Although the boy found in the closet was not immediately identified, he was thought to be Nicholas, one of the mother's four other children. Earlier, the police had said they were investigating reports that the boy and a 7-year-old child were in Puerto Rico with relatives.

On Wednesday night, after the police first rushed to Apartment 1C after a neighbor reported screams, another child, a 1-year-old girl named Jennifer, was found and turned over to child welfare officials. The girl, the daughter of Mr. Lopez and Mrs. Cortez, did not appear to have been harmed or abused, Chief Fenrich said.

The police said their preliminary investigation indicated Jessica had been violently abused for at least three months.

Jessica's relatives on her natural father's side expressed a fierce anger yesterday, both at Jessica's mother and her companion and at child welfare officials, whom they said had known for at least six years that Mrs. Cortez beat her children savagely. In 1982, they said, her fifth child, Pepo Alvarez, then 2, was taken to a hospital with his ribs broken in a beating.

But Chief Fenrich said investigators so far knew of only one occasion in which child welfare officials had been called to look into the safety of Mrs. Cortez's children. They said this was a routine inquiry about 18 months ago after Jessica's father, Carlos Cortez, was arrested and jailed on homicide charges. Mr. Cortez, who separated from his wife about two years ago, was said to be awaiting trial on Rikers Island. Welfare Officials Make Denial

Child welfare officials said yesterday that they had had only limited contact with the family and had "at no time" investigated allegations of child abuse.

In a one-page statement, William J. Grinker, the head of the Human Resources Administration, said the agency's "primary involvement" with the family, which was known to use several different names, occurred during a custody dispute in 1986.

At the time, Mr. Grinker said, Mrs. Cortez's home was found acceptable and the agency had "no knowledge of the presence in the home of the man accused of murder."

Mr. Grinker said the agency based this statement on a quick search of recent records and was doing a more exhaustive one.

But Mr. Cortez's sister and mother insisted yesterday that the Special Services for Children agency - formerly the Bureau of Child Welfare - was well aware of the children's danger because the two women had fought to take custody of Jessica. Left Alone With Iron

Mr. Cortez's mother, Ana Maria Berrios, 52, said she had kept Jessica in her own home for two weeks in 1986, but a child welfare worker whose name she did not recall had forced her to return Jessica to Mr. Lopez and Mrs. Cortez. Mrs. Berrios said her son had brought Jessica to her after he went to his estranged wife's apartment to see the child and found that she had been left alone with a smoking-hot electric iron.

TALKING WITH THE P.L.O.; U.S. SETS AGENDA FOR ITS DIALOGUE WITH PALESTINIANS - New York Times<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=940DE0DF163BF935A25751C1A96E948260&scp=1&sq=december+16+1988>**TALKING WITH THE P.L.O.; U.S. SETS AGENDA FOR ITS DIALOGUE WITH PALESTINIANS**

By ROBERT PEAR, SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

Published: December 16, 1988

LEAD: The United States said today that when it begins its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization it will discuss arrangements for opening peace talks on the Middle East.

The United States said today that when it begins its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization it will discuss arrangements for opening peace talks on the Middle East.

One day after announcing that the United States would begin a "substantive dialogue" with the P.L.O. because the group had met American conditions for such talks, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the United States would also tell the P.L.O. how important it was to uphold Yasir Arafat's renunciation of terrorism. Talks to Begin Friday

The American diplomat designated as the sole official liaison to the P.L.O. moved swiftly today to establish contact with the group and schedule the first formal talks. The diplomat, Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., Ambassador to Tunisia, telephoned P.L.O. headquarters in Tunis, and Palestinians there said a team of P.L.O. officials would meet with him on Friday. [Page A14.] Because of the many questions raised about the implications of the decision to deal with the P.L.O., Mr. Shultz took the unusual step of inviting Israeli journalists to his office to try to allay Israeli concerns about being abandoned by the United States. Israel has refused to talk to the P.L.O.

President Reagan said today, "We have not retreated one inch from our position of guaranteeing the safety of Israel." He said the Israelis did not have any valid reason to be upset with the United States. Make People 'Face Up to Reality'

But Mr. Shultz is known to feel that the Israeli Government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir should show more flexibility in its diplomacy.

In an interview with The New York Times on Wednesday, Mr. Shultz, referring to Israel, said that "I think that the process of moving toward peace in the Middle East is a process of making people face up to the reality of the difficult decisions that will have to be made if you're going to get there." Mr. Shultz spoke shortly before the American decision was announced.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said there were at least three subjects on the American agenda for talks with the P.L.O. The first, he said, is terrorism. The second is procedure: Mr. Pelletreau is the "only authorized channel" for communications with the P.L.O., which has its headquarters in Tunis.

In addition, Mr. Redman said the United States would explain "our views of the peace process, how we see it, the importance of direct negotiations - all of the kinds of things that you know to be our approach to Middle East peace."

The United States favors an international conference as a prelude to direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Mr. Redman said Palestinians had a "right to pursue their desire for an independent state" through direct negotiations with Israel. "They can bring that to the table if they want," he said.

The United States opposes the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Instead, it favors "self-government by the Palestinians" of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in some sort of association or confederation with Jordan. Israel has administered the two territories since it seized them in the 1967 Middle East war. Question of a Peace Conference

A major question is whether the United States will now favor P.L.O. participation at a peace conference, given Israel's continued hostility toward dealing with the group.

In the interview, Mr. Shultz said the chief problem is "how you bring about direct negotiations between the key parties, to find your way to peace and how to structure that and how the Palestinians will be represented."

"It's still a big problem," he said. "You have to find a way of Palestinian representation that will also be compatible with Israeli representation."

Addressing the issue today, Mr. Redman said: "The question of which parties participate in negotiations is not for the United States to decide unilaterally. That is up to the parties, Arabs and Israelis alike, to decide."

As Hope Dies, Quake Rescuers Pull Out - New York Times

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=940DE0DE113BF935A25751C1A96E948260&scp=7&sq=december+16+1988>

As Hope Dies, Quake Rescuers Pull Out

By BILL KELLER, SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

Published: December 16, 1988

LEAD: Fatigued and increasingly despairing of finding survivors, hundreds of foreign rescue workers have begun withdrawing from northwest Armenia's earthquake zone to make way for Soviet demolition teams.

Fatigued and increasingly despairing of finding survivors, hundreds of foreign rescue workers have begun withdrawing from northwest Armenia's earthquake zone to make way for Soviet demolition teams.

Pierre Schaeffer, the head of a 498-member French rescue contingent based in Leninakan, said today that all foreign workers had been asked to leave here by the weekend so that bulldozers could begin leveling the surreal horror that was once Armenia's second largest city.

Mr. Schaeffer told reporters that French experts, who have played a prominent role in the lifesaving campaign, believed that the earthquake death toll was probably triple the 55,000 total estimated by Soviet officials. Listless Survivors Remain

Although trucks with loudspeakers have been circulating throughout the city imploring residents to leave, hords of sooty, listless survivors remain in central Leninakan, engaged in a hellish scavenger hunt for relatives, belongings, mementos or booty.

Soviet newspapers said today that 150 people had been arrested for looting, including one man in Kirovakan caught stealing jewelry and watches from corpses and others found plundering emergency supplies. Suicide at Hospital

Those who remain, huddled in the dangerously unstable ruins or sleeping around campfires in the rubble, are expected to be forcibly evacuated in a matter of days.

Doctors at a Leninakan hospital said many survivors were severely traumatized. Today in one of the hospital's partly evacuated wards, a 46-year-old man who had lost his entire family took a knife and stabbed himself to death.

Karen Vanyan, an Armenian official helping to plan the city's future, said it would be "three days maximum" before the search was called off.

She said the authorities had still not decided whether to completely evacuate the city, where 290,000 people once lived.

But the French rescue leader said he was told demolition was to begin Monday, with all residents cleared from the city except for men who will take part in the destruction of irreparable buildings.

Mr. Schaeffer estimated that 100,000 people died in this city alone, and 25,000 more in Spitak and the area surrounding it.

His calculations did not include Kirovakan, the third largest city in Armenia, where damage was lighter but still severe. #32 Mountain Villages Nor did it count the scores of small mountain villages seriously damaged by the quake eight days ago, 32 of which are said to have been completely destroyed.

Mr. Schaeffer said the French estimate was based on private conversations with Soviet officials and on evidence that the population in the region had swollen dramatically in the days before the quake with uncounted Armenian refugees fleeing ethnic violence in the neighboring southern republic of Azerbaijan. It was also based, he said, on the extremely low survival rate in the cities' shoddily constructed buildings.

For the remaining rescuers, what has been a period of international cooperation unknown in peacetime Soviet history has deteriorated into an exercise in macabre frustration.

Each report of a possible buried survivor has become a major event, drawing reporters and crowds of onlookers eager for something to postpone the final surrender. An Alaskan Search Team

This afternoon, British and Canadian rescuers thought they heard faint moans from a hollow under the ruin of a collapsed six-story apartment building on Gorky Street in central Leninakan.

A radio call to a command post brought a newly arrived Alaskan search-dog team.

Soviet and Western television crews filmed as Reilly Richie, a third-grade teacher from Juneau, urged on a pair of dogs whose usual work is tracking lost hunters in the Alaska wilderness. "Search 'em, boy," Mr. Richie said. "Where is he? Is he there?"

A golden retriever named Taco scratched at a slab of concrete flooring and workers went in with picks and acetylene torches.