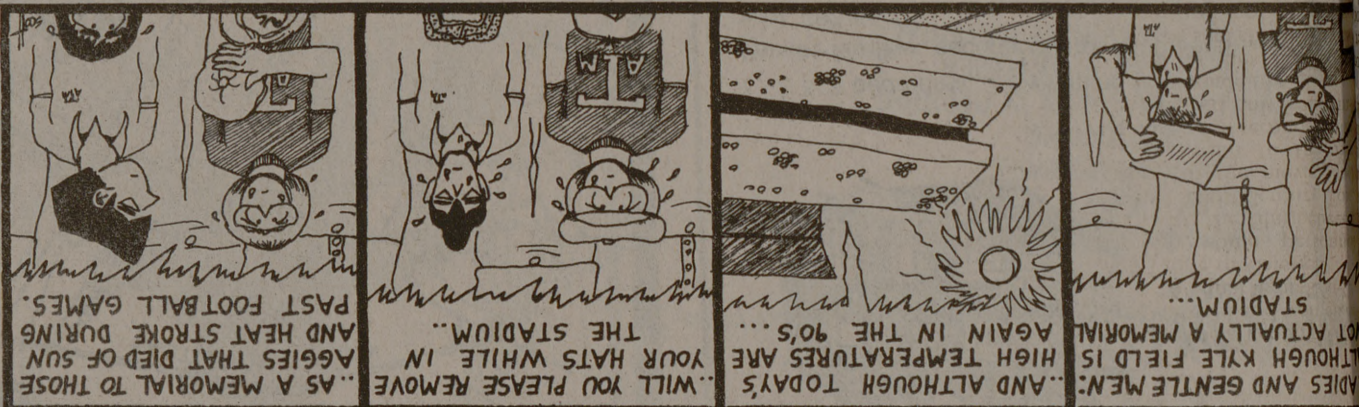


by Scott McCullar

Philippine president brings good wishes to America

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos met Thursday with President Reagan to discuss a number of topics, including the future of U.S. bases in the Philippines. Under tight security, he was greeted by State Department officials and some 100 Filipino well-wishers waving small Philippine flags.



Plaintiffs sue government for nuclear negligence

Public Health Service officer Oliver Platak. The information about the atomic testing in the 1950s and early 1960s was revealed during federal court testimony read by lawyers alleging the government negligently caused hundreds of cancer deaths and malignancies in Utah, Nevada and Arizona because of fallout from the open-air tests. The non-jury trial before U.S. District Court Judge Bruce S. Jenkins moved into its third day today. The trial involves two dozen plaintiffs selected to be representative of the various diseases the fallout allegedly caused. About 1,200 claimants in the multi-million-dollar suit against the government say the government did not adequately warn them of the potential hazards. "The people involved in the nuclear arms race fears the Russians were winning the nuclear arms race. Platak, a former test site operator, manager tested by depositions were monitored to conditions were monitored to keep the fallout from drifting toward densely populated areas. He said precautions were made to keep the radioactive clouds from floating over any populated area, but their hands were tied to an extent. Richard Elliott, former public information officer for the Atomic Energy Commission, testified by deposition, fallout information about the spots was denied in the atmosphere, in water and in milk. But he denied the scientists presumed such doses were potentially harmful. "Washington was concerned what people on the West Coast would do if they knew we had a nuclear testing plan in Nevada. We didn't have a presumption of anything before conducting the research." His deposition was introduced after earlier testimony indicated that the government conducted in haste because of national security reasons. "We didn't like to announce a shot in advance because somebody could go take a picture of it," he said.

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United Press International SALT LAKE CITY - The multi-million dollar lawsuit was suppressed, testimony in a public Health Service officer Oliver Platak. The information about the atomic testing in the 1950s and early 1960s was revealed during federal court testimony read by lawyers alleging the government negligently caused hundreds of cancer deaths and malignancies in Utah, Nevada and Arizona because of fallout from the open-air tests. The non-jury trial before U.S. District Court Judge Bruce S. Jenkins moved into its third day today. The trial involves two dozen plaintiffs selected to be representative of the various diseases the fallout allegedly caused. About 1,200 claimants in the multi-million-dollar suit against the government say the government did not adequately warn them of the potential hazards. "The people involved in the nuclear arms race fears the Russians were winning the nuclear arms race. Platak, a former test site operator, manager tested by depositions were monitored to conditions were monitored to keep the fallout from drifting toward densely populated areas. He said precautions were made to keep the radioactive clouds from floating over any populated area, but their hands were tied to an extent. Richard Elliott, former public information officer for the Atomic Energy Commission, testified by deposition, fallout information about the spots was denied in the atmosphere, in water and in milk. But he denied the scientists presumed such doses were potentially harmful. "Washington was concerned what people on the West Coast would do if they knew we had a nuclear testing plan in Nevada. We didn't have a presumption of anything before conducting the research." His deposition was introduced after earlier testimony indicated that the government conducted in haste because of national security reasons. "We didn't like to announce a shot in advance because somebody could go take a picture of it," he said.