Dec. 6, 1993

THE NEW YORKER

Price $1.95

49
36340
0 321826 6

Everything e

The future has never looked better. Without a doubt, the new Accord Sedan from Honda is more aerodynamically beautiful than ever. A classic combination of form and function.

However, a closer examination reveals that this Accord is unlike any you've ever seen before. Everything about it has changed, with all-new technology.

Testing showed how changes in the body's internal structure could reduce road noise. So we added high-tech baffling materials. It's very quiet.

To make the Accord stronger, we reinforced the outer body panels with thicker steel and we added steel beams and pads inside the doors. It is easy to see why the new Accord meets the federal side-impact standards for 1997, three years early.

While we're on the subject of safety, you'll find that driver's and front passenger's airbags SRS are standard. The Accord EX, here, even includes a refined anti-lock braking system (ABS). Which, of course, is also available on the LX and DX models.

The compact 2.2 liter, 16-valve engine in the new Accord will be a topic of engineering lectures for years to come. The version in DX and LX models produces 130 horsepower, while the EX model develops 145 horsepower, the most ever in an Accord. Both are fuel-injected and feature Honda's innovative second-order balance system that cancels vibrations that cause other engines to twist and shake. Both are very smooth.

You'll find a new version of our Variable Valve Timing and Lift Electronic Control system (that's VTEC for short) increases both power output and fuel efficiency in the Accord EX engine.

After computer analysis of how our automatic transmission shifted, our engineers designed a new transmission so smooth and quiet that you will hardly notice when it changes gears.

A computer inside the new Accord's transmission uses an advanced Grade Logic Control System that can detect special driving situations, such as hills or stop-and-go traffic. Automatically, it then changes the transmission shift points for the best possible performance. For example, it knows when the Accord is going uphill and shifts to third gear for more pulling power.

lse is history.

Grade Logic is smart enough to know the difference between up and down, too. When going downhill, it downshifts to help control your speed. Which adds a higher level of refinement and further driving enjoyment.

well. Their concave design frees up more knee room for those passengers riding in the back. Up front, a padded center armrest with storage is ideally positioned for driver and passenger comfort in the new Accord.

Honda engineers wrote the book on ride and handling. The Accord adds yet another chapter. Its four-wheel double wishbone suspension system expertly soaks up bumps, dips and rough pavement without sacrificing responsiveness or agility. You'll find that it tracks steadily and accurately through tight curves and comers, responding immediately to steering inputs from the driver. At highway speeds, you'll feel more comfortable and in complete control.

But since you need to feel the road, we have designed a new power steering system to do the same. It works like this. As you tum the steering wheel, it senses resistance from the tires and provides a precise amount of power assist. It never feels unnecessarily heavy, numb or over-assisted.

On the inside, you'll find the look is warm and inviting, with pleasing textures and soft, plush fabrics. A rich, leather-trimmed interior is available on the Accord EX model, naturally.

Seats have been reshaped to better fit your shape. They are wider and more supportive in the hip, back and shoulder areas. The front seatbacks are new as

The new instrument panel is a model of intelligent design and layout. It gracefully wraps around the interior and is darker on top to reduce irritating glare. Gauges are large and easy to read. And switches are right where they should be. The center console is slanted to improve your access to heater and ventilation controls and audio components.

The Accord has always had a history of sending everybody else back to the drawing board. With the new Accord, history is bound to repeat itself.

A Car Ahead

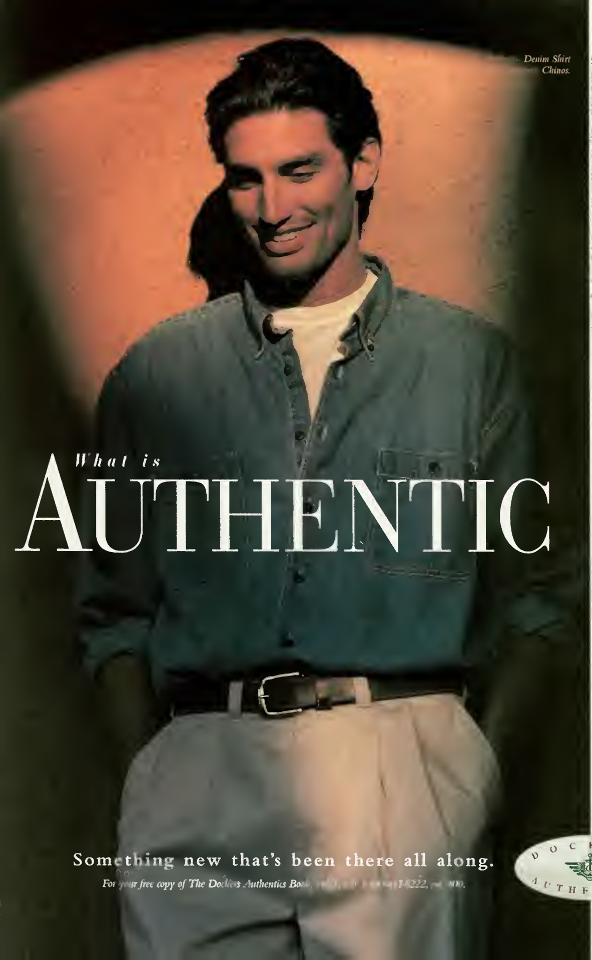
HONDA

THE NEW YORKER

DECEMBER 6, 1993

THE NEW YORKER (ISSN 0028-792X), published weekly (except for two combined issues: the last week of December and the first week of January, and the last two weeks of August) by The New Yorker Magazine, Inc., 20 W. 43rd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10036. Vol. LXIX, No. 41, December 6, 1993. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices. Authorized as second-class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada, and for payment of postage in cash. Canadian Publication Mail Sales Product Agreement No.190969. Canadian goods-and-services-tax registration number R123242885. Registered as a newspaper at the British Post Office. Subscription rates: In U.S. and possessions, one year, $32.00; two years, $52.00. In Canada, one year, $65.27 (includes G.S.T.). Other foreign, one year, $76.00, payable in advance. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The New Yorker, Box 56447, Boulder, Colorado 80322. PRINTED IN U.S.A.

THE NEW YORKER, Steven T. Florio, president and chief executive officer; Lynn W. Heiler, vice-president and publisher, Ruth A. Diem, vice-president and human-resources director; Matthew D. Roberts, vice-president and marketing director; Pamela H. Older, vice-president and director of manufacturing; Peter Armour, vice-president and circulation director; Pamela Maffei McCarthy, vice-president and managing editor; Rhonda Pinzer Sherman, vice-president and director of promotion; Gary Van Dis, vice-president and corporate creative director; Maurie Perl, vice-president and director of public relations. Branch advertising offices: 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; 41 Osgood Place, San Francisco, Calif. 94133; 5900 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1460, Los Angeles, Calif 90036; Manager Media International, Ltd., 37 New Bond St., London W1Y 9HB, England; Penn Brown & Associates, 175 Derby St., No. 36, Hingham, Mass. 02043; Metropolitan Publishers Representatives: 3017 Piedmont Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30305; 2500 So. Dixie Highway, Miami, Fla 33133; 3016 Mason Place, Tampa, Fla. 33629; 3 Church St., Suite 503, Toronto, Canada M5E 1M2; Carol Orr & Co., 3500 Maple Ave, Suite 1060, Dallas, Tx. 75219, Catherine Billups & Co, Via Pinamonte Da Vimercate, No. 6, 20121 Milan, Italy. Steve Leece Media Ltd., Shun Pont Commercial Building, 5-11 Thomson Road, #12-B, Wanchai, Hong Kong. SLDM Pte. Ltd., 7500-A Beach Road, #06-323 The Plaza, 0719 Singapore, Republic of Singapore. THE NEW YORKER is not responsible for the return or loss of submissions, or for any damage or other injury to unsolicited manuscripts or artwork. Any submission of a manuscript or artwork must be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope of appropriate size, bearing adequate return postage. The magazine does not consider unsolicited photographs or transparencies. SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE: To inquire about a subscription or to change an address, please write to THE NEW YORKER, Box 56447, Boulder, Colorado 80322, or telephone 1 800 825-2510. For a change of address, subscribers should give four weeks notice. If possible, please send the address label from a recent issue.


Denim Shirt
Chinos.
What is
AUTHENTIC
Something new that's been there all along.
For your free copy of The Dockers Authentics Book,
DOCKERS
AUTHENTICS

COMMENT

HISTORY LESSON

ONE morning a few weeks ago, on a busy street in San Salvador, a gunman approached a thirty-seven-year-old man named Francisco Velis as he was dropping off his year-old daughter at a day-care center and shot him dead. Before January of 1992, when a peace agreement formally ended El Salvador's civil war, Francisco Velis had been a guerrilla commander; at the time of his death he was a politician, a candidate for the National Assembly in the general election scheduled for next March. His murder, the Associated Press reported, was one of a number of recent political killings that have "had the hallmarks of rightist death-squad assassinations."

Those few North Americans who happened to read about this crime—on the inside pages of their newspapers—may have felt the stirrings of memory. The death of Francisco Velis (and the phrases used to describe it) recalled other, earlier sufferings along the Via Dolorosa of Salvadoran history since 1980: the murders of an archbishop as he celebrated Mass, of nuns on a dirt road, of Jesuits at their campus residence; the mutilated bodies dumped daily across the country; and the massacre at El Mozote—the subject of the definitive report by Mark Danner to which the bulk of this issue of *The New Yorker* is devoted.

The Cold War did not cause the Salvadoran civil war, but it magnified it, polarized it, poured money and arms into it, and made it longer, bloodier, and uglier than it would otherwise have been; and the Cold War is over. We have achieved the end that was supposed to justify such means.

The great game had a great goal: despite the past three years of difficulty and disillusion, the withering away of Soviet totalitarian power can still be plausibly said to have advanced liberty's cause as much as any single event in history. The moral clarity of the outcome has tended to cast the means that were employed in the name of achieving it in an indiscriminately flattering light, as if all the choices that were made along the way were historically inevitable and had now been historically justified. But the Cold War's noble aim never excused us from the necessity of judging, one by one, the means we chose to prosecute it; and the Cold War's gratifying result does not now free us from the obligation to give an honest accounting of its darker episodes.

The special viciousness of the Salvadoran war was bolstered by the special vehemence of the official ideology coming out of Washington. In contrast to, say, Afghanistan, El Salvador seems to have been an instance—and not the only one—of a Cold War skirmish that did not materially affect the larger contest. It is hard to see how the stalemating of El Salvador's Marxist guerrillas hastened the fall of global Communism, just as it is hard to see how the ascendancy of Nicaragua's delayed it. But, whether or not El Mozote's martyrdom furthered some larger purpose, it must be looked at unflinchingly. The Cold War ended partly because many people on the "losing" side decided that the time had come to confront the truth about their own past. The "winning" side owes itself, and the world, no less—for the sake not just of history but of the future, too. ♦

ESTĒE LAUDER

GOLDEN COMPACT COLLECTION

IN THE MAIL

BLOW UP

The Talk of the Town's "The Loneliness of the Young, Gay Cultural Conservative" (November 8th) gave such a sympathetic hearing to Bruce Bawer's animadversions against me and against *The New Criterion* that your readers might be interested to know that his attempt to portray me as inhabiting one of the "two extremes" among attitudes toward homosexuality may be the result of something more than a careful reading of what little I have written on the subject.

In 1990, when Bawer was the film critic of *The American Spectator*, he "blew up" at his editors, imputing to them the same "extreme" attitude he now attributes to me, and left the magazine. I was not a party to that quarrel, nor had I ever met him. I was simply asked to take his place as film critic, a position I still hold. A year later, I met him at a party and introduced myself. He seemed to have nothing to say to me. I saw no reason why he should harbor any bitterness against me, but I attempted to patch things up by recommending him to the *TLS* as a reviewer.

It now appears that he was not to be placated. Last spring, he blew up again when I suggested in *The New Criterion* that the most vehement protestations by gay militants that homosexuality is morally indifferent might betoken some doubt lurking in their minds on the subject. At no point did I express an opinion about homosexuality's morality or immorality—only about the indecorum of saddling public discourse with quite so heavy a burden of private gaiety. My opposition to the militants was precisely for the sake of making homosexuality (in Bawer's words) "something of absolutely *no interest* whatsoever" politically. Are such views so "extreme" as to preclude our appearing in the same magazine?

I am, I assure you, the last person in the world to censure anyone for his private sexual behavior, and I find it disturbing beyond the damage involved to my reputation that *The New Yorker* regards as unproblematic the perpetuation of Bawer's unsubstantiated fantasies about a man he apparently took it into his head to hate years ago.

JAMES BOWMAN
Alexandria, Va.

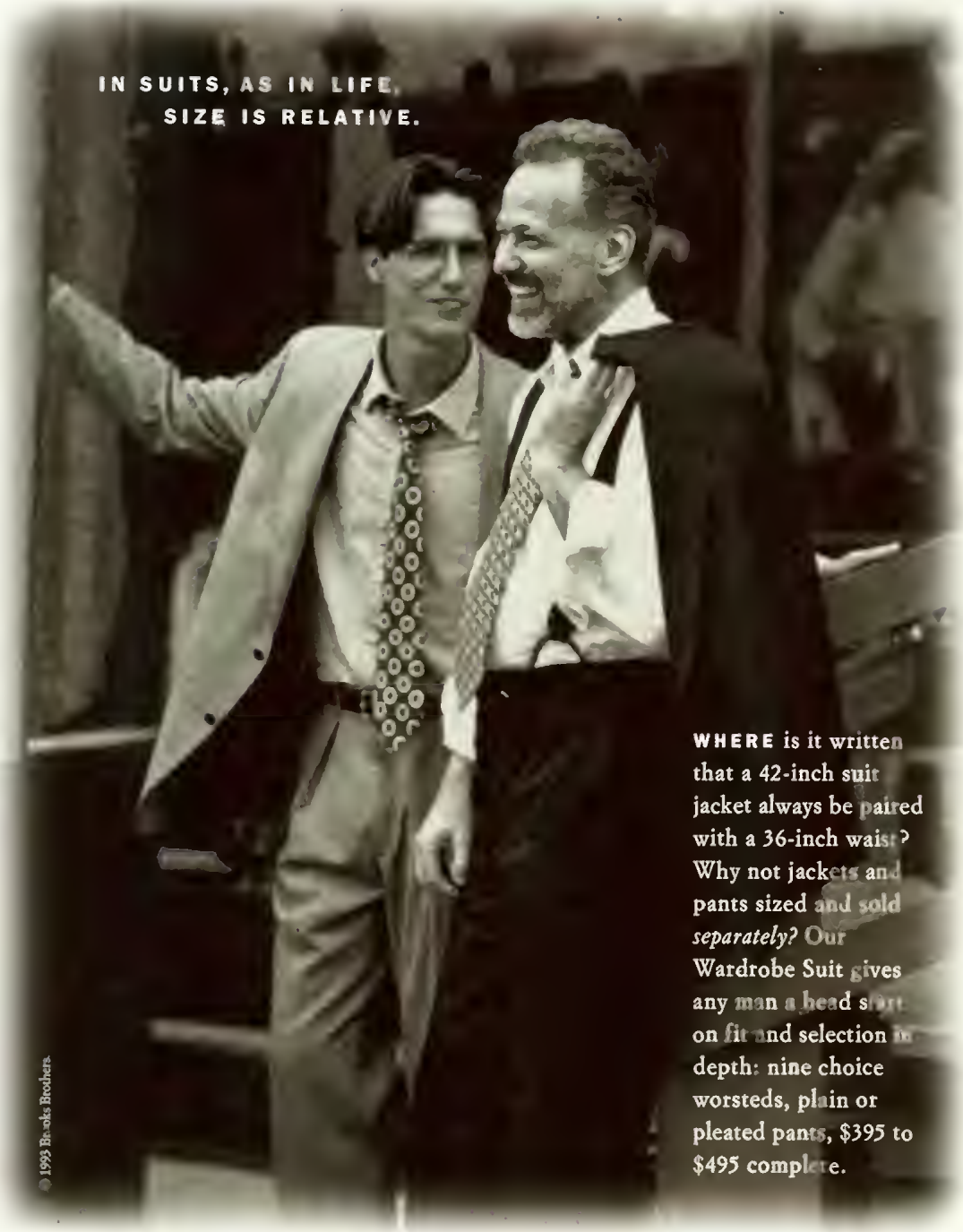
DON'T BLAME TV

I am becoming increasingly frustrated by the focus on violence in the media, and with the government's eagerness to pin all social ills on what Ken Auletta calls "The Electronic Parent" (November 8th). Auletta does a fine job of examining some of the solutions that are surfacing in our communities, but I think that Janet Reno and the concerned members of Congress are not focussing on two obvious contributors to violence among young people: absentee parents and cheap, available handguns.

After twelve years of "family values" rhetoric but no family-strengthening legislation from Reagan or Bush, the Clinton Administration must now fill that void in our social fabric. However, the Republican trick of pinning the blame on the media is not going to solve the problem. Why are we expecting the media to raise our children for us? How did we come to expect that entertainers would be the people to whom we would entrust the moral fibre of the next generation? Are we crazy?

Legislation like the Brady Bill will do nothing to limit the availability of inexpensive handguns. I would be heartened if Ms. Reno and Congress would enlighten us about what we as a nation can do to prevent these sales from taking place. We have many difficult questions to

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHED 1818



answer in this country, but it seems that we wish to hear only the easy answers.

JEAN M. CLARKIN
Anchorage, Alaska

In responding to Ken Auletta's article, I will be succinct. The video media is an anemic reflection of our cultural values. We, as a society, say, "Life is cheap." Bullets are cheap, too. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan recently proposed taxing the hell out of bullets. Yes! Janet Reno can't change or enforce cultural values, but what she and Congress can do about it that Tinseltown can't is to make death prohibitively expensive.

CHRIS WALTERS
Charlottesville, Va.

WALK AWAY FROM BOSNIA

Having read the Comment "Slouching Towards Bosnia" (November 8th), I continue to be mystified by all this journalistic enthusiasm for a muscular United States foreign policy. This summer, Anthony Lewis—who hated Vietnam and despised Panama and Grenada—told us in the *Times* that the military credibility of the United States would be compromised if we failed to intervene in Bosnia. Now your writer tells us that Bill Clinton must live up to his proclaimed humanitarian standards.

Why are Americans supposed to be particularly exercised by Bosnia? There is no Bismarckian alliance system in place that threatens to ignite a world war. There are more than forty grisly current conflicts costing human lives. Why are we not similarly concerned over the extinction of Christians in the Sudan, or of former Portuguese subjects in East Timor?

No one has explained to my satisfaction why conditions in Bosnia impinge on American national interests. The dispute there seems like a six-hundred-year-old grudge match that would only be exacerbated by the intervention of the United States. Perhaps the American electorate is cleverer than the leadership.

RICHARD H. HOWARTH
Reston, Va.

Letters should be as brief as possible, and sent with the writer's name, address, and daytime phone number to "In the Mail," The New Yorker, 20 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. They may be edited for length and clarity.

DOONEY & BOURKE

The All-Weather Leather® Collection is available at 759 Madison Avenue (between 65th and 66th)
212-439-1657, and at Trump Tower, 725 Fifth Avenue, New York 212-308-0520.
For a catalog, call 800-546-0389.

Sensitive, Slouching, (How Much More Lifelike

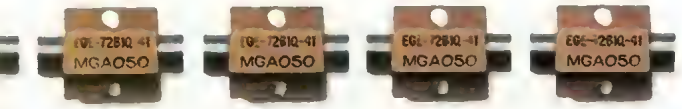
Safety crash-tes
test after

Our dummies are
the head, torso

As you can see, this guy's spine is curved to mimic the driver's slouch. His neck is designed to illustrate more human-like fore-and-aft movement. And his torso even has ribs.

Bald.
Can They Get?)

Lexus automobiles reinforces the critical importance of the three-point seat belt. In r dummies all reach the same conclusion: You should wear it at all times.



feel with sensors and accelerometers. We place these devices throughout the body – in gs of the dummy – to monitor the force of impact these areas receive in a crash.

We crash-test dummies of many different shapes and sizes, since the people who drive Lexus automobiles come in all different shapes and sizes. When it comes to safety, one size does not fit all.

In the realm of safety crash-testing, man is not the measure of all things. Dummies are. So it follows quite logically, the better the dummy, the better the car.

At Lexus, we employ what could be referred to as the intelligentsia of crash-test dummies. After all, they are extremely sophisticated machines that can do more than simply take a hit. In fact, they're designed to act human. As such, they can think. (They are equipped with computers.) And they can feel. (They are wired with sensors and accelerometers, placed at strategic points throughout the body.)

Above all, our dummies are designed to help save lives, by showing us how our cars can better protect the people who ride in them.

So while it's still impossible for us, or any other carmaker for that matter, to build an automobile that will guarantee your survival in an accident, you can be assured of one thing: Our crash-test dummies are trying everything humanly possible.

LEXUS

The Relentless Pursuit Of Perfection.

lts and obey all speed laws. For more information, call 800-872-5398 (800-USA-LEXUS).

GOINGS ON ABOUT TOWN

THE HOLIDAYS

Make the Season Bright

THIS abrupt, bustling, bottom-line city may be the only place in the nation where there is no ritual hand-wringing about the commercialization of the year-end holiday festivities. Merchants pray for consumer confidence, and everyone hopes that it's not an underwear-and-socks year. But along with the retail celebration, to the accompaniment of ringing (or beeping) cash registers, New York—the style and expertise capital—knows how best to effect the soul-warming sights and sounds of Christmas and Hanukkah, how to banish the winter dark with glittering entertainment, and how to fill the multicultural hearts of its children with stories of miracles, gifts, sweets, and home.

Many of the seasonal treasures of the city are free, like gatherings in houses of worship and on the sidewalks outside stores. The secular crèches of our store-window displays are spectacular, from the bejewelled vitrines of Tiffany to the wonderlands of Saks and Lord & Taylor. The windows in the uptown Barneys depict a twisted celebrity feast (Amy Fisher and Axl Rose are on the guest list), which starts on Madison Avenue and is continued downtown on Seventh Avenue. Check it all out, along with the following listing, a selection of worthwhile events throughout December.

SEASONAL SPECIALTIES

The Radio City Christmas Spectacular—In ninety minutes, nine technologically enhanced holiday fantasy scenes whiz by. The Rockettes are dizzyingly precise in their several showcase numbers, and the Teddy bear "Nutcracker" and Santa's rapping elves are sweetly humorous. The "Christmas Carol" segment might be too scary for some wee ones: lots of thunder and a Ghost of Christmas Future with flashing red eyes. (Sixth Ave. at 50th St. Through Jan. 8. For information about show times and tickets, call 247-4777.)

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7				

"A Christmas Carol"—Scrooge, Bob Cratchitt, Tiny Tim, and all the others celebrate their hundred and fiftieth birthday. The original sixty-six-page manuscript of Dickens' holiday classic, with the author's corrections and revisions, as it appeared before going to press in late November, 1843, will be on view through Jan. 9. (Morgan Library, 29 E. 36th St.)

Children's Museum of Manhattan—Throughout the month of December, the museum takes a world view of the holidays, with activities celebrating Kwanzaa, Hanukkah, Feliz Navidad, and a traditional Scandinavian Christmas. On Dec. 27 at 1 and 3, a participatory Festival of Light ceremony will honor them all. (212 W. 83rd St. For a complete schedule, call 721-1234.)

Winter Revels—Revellers will dance in the aisles of the Nature Max Theatre at the American Museum of Natural History for the annual Winter Revels, which celebrates the winter solstice. Performances include morris and sword dancing and a mummers' play. (American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W. at 79th St. 769-5606. Dec. 6-9 at 7:30.)

Menorah Lighting—On Dec. 8, at 5:30, the thirty-two-foot menorah on Fifth Ave. at 59th St. will be lit. On each of the following seven nights, another candle will be lit.

Trees—The lighting of the eighty-five-foot Norway spruce at Rockefeller Center marks the unofficial start of the holiday season. Mickey and Minnie Mouse and Harry Connick, Jr., will be on hand to electrify spectators. (Fifth Ave. at 50th St. Dec. 2 at 5:30. No tickets necessary.) . . . ¶ The Metropolitan Museum of Art unveils its twenty-eighth annual Christmas tree and eighteenth-century Neapolitan crèche figures on Dec. 2. (Fifth Ave. at 83rd St. Through Jan. 9.) . . . ¶ Origami dinosaurs, among other critters, will bedeck the American Museum of Natural History's tree. (Central Park W. at 79th St. Through Jan. 9.) . . . ¶ The Chorus Tree at the South Street Seaport is home base for the St. Cecilia Chorus. Twice daily, some fifty voices sing Christmas carols and Hanukkah songs. (Market Square, Fulton and Water Sts. Thursdays and Fridays at 6:30 and 7:30, and Saturdays and Sundays at 3 and 4. Through Jan. 2. No tickets necessary.) . . . ¶ Al Roker will co-host, with Tom Paxton, the lighting of the Lincoln Center holiday tree, accompanied by, among others, Werner Klemperer, who will recite "The Night Before Christmas." (Fountain Plaza. Dec. 6 at 6. No tickets necessary.)

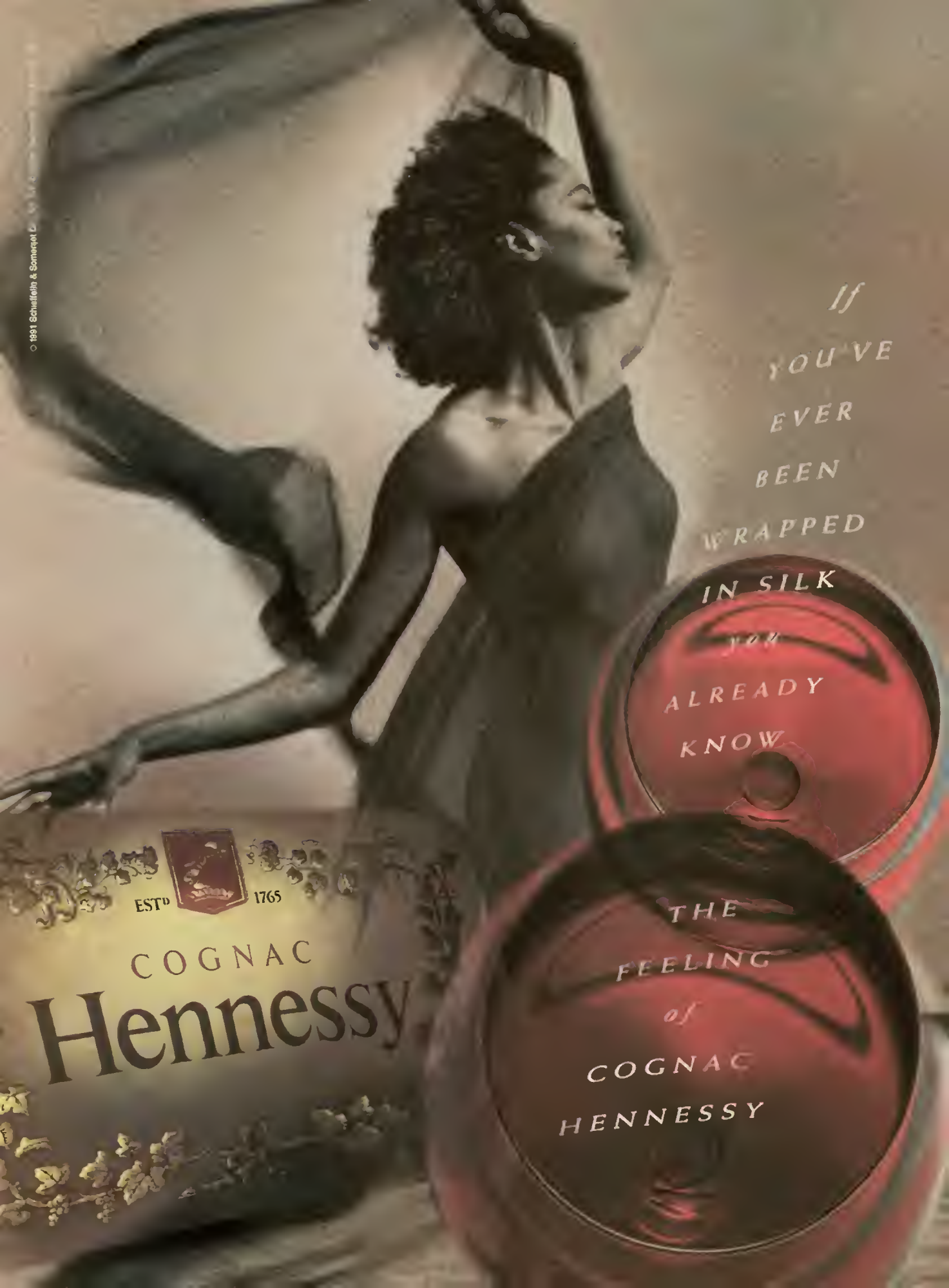
Paul Winter's Solstice—The Cathedral of St. John the Divine is home to Paul Winter's Solstice for the fourteenth year. The celebration, a symbolic journey through the longest night of the year, includes performances by Noirin Ni Riain, Gordon Bok, and the Dimitri Pokrovsky Singers. (Amsterdam Ave. at 112th St. 662-2133. Dec. 16 at 8, Dec. 17 at 8:30, and Dec. 18 at 2 and 8.)

MUSIC AND DANCE

"Too Hot to Handel"—A "Messiah" like no other: a jazz-gospel-pop-rhythm-and-blues version of Handel's classic oratorio, as arranged by Robert Christianson and Gary Anderson; with Marin Alsop directing the Concordia chamber orchestra, the Morgan State University Choir, and soloists Vivian Cherry, Lillias White, and Thomas Young. Say Hallelujah, somebody! (Alice Tully Hall. 875-5050. Dec. 16 at 8.)

Handel's "Messiah"—How to choose among so many? Here are some especially promising lineups. Dec. 10 and Dec. 12 at 7:30: Kyler Brown directs the Virgin Consort (a chamber choir), with the soloists including early-music superstar soprano Emma Kirkby (in her first New York "Messiah"). (Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 W. 46th St. 921-2939.) . . . ¶ Dec. 14 and Dec. 16 at 7:30: Gerre Hancock directing the St. Thomas Choir and the Concert Royal period-instrument orchestra, with countertenor Drew Minter among the soloists. (St. Thomas Church, Fifth Ave. at 53rd St. 757-7013, ext.

JEFFERY FISHER


If
you've
ever
been
wrapped
in silk
you
already
know
the
feeling
of
cognac
Hennessy
Estd 1765
COGNAC
Hennessy

THE HOLIDAYS–Cont'd

3003.) . . . ¶ Dec. 20 at 8: Lyndon Woodside directs a grandly scaled "Messiah," with the two-hundred-voice Oratorio Society of New York. (Carnegie Hall. 247-7800.)

"The Nutcracker"—Balanchine's confection for New York City Ballet hasn't skipped a Christmas—or changed one iota—since its first performance at the State Theatre on Dec. 11, 1964. (New York State Theatre. 870-5570. Dec. 1-Jan. 2.)

"The Hard Nut"—Mark Morris's downtown (and across the river) version of the Nutcracker story, with a retro setting, no children, and male Snowflakes and Flowers. The work had its United States première last year at BAM; the plan is to establish it as an annual event. (Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave. 1-718 636-4100. Dec. 14-23.)

Jazz Nativity—In a spirit of ecumenism, the eighth annual production of this musical pageant has moved to a synagogue. All the parts—shepherds, Wise Men, et al.—are taken by jazz luminaries, including Lionel Hampton, Tito Puente, and Jon Faddis. They are backed by a jazz orchestra and choir. (Stephen Wise Free Synagogue, 30 W. 68th St. 371-9341. Dec. 5 at 5; Dec. 6 and Dec. 8 at 8; and Dec. 7 at 5 and 8.)

"The Colors of Christmas"—A concert with Peabo Bryson, Roberta Flack, Patti Austin, Jeffrey Osborne, the Boys Choir of Harlem, and others. (Beacon Theatre, Broadway at 74th St. 496-7070. Dec. 14-18 at 8 and Dec. 19 at 2 and 7:30.)

"Amahl and the Night Visitors"—Gian Carlo Menotti's Christmas opera, with a cast that includes Matt Butler as Amahl and Susan Shafer as his mother; with Dino Anagnost conducting the Little Orchestra Society. (Avery Fisher Hall. 875-5030. Dec. 11 at 1 and 3.)

New York Pops "Holiday Spectacular"—Skitch Henderson serves up lighter festive fare, with the Fort Worth–Texas Christian University Symphonic Choir. (Carnegie Hall. 247-7800. Dec. 10 at 8 and Dec. 11 at 2 and 8.)

The Sixteen—Harry Christophers directs his superbly synchronized singers in their first New York appearance, performing English Renaissance Christmas music. Presented by Music Before 1800. (Corpus Christi Church, 529 W. 121st St. 666-0675. Dec. 12 at 4.)

"L'Enfance du Christ"—Berlioz' beloved oratorio, far less frequently heard than in former times, is performed by the Orchestra of St. Luke's, the Tanglewood Festival Chorus, and soloists Lorraine Hunt (mezzo-soprano), John Aler (tenor), Sanford Sylvan (baritone), and John Cheek (bass-baritone); Roger Norrington conducts. (Avery Fisher Hall. 875-5030. Dec. 12 at 2.)

Cnanticleer—A holiday program by the men's a-cappella chamber choir, with the Met's Neapolitan Christmas Tree as a backdrop. (Metropolitan Museum, Fifth Ave. at 83rd St. 570-3949. Dec. 12 at 6:30 and 8:30.)

Aulos Ensemble—A period-instrument chamber ensemble, augmented by guests, for two pairs of seasonal programs in a festive setting. Dec. 13 at 6:30 and 8:30: Works by Bach, Britten, Vivaldi, and Rameau; with the Riverside Chamber Choir. . . . ¶ Dec. 21 at 6:30 and 8:30: Cantatas (and excerpts thereof) by Alessandro Scarlatti and Bach, as well as traditional carols; with soprano Julianne Baird. (Medieval Sculpture Hall, Metropolitan Museum, Fifth Ave. at 83rd St. 570-3949.)

Vienna Choir Boys—The well-scrubbed lads provide their annual dose of seasonal gemütlichkeit for sweet-toothed music lovers; with the Chorus Viennensis and the Brandenburg Collegium. This year's program is more substantial than many in the past; it includes Mozart's "Coronation" Mass and Bach's "Magnificat," Third Orchestral Suite, and Fifth "Brandenburg" Concerto. (Carnegie Hall. 247-7800. Dec. 12 at 7:30.)

Anonymous 4—The women's vocal quartet performs medieval English songs, motets, and carols on Christmas themes—repertoire that appears on their best-selling CD "On Yoolis Night." (St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Ave. at 99th St. Dec. 17 at 8. Tickets at the door on the night of the concert.)

THE THEATRE

Wake-Up Call

"The two masks of the theatre are not Comedy and Tragedy," the playwright David Ives was saying the other day. "The two masks of the theatre are Delight and Sleep. In fact, except to catch up on sleep, I don't know why most people go to plays: the satisfaction is so rare." Such jadedness has not prevented Mr. Ives from coming up with a dozen theatre pieces over the past decade. His specialty is the one-act, and he has written enough worthy ones to justify assembling an entire evening of them. Called "All in the Timing," it opens this week at Primary Stages.

Mr. Ives says that his ambition is to write plays that "erase the line between blackout sketches and metaphysics," and, as one might expect, the subjects of the new lineup—the death of Trotsky, the literary pantheon, Philip Glass buying bread—are weighty-sounding. But thanks to Mr. Ives' verbal agility, far from being off-puttingly profound, his plays are sparkling. No wonder his work has attracted a small but fierce band of loyalists. "I'm very grateful for the audience that my philosophical one-acts have attracted," he says, adding that he intends to continue working in the form. As for the prospect of spending his life putting together smorgasbord events like "All in the Timing," he seems unconcerned about its limitations. "If the smorgasbord is good," he says, "people keep coming back for more."

OPENINGS AND PREVIEWS

(Please call the phone number listed with the theatre for timetables and ticket information.)

All for One—A comedy by Paul Weitz, with John Speredakos and Noëlle Parker. Preview on Dec. 1. Opens Dec. 2 at 7:30. (Ensemble Studio Theatre, 549 W. 52nd St. 247-3405. Closes Dec. 19.)

All in the Timing—An evening of six one-act comedies by David Ives. Opens Dec. 1 at 8. (Primary Stages, 354 W. 45th St. 333-7471.)

Greetings!—A comedy by Tom Dudzick, with Darren McGavin, Lenore Loveman, and Gregg Edelman. Previews begin Dec. 3. (John Houseman, 450 W. 42nd St. 967-9077.)

An Imaginary Life—A play by Peter Parnell. Previews through Dec. 4. Opens Dec. 5 at 7. (Playwrights Horizons, 416 W. 42nd St. 279-4200.)

Life Sentences—A new play by Richard Nelson, with Edward Herrmann and Michelle Joyner. Opens Dec. 1 at 8. (Second Stage, Broadway at 76th St. 239-6200.)

My Fair Lady—Richard Chamberlain is Henry Higgins and Melissa Errico is Eliza Doolittle in this revival of the Lerner and Loewe musical. In previews. (Virginia, 245 W. 52nd St. 239-6200.)

Njinga the Queen King—A collaborative work by writer-director Ione and composer Pauline Oliveros, at the Next Wave Festival, Dec. 1-4 (Majestic, 651 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 1-718 636-4100.)

Out Is In—Comic Kate Clinton solos in her Off Broadway début. Opens Dec. 1 at 8. (Perry Street Theatre, 31 Perry St. 229-7770.)

Pretty Fire—Charlayne Woodard wrote and stars in this autobiographical one-woman show about being a black child in upstate New York in the sixties. It played at Manhattan Theatre Club last spring. Previews through Dec. 5. Opens Dec. 7 at 8. (Sylvia and Danny Kaye Playhouse, Hunter College, Park Ave. at 68th St. 772-4448.)

The Red Shoes—A new musical, based on the 1948 movie, with a score by Jule Styne, a book by Marsha Norman, and lyrics by Ms. Norman and Paul Stryker. Two previews on Dec. 1. Opens Dec. 2 at 6:30. (Gershwin, 51st St. west of Broadway. 307-4100.)

Top Girls—A revival of Caryl Churchill's 1983 play, featuring Kelly Clark. Previews through Dec. 5. Opens Dec. 7 at 8. (Harold Clurman, 412 W. 42nd St. 307-4100.)

Christine Baranski in "The Loman Family Picnic."

OPENED RECENTLY

Abe Lincoln in Illinois—Sam Waterston has the title role in a production of Robert E. Sherwood's 1938 play (Vivian Beaumont, Lincoln Center. 239-6200.)

Angels in America—"Millennium Approaches" and "Perestroika," the two parts of Tony Kushner's epic work, run in repertory. ("Millennium Approaches" was reviewed in our issue of 5/31/93.) (Walter Kerr, 219 W. 48th St. 239-6200.)

Annie Warbucks—Kathryn Zaremba, an infant phenomenon if ever there was one, has the title role in this beguiling sequel to "Annie." (8/23 & 30/93) (Variety Arts, Third Ave. at 14th St. 239-6200.)

Any Given Day—Frank D. Gilroy's new play demonstrates that dysfunctional families existed as far back as 1941. Sada Thompson, Andrew Robinson, and Victor Slezak stand out among the cast. (Longacre, 220 W. 48th St. 239-6200.)

Blood Brothers—Willy Russell's musical, with Shaun Cassidy, David Cassidy, and Petula Clark. (5/10/93) (Music Box, 239 W. 45th St. 239-6200.)

Blown Sideways Through Life—In her sixty-fifth job, Claudia Shear charmingly and observantly tells us about her previous sixty-four, which have ranged from working in a hardware store to being a "phone girl" in a whorehouse, with a stint as a Bloomingdale's cosmetics salesgirl thrown in. (New York Theatre Workshop, 79 E. 4th St. 302-6989. Closes Dec. 5.)

Cyrano: The Musical—The Dutch actor Bill van Dijk has the title role in this new musical version of Edmond Rostand's play. (Neil Simon, 250 W. 52nd St. 307-4100.)

Desdemona: A Play About a Handkerchief—Paula Vogel's play, a sort of backstairs view of the doings at Othello's house, is an ancillary drama worthy of its source. J. Smith-Cameron, Fran Brill, and Cherry Jones make up the admirable cast. (Circle Repertory Company, 99 Seventh Ave. S. 924-7100. Closes Dec. 5.)

Family Secrets—Sherry Glaser is the sole, physically adept, very funny performer in this

LYNN PAULEY

"The first time I gave her a diamond ring chills ran up both our spines."

I'll always remember that face. The smile bordering on a tear. Silence as powerful as music. Eyes as lively as the diamond I nervously slipped on her finger. And now that we have come so far together, perhaps now is the moment to celebrate that love, once again, with a diamond as exceptional as our love.

Exceptional woman. Exceptional diamond.

An exceptional diamond of two carats, or more, is so rare that fewer than one percent of women will ever own one. If you are considering an important diamond gift for your wife, like this ring featuring a brilliantly cut 2.29-carat center stone, simply call for your guide to a diamond's quality and value, as well as the name of your local expert diamond jeweler. 1-800-543-8800.

De Beers

A diamond is forever.

If you're like

most entrepreneurs,

it hasn't been easy

making it.

All the more reason

not to lose it.

You throw a punch. Take a punch. Building a business can be brutal. Unfortunately, so can holding onto the money you've made from it. Which is why we suggest talking with a Morgan advisor. About our unique mix of global investment and tax and trust services. And the ways a Morgan team can combine them to your advantage. Creative ways of helping to grow your assets. And at the same time, protect them. You've already gone ten rounds. There's no need to go another. If you have assets of $5 million or more, call Thomas F. Shevlin at (212) 837-4343. **Private Banking** **JPMorgan**

New York, Wilmington, Del., Palm Beach, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Nassau, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo

comedy about a Jewish family, which she wrote with Greg Howells. (Westside Theatre, 407 W. 43rd St. 307-4100.)

Forbidden Broadway 1994—This edition of Gerard Alessandrini's parodies is disappointing in spite of a few sharp lines and ideas, and even they are blurred by the all but unbearable amplification. (Theatre East, 211 E. 60th St. 838-9090.)

Four Dogs and a Bone—The "bone" of John Patrick Shanley's satiric comedy is a movie, and the "four dogs" are its producer, writer, and two actresses, who together make the funniest foursome in town. They are played by Tony Roberts, Loren Dean, Polly Draper, and Mary-Louise Parker. (11/15/93) (Manhattan Theatre Club, at City Center, 131 W. 55th St. 581-1212. Closes here Dec. 5; starting Dec. 9, moves to the Lucille Lortel, 121 Christopher St., 924-8782.)

The Game of Love and Chance—An eighteenth-century comedy by Pierre Marivaux. (Pearl, 125 W. 22nd St. 645-7708. Closes Dec. 11.)

A Grand Night for Singing!—Indeed. This expanded version of the Rodgers and Hammerstein revue that originated at Rainbow & Stars pampers its audience. The singers are Jason Graae, Alyson Reed, Martin Vidnovic, Victoria Clark, and Lynne Wintersteller. Tony Walton designed the exquisite setting. (Roundabout, Broadway at 45th St. 869-8400.)

Gray's Anatomy—Monologuist Spalding Gray is back, this time to talk about his eye troubles, among other matters. Sundays and Mondays only. (Vivian Beaumont, Lincoln Center. 239-6200.)

The Hamlet Festival—The fest comes to a close, with the "Microcosmic Hamlet," Dec. 1-6 at 7; "The Brother's Murder Punished," Dec. 2-6 at 10:30; and a wrap-up symposium, Dec. 7 at 8. (Nada Inc., 167 Ludlow St. 420-1466.)

Howard Crabtree's Whoop-Dee-Doo!—A witty and topical musical revue. (Actors' Playhouse, 100 Seventh Ave. S. For information about tickets, call 777-7474.)

How to Write a Play—Charles Ludlam's wild farce, adapted and directed by and starring Everett Quinton, is a triumph for all concerned. (Charles Ludlam Theatre, One Sheridan Sq. 691-2271.)

Jean Cocteau Repertory—Performances of Pirandello's "Enrico IV" alternate with Shaw's "Heartbreak House." (Bouwerie Lane Theatre, 330 Bowery, at Bond St. 677-0060.)

Jeffrey—A comedy, by Paul Rudnick, about love in the age of AIDS It is less a fleshed-out play than a series of Scenes from Gay Life, but Mr Rudnick can quip with the best of them. (Minetta Lane Theatre, 18 Minetta Lane. 420-8000.)

Jimmy Tingle's Uncommon Sense—Tingle speaks from a leftist blue-collar worker's perspective in his politically charged one-man show. (American Place, 111 W. 46th St. 840-3074.)

Johnny Pye and the Foolkiller—This new musical by Mark St. Germain and Randy Courts, based on a short story by Stephen Vincent Benét, has a charmingly peculiar mixture of sweetness and philosophizing. With Spiro Malas, Heather Lee Soroka, Kaitlin Hopkins, and Daniel Jenkins. (Lamb's, 130 W. 44th St. 997-1780.)

Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat—A new production of the musical by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber, with Michael Damian. (Minskoff, 45th St. west of Broadway. 307-4100.)

The Kentucky Cycle—Robert Schenkkan's six-hour, two-part play, which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1992, has arrived on Broadway. (Reviewed in this issue.) (Royale, 242 W. 45th St. 239-6200.)

Kiss of the Spider Woman—A musical, based on the novel by Manuel Puig, with a distinguished book by Terrence McNally and a star performance by the redoubtable Chita Rivera in the title role. Harold Prince was the director. The songs are by John Kander and Fred Ebb (5/24/93) (Broadhurst, 235 W. 44th St. 239-6200.)

Later Life—The reunion, after thirty years, of a middle-aged man and woman who were once in love is at the heart of this play by A. R. Gurney. Mr. Gurney has written with his customary wit and perception, and the actors do him proud. (6/14/93) (Westside Theatre, 407 W. 43rd St. 307-4100.)

Laughter on the 23rd Floor—Neil Simon's latest comedy takes place during the early days of live TV. Starring Nathan Lane, Randy Graff, and Mark Linn-Baker. (Richard Rodgers, 226 W. 46th St. 307-4100.)

The Lights—Howard Korder's nihilistic, unremittingly bleak portrait of life in a nameless city during "the modern era." With Kristen Johnston, Kathleen Dennehy, and Dan Futterman. (Mitzi E. Newhouse, Lincoln Center. 239-6200. Closes Dec. 12.)

The Lomah Family Picnic—A play by Donald Margulies about a Jewish family in Brooklyn during the sixties. (Manhattan Theatre Club, at City Center, 131 W. 55th St. 581-1212.)

Mixed Emotions—Harold Gould and Katherine Helmond portray a widow and a widower, both of them in their sixties, whose courtship is constantly interrupted by a pair of moving men dismantling the widow's apartment. Richard Baer's play doesn't amount to much, but the performance, under the direction of Tony Giordano, is highly satisfactory. (11/1/93) (Golden, 252 W. 45th St. 239-6200.)

Negro Ensemble Company—Presenting "Olivia's Opus," a one-woman show by Nora Cole. (Tribeca Performing Arts Center, 199 Chambers St. 346-8510. Closes Dec. 19.)

Shakespeare for My Father—A marvellous one-woman show, in which Lynn Redgrave reviews her own life in a search for her unloving father, Michael Redgrave. She combines anecdotes, brilliant thumbnail impersonations of British actors, and wry reminiscence with passages from Shakespeare. (5/10/93) (Helen Hayes, 240 W. 44th St. 944-9450.)

She Loves Me—The Roundabout's production of the 1963 Bock-Harnick-Masteroff musical. (Brooks Atkinson, 256 W. 47th St. 307-4100.)

Signature Theatre Company—Presenting an evening of two one-acts by Edward Albee. The first, "Counting the Ways," is a series of brief, often funny scenes between a husband and a wife—a slight but telling first act. Directed by the playwright, it's very well acted, by Baxter Harris and Patricia Kilgarriff. The less said about the second show, "Listening," the better. (Kampo Cultural Center, 31 Bond St. 279-4200. Closes Dec. 5.)

The Survivor—A completely rethought version of Susan Nanus's 1981 play of the same name. The show focusses on the experiences of a teen-ager who ran a smuggling operation in the Warsaw Ghetto during the Second World War and then survived several concentration camps. The boy and his cohorts are typical teen-agers and remain so in many ways even as they enter a nightmare. Although the script tends to be didactic, the characters are vibrant and affecting. W. Aaron Harpold, as the boy, Sam Gray, and Heather Gottlieb are especially good among a talented cast; Sasha Nanus directed. (Manhattan Performing Arts Company, 120 W. 28th St. 580-0099. Closes Dec. 19.)

The Swan—Elizabeth Egloff's new play explores Sam Shepard territory, with a surreal twist. A woman, her married lover, and a swan-turned-man form a volatile love triangle. There's melodrama, but there's also power, and both are mixed with humor. The cast—Frances McDormand, David Chandler, and Peter Stormare—is superb. Directed by Les Waters. (Public, 425 Lafayette St. 598-7150. Closes Dec. 12.)

Timon of Athens—Duke Ellington's score, Brian Bedford's fine performance in the title role, and any number of merry shenanigans cannot redeem William Shakespeare's fatuous play about a rich Athenian who either gives away or lends out all his worldly goods and then is unable to collect (11/15/93) (Lyceum, 149 W 45th St. 239-6280. Closes Dec. 5.)

Trophies—A play by John Wooten. (Cherry Lane, 38 Commerce St. 989-2285.)

THE THEATRE–Cont'd

THE WHO'S TOMMY—Pete Townshend's music—however muted for Broadway—has an indubitable thrill. This adaptation was directed by Des McAnuff. (5/3/93) (St. James, 246 W. 44th St. 239-6200.)

LONG RUNS

BEAU JEST: Lamb's, 130 W. 44th St. 997-1780. . . . BLUE MAN GROUP/TUBES: Astor Place Theatre, 434 Lafayette St. 254-4370. . . . CATS: Winter Garden, Broadway at 50th St. 239-6200. . . . CRAZY FOR YOU: Shubert, 225 W. 44th St. 239-6200. . . . THE FANTASTICKS: Sullivan Street Playhouse, 181 Sullivan St., at Bleecker St. 674-3838. . . . FOREVER PLAID: Steve McGraw's, 158 W. 72nd St. 595-7400. . . . GUYS AND DOLLS: Martin Beck, 302 W. 45th St. 239-6200. . . . LES MISÉRABLES: Imperial, 249 W. 45th St. 239-6200. . . . MISS SAIGON: Broadway Theatre, Broadway at 53rd St. 239-6200. . . . NUNSENSE: Douglas Fairbanks, 432 W. 42nd St. 239-4321. . . . OLEANNA: Orpheum, 126 Second Ave., at 8th St. 307-4100. . . . PERFECT CRIME: 47th Street Theatre, 304 W. 47th St. 695-3401. . . . THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA: Majestic, 245 W. 44th St. 239-6200. . . . THE SISTERS ROSENSWEIG: Ethel Barrymore, 243 W 47th St. 239-6200. . . . TONY N' TINA'S WEDDING: St. John's Church, 81 Christopher St. 279-4200.

IN ANOTHER CATEGORY—PERFORMANCE ART, ETC.

BIG APPLE CIRCUS—Of the many current extravaganzas at Lincoln Center, this is the only one that features Chinese acrobats, a Swiss tennis-racquet juggler, Italian clowns, Bulgarian rhythmic gymnasts, and German aerialists, as well as three elephants, ten stallions, and a poodle. (Damrosch Park. Through Jan. 9. For information about show times and tickets, call 268-0055.)

"HOUSE OF BUGGIN"—Comedy sketches by John Leguizamo and David Bar Katz, performed by eight actors, including Mr. Leguizamo. (Downtown Art Co., 64 E. 4th St. Dec. 2-4 at 10:30 and Dec. 5 at 8. Through Dec. 19. For reservations, call 477-5288.)

"ROY CONN"—Ron Vawter performs excerpts from "Roy Cohn/Jack Smith," by Gary Indiana. (The Drawing Center, 35 Wooster St. Dec. 1 at 6:30. Tickets at the door on the night of the performance.)

"IF ONE COULD FLY"—A work in progress by the Onyx Theatre Company, with elements of improvisational theatre and dance In American Sign Language and spoken English. (Vineyard Theatre, 309 E. 26th St. Dec. 2-4 at 8 and Dec. 5 at 3; through Dec. 18. For reservations, call 924-0077)

DANCE

TORONTO DANCE THEATRE—Presenting "Handel Variations," "Artemis Madrigals," "Early Departures," and "Sacra Conversazione." (Joyce Theatre, 175 Eighth Ave., at 19th St. 242-0800. Dec. 1-3 at 8, Dec. 4 at 2 and 8, and Dec. 5 at 2 and 7:30.)

JAPAN FOLK-DANCE ENSEMBLE—"Discovering the Beauty of Tokyo," a program revealing the regional folk traditions from which such styles as Butoh, Noh, and Kabuki developed. (City Center, 131 W. 55th St. 581-1212. Dec. 1 at 8. Tickets, which must be reserved, are free.)

AMY SUE ROSEN—Presenting "Night Train," an evening-length piece for nine women. (St Mark's In-the-Bouwerie, Second Ave. at 10th St. 674-8194. Dec. 2-5 at 8:30.)

LES BALLETS AFRICAINS—Thirty-five dancers and musicians from the Republic of Guinea in "Silo: The Path of Life" (New York première). (Walt Whitman Hall, Brooklyn Center for the Performing Arts, Brooklyn College. 1-718 951-4500. Dec. 4 at 8 and Dec. 5 at 2.)

EIKO & KOMO—The opening performance of an engagement running through Dec. 12: the première of "Wind," an evening-length work. (Joyce Theatre, 175 Eighth Ave., at 19th St. 242-0800. Dec. 7 at 8.)

First Class just got easier to take.

No matter where you sit on the plane, you always travel first class with Lark's® new Soft Carry-On E-Z Wheeler.® Its patented pull-out handle makes it an effortless trip all the way from your bedroom to the overhead bin. And its smooth rolling wheels make it the carry-on you don't have to carry. For more information and your nearest dealer, call 1-800-421-LARK.

Reserved For Those Who Have Earned Their Stripes.™

lark

NIGHT LIFE

Grand Tour

LEONARD BERNSTEIN may have been born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, but his name has entered the pantheon of our own wonderful town. In addition to serving as music director for the New York Philharmonic, Bernstein wrote some of the most sublime show music ever to grace a Broadway theatre, including the scores to three consummate New York musicals: "On the Town," "Wonderful Town" (both with lyricists Betty Comden and Adolph Green), and "West Side Story" (with Stephen Sondheim). Songs from these and other works are featured in "The Leonard Bernstein Revue: A Helluva Town!," which has just begun a six-week run at Rainbow & Stars. The revue was conceived and developed by the pianist and songwriter Stan Freeman and the director Richard Sabellico. "It's about the type of people one runs into in New York," Sabellico says of the program. The introductory number, a medley of songs from the Comden-and-Green musicals, is about "how New York is a place of possibilities," he says, adding, "The people who come here feel that they can accomplish anything."

The revue goes on to address affairs of the heart ("I Have a Love" and "The Pickup Song," among others), segues into a section focussing on "crazy people" ("Maria" and the coloratura-buster "Glitter and Be Gay"), and concludes with an embrace of the Big Apple, worms and all ("New York, New York"). Guiding us through this journey, along with Freeman, are five performers who know this city inside out: Broadway alumni Marilyn Caskey, Lauren Mitchell, J. Mark McVey, Patrick Quinn, and Ruth Williamson. Their job, Sabellico says, is to show "humanity revealing itself to itself," with Bernstein's divine melodies enhancing and deepening the revelation.

CONCERTS

OSCAR PETERSON SALUTE—Due to illness, Peterson will beg off this engagement, but three dissimilar jazz pianists—Dave Brubeck, Ahmad Jamal, and McCoy Tyner—will honor the keyboard Goliath in his absence. It could be a heady evening: Tyner's never been mightier, Jamal is enjoying a critical reappraisal, and the willfully stodgy Brubeck might just be spooked into swinging. (Carnegie Hall. 247-7800. Dec. 2 at 8.)

ROBERT PLANT—Paramount, Madison Square Garden. 465-6000. Dec. 1 at 7:30.

PHIL COULTER AND HIS ORCHESTRA—Carnegie Hall. Dec. 1 at 8.

NANCY MARANO AND EDDIE MONTEIRO—New School, 66 W. 12th St. Dec. 3 at 6. Tickets at the door on the night of the concert.

ONDEKOZA—A troupe of Japanese taiko drummers. (Carnegie Hall. Dec. 3 at 8.)

OLDIES CONCERT—Jay Black and the Americans, Martha Reeves and the Vandellas, Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes, the Spinners, etc. (Madison Square Garden. Dec. 3 at 8.)

"ELLINGTON'S NEW YORK"—The Brooklyn Philharmonic and the Duke Ellington Orchestra

present highlights from Ellington's jazz opera, "Queenie Pie," with Melba Moore in the title role. Also on the program is Ellington's arrangement of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite," among other works. Conducted by Luther Henderson and Mercer Ellington. (Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave. 1-718 636-4100. Dec. 3-4 at 8.)

JOHN ZORN—Roulette, 228 West Broadway. 219-8242. Dec. 4 at 9.

JONNNY ADAMS—Singing Doc Pomus songs. (St. Ann's Church, 157 Montague St., Brooklyn. 1-718 858-2424. Dec. 4 at 8.)

DAVE MCKENNA—Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Ave. at 90th St. Dec. 5 at 5. Tickets at the door on the evening of the concert.

BRUCE HORNSBY—Paramount, Madison Square Garden. Dec. 7 at 8.

ROCK AND FOLK

BOTTOM LINE, 15 W. 4th St., at Mercer St. (228-6300)—JIM MESSINA AND BAND appear on Dec. 4. After the seventies soft-rock duo Loggins and Messina split up, Kenny Loggins became a footloose pop star while Messina made well-crafted romantic solo albums that didn't exactly overwhelm the kids watching MTV—or their parents, for that matter. The current baby-boomer-fuelled renaissance of mellow, folk-influenced artists from decades past seems to have overlooked Messina, but he's still doing his thing. With Aztec Two-Step.

CAFÉ SIN-É, 122 St. Marks Pl. (982-0370)—Don't be misled by the sleepy, hole-in-the-wall atmosphere of this bohemian Irish café. Some pretty fine musicians have turned up and tuned up: Sinead O'Connor, Marianne Faithfull, and Luka Bloom, to name a heady few. ADAM ROTH AND THE BLUE DEVILS perform bluesy rock on Dec. 4. Formerly a member of the Del Fuegos, Roth also used to run comedy workshops at Emerson College with Denis Leary and has played guitar for Leary's rock-parody projects. Expect plenty of witty patter between songs.

CBGB & OMFUG, 315 Bowery, at Bleecker St. (982-4052)—Here's a depressing thought: CB's turns twenty this month—about the same age, give or take a few years, as most of its patrons in the club's late-seventies heyday, when it was America's headquarters for punk and New Wave. Among the bands that started here are the Ramones, Blondie, and Talking Heads, who immortalized this Bowery dive in "Life During Wartime." Throughout December, CB's tiny stage will be revisited by veterans of this era in rock history, and by some of their successors. The Dec. 2 bill falls into the second category, featuring the driving hard rock of PAW, the latest next big thing from the Midwest. Appearing with Paw are TRIPPING DAISY, EVE'S PLUM, and FLOP.

IRVING PLAZA, 17 Irving Pl., at 15th St. (777-6800)—This two-floor establishment has been all things to all people: meeting hall, rock club, jazz club, Off Broadway theatre. BLUR arrives on Dec. 3. This rock quartet, which has just released an album with the bracing title "Modern Life Is Rubbish," is one of those irreducibly English pop aggregations, like the Smiths or the Jam, that combine morose crankiness and grandiosity to great effect. "Modern Life Is Rubbish" represents an ambitious leap beyond their first album, "Leisure" (1991), and this is one British invasion that should not be missed. THE CONNELLS are in on Dec. 4.

MAXWELL'S, 1039 Washington St., Hoboken. (1-201 798-4064)—Many of the bands that play here today will be playing somewhere more expensive tomorrow. On Dec. 4: CHRIS STAMEY. In the eighties, Stamey and fellow-singer-songwriter-guitarist Peter Holsapple fronted the eccentric, exuberant pop outfit the dB's. Stamey now has his own band, which includes multi-instrumentalist Ted Lyons and drummer Will Rigby. "The Chris Stamey Christmas Show," as this performance is billed, coincides with the release of "Christmas Time," a compilation produced by Stamey that includes Yuletide ditties by the dB's, Stamey and Holsapple, Alex Chilton, and Syd Straw.

ROSELAND, 239 W. 52nd St. (247-0200)—The vast floor here can accommodate ballroom dancing, and does so on Thursdays and Sundays. On other nights, Roseland becomes another dark, sweaty rock club, with flannel-clad stage divers holding forth. PAUL WESTERBERG arrives on Dec. 3. As lead singer for the Replacements, the best raunchy rock band of the eighties, Westerberg nurtured a reputation both onstage and off as one of pop music's great enfants terribles. Now approaching his mid-thirties, an age when rock stars are supposed to start gaining weight and dropping literary references, Westerberg is touring in support of his first solo album, "14 Songs." The title was inspired by J. D. Salinger's "Nine Stories," but don't fret: the singer and his songs retain their lean power and buoyancy, if not the raw, reckless passion that defined (and ultimately destroyed) the 'Mats. On Dec. 4: singer-songwriter, producer, and all-around pop wizard TODD RUNDGREN.

SOUNDS OF BRAZIL, 204 Varick St., at W. Houston St. (243-4940)—A great grass hut with a fruit-and-bamboo motif, dedicated to such things as calypso, reggae, and bossa nova. Through Dec. 2: Brazilian jazz chanteuse ASTRUD GILBERTO. Gilberto is perhaps best known for her delicate renditon of "The Girl from Ipanema," that adorable bossa-nova standard that's been reduced to smarmy drivel by countless wedding and bar-mitzvah bands. Gilberto can make you forget all of that. Closed Sundays. Dining.

TIME CAFÉ, 380 Lafayette St. (533-7000)—Hidden inside this trendy restaurant is a two-story club called Fez. Upstairs is a sumptuous Moroccan bar. The downstairs room, where bands perform, is rather plain in comparison, but still a sleek and comfortable spot to take in a show. The MINGUS BIG BAND packs them in every Thursday. The fourteen-piece ensemble, directed by baritone saxophonist Ronnie Cuber, concentrates exclusively on the tricky, cacophonous work of its catalyst, the late Charles Mingus. On Dec. 3: CHRIS STAMEY (see Maxwell's), with THE HEALTH & HAPPINESS SHOW. Dining.

JAZZ AND BLUES

BLUE NOTE, 131 W. 3rd St., near Sixth Ave. (475-8592)—Jazz, mirrors, and a gift shop. Through Dec. 5: KOOL & THE GANG. In the seventies, Kool & the Gang was one of R. & B.'s leading lights, turning out innovative, jazzy, horn-powered jams like "Funky Stuff" and "Jungle Boogie." By the eighties, the band had become a slick pop-hit factory—"Cherish," "Joanna," and the cheerleader anthem "Celebration" were among the decade's bestselling singles. In the hip-hop nineties, the band is still influential;

RECORD STORE ARRIVALS

Our shopping list of new holiday releases.

"AARON NEVILLE'S SOULFUL CHRISTMAS" (A & M).

BRUCE COCKBURN, "Christmas" (Columbia).

BE BE & CE CE WINANS, "First Christmas" (Capitol).

ALAN JACKSON, "Honky-Tonk Christmas" (Arista).

REN & STIMPY, "Crock O' Christmas" (Epic).

"CHRISTMAS IN THE CITY" (Motown).

"DAVID FOSTER: THE CHRISTMAS ALBUM" (Interscope).

CARNIE & WENDY WILSON, "Hey Santa!" (SBK).

ANONYMOUS 4, "On Yoolis Night" (Harmonia Mundi USA).

THE NEW YORK POPS, "Christmas in the Country" (Angel EMI).

"A CABARET CHRISTMAS" (DRG)

NIGHT LIFE–Cont'd

only James Brown and George Clinton are sampled on more rap songs. The Gang is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary this year, and don't forget that no less than the Godfather of Soul himself called the group "the second baddest out there." Beginning Dec. 7: BOBBY MC FERRIN. Dining.

BRADLEY'S, 70 University Pl., at 11th St. (228-6440)—On any given night, and well into the morning, one or another of New York's many formidable pianists can be found here, shoehorned into a corner with the resplendent Baldwin that Paul Desmond bequeathed to the late Bradley Cunningham. LARRY WILLIS, BEN RILEY, and BUSTER WILLIAMS appear together through Dec. 4. In his thirty-plus-year career, keyboardist Willis has mingled with everyone from Gloria Lynne to Jackie McLean and Joe Henderson, he even put in time with Blood, Sweat and Tears, and emerged with his integrity intact. With the expert rhythm team of bassist Williams and drummer Ben Riley behind him, Willis affirms that journeymen can be artists, too. Dining.

FAT TUESDAY'S, 190 Third Ave., at 17th St. (533-7900)—The KENNY BARRON quintet plays through Dec. 5; the BILLY TAYLOR trio starts on Dec. 7. Taylor's piano playing mirrors his public persona—sturdy, erudite, resolutely mainstream; a no-nonsense approach. On Mondays, guitarist-inventor LES PAUL leads a trio. Dining.

FIVE SPOT, 4 W. 31st St. (631-0100)—Set in a mammoth turn-of-the-century ballroom, this jazz club is all marble and gilt, with a few modern touches, such as the zebra-patterned carpeting in the V.I.P. room upstairs. DAKOTA STATON appears on Dec. 3-4. Dining.

KNICKERBOCKER, 33 University Pl., at 9th St. (228-8490)—On Dec. 1-4: CYRUS CHESTNUT, with bassist YOSUKE INOUE. Why does the twenty-something Chestnut stand out from the gaggle of young hot-shot jazz pianists in New York? It's a matter of authenticity: Chestnut's fluency with blues phraseology, his unaffected romanticism, and a splendid touch that never glosses over a battering-ram rhythm section. He loves detailed arrangements full of crafty, shifting dynamics, just the way his sometime boss Betty Carter does.

RED BLAZER TOO, 349 W. 46th St. (262-3112)—A place where a fella and a gal can put on the feedbag, get a little tight, and cut a rug. Mondays belong to the Smith Street Society jazz band; Tuesdays to Jim Lawyer and his Bluebird orchestra; Thursdays to Stan Rubin's big band; Fridays to Lew Anderson's big band and Sam Ulano and his Bourbon Street Swingers; and Saturdays to Bob Cantwell and his Stompers.

SWEET BASIL, 88 Seventh Ave. S., at Bleecker St. (242-1785)—This jazz outpost deserves credit for a judicious booking policy. The mainstream is always well represented, but so are near-fringe musicians, including some from Europe and Japan. Any club that serves as home base for both Nat Adderley and Steve Lacy is not likely to be pigeonholed. Through Dec. 5: the JOHN SCOFIELD quartet. The worthiest jazz guitarist to emerge from the seventies swarm, Scofield knows how to write a great melody and assemble genuine bands. He favors knotty, asymmetrical lines over typical fret-board flash; where his peers tend to be marathon runners, Scofield's an ambler But within this cultivated jazz stylist lies a delightfully twisted bluesman. DOC CHEATHAM holds court here on Sunday afternoons. Cheatham is a wondrous trumpeter, a singer of charm and wit, and a tireless entertainer; he's also eighty-nine years old. A Cheatham performance is a study in élan; no one gets as stately a sound from a horn and no one puts across a song with such ease and refinement. An electrified big band belonging to trumpeter MILES EVANS is in action on Monday. Dining.

VILLAGE VANGUARD, 178 Seventh Ave. S., at 11th St. (255-4037)—The world's most famous jazz club is also the last place in town that

KEEPING MARRIAGES INTACT SINCE 1832.

From our collection of diamond and gold wedding rings. Left to right: $4995, $2495, $3995, $3995, $4295, $2795, $5995, $3995, $9500.

Philadelphia Pittsburgh Washington DC Atlanta BAILEY BANKS & BIDDLE Chicago San Francisco Costa Mesa Boca Raton

WORLD RENOWNED JEWELERS SINCE 1832

215-564-6200

still looks, feels, and smells like a classic jazz club—subterranean, smoky, and thick with the spirits of past masters. The WYNTON MARSALIS septet continues through Dec. 5. Judging from recent recordings, Marsalis's marvellous septet, which he usually keeps away from New York, is operating at peak level, with its abundant, Ellingtonian textures churned up by a whiplash rhythm section. Here's the chance, like an extra-special Christmas gift, to catch them stretching out in a straightforward club gig, playing the suites and extended compositions that have become the Marsalis trademark. The JACKIE MC LEAN quintet begins an engagement on Dec. 7. The VANGUARD JAZZ ORCHESTRA holds sway on Mondays.

STANDARDS AND CABARET

ALGONQUIN HOTEL, 59 W. 44th St. (840-6800)—WESLIA WHITFIELD is currently at work in the woody nook known as the Oak Room. She is probably the most assured and affecting jazz-cabaret voice to appear in New York in years. With Mike Greensill on piano. Dining.

CARLYLE HOTEL, Madison Ave. at 76th St. (744-1600)—The Café Carlyle, a snug, windowless enclave in the doorman district, features discreet waiters, wraparound pastel murals, and, through the end of the year, BOBBY SHORT. Time has not diminished the tasteful virtuosity of Short's ivory-tinkling, nor has it taken the edge off his gregarious wit as a singer and showman. Now in his twenty-sixth year at the Carlyle, Short can still spin an Ira Gershwin lyric with all the sophistication, humor, and pathos it deserves. Also well served are gems by Duke Ellington, Dorothy Fields, Irving Berlin, and of course, Cole Porter. A de-lightful, de-lovely evening. With Beverly Peer on bass and Robbie Scott on drums. . . . ¶ Across the hall, in Bemelmans Bar, BARBARA CARROLL presides at the piano.

MICHAEL'S PUB, 211 E. 55th St. (758-2272)—A venerable establishment whose shortcomings are often redeemed by genuinely entertaining classic jazz offerings. The current attraction, through Dec. 4, "Eddie, Bix and Bing," is supposed to pay tribute to three seminal figures of late-twenties jazz: guitarist Eddie Lang, cornettist Bix Beiderbecke, and Bing Crosby. Lang's ghost may nod approvingly at the fluent musicality of Frank Vignola (or of James Chirillo, who substitutes on Vignola's nights off). What Peter Ecklund's husky tootling has to do with Bix's mellifluous riffs, or how Ernie Byrd's strangled warbling relates to Bing's honeyed croon is anyone's guess. Go instead on a Monday night, when Woody Allen plays clarinet with his NEW ORLEANS FUNERAL AND RAGTIME ORCHESTRA. Dining.

RAINBOW & STARS, 30 Rockefeller Plaza. (632-5000)—Not to be confused with its richer cousin, the Rainbow Room, which is just down the hall. The club's tribute to Leonard Bernstein continues all this week. Closed Mondays.

RUSSIAN TEA ROOM, 150 W. 57th St. (265-0947)—Always a classy joint, but even more so this week, as cabaret legends perform back to back. MARGARET WHITING, who appears on Dec. 5, has been performing since she was a mere sprout, having been born into a show-biz family whose circle included Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. But she's still the new kid on the block compared to HILDEGARDE, who shares the intimate stage on Dec. 6 with her longtime cohort ANNA SOSENKO (author of the chanteuse's macaronic signature tune, "Darling, Je Vous Aime Beaucoup"). Hildegarde, the last remaining performer who plays the piano without removing her above-the-elbow evening gloves, exudes experience. Two years ago, her show here was titled "Hildegarde: Alive at Eighty-five"; she keeps her mischievousness so well honed that you can bet she's no closer to Heaven at eighty-seven. Caviar, vodka, and other forms of nourishment.

ART

Wood and Water

THE glistening gray vista of denuded trees that beckons from within the Alex Katz show (Marlborough, 40 West 57th Street; through December 4) the minute one is released from the elevator into this gallery's gleaming white ecosystem will quicken one's pace as surely as the promise of light in a forest clearing. The painting, "Winter Landscape," is defined, with utter concision, by tough dark-gray verticals—the tree trunks—which give it roughly the pictorial structure of a late Pollock abstraction like "Blue Poles," and by an exquisitely restrained and delicate array of atmospheric effects, including spectral fogbound silhouettes of distant trees.

The ultra-smooth and elegant Katz, best known as a portraitist and social chronicler, has evidently been thinking about nature and the passage of time. There are twenty paintings in this deeply refreshing and expertly conceived show—the best, perhaps, of the season—and most of them are unpeopled. These new landscapes also include a sun-dappled slice of birch forest, a Kelly-green field of wildflowers that gives new life to sixties Flower Power motifs, and a trio of rhapsodic shoreline views that teeter on the edge of total abstraction. Katz infuses these paintings with the same immediacy, the same feeling of authorial anecdote, and the same chic as any of his signature cocktail-party lineups of artists, poets, and fashionable women. Not since Fairfield Porter, in fact, has cosmopolitanism been so deftly conveyed through pastoral subjects. The populated works, on the other hand, whether of a lone rower silhouetted against white, or a crowded Maine beach scene suspended in the vermillion light of a late-summer afternoon, have more to do with seasons and mortality than with the games city people play.

MUSEUMS

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, Fifth Ave. at 82nd St.—Eighteenth-century European decorative arts are on display, like nothing you've ever seen before, in the Met's newly unveiled Florence Gould galleries: four new permanent exhibition rooms packed with more than two hundred paintings, tapestries, textiles, sculptures, and porcelain and glass pieces. . . . ¶ "The Gold of Meroe" presents the jewelry of Queen Amanishakheto of Meroe, an ancient Nubian ruler. The Queen's cache includes more than two hundred pieces of colored glass, semiprecious stones, silver, and, of course, loads of gold. . . . ¶ "Elephant: The Animal and Its Ivory in African Art" includes seventy objects, from elephant masks to intricately carved tusks, representing more than twenty different indigenous cultures. . . . ¶ "Immortals and Sages: Fusuma Paintings from Ryoan-ji and the Lore of China in Japanese Art." . . . ¶ Twenty years of Hudson River School works on paper. Through Dec. 26. . . . ¶ "Nineteenth-Century Portraits, Landscapes, and Nudes" Through Jan. 1. . . . NOTE: on Dec 1, in observance of Day Without Art, the museum will replace at least one work from each curatorial department with a text about AIDS. Other work will be shrouded in black. The Met will also turn off its exterior lights from 7:45 to 8 P.M. and remove all flowers from the Great Hall. (Open Tuesdays through Sundays, 9:30 to 5:15, and Friday and Saturday evenings until 8:45.)

CHRIS CURRY

JANET KARDON, *who has been director of the American Craft Museum for four and a half years, conceived her monumental "Centenary Project" as soon as she got the job. "The Ideal Home: 1900–20," which recently opened, is the first installment in an overview of American crafts in the twentieth century, a more or less chronological series of eight exhibitions that will survey the mediums of clay, glass, fibre, metal, and wood. The exhibition is accompanied—as future shows will be—by a mammoth book (published by Abrams), edited by Ms. Kardon.*

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 11 W. 53rd St.—The current Miró retrospective celebrates the centennial of the Catalan master with some four hundred paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and ceramics. Through Jan. 11. . . . ¶ Paintings by Robert Ryman, who for the past thirty years has specialized in white-on-white canvases. Through Jan. 1. . . . ¶ "Designed for Speed: Three Automobiles by Ferrari," MOMA's first automobile exhibition in more than fifteen years. . . . ¶ "New Photography Nine" showcases four contemporary photographers whose work ranges from portraits of children in Knoxville, Tennessee, to images of squalor in Ukraine. Through Jan. 4. . . . NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art (Dec. 1), the museum will cover a wall in the Garden Hall (through Dec. 12) with cards commemorating people who have died of AIDS. Visitors are welcome to add their own cards. (Open Saturdays through Tuesdays, 11 to 6, and Thursdays and Friday evenings until 8:30.)

GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM, Fifth Ave. at 89th St.—More than a hundred paintings by Pop master Roy Lichtenstein. Through Jan. 16. . . . ¶ Self-portraits by the photographer Robert

WHAT IS REMEMBERED IS UP TO YOU.

MACY'S

EAU DE TOILETTE

paco rabanne

PARIS

*$11,500 M.S.R.P. of Prizm LSi as shown. M.S.R.P. including dealer prep. Tax, license, destination charge and optional equipment additions.

It's time to broaden your horizons. If you thought you'd never drive anything but a foreign car, think about this: more and more people are trading in their Hondas, Toyotas and Nissans for a Geo Prizm – and loving it. In fact, 96% of Prizm owners who had traded in an import would recommend Prizm to a friend. And there's lots to recommend: sophisticated good looks, standard dual

Geo Prizm LSi · Available 4-Wheel Anti-Lock Brakes

Exchange Program.

*See your dealer for program details. Geo, Prizm and Chevrolet are registered trademarks of the GM Corp. ©1993 GM Corp. All Rights Reserved. Buckle up, America!

air bags and 24-hour Roadside Assistance,* all starting at $10,730.! So get with the program. Get to know Geo Prizm at your Chevrolet Geo dealer's. Or call 1-800-GET-2-KNO.

GET TO KNOW Geo® PRIZM

Standard Dual Air Bags · Call 1-800-GET-2-KNO

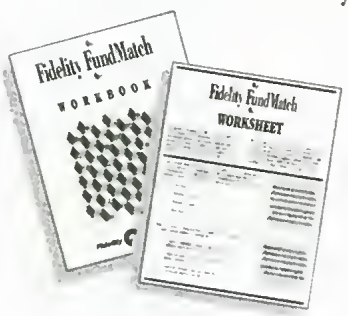
"How Do I Know Which Mutual Funds May Be Right For Me?"

Introducing Fidelity FundMatch℠

Fidelity's do-it-yourself program helps you build a diversified portfolio to match your needs.

Our FundMatch Kit Has Everything You Need To Start

You'll receive an easy-to-use workbook that helps you understand the importance of diversification. The accompanying worksheet takes your input on your time horizon and risk profile to help you choose an investment mix that matches your own needs. Then, the FundMatch Action Plan lays out some of your investment options.



There are many ways to build a diversified portfolio. You can create a portfolio using Fidelity mutual funds. Any of our representatives can help you get started. You can choose one of our Asset Manager funds, or for investment advice and someone to choose the funds for you, consider Fidelity Portfolio Advisory Services.

Fidelity's Asset Manager Funds Make Diversification Simple

Fidelity's Asset Manager funds provide one way you can take advantage of the benefits of diversification – with one simple investment and **no sales charge.**

Each of these funds allocates your investments among domestic and foreign stocks, bonds and short-term/money market instruments. The funds' manager will then gradually adjust the asset allocations as market conditions warrant. This flexible approach to diversification means the funds will invest in each asset class to pursue the highest returns, consistent with each funds' investment objective.

Start your investment in a Fidelity Asset Manager fund with just $2,500, or $500 for an IRA. The FundMatch Kit can help you choose the Fidelity Asset Manager fund that best meets your needs.

It's Easy To Transfer Your IRA To Fidelity

If you're looking for a new approach to investing for retirement, consider moving your IRA to Fidelity. Call today for a FundMatch IRA Fact Kit.

Call 24 Hours For Your FREE Worksheet and Workbook

1-800-544-1371

Fidelity Investments®

Common sense. Uncommon results.

2r

For more complete information on any Fidelity fund, including charges, expenses and applicable redemption fees, call or write for a free prospectus. Read it carefully before you invest or send money. Share prices (except on money market funds), yields and returns will vary, and you may have a gain or loss when you sell your shares. Fidelity Portfolio Advisory Services is a service of Strategic Advisers, Inc., a Fidelity Investments company. Portfolio Advisory Services charges an annual advisory fee of .25% to 1% depending on account size. The minimum investment for Portfolio Advisory Services is $200,000 ($100,000 for retirement accounts) Fidelity Distributors Corporation, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109.

ART–Cont'd

Mapplethorpe (1946-89). Through Jan 23.... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, both the uptown and the SoHo branches will distribute red ribbons to visitors. (Open daily, except Thursdays, 10 to 8.)

GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM SOHO, 575 Broadway—Eighty watercolors, made between 1911 and 1941, by Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944).... ¶ "Industrial Elegance," a lobby exhibition, salutes design excellence in everyday objects, from ice-cube makers to Frisbees. Through Jan. 23. (Open daily, except Tuesdays, 11 to 6, and Thursdays through Saturday evenings until 8.)

WHITNEY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART, Madison Ave. at 75th St.—More than a hundred and sixty paintings, sculptures, drawings, and site-specific installations by Mike Kelley.... ¶ "Betrothals," three important late canvases and related studies by Arshile Gorky (1904-1948). Through Jan. 9.... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, volunteers from Gay Men's Health Crisis will be in the lobby to provide information. (Open Wednesdays, and Fridays through Sundays, 11 to 6; Thursdays, 1 to 8.)

TIM BOWER

Consuelo Kanaga at the Brooklyn Museum.

BROOKLYN MUSEUM, Eastern Parkway—The museum reopens its renovated West Wing with a retrospective of works by internationally acclaimed architect Arata Isozaki, including models, sketches, silk-screen prints, drawings, and computer renderings.... ¶ Photographs by Consuelo Kanaga (1894-1978), who started out as a photojournalist for the San Francisco *Chronicle* and evolved into a portraitist of the first water. Most of the photographs on view are playing-card size, which draws the viewer in.... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, the museum will present a photographic exhibition entitled "The Global Face of AIDS." (Open Wednesdays through Sundays, 10 to 5.)

AMERICAN CRAFT MUSEUM, 40 W. 53rd St.—"The Ideal Home: 1900-20." (Open Tuesdays, 10 to 8; Wednesdays through Sundays, 10 to 5.)

ASIA SOCIETY, Park Ave. at 70th St.—"Korean Arts of the Eighteenth Century: Splendor and Simplicity."... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, the Society will install in the lobby three large stone sculptures shrouded in black cloth. (Open Tuesdays through Saturdays, 11 to 6; Sundays, noon to 5.)

COOPER-HEWITT MUSEUM, Fifth Ave. at 91st St.—"Mechanical Brides: Women and Machines from Home to Office" examines the traditional link between "women's work" and home and office appliances. Through Jan. 2.... ¶ An exhibition of men's waistcoats from the eighteenth century.... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, the museum will present "Living with AIDS: Education Through Design," which will include posters, brochures, buttons, and other materials related to AIDS prevention. Through Jan. 1. (Open Tuesdays, 10 to 9, with no admission charge after 5; Wednesdays through Saturdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, noon to 5.)

JEWISH MUSEUM, Fifth Ave., at 92nd St.—"A Coat of Many Colors: Two Centuries of Jewish Life in Canada" includes more than a hundred objects, from a deerskin Torah scroll (from Canada's first synagogue) to a pair of branding irons belonging to Canada's only Jewish woman rancher.... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, the museum will install a cautionary text piece, by Michael Brenson, alongside an installation, by Barbara Steinman, which features electric signs flashing the word "silence" in red. (Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, 11 to 5:45; Tuesdays, 11 to 8.)

MORGAN LIBRARY, 29 E. 36th St.—"French Master Drawings" assembles a hundred and twenty-five works from the fourteenth century through the nineteenth.... ¶ The library celebrates the birthdays of three classics—Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's "The Little Prince" (1943), Beatrix Potter's "Peter Rabbit" (1893), and Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" (1843)—with early manuscripts, photographs, illustrations, and other memorabilia.... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, the Library will display two manuscript sketches from works left unfinished at their authors' deaths: Mahler's Symphony No. 10 and Puccini's "Turandot." (Open Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:30 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5.)

MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART, 593 Broadway—"Face of the Gods: Art and Altars of Africa and the African Americas." An intelligent and visually rich exhibition that focusses on the Yoruba and Kongo civilizations of West and Central Africa, respectively, tracing the dissemination and transformation of ritual forms in the Creole cultures of Haiti, Cuba, Brazil, and North America.... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, the museum will darken its galleries to feature an illuminated Omolu altar, dedicated to those who have died of AIDS. (Open Tuesdays through Fridays, 10:30 to 5; Saturdays, noon to 8; Sundays, noon to 6.)

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Fifth Ave. at 104th St.—"Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke Ellington" includes rare photographs, manuscripts, memorabilia, instruments, and posters.... NOTE: In observance of Day Without Art, the museum will shroud two sculptures in black. (Open Wednesdays through Saturdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5.)

NEW MUSEUM, 583 Broadway—In observance of Day Without Art, the museum will place black paper over its windows, dim the lights, and display several mixed-medium works on AIDS-related subjects. (Open Wednesdays through Fridays, and Sundays, noon to 6; Saturdays, noon to 8.)

GALLERIES—UPTOWN

(Unless otherwise noted, galleries are open Tuesdays through Saturdays from around 10 or 11 to between 5 and 6. The following listings lead off with shows opening this week.)

RICHARD BAKER—Small still-lifes (fish, flowers, tools, stones) by a Provincetown artist Opens

ART–Cont'd

Dec. 1. Through Jan. 15. (Washburn, 20 W. 57th St.)

George Bellows (1882-1925)—Thirty paintings, from the early "Excavation at Night" (1908) to "Two Women," which was done near the end of the artist's life; also, a set of his "flight" prints. Opens Dec. 2. Through Jan. 15. (Berry-Hill, 11 E. 70th St. Open Mondays.)

Howard Hodgkin—Brilliantly colored, unusually large (for this artist) paintings executed in oil on wood. Opens Dec. 4. Through Jan. 15. (Knoedler, 19 E. 70th St.)

Euan Uglow / Jennifer Durrant—Work by two British artists: still-lifes, portraits, and figures by Uglow; large, vividly colored textural paintings by Durrant. Opens Dec. 2. Through Dec. 24. (Salander-O'Reilly, 20 E. 79th St. Open Mondays.)

E. Ambrose Webster (1869-1935)—Luminous landscapes. Opens Dec. 2. Through Jan. 12. (Babcock, 724 Fifth Ave., at 57th St.)

•

Willem de Kooning—This show of drawings covers the artist's entire career. Delicate pencil drawings from the late nineteen-twenties display his extraordinary skill as a draftsman. "Study of a Woman's Head" (1927-35) is perhaps unintentionally funny—with her spiralling braids and imperious expression, the woman would be right at home in "Lohengrin." Some of the works from the nineteen-fifties bear a striking resemblance to the styles of other artists: a few oils on paper from 1951 look just like Pollocks; the messy "Black and White 'Rome T'" might be a Franz Kline. De Kooning's figurative works, particularly his blubbery, hatchet-faced women, are well represented. Through Dec. 31. (Mathes, 41 E. 57th St. Open Mondays.)

Self-portrait by Philip Smith (McCoy).

Philip Smith—Big oil-and-wax paintings on either canvas or linen. Smith uses graphic incisions in conjunction with abstract decorative elements—grids, stripes, and polka dots. A hermetic, personal symbolism, blending motifs from both Eastern and Western cultures, characterizes his iconography. In "Father and Son" (1993), two identical figures on a black background are caged by spectral, chalky lavender stripes, and the entire composition is crammed with writhing vegetation, tiny praying figures, and spiralling mandalas. Smith gives you a lot of visual incident per square inch. Through Dec. 11. (McCoy, 41 E. 57th St. Open Mondays.)

Josef Albers (1888-1976)—Large "Homage to the Square" paintings from the years 1962 to 1967. Through Dec. 23. (Janis, 110 W. 57th St. Open Mondays.)

Carol Antnony—Small-scale interiors reflecting the atmosphere of Santa Fe, where the artist has been living for the past two years. Through Dec. 23. (Davidson, 41 E. 57th St.)

Stanley Boxer—Abstract paintings that incorporate gravel and wood chips. Through Dec 11. (Emmerich, 41 E. 57th St.)

Francesco Clemente—Large panel paintings with dark, mysterious imagery. Through Jan. 8. (Gagosian, 980 Madison Ave., at 77th St.)

R. Crumb / H. R. Giger—The Crumb retrospective includes some of the lunatic genius's filthiest, most scabrous drawings. / Giger is best known for his design work on the film "Alien." Through Dec. 23. (Alexander, 980 Madison Ave., at 77th St.)

Lucian Freud—Early paintings, drawings, and etchings, among them "The Painter's Room" (1943), "Girl with a Kitten" (1947), and "Hotel Bedroom" (1954). Through Jan. 8. (Robert Miller, 41 E. 57th St.)

Jannis Kounellis—A Greek-born artist who lives in Rome, showing steel panels with burlap. Through Dec. 31. (Marian Goodman, 24 W. 57th St. Open Mondays.)

Robert Kulicke—Paintings of pears, white roses, tomatoes, and wildflowers, in frames designed and built by the artist. Through Dec. 21. (Davis & Langdale, 231 E. 60th St.)

Jacob Lawrence—Lawrence's first New York show in many years includes four new works, three of them based on images of manual labor. Through Jan. 15. (Midtown Payson, 745 Fifth Ave., at 57th St.)

Paul Manes—A dozen paintings revealing an evolution from circular abstractions to figuration, using the repeated image of a bowl. Through Jan. 1. (Marisa Del Re, 41 E. 57th St.)

Rufino Tamayo (1899-1991)—Works from the thirties through the eighties by this renowned Mexican artist. Through Dec. 18. (Martin, 23 E. 73rd St.)

"African-American Art: Twentieth-Century Masterworks"—Paintings and sculptures from 1910 to 1965, ranging in style from realism to abstraction. Among the artists are Benny Andrews, Elizabeth Catlett, and Norman Lewis. Through Feb. 12. (Rosenfeld, 24 W. 57th St.)

"American Painters in Giverny, 1885-1920"—George Biddle, Mary Hubbard Foote, and Frederick MacMonnies are among the featured artists, who worked in this picturesque village associated with Monet. Through Dec. 15. (Spanierman, 50 E. 78th St.)

"Symbolism and the Austrian Avant-Garde"—An exhibition that traces the influence of symbolism, which dominated the Vienna Secession movement at the turn of the century, by juxtaposing works by James Ensor, Max Klinger, Odilon Redon, and others, with the works of such Austrian painters as Oskar Kokoschka, Gustav Klimt, and Egon Schiele. Through Jan. 8. (Galerie St. Etienne, 24 W. 57th St.)

DOWNTOWN

Michael Gregory—Abstractions of rosebushes and a series of octopus paintings resembling Byzantine architectural tracery. Opens Dec.

4. Through Jan. 19. (Hoffman, 429 West Broadway.)

Clinton Hill—Multicolored geometric wood constructions. Opens Dec. 7 Through Jan. 29. (Zarre, 48 Greene St.) . . . **note:** A group show, "Thru Thick & Thin," features Doug Ohlson, Marjorie Strider, and Dan Wofford

Ellen Rotnenberg—"Partial Index," a sculptural installation relating to the Anne Frank diaries. Opens Dec. 4. Through Feb. 19. (Kent, 67 Prince St. Closed Mondays and Tuesdays.)

Cary Smith—Geometric abstractions. Opens Dec. 2. Through Jan. 15. (Ala, 560 Broadway.)

Robert Wilson—A video adaptation of the murder scene from his 1970 theatre piece, "Deafman Glance." Opens Dec. 2. Through Dec. 23. (Cooper, 155 Wooster St.)

Richard Yarde—Watercolors with sparse imagery. Opens Dec. 2. Through Jan. 4. (Kelly, 591 Broadway.)

•

Joan Miró—For those who haven't yet O.D.'d on Miró madness, Larry Gagosian has put together a knockout show called, somewhat misleadingly, "Monumental Sculpture." There are only a few really bulky, hulking pieces, and none whatsoever on the Brobdingnagian scale favored by such Gagosian artists as Richard Serra and Mark di Suvero. And even the biggest Miró sculptures, like "Personnage," which resembles a swollen, abstract bronze Snoopy, possess a winsome, endearing quality. Through Jan. 8. (Gagosian, 136 Wooster St.)

Massimo Antonaci—A show of three-dimensional objects with a spiritual theme. Through Dec. 23. (Weber, 142 Greene St.)

Donald Baechler—Seven new paintings—a thumb, a hand, and five flowers—on distressed tarps, as well as an engaging totem sculpture and a suite of fourteen large floral drawings on paper. Through Dec. 23. (Sperone Westwater, 142 Greene St. . . . ¶ Additional works on paper. Through Dec. 4. (Kasmin, 74 Grand St.)

Jean-Michel Basquiat (1960-88)—Paintings from the mid-eighties. Through Jan. 8. (Shafrazi, 119 Wooster St.)

Ted Byfield and Lincoln Tobier—"Cop Sculpture," two installations that incorporate newspaper photographs of contraband seized by law-enforcement agencies. Through Dec. 31. (Hearn, 39 Wooster St., and American Fine Arts, 22 Wooster St.)

Edmund and Lewis Chamberlain—Two young representational painters. Through Dec. 18. (Gallozzi, 203 W. Houston St. Thursdays through Saturdays, 1 to 6.)

Gotscho—Bridal gowns and tuxedos as sculptural objects, by a French artist. Through Jan. 8. (Klagsbrun, 51 Greene St.)

Bill Jensen—Abstract paintings with dense arrangements of interacting shapes suggestive of landscapes or still-lifes. Through Dec. 23. (Boone, 417 West Broadway.)

Anish Kapoor—Freestanding pieces of pocked, etched sandstone. Through Jan. 29. (Gladstone, 99 Greene St.)

Claire Knalil—Watercolors and oils, from 1977 to the present. Through Dec. 1. (Hoffman, 429 West Broadway.)

Konrad Klapneck—Fifteen years' worth of paintings and drawings, dating from 1978 to the present. Through Dec. 22. (Thorp, 103 Prince St.)

Leslie Lerner—Narrative works, with glazed surfaces reminiscent of Renaissance paintings, from the artist's "My Life in France" series. Through Dec. 30. (Stephen Rosenberg, 115 Wooster St.)

Norman Lewis (1909-79)—Thirty abstract works on paper, from the forties, fifties, and sixties. Through Jan. 15. (Berman-Daferner, 568 Broadway.)

Robert Longo—"Killing Time," a striking show of twenty abstract collages. Through Dec. 18. (Prats, 568 Broadway.)

Sam Messer—Paintings devoted to John Serles, the artist's friend, who died last year. Through Dec. 23. (Beitzel, 102 Prince St.)

Kiki Smith—Six new sculptures, each with a religious and/or feminist theme. The centerpiece, "Virgin Mary," portrays a woman with her muscles exposed. Through Dec. 23. (Fawbush, 76 Grand St.)

Norman Toynton—Abstract oils on pegboard, in a triptych form. Through Dec. 30. (Stux, 163 Mercer St.)

"Poverty Pop"—Artists who, out of economic necessity, work with found materials, in a sort of urban folklorism. Through Jan. 8. (Exit Art, 548 Broadway.)

"Twenty-five Years"—An exhibition in celebration of the gallery's anniversary, focussing on works from the seventies and eighties by Jennifer Bartlett, Peter Campus, and Alan Shields, among others. Through Dec 18. (Cooper, 155 Wooster St.)

AUCTIONS

Photo Focus—Approximately eighty contemporary photographers have donated a work apiece for an auction to benefit the National Breast Cancer Coalition (Dec. 7 at 7:30; preview at 6:30). The occasion brings together a wide range of fine and commercial art, including Mary Ellen Mark's "Mother Teresa" (minimum bid: $1,000), an untitled William Wegman work depicting a Weimaraner with a watering can (minimum bid: $500), and Michael Ahearn's portrait of Judith Jamison (minimum bid: $500). (Art Director's Club, 250 Park Ave., at 18th St. Tickets at the door on the evening of the auction.)

Asian Arts—In the market for an early-fourteenth-century Tibetan painting of Guhyasamaja in yab-yum (cosmic embrace)? A pair of seventeenth-century Japanese screens of the Rimpa School? Korean celadon bottles and vases? Chinese calligraphy from the Yuan dynasty? Seize the moment. At Sotheby's (York Ave. at 72nd St. 606-7000): Indian and Southeast Asian art, Dec. 1 at 10:15 and 2; Japanese works of art, Dec. 3 at 10:15 and 2; and Korean works of art, Dec. 3 at 10:15. At Christie's (Park Ave. at 59th St. 546-1119): Fine Chinese paintings and calligraphy, Dec. 1 at 10.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Lois Guarino—Photo collages that incorporate hand-coloring and other techniques Through Jan. 15. (Mann, 42 E. 76th St.)

Sylvia Plachy—Recent photographs of New York street life. Through Dec. 30. (Whitney Museum of American Art at Philip Morris, 120 Park Ave., at 42nd St.)

Barbara Morgan / Ruth Thorne-Thomsen—Vintage black-and-white photographs of New York. / Three decades of work ranging from pinhole images to large-scale murals. Through Dec. 30. (Laurence Miller, 138 Spring St.)

Joseph Sudek (1896-1976)—"Poetic Images" features this Czech-born photographer's pigment prints and advertising images from the twenties through the fifties. Through Jan. 8. (Sander, 19 E. 76th St.)

Cy Twombly—Color prints made from Polaroid images of tulips and second-century Roman busts, as well as several evocative images of trees. Through December 4. (Marks, 1018 Madison Ave., at 79th St.)

International Center of Photography, 1130 Fifth Ave., at 94th St.—"Mexico Through Foreign Eyes" features more than two hundred photographs by Henri Cartier-Bresson, Paul Strand, and others. Through Dec. 12. (Open daily, except Mondays, 11 to 6, and Tuesday evenings until 8.)

International Center of Photography Midtown, Sixth Ave. at 43rd St.—"Iterations: The New Image," an exhibition of computer-generated photography. (Open daily, except Mondays, 11 to 6, and Tuesday evenings until 8.)

(See the museum listings for photography exhibitions at the Museum of Modern Art, the Guggenheim Museum, and the Brooklyn Museum.)

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Breaking Away

SINGING fills the air at Westminster Choir College, in Princeton, where all three hundred and fifty students are music majors and absolutely everyone sings in a choir. In fact, the school boasts five choirs: the largest of them, the two-hundred-member Symphonic Choir, performs regularly with the New York Philharmonic and the Philadelphia Orchestra; and another, the forty-voice Westminster Choir, has been the resident choir of the Italian and American Spoleto Festivals since the seventies. Unlike the high-powered conservatories, which steer their students toward careers as soloists, Westminster Choir College prepares its students mostly for careers in teaching and church music.

But every so often a star bursts out of Westminster's choral ranks: one such, the mezzo-soprano Jennifer Larmore, is clearly on the ascendant. She made her operatic début in Europe, in 1986, singing Mozart at the Opéra de Nice (which is, curiously, a common launching pad for young American singers). Major houses scurried to get her signature on contracts for leading lyric and coloratura roles: La Scala secured her for "Le Comte Ory" and "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges," Paris for "Giulio Cesare" and "Anna Bolena," and Covent Garden for "Les Huguenots" and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (which she recently recorded—stunningly—for Teldec, surrounded by a characterful cast that heaps delight upon delight). This season, Larmore finally hits New York, where audiences will hear her velvety timbre and precise, Berganza-like agility as she portrays Romeo in Bellini's "I Capuleti e i Montecchi" (in February, with the Opera Orchestra of New York) and interprets lieder (at Walter Reade Theatre, in March). But her unofficial New York debut comes this week (December 7), when she'll sing Brahms' rarely performed "Alto Rhapsody" (among other works) in Carnegie Hall, as "star alumna" in the Westminster Choir's Christmas Concert.

(The box-office number for the Metropolitan Opera House is 362-6000; for Alice Tully Hall, 875-5050; for Avery Fisher Hall, 875-5030; for Carnegie Hall and Weill Recital Hall, 247-7800; and for Merkin Concert Hall, 129 W. 67th St., 362-8719.)

OPERA

METROPOLITAN OPERA—MADAMA BUTTERFLY, with Yoko Watanabe, Yun Deng, Franco Farina, and Thomas Allen; conducted by Thomas Fulton. (Dec. 1 at 8.) . . . I LOMBARDI, the opening performances of the company's first production of this opera by Verdi, with Aprile Millo, Luciano Pavarotti, Bruno Beccaria, and Samuel Ramey; James Levine. (Dec. 2 and Dec. 6 at 8.) . . . RUSALKA, by Dvořák, with Gabriela Beňačkova, Janis Martin, Stefania Toczyska, Ben Heppner, and Sergei Koptchak; John Fiore. (Dec. 3 at 8.) . . . FIDELIO, with Anne Evans, Helen Donath, William Johns, Michael Schade, Ekkehard Wlaschiha, and Hans Sotin; Hermann Michael. (Dec. 4 at 1:30 and Dec. 7 at 8.) . . . LA BOHÈME, with Angela Gheorghiu, Carol Neblett, Franco Farina, Christopher Robertson; Carlo Rizzi. (Dec. 4 at 8.) (Metropolitan Opera House.)

"THE BLACK RIDER"—The final performance of a collaborative work by Robert Wilson, Tom Waits, and William S. Burroughs. (Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave. 1-718 636-4100. Dec. 1 at 8.)

ORCHESTRAS AND CHORUSES

NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC—Kurt Masur conducts Brahms' "Tragic Overture" and Violin Concerto (with Anne-Sophie Mutter) and Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 3. (Avery Fisher Hall. Dec. 2-4 at 8 and Dec. 7 at 7:30.)

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA OF ST. IGHATIUS LOYOLA—Kent Tritle directs Haydn's "Lord Nelson" Mass, Bernstein's "Chichester Psalms," and Vaughan Williams' "Fantasia on Christmas Carols." (Park Ave. at 84th St. 288-2520. Dec. 1 at 8.)

CONCERT ROYAL—James Richman conducts French Baroque music, including Jean-Féry Rebel's "Les Caractères de la Danse" (featuring dancers Catherine Turocy and Keith Michael). (Florence Gould Hall, 55 E. 59th St. 355-6160. Dec. 3 at 8.)

NEW AMSTERDAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Stephen Rogers Radcliffe conducts Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture, Brahms' Symphony No. 1, and Hindemith's Concerto for Woodwinds, Harp, and Orchestra (featuring members of Hexagon as soloists). (Symphony Space, Broadway at 95th St. 864-5400. Dec. 3 at 8.)

AMERICAN BOYCHOIR AND ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHOIR—James Litton directs Daniel Pinkham's "Christmas Cantata," as well as seasonal motets and carols (with some audience participation); assisted by organist William Trafka and the Atlantic Brass Quintet. (St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Ave. at 50th St. 751-1616, ext. 249. Dec. 3 at 8.)

ORCHESTRA OF THE S.E.M. ENSEMBLE—Petr Kotik conducts an excerpt from Monteverdi's "Orfeo," John Cage's "Concert for Piano and Orchestra" (with pianists David Tudor and Joseph Kubera), Varèse's "Déserts," and the American première of Morton Feldman's "The Turfan Fragments." (Alice Tully Hall. Dec. 4 at 8.)

NEW YORK CHORAL SOCIETY—Robert DeCormier directs a holiday program, featuring Peter, Paul and Mary. (Carnegie Hall. Dec. 4 at 8.)

NEW YORK CHAMBER SYMPHONY—Gerard Schwarz conducts a new work and two arrangements by David Diamond, Haydn's C-Major Cello Concerto (with Antonio Meneses), and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3. (92nd Street

LISTENING BOOTH

BEETHOVEN: COMPLETE PIANO SONATAS, Richard Goode (Elektra Nonesuch). This collection has been a long time aborning, but Goode has finally become the first American-born pianist to record all thirty-two Beethoven sonatas. The project started in 1983, when the Book-of-the-Month Club signed this probing musician to play six sonatas for its mail-order record series; others—including a titanic "Appassionata," fractious and brooding—were recorded as recently as this past July. (The transcendent Op. 101, with which Goode will close his Carnegie Hall recital on December 6, fell midway in the pianist's interpretative journey.) Nobody's asking you to throw out your favorite Schnabel or Serkin version of this sonata or that, but has anyone proved as satisfying through the entire corpus as Goode? Virtuoso though he is, he subordinates technique to expression, infusing "the hallowed thirty-two" with surprise and wonder (though surely he's played them all a thousand times), stressing each work's singular character, and filling all ten disks with subtlety and warmth. A labor of profoundest love, a benchmark musical achievement, and a timely sugarplum for the music lover on your list.

Y, Lexington Ave at 92nd St. 996-1100. Dec. 4 at 8 and Dec. 5 at 3.)

Choral Symphony Society Cantata Singers—David Labovitz directs the third through sixth sections of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio." (Christ and St. Stephen's Church, 120 W. 69th St. Dec. 5 at 2. Admission by contribution.)

American Composers Orchestra—Kent Nagano conducts Hindemith's symphony "Die Harmonie der Welt," the United States première of Joji Yuasa's "Eye on Genesis II," and John Adams' "El Dorado." (Carnegie Hall. Dec. 5 at 3.)

I Cantori di New York—Mark Shapiro directs Handel's "Messiah," with a scaled-down orchestra. (Corpus Christi Church, 529 W. 121st St Dec 5 at 4 For information about tickets, call 439-4758.)

Jupiter Symphony—Jens Nygaard conducts a Corelli concerto grosso, Haydn's Symphony No. 9, arrangements of two of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words," and Mozart's F-Major Piano Concerto (K 459, featuring Lilian Kallir). (Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church, 152 W. 66th St. Dec. 6 at 2 and 8. For information about tickets, call 799-1259.)

Westminster Choir and the Orchestra of St. Luke's—Joseph Flummerfelt directs a Christmas program that includes Brahms' "Alto Rhapsody," excerpts from Handel's "Messiah" and Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," and numerous carols; with mezzo-soprano Jennifer Larmore, tenor Mark Bleeke, and bass-baritone William Powers. (Carnegie Hall. Dec. 7 at 8.)

I Cameristi Lombardi—Mario Conter leads the chamber orchestra in an all-Boccherini program, which will include his Stabat Mater (featuring soprano Fernanda Costa). (Merkin Concert Hall. Dec. 7 at 8. For information about free tickets, which are required, call 879-4242.)

Jennifer Larmore with the Westminster Choir at Carnegie Hall.

MICHAEL WITTE

RECITALS

Downtown Chamber and Opera Players—A large ensemble gathers to present a benefit Day Without Art concert that suggests the extent to which AIDS continues to ravage the musical community; including works by Chris DeBlasio, Gustavo Alfred Motta, Kevin Oldham, and Robert Savage, all of whom succumbed to AIDS this year. (Middle Collegiate Church, Second Ave. at 7th St. Dec 1 at 8. For information about tickets, call 477-1594.)

Bargemusic—Chamber music by Mozart, Shostakovich, and Brahms (his A-Major Piano Quartet), with violinist Juliette Kang, violist Misha Amory, cellist Ronald Thomas, and pianist Phillip Bush. (Fulton Ferry Landing, Brooklyn 1-718 624-4061. Dec. 2 at 7:30 and Dec. 5 at 4.)

Stars from the East—Chamber music by Dvořák, Bright Sheng, Schumann (his Piano Quintet), and Boccherini, with an impressive lineup of Taiwanese musicians: violinists Cho-Liang Lin and Lynn Chang, violist Hong-Mei Xiao, cellists Yo-Yo Ma and Jian Wang, and pianist Li Jian. A benefit concert. (Alice Tully Hall. Dec. 2 at 8.)

New York Philomusica—The chamber ensemble performs Copland's Sextet for Piano, Clarinet, and String Quartet; Shostakovich's Piano Quintet; and Dvořak's "American" String Quartet (Merkin Concert Hall. Dec. 2 at 8.)

Igor Kipnis and Colleagues—The harpsichordist plays a Handel suite and a selection of twentieth-century works for his instrument (including three New York premières), on a program that also includes songs by Glinka and Rachmaninoff (with soprano Maria Bukhina) and Brahms' Piano Quintet (with pianist Karen Kushner) A benefit concert. (Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 W. 46th St. Dec. 2 at 8. For information about tickets, call 679-1105.)

Ruth Laredo—The pianist performs and talks about works by Scriabin, Chopin, and Rachmaninoff. (Metropolitan Museum, Fifth Ave. at 83rd St. 570-3949. Dec. 3 at 7.)

Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center—Violinist Joseph Silverstein and pianist Andre Watts perform Grieg's C-Minor Violin Sonata; cellist Gary Hoffman joins them for Schubert's Trio in E-Flat (D 929); and a quartet of the Society's string players performs William Schuman's Quartet No. 3. (Alice Tully Hall. Dec. 3 at 8 and Dec. 5 at 5.)

Guarneri Quartet—The ensemble performs quartets by Haydn (in G Minor, Op. 74, No. 3) and Barber; double bassist Orin O'Brien assists in Dvořak's G-Major Quintet (Op. 77). (Metropolitan Museum, Fifth Ave. at 83rd St. 570-3949. Dec. 4 at 8.)

Anton Nel—Pianist, performing Debussy's "Children's Corner" Suite, Beethoven's C-Major Sonata (Op. 2, No. 3), and works by Prokofiev and Liszt. (Washington Irving High School, Irving Pl. at 16th St. Dec. 4 at 8. For information about tickets, call 586-4680.)

Antoine Silvermann—Violinist, performing sonatas by Corelli, Vivaldi, and Bach, with several colleagues. (Le Refuge Inn, 620 City Island Ave., City Island, the Bronx. Dec. 5 at 11:30 A.M. Admission is free, but call 1-718 885-2478 to reserve a seat.)

Arditti String Quartet—The foursome plays quartets by Conlon Nancarrow (his Third), Sofia Gubaidulina (her Second), György Ligeti (his Second), Harrison Birtwhistle (his "Three Movements for String Quartet"), and Akiro Nishimura (his "Pulses of Light"). (Alice Tully Hall. Dec. 5 at 2.)

St. Lawrence String Quartet—Playing quartets by Haydn (in B-Flat, Op. 50, No. 1), Mendelssohn (in E-Flat, Op. 12), and Beethoven (in C Major, Op. 59, No. 3). (New School, 66 W. 12th St. 229-5689. Dec. 5 at 2.)

Family Fugue—Chamber music by Bach, Grieg, Kreisler, Bruch, and Giovanni Bottesini, performed by the familial ensemble of Eugene Levinson (the New York Philharmonic's principal double bassist), pianist Gina Levinson, and their son, the violinist Gary Levinson. (Temple Shaaray Tefila, 250 E. 79th St. 535-8008. Dec. 5 at 2.)

Dorian Wind Quintet—Performing works by George Boziwick and Irving Fine, as well as arrangements from Mozart and Verdi and a medley of Polish Christmas carols. (Kosciuszko Foundation, 15 E. 65th St. 734-2130. Dec. 5 at 2:45.)

Itznak Perlman—The violinist's program includes sonatas by Schumann (in A Minor) and William Bolcom (his Second), as well as works by Dallapiccola, Takemitsu, and Sarasate; with pianist Samuel Sanders. (Avery Fisher Hall. Dec. 5 at 3.)

New York Philharmonic Ensembles—Members of the orchestra perform chamber works by Alec Wilder, Turina, Bax, and Franck (his Piano Quintet). (Merkin Concert Hall. Dec. 5 at 3.)

Krosnick and Kalish—For the fourth year in a row, cellist Joel Krosnick and pianist Gilbert Kalish offer a doubleheader performance of all Beethoven's works for cello and piano: five sonatas and three sets of variations that span the three phases of the composer's career. (Miller Theatre, Columbia University, Broadway at 116th St. 854-7799. Dec. 5 at 3 and 7:30, with a single ticket providing entrance to both.)

Minoru Nojima—The distinguished Japanese pianist performs music by Debussy (Book Two of his Preludes) and Ravel ("Miroirs"

and "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales") (Frick Collection, 1 E. 70th St. 288-0700. Dec. 5 at 5.)

Salon Soirées—Early-evening music at the Hotel Wales. Dec. 5 at 6: The Malinova Sisters perform duo-piano works by Tchaikovsky and Scriabin. . . . ¶ At 8: The Ahn Piano Trio plays Brahms' C-Minor Trio. (Madison Ave. at 92nd St. Admission is free, but call 876-6000 to reserve a seat.)

Richard Goode—The pianist performs Schubert's C-Major Sonata (D. 840), Schumann's "Humoreske" in B-Flat (Op. 20), Debussy's "Children's Corner" Suite, and Beethoven's A-Major Sonata (Op. 101). (Carnegie Hall. Dec. 6 at 8.)

Borromeo String Quartet—Though promising young chamber-music ensembles abound in the land, none receive such consistently spectacular reviews as this one, which came together at Philadelphia's Curtis Institute, in 1989. The group follows up on its roundly applauded New York début performance of two seasons ago with quartets by Schubert (his Quartettsatz, D. 703), Bartok (his Sixth), and Beethoven (in C Major, Op. 59, No. 3). Presented by Young Concert Artists. (Alice Tully Hall. Dec. 6 at 8.)

Juilliard String Quartet—Performing quartets by Haydn (in F Major, Op. 50, No. 5) and Andrew Imbrie (the New York première of his Fifth), as well as Brahms' Clarinet Quintet (with Charles Neidich). (Miller Theatre, Columbia University, Broadway at 116th St. 854-7799. Dec. 7 at 8.)

FOR KIDS

(A list of activities for children and their parents or other adults.)

"Jazz for Young People"—Trumpeter Wynton Marsalis's acclaimed series, which aims to teach kids the fundamentals of jazz, starts its second season with a program on Thelonious Monk. Mr. Marsalis is aided and abetted by his septet. Recommended ages: eighteen and under. (Alice Tully Hall. 875-5050. Dec. 4 at 11 and 1.)

More Music Appreciation—The Met's three-part series "Growing Up with Opera" gets under way with an operatic sampler. Recommended ages: six to twelve. (Clark Studio Theatre, Rose Building, 70 Lincoln Center Plaza. 769-7008. Dec. 4-5 and Dec. 11-12 at 11, 1, and 3.) . . . ¶ The Little Orchestra Society takes a look at the role of the conductor, in the "Lolli-Pops" concerts, which are geared toward three-to-five-year-olds. Among the dozen works on the bill are Sousa's "Washington Post March" and Ravel's "Bolero." (Florence Gould Hall, 55 E. 59th St. 355-6160. Dec. 4 at 10:30 and 11:45 and Dec. 5 at 12:30 and 1:45.)

"Babes in Toyland"—Two performances of Victor Herbert's musical fantasy. (Tribeca Performing Arts Center, 199 Chambers St. 346-8510. Dec. 4 at 3 and 7:30.)

Menorah Making—Young artists will create hand-tooled copper menorahs in a workshop sponsored by the Yeshiva University Museum. (Amsterdam Ave. at 185th St. 960-5390. Dec. 5, from 12:30 to 2:30.)

Dramatics—Theatreworks/USA treads the boards in two productions: a musical version of C. S. Lewis's "The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe," on Dec. 4 at 10:30 and 12:30, and an adaptation of Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," on Dec. 5 at 12:30. (Promenade, Broadway at 76th St. 677-5959.)

A Dickens Evening—In conjunction with its "Christmas Carol" exhibit, the Morgan Library is offering a family program on Dec. 6, starting at 5:30. Readings, carols, video screenings, and refreshments are on the roster. (29 E. 36th St. 685-0008.)

ABOVE AND BEYOND

Action and Mourning—Day Without Art, Dec. 1, is a day to remember those who have died of AIDS, and to support those who are living with AIDS. Plans for the day include a sixty-second blackout at 8 P.M. on several cable stations, the handing out of red ribbons, and the unveiling of the new red-ribbon postage stamp at the United Nations, where Liza Minnelli will be singing her new AIDS anthem. At 6:30: Kitty Carlisle Hart and others will talk about the arts community's response to AIDS (Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53rd St. No tickets necessary.) . . . ¶ At 7: Poets and writers, including Penny Arcade and Gary Indiana, will read from their own work. (Guggenheim Museum SoHo, 575 Broadway. No tickets necessary.) . . . ¶ At 7:15: A Day Without Art candlelight march will proceed down Fifth Ave., beginning at 24th St. and ending at the arch in Washington Square. . . . ¶ From 7:45 to 8: Several cultural institutions in New York will turn off their exterior lights for Night Without Light. (For more information, call Visual AIDS, which is coördinating many of the events listed above, at 206-8159.)

Wynton Marsalis in "Jazz for Young People."

In Praise of Small Presses—More than two hundred and fifty small-press publishers will gather to display their words at the Small Press Book Fair. James Merrill and Robert Coover will read from their own work. (General Society Library, 20 W. 44th St. Dec. 4, from 10 to 6, and Dec. 5, from 10 to 4. For schedule information, call 764-7021. No tickets necessary.)

EWNY—The New York Art Theatre Institute has extended the run of its charming adaptation of Edith Wharton's novella "Old New York," in the double parlor of the Old Merchant's House Museum, a preserved 1832 row house suited to the period. With music composed by Henry Threadgill. (29 E. 4th St. For tickets, call 226-6211. Dec. 2-4 at 8 and Dec. 5 at 3.)

Holiday Craft Fairs—Here are two large annual crafts fairs for holiday shopping. Both run weekends through Dec. 19. WBAI Holiday Crafts Fair. (Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University, Broadway at 115th St. Dec. 3, from 5 to 9, and Dec. 4-5, from 11 to 6. Tickets at the door on the days of the fair.) . . . ¶ Lincoln Square Holiday Crafts Fair. (Martin Luther King, Jr., High School, 122 Amsterdam Ave., at 65th St. Dec. 4-5, from 11 to 6. Tickets at the door on the days of the fair.)

Prairie Guy—Dec. 4 at 5:45: Garrison Keillor continues his live Saturday Town Hall radio broadcasts of "A Prairie Home Companion." Special guests will be Toby Twining Music and the Red Clay Ramblers. (Town Hall, 123 W. 43rd St. 840-2824.) . . . ¶ Dec. 6 at 8: A reading from "The Book of Guys" (Universalist Church, 160 Central Park W., at 76th St. Tickets at the door on the night of the reading.)

Radio Ivy—Ivy Austin, the talented soprano and comic actress from Garrison Keillor's radio shows, will star in "Christmas at Rainbow Corner, a Radio Musical," about Lilly Amboise, a pinup girl in London in 1942. (Symphony Space, Broadway at 95th St. 864-5400. Dec. 7 at 8.)

Prize Poetry—Nobel Prize winners Joseph Brodsky, Czeslaw Milosz, Octavio Paz, and Derek Walcott, and the poet laureate of the United States, Rita Dove, will read from their own poetry. (Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Ave. at 112th St. Dec. 4 at 4. No tickets necessary.)

Readings—Dec. 3 at 5:30: Mary Gordon will read from her own work. (Hunter College School of Social Work, 129 E. 79th St. Tickets at the door on the night of the reading.) . . . ¶ Dec. 3 at 8: Philip Levine will read from his own poetry. A conversation with Sharon Olds will follow. (Universalist Church, 160 Central Park W., at 76th St. Tickets at the door on the night of the reading.) . . . ¶ Dec. 6 at 8: A memorial tribute to Audre Lorde. Poets will read from her final collection, "The Marvelous Arithmetics of Distance: Poems 1987-1992." (A Different Light, 548 Hudson St. No tickets necessary.) . . . ¶ Dec. 6 at 8: Michael Dorris and Louise Erdrich, who co-wrote "The Crown of Columbus," will read from their most recent works. (92nd Street Y, Lexington Ave. at 92nd St. 996-1100.) . . . ¶ Dec. 7 at 7:30: Poets Louise Glück and Robert Pinsky will read from their own work. (Dia Center for the Arts, 155 Mercer St. Tickets at the door on the night of the reading.)

Talks—Dec. 7 at 2:30: Gunther Schuller will talk about the music of Louis Armstrong, focussing on his Hot 5/Hot 7 group. (Hubbard Recital Hall, Manhattan School of Music, Broadway at 122nd St. 749-2802.) . . . ¶ Dec. 7 at 7:30: Gregory Hines, who played Jelly Roll Morton in Broadway's "Jelly's Last Jam," will talk about his own career. (St. Luke's School, 487 Hudson St., at Grove St. 924-5960.)

SPORTS

HOME TEAMS

Jets—Vs. the Indianapolis Colts, Dec. 5 at 1.

Giants—Away until Dec. 12, when they'll face the Indianapolis Colts.

Knicks—Vs. the Houston Rockets, Dec. 2 at 7:30. . . . ¶ Vs. the Sacramento Kings, Dec. 4 at 1.

Nets—Vs. the Cleveland Cavaliers, Dec. 1 at 7:30. . . . ¶ Vs. the Phoenix Suns, Dec. 3 at 7:30. . . . ¶ Vs. the Boston Celtics, Dec. 7 at 8.

Rangers—Vs. the Devils, Dec. 5 at 7:30.

Islanders—Vs. the Quebec Nordiques, Dec. 3. . . . ¶ Vs. the Edmonton Oilers, Dec. 7. (Game time, 7:40.)

Devils—Vs. the Chicago Black Hawks, Dec. 4 at 7:35.

(The Jets and the Giants play at Giants Stadium, the Meadowlands, 1-201 935-8111; the Knicks and the Rangers at Madison Square Garden, 465-6000; the Nets and the Islanders at the Nassau Coliseum, 1-516 794-9300; and the Devils at the Meadowlands Arena, 1-201 935-3900.)

MARCELLUS HALL

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT TO FRENCH HENS, TURTLEDOVES AND PARTRIDGES IN PEAR TREES, GIVE THIS TO YOUR TRUE LOVE.

REMY MARTIN FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC. EXCLUSIVELY FROM GRAPES OF THE COGNAC REGION'S TWO BEST AREAS.

THE MOVIES

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
5	6	7	1	2	3	4

FILMS ACCOMPANIED BY A DAGGER ARE DESCRIBED IN "MOVIES IN BRIEF," STARTING ON PAGE 40.

EAST SIDE

Angelika Film Center, 18 W. Houston St. (995-2000)
Theatre 1: "Household Saints" (directed by Nancy Savoca).
Theatre 2: "Ruby in Paradise" (†).
Theatre 3: "Farewell My Concubine" (†).
Theatre 4: "The Piano" (†).
Theatre 5: Through Dec. 2: "The Piano" (†). From Dec 3: "The Snapper" (†).
Theatre 6: "The Wedding Banquet" (†)

Little Theatre, Public Theatre, 425 Lafayette St. (598-7171)
Through Dec. 2: "The Little Apartment" (1958, Marco Ferreri; in Spanish); and "Life Hanging from a Thread" (1945, Edgar Neville, in Spanish).
From Dec. 3: "Aclà" (Aurelio Grimaldi; in Italian).

Movieland 8th Street Triplex, 36 E. 8th. (477-6600)
Theatre 1: "Mrs. Doubtfire" (†).
Theatre 2: "A Perfect World" (†).
Theatre 3: "Mrs. Doubtfire" (†).

Village Theatre VII, 3rd Ave. at 11th. (982-0400)
Theatre 1: "The Remains of the Day" (†).
Theatre 2: "We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story," an animated film.
Theatre 3: "Addams Family Values" (†).
Theatre 4: "My Life" (†).
Theatre 5: "The Age of Innocence" (†).
Theatre 6: "Short Cuts" (†).
Theatre 7: "Flesh and Bone" (†).

Cinema Village, 22 E. 12th. (924-3363)
Through Dec. 2: A festival of Contemporary films of the African Diaspora.
From Dec. 3: Spike and Mike's Festival of Animation '93.

Village East Cinemas, 2nd Ave. at 12th. (529-6799)
Theatre 1: "Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†).
Theatre 2: "The Joy Luck Club" (†).
Theatre 3: Through Dec. 2: "Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†). From Dec. 3: "Mazeppa" (Bartabas; in French).
Theatre 4: "George Balanchine's The Nutcracker" (Emile Ardolino).
Theatre 5: "Man's Best Friend" (John Lafia).
Theatre 6: "The Three Musketeers" (†).
Theatre 7: "Josh and S.A.M." (Billy Weber).

19th Street East 6, B'way at 19th. (260-8000)
Theatre 1: "The Piano" (†).
Theatre 2: "The Joy Luck Club" (†).
Theatre 3: "The Three Musketeers" (†).
Theatre 4: Through Dec. 2: "The Piano" (†). From Dec. 3: "A Dangerous Woman" (Stephen Gyllenhaal), with Debra Winger.
Theatre 5: "A Perfect World" (†).
Theatre 6: "Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†).

Bay Cinema, 2nd Ave. at 32nd. (679-0160)
"We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story," an animated film.

Murray Hill Cinemas, 160 E. 34th. (689-6548)
Theatre 1: "The Three Musketeers" (†).
Theatre 2: "Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†).
Theatre 3: "Man's Best Friend" (John Lafia).
Theatre 4: "Josh and S.A.M." (Billy Weber).

34th Street Showplace, 238 E. 34th. (532-5544)
Theatre 1: "Flesh and Bone" (†).
Theatre 2: "Addams Family Values" (†).
Theatre 3: "Addams Family Values" (†).

34th St. East, 241 E. 34th. (683-0255)
"Carlito's Way" (†).

Eastside Playhouse, 3rd Ave. at 55th. (755-3020)
"Farewell My Concubine" (†).

Sutton 1 and 2, 3rd Ave. at 57th. (759-1411)
Theatre 1: "Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†).
Theatre 2: "Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†).

Gotham Cinema, 3rd Ave. at 58th. (759-2262)
"Mrs. Doubtfire" (†).

Plaza, 42 E. 58th. (355-3320)
"Baraka" (Mark Magidson and Ron Fricke).

Mannattan Twin, 3rd Ave. at 59th. (935-6420)
Theatre 1: "Man's Best Friend" (John Lafia).
Theatre 2: "Josh and S.A.M." (Billy Weber), with Jacob Tierney and Noah Fleiss.

59th Street East Cinema, 239 E. 59th. (759-4630)
"A Home of Our Own" (Tony Bill).

Baronet and Coronet, 3rd Ave. at 59th. (355-1663)
Theatre 1: "The Age of Innocence" (†).
Theatre 2: "My Life" (†).

Cinema I, Cinema II, and Cinema 3rd Avenue, 3rd Ave. at 60th. (753-6022)
Theatre 1: "The Three Musketeers" (†)
Theatre 2: "Short Cuts" (†).
Theatre 3: "Short Cuts" (†).

First & 62nd Cinemas, 400 E. 62nd. (752-4600)
Theatre 1: "Carlito's Way" (†).
Theatre 2: "Carlito's Way" (†).
Theatre 3: "A Bronx Tale" (†).
Theatre 4: "George Balanchine's The Nutcracker" (Emile Ardolino).
Theatre 5: "Look Who's Talking Now!" (Tom Ropelewski).
Theatre 6: "We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story" (Dick Zondag, Ralph Zondag, Phil Nibbelink, and Simon Wells), an animated film.

Gemini 1 and 2, 2nd Ave. at 64th. (832-1670)
Theatre 1: "A Perfect World" (†).
Theatre 2: "A Perfect World" (†).

Beekman, 2nd Ave. at 66th. (737-2622)
"The Piano" (†).

New York Twin, 2nd Ave. at 67th. (744-7339)
Theatre 1: "Addams Family Values" (†).
Theatre 2: "The Saint of Fort Washington" (Tim Hunter), with Matt Dillon and Danny Glover.

68th St. Playhouse, 3rd Ave. at 68th. (734-0302)
"The Joy Luck Club" (†).

Tower East, 3rd Ave. at 71st. (879-1313)
Through Dec 2: "Fearless" (Peter Weir).
From Dec. 3: "A Dangerous Woman" (Stephen Gyllenhaal).

East 85th Street, 1st Ave. at 85th. (249-5100)
"We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story" (Dick Zondag, Ralph Zondag, Phil Nibbelink, and Simon Wells), an animated film.

Park & 86th Street Cinemas, 125 E. 86th. (534-1880)
Theatre 1: "Carlito's Way" (†).
Theatre 2: "Mrs. Doubtfire" (†).

Orpheum VII, 3rd Ave. at 86th. (876-2400)
Theatre 1: "Flesh and Bone" (†).
Theatre 2: "Addams Family Values" (†).
Theatre 3: "A Bronx Tale" (†).
Theatre 4: "The Three Musketeers" (†).
Theatre 5: "The Age of Innocence" (†).
Theatre 6: "George Balanchine's The Nutcracker" (Emile Ardolino).
Theatre 7: "A Perfect World" (†).

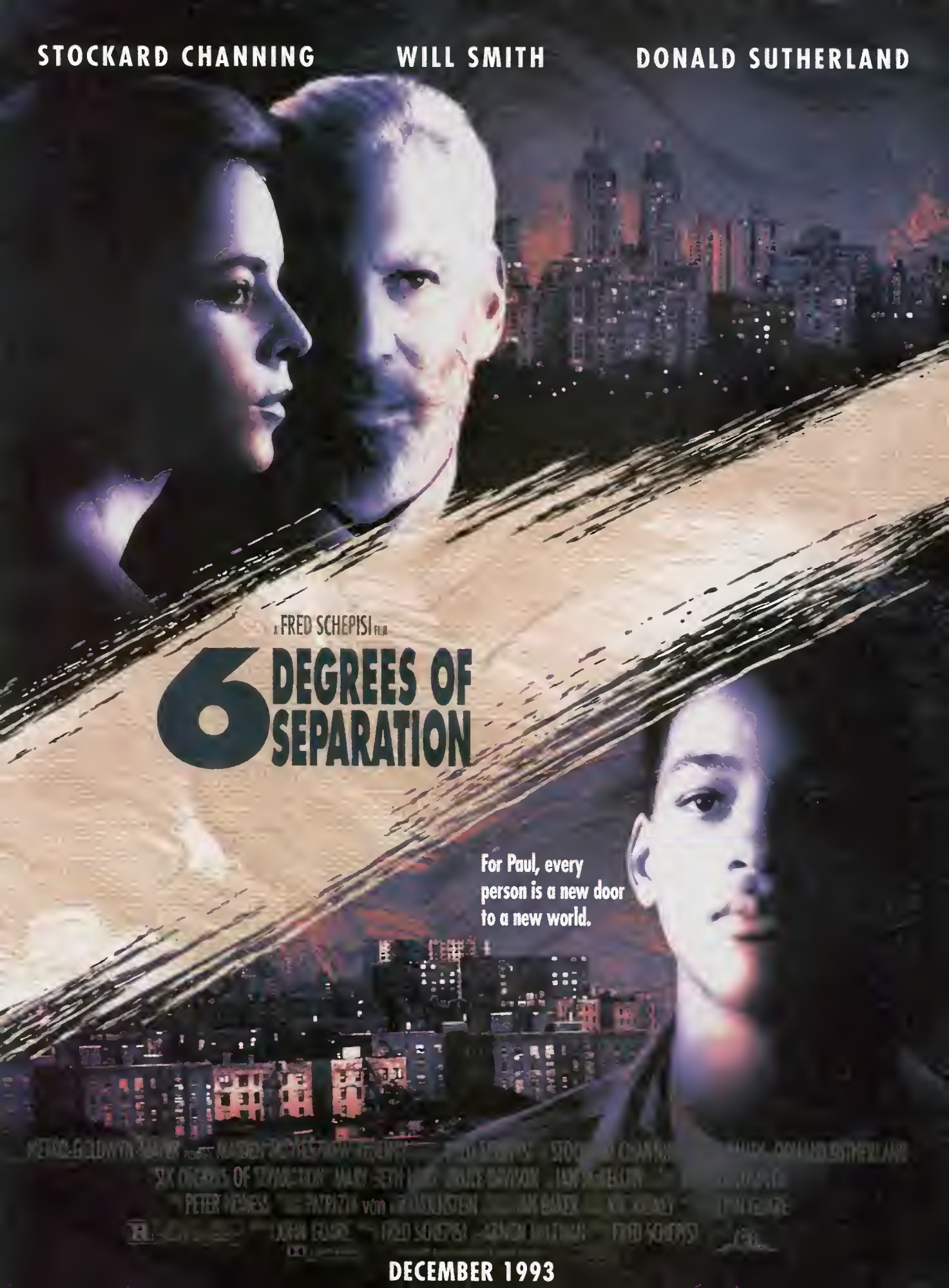
86th Street East Twin, 3rd Ave. at 86th. (249-1144)
Theatre 1: "Man's Best Friend" (John Lafia).
Theatre 2: "Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†).

WEST SIDE

Film Forum, 209 W. Houston St. (727-8110)
Theatre 1: "La Dolce Vita" (1959, directed by Federico Fellini; in Italian).
Theatre 2: See listings under Revival Houses.
Theatre 3: "The War Room" (†).

GARY PANTER

December 6–7, Federico Fellini's "The Clowns," at Film Forum 2.


STOCKARD CHANNING
WILL SMITH
DONALD SUTHERLAND
A FRED SCHEPISI FILM
6 DEGREES OF SEPARATION
For Paul, every person is a new door to a new world.
DECEMBER 1993

MOVIE HOUSES-Cont'd

Waverly I and 2, 6th Ave. at 3rd. (929-8037)
Theatre 1: "Carlito's Way" (†).
Theatre 2: "Carlito's Way" (†).

Art Greenwich Twin, Greenwich Ave. at 12th. (929-3350)
Theatre 1: "Dazed and Confused" (†).
Theatre 2: "Dangerous Game" (A. Ferrara).

Quad Cinema, 34 W. 13th. (255-8800)
Theatre 1: "Baraka" (Mark Magidson and Ron Fricke).
Theatre 2: "Jamón Jamón" (†).
Theatre 3: "Like Water for Chocolate" (Alfonso Arau, in Spanish).
Theatre 4: Through Dec. 2: "Gettysburg" (Ronald F. Maxwell). From Dec. 3: "Ruby in Paradise" (†).

Chelsea Cinemas, 260 W. 23rd. (691-4744)
Theatre 1: "Carlito's Way" (†).
Theatre 2: "We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story" (Dick Zondag, Ralph Zondag, Phil Nibbelink, and Simon Wells), an animated film.
Theatre 3: "Carlito's Way" (†).
Theatre 4: "My Life" (†).
Theatre 5: "Mrs. Doubtfire" (†).
Theatre 6: "Addams Family Values" (†).
Theatre 7: "The Remains of the Day" (†).
Theatre 8: "Mrs. Doubtfire" (†).
Theatre 9: "Addams Family Values" (†).

23rd St. West Triplex, 333 W. 23rd. (989-0060)
Theatre 1: "Josh and S.A.M." (Billy Weber).
Theatre 2: "Fatal Instinct" (Carl Reiner).
Theatre 3: "George Balanchine's The Nutcracker" (Emile Ardolino).

Guild, 33 W. 50th. (757-2406)
"The Joy Luck Club" (†).

Worldwide Cinemas, 50th St. between 8th and 9th Aves. (246-1583)
Theatre 1: "Josh and S.A.M." (Billy Weber).
Theatre 2: "Flesh and Bone" (†)
Theatre 3: "Jurassic Park" (Steven Spielberg).
Theatre 4: "Gettysburg" (Ronald F. Maxwell).
Theatre 5. "The Age of Innocence" (†).
Theatre 6: "Dazed and Confused" (†).

Ziegfeld, 141 W. 54th. (765-7600)
"Carlito's Way" (†).

Festival, 6 W. 57th. (307-7856)
Through Dec. 2: "Flesh and Bone" (†).
From Dec. 3: "A Dangerous Woman" (Stephen Gyllenhaal).

57th St. Playhouse, 110 W. 57th. (581-7360)
"Cool Runnings" (†).

Carnegie Hall Cinemas, 7th Ave. between 56th and 57th. (265-2520)
Theatre 1: "Like Water for Chocolate" (Alfonso Arau; a Mexican film, in Spanish).
Theatre 2: "The War Room" (†).

Angelika 57, 225 W. 57th. (586-1900)
"The Trial" (David Jones).

Paris, 4 W. 58th. (980-5656)
"The Remains of the Day" (†).

Cinema 3, 2 W. 59th. (752-5959)
"The Wedding Banquet" (†).

Columbus Circle, B'way at 61st. (247-5070)
"George Balanchine's The Nutcracker" (Emile Ardolino).

62nd & Broadway, 62 W. 62nd. (265-7466)
"Mrs. Doubtfire" (†).

Lincoln Plaza Cinemas, B'way at 63rd. (757-2280)
Theatre 1: "Farewell My Concubine" (†).
Theatre 2: "Short Cuts" (†).
Theatre 3: Through Dec. 2: "The Snapper" (†). From Dec. 3: "Blue" (Krzysztof Kieslowski; in French).
Theatre 4: "The Piano" (†).
Theatre 5: "The Snapper" (†).
Theatre 6: "The Piano" (†).

Regency, B'way at 67th. (724-3700)
"Carlito's Way" (†).

84th Street Sixplex, B'way at 84th. (877-3600)
Theatre 1: "Flesh and Bone" (†).
Theatre 2: "Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†).
Theatre 3: "Addams Family Values" (†).
Theatre 4: "A Perfect World" (†).
Theatre 5: "The Three Musketeers" (†).
Theatre 6: "My Life" (†).

Thalia, B'way at 95th. (316-4962)
Through Dec. 2: To be announced.
From Dec. 3: The Third Annual New Italian Cinema Festival.

Krzysztof Kieslowski, director of "Blue," opening December 3.

Metro Cinema I and 2, B'way at 99th. (222-1200)
Theatre 1: "We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story" (Dick Zondag, Ralph Zondag, Phil Nibbelink, and Simon Wells), an animated film.
Theatre 2: "The Age of Innocence" (†).

Olympia I and II, B'way at 107th. (865-8128)
Theatre 1: "Cool Runnings" (†).
Theatre 2: "Josh and S.A.M." (Billy Weber).

TIMES SQUARE AREA

Criterion Center, B'way at 44th. (354-0900)
Theatre 1: "Demolition Man" (directed by Marco Brambilla).
Theatre 2: "Man's Best Friend" (John Lafia).
Theatre 3: "A Perfect World" (†).
Theatre 4: "Look Who's Talking Now!" (Tom Ropelewski).
Theatre 5: "The Fugitive" (Andrew Davis).
Theatre 6: "We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story" (Dick Zondag, Ralph Zondag, Phil Nibbelink, and Simon Wells), an animated film.
Theatre 7: "A Bronx Tale" (†).

Embassy I, B'way at 46th. (302-0494)
"Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas" (†).

Embassy 2, 3, and 4, 7th Ave. at 47th. (730-7262)
Theatre 1: "The Three Musketeers" (†).
Theatre 2: "RoboCop 3" (Fred Dekker).
Theatre 3: "Cool Runnings" (†).

Astor Plaza, 44th St. at B'way. (869-8340)
"Addams Family Values" (†).

National Twin, B'way at 44th. (869-0950)
Theatre 1: "Malice" (Harold Becker).
Theatre 2: "Mrs. Doubtfire" (†)

REVIVAL HOUSES

Film Forum 2, 209 W. Houston St. (727-8110)
Through Dec. 2: "Orchestra Rehearsal" (1979, directed by Federico Fellini; in Italian)
Dec. 3-5: "Fellini Satyricon" (1970, Federico Fellini; in Italian).
Dec. 6-7: "The Clowns" (†).

Tneatre 80 St. Marks, 80 St. Marks Pl. (254-7400)
Dec. 1: "How to Marry a Millionaire" (1953, Jean Negulesco) and "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" (1953, Howard Hawks).
Dec. 2: "Brazil" (1985, Terry Gilliam) and "RoboCop" (1987, Paul Verhoeven).
Dec. 3-4: "Taxi Driver" (1976, Martin Scorsese) and "Raging Bull" (1980, Scorsese).
Dec. 5: "Duck Soup" (1933, Leo McCarey) and "Monkey Business" (1931, Norman McLeod).
Dec. 6: "Rififi" (1955, Jules Dassin; in French) and "Shoot the Piano Player" (1960, François Truffaut; in French).
Dec. 7: "Apocalypse Now" (1979, Francis Coppola) and "The Men" (1950, Fred Zinnemann).

FILM LIBRARIES, ETC.

Museum of Modern Art, Roy and Niuta Titus Theatres, 11 W. 53rd St. (708-9480)—Dec. 2 at 2:30: "Lucia Luci" (1922, directed by Ubaldo Maria del Colle; an Italian silent film) and "If I Would Love You" (1922, Emanuele Rotondo; an Italian silent film). . . . ¶ Dec. 2 at 6: "Camorra: The Naples Connection" (1985, Lina Wertmüller; in Italian). . . ¶ Dec 2 at 6:30: "Blue" (1993, Derek Jarman). . . . ¶ Dec. 3 at 2:30: "The Miracle" (1920, Mario Caserini; an Italian silent film). . . . ¶ Dec. 3 at 6: "The Skin" (1981, Liliana Cavani; in Italian). . . . ¶ Dec. 4 at 2: "Immacolata and Concetta: The Other Jealousy" (1979, Salvatore Piscicelli; in Italian). . . . ¶ Dec. 4 at 5 and Dec. 7 at 2:30: "Kingdom of Naples" (1978, Werner Schroeter; in Italian). . . . ¶ Dec. 4 at 2 and Dec. 6 at 3: "All About Eve" (1950, Joseph L. Mankiewicz), with Bette Davis. . . . ¶ Dec. 5 at 2: "Non Mi Muovo!" (1943, Giorgio C. Simonelli; in Italian). . . . ¶ Dec. 5 at 5: "Side Street Story" (†). . . . ¶ Dec. 6 at 2:30: "The Digger" (1930, Gustavo Serena; an Italian silent film). . . . ¶ Dec. 6 at 5 and Dec. 7 at 6: "Seven Beauties" (†). . . . ¶ Dec. 6 at 6:30: A program of films by Janice Findley, who will be present.

Walter Reade Tneatre, Lincoln Center, 165 W. 65th St., plaza level. (875-5600)—Dec. 1 at 8, Dec. 4 at 6:30, Dec. 5 at 9:45, and Dec. 6 at 2 and 6:30: "The Dead Mother" (1993, Juanma Bajo Ullao; in Spanish). . . . ¶ Dec. 2 at 2 and Dec. 3 at 4:15 and 8:45: "The Fencing Master" (1992, Pedro Olsa; in Spanish). . . . ¶ Dec. 2 at 4 and Dec 3 at 2 and 6:30: "The Red Squirrel" (1993, Julio Medem; in Spanish). . . . ¶ Dec. 2 at 6:30 and Dec. 5 at 4: "El Quijote, Part One" (1992, Manuel Gutiérrez Aragón; in Spanish). . . . ¶ Dec. 2 at 9:15 and Dec. 5 at 6:45: "El Quijote, Part Two" (1992, Gutierrez Aragon; in Spanish). . . . ¶ Dec. 4-5 at 2: "The Mouse That Roared" (†). . . . ¶ Dec. 4 at 4 and 9 and Dec. 6 at 4:15 and 9: "Mutant Action" (1993, Alex de la Iglesia; in Spanish). . . . ¶ Dec. 7 at 2: "The Bird of Happiness" (1993, Pilar Miró; in Spanish). . . . ¶ Dec. 7 at 4:15: "A Passing Season" (1992, Gracia Querejeta; in Spanish).

American Museum of the Moving Image, 35th Ave. at 36th St., Astoria. (1-718 784-0077)—A retrospective program of the museum's first five years. Dec. 4 at 2: "Souls of Sin" (1948, William Alexander). . . . ¶ Dec. 4 at 4: "Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song" (1971, Melvin Van Peebles). . . . ¶ Dec. 5 at 2: "Chameleon Street" (1990, Wendell B. Harris, Jr.). . . ¶ Dec. 5 at 4: "To Sleep with Anger" (1990, Charles Burnett), with Danny Glover.

Museum of Television and Radio, 25 W. 52nd St. (621-6800)—The documentary films of Frederick Wiseman. Dec. 2 at 5:30 and Dec. 4 at 2: "High School" (†). . . . ¶ Dec. 3 at 6 and Dec. 5 at 2: "Hospital" (1970).

Florence Gould Hall, 55 E. 59th St. (355-6160)—Dec. 1 at 12:30, 3:15, 6, and 8:45. "Leolo" (1992; Jean-Claude Lauzon, in French).

Anthology Film Archives, 32 Second Ave., at 2nd St. (505-5181)—Dec. 1 at 7 and 9: "Anaïs Nin Observed" (1973, Robert Snyder). . . . ¶ Dec. 3 at 7: "Mondo Trasho" (1969, John Waters). . . . ¶ Dec. 3 at 9: "Multiple Maniacs" (1970, Waters). . . . ¶ Dec. 3 at 11: "Pink Flamingos" (1972, Waters). . . . ¶ Dec. 4-5 at noon: Two different programs of dance on camera. . . . ¶ Dec. 4-5 at 3 and 5: Four different programs of new films from Latvia. . . . ¶ Dec. 4 at 7: "Female Trouble" (1974, Waters). . . . ¶ Dec. 4 at 9: "Desperate Living" (1977, Waters). . . . ¶ Dec. 4 at 11: "Polyester" (1981, Waters). . . . ¶ Dec. 5 at 7: "Hairspray" (1988, Waters). . . . ¶ Dec. 5 at 9: "Cry-Baby" (1990, Waters). . . . ¶ Dec. 7 at 7 and 9: Two different programs with William Burroughs

LEE EDWARD WOLF

By 1996 all factories must eliminate Ozone Layer depleting CFC's from the manufacturing process. We didn't wait.

Every day, chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) escape into the atmosphere, threatening the earth's protective ozone layer. That's why an international agreement known as the *Montreal Protocol* requires eliminating the production of CFC's by January 1, 1996. Matsushita in North America didn't wait.

We went to work immediately. Our Franklin Park, Illinois, Manufacturing Development and Support Center coordinated a massive effort. New manufacturing processes were developed. Factories were retooled with new equipment. And along with a substantial investment of employee time, Matsushita invested three-quarters of a million dollars.

The result: Matsushita completely eliminated both Class I and Class II ozone depleting substances from the manufacturing processes in all 19 of its North American factories—and did it a full 2 years early. To those who know Matsushita, this is no surprise.

In the U.S. our Panasonic, Technics and Quasar products are known for their innovative technology. And our Panasonic brand has earned a reputation for being…"just slightly ahead of our time."

At Matsushita we're not just concerned about our products. We're concerned about our planet.

Panasonic Technics Quasar

Matsushita Electric
Corporation of America

MOVIES IN BRIEF

FILMS OPENING THIS WEEK

ALCÀ—The story, set in the thirties, of an eleven-year-old Sicilian boy whose impoverished parents sell him into slavery at a sulfur mine. Directed by Aurelio Grimaldi. In Italian. Opening December 3.

BLUE—Juliette Binoche is the star of Krzysztof Kieslowski's drama about a Parisian woman who loses her composer husband and her daughter in an automobile accident. How she copes with this loss is the theme of the film, the first of a trilogy whose titles are drawn from the colors of the French flag (blue, white, and red). The score is by Zbigniew Preisner In French. Opening December 3.

A DANGEROUS WOMAN—Debra Winger, Barbara Hershey, and Gabriel Byrne star in a drama about a romantic triangle involving a woman who cannot lie (Winger), a handsome drifter (Byrne), and the unhappy proprietress of a California ranch (Hershey). Directed by Stephen Gyllenhaal Opening December 3.

MAZEPPA—A dark biographical film about the French Romantic painter Théodore Géricault (Miguel Bosé) and his obsession with horses. Directed by Bartabas In French. Opening December 3.

Opening December 3, Debra Winger in "A Dangerous Woman."

CURRENT FILMS

(The following notes are by Anthony Lane, Terrence Rafferty, and Michael Sragow. If a movie has been reviewed in The Current Cinema, the date of its review is given.)

ADDAMS FAMILY VALUES—You've got to respect a comedy that makes light of arson, torture, and murder in these squeamish times. Some bold anti-wholesome gags pepper the scenes that chronicle the arrival of Baby Pubert (Kaitlyn and Kristin Hooper), the homicidal jealousy of young Wednesday (the uncanny Christina Ricci) and Pugsley (Jimmy Workman), and their subsequent banishment to Camp Chippewa. The marriage of Uncle Fester (Christopher Lloyd) to a clumsy, tacky black-widow murderer (Joan Cusack) doesn't work out as well; there's something off about the way this bad-taste, sick-joke movie condemns the villainess for her nouveau-riche style and affectations. But Anjelica Huston's murmuring understatement as Morticia is still amusing; she's delicious when she sniffs at pastels and glumly reads "The Cat in the Hat." Raul Julia returns as the dashing Gomez, and Christopher Hart as the dexterous Thing; this time out, Carol Kane is Granny. Paul Rudnick wrote the gleefully barbed script, and Ken Adams did the aptly Addamsy production design. Barry Sonnenfeld directed, more nimbly than usual.—M.S. (Village Theatre VII, 34th Street Showplace, New York Twin, Orpheum VII, Chelsea Cinemas, 84th Stret Sixplex, and Astor Plaza.)

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE—Martin Scorsese returns to form with this hectic adaptation of Edith Wharton's novel. Everything looks right, from roast duck to waistcoats, but the movie has no ambitions to be a costume museum; it homes in on the passions that had to be veiled by good manners. As the film begins—a showy, overwhelming scene at the opera—we see Newland Archer (Daniel Day-Lewis) about to announce a perfect match with the young May Welland (Winona Ryder). Such perfection is a prison, with no hope of escape, and the vigorous sadness of Day-Lewis tells the whole story; he will never rebel, but in his eyes you see him wishing he could. Less fruitful is the casting of Michelle Pfeiffer as May's older cousin, the mysterious Countess Olenska, with whom Archer falls hopelessly in love.—A.L. (Reviewed in our issue of 9/13/93.) (Village Theatre VII, Baronet, Orpheum VII, Worldwide Cinemas, and Metro Cinema.)

A BRONX TALE—Robert De Niro's début as a director. The plot turns on the tussle for a boy's soul: De Niro plays Lorenzo, whose son Calogero is spending too much time with a local hood named Sonny (Chazz Palminteri) and his band of merry men—Tony Toupee, Eddie Mush, and so forth. The tale, set in 1960, was originally written by Palminteri as a five-minute monologue, then grew into a full stage performance before becoming a screenplay; by now it feels tired, and you can't help feeling that the material has already been worked to death onscreen. But Lillo Brancato gives a silky, striking performance as the teen-age Calogero.—A.L. (First & 62nd Cinemas, Orpheum VII, and Criterion Center.)

CARLITO'S WAY—The story that Brian De Palma tells in his new gangster movie is the simple and familiar one about a crook who wants to go straight but can't. The hero, Carlito Brigante (Al Pacino), is a romantic, honorable hoodlum, who seems to have stepped right out of a Warners crime drama from the thirties: he's a man's man in a world of weasels. The picture is fascinating to watch, because the director's technique is far too sophisticated for the schematic, entirely predictable script (by David Koepp, from two novels by Edwin Torres). The great passages here—a tense shoot-out in an East Harlem social club and a long, daring, and beautifully sustained chase sequence at the end—are like dreams of another, better movie. They're heartening evidence that De Palma, a chronic offender against filmmaking convention, couldn't go completely straight if he tried. Also with Sean Penn, Penelope Ann Miller, John Leguizamo, and Luis Guzman.—T.R. (11/22/93) (34th St. East, First & 62nd Cinemas, Park & 86th Street Cinemas, Waverly, Chelsea Cinemas, Ziegfeld, and Regency.)

COOL RUNNINGS—The filmmakers take the adventure of the 1988 Jamaican Olympic bobsled team and turn it into a kiddie movie—almost a toddler movie. Except for a few piquant sports details, they fictionalize everything and play it for easy laughs and melodrama; they even sink to portraying East German bobsledders as racist villains. Leon, Doug E. Doug, Rawle D. Lewis, and Malik Yoba are the teammates; John Candy is their disreputable American coach. Jon Turteltaub directed the script by Lynn Siefert, Tommy Swerdlow, and Michael Goldberg.—M.S. (57th St. Playhouse, Olympia, and Embassy.)

DAVID SMALL

Dazed and Confused—A relaxed, uplifting new movie from Richard Linklater, who directed "Slacker." It's the last day of school, summer 1976, and a bunch of seniors are pondering their futures and getting ready to thrash their juniors. We learn of Pink (Jason London), for instance, who wants to play football and smoke pot. But the movie has no particular hero or heroine; Linklater is too democratic for that, and his camera glides around offering moments of heroism, or bliss, to all the characters in turn. With his endless gags and crisp, glowing images, Linklater has come up with a dramatization of good will.—A.L. (10/4/93) (Art Greenwich Twin, and Worldwide Cinemas.)

Farewell My Concubine—Chen Kaige's film is a big, eventful historical soap opera of the "Doctor Zhivago" school—the sort of drama that uses the unsettled emotional lives of a handful of characters to portray the human cost of war and of constant political upheaval. The movie follows a pair of male Beijing Opera performers, Cheng Dieyi (Leslie Cheung) and Duan Xiaolou (Zhang Fengyi), from their school days, in the nineteen-twenties and early thirties, to their farewell performance together, in 1977. Chen keeps the action charging forward breathlessly, for more than two and a half hours, and at a certain point you begin to realize that the obvious theatre-versus-life ironies are only a small part of what the movie is about. The real subject is whether it's possible, in times that demand perpetual revolutions in values, to remain true to anyone or anything: an art, an ideal, a friend, a wife, oneself. Also with Gong Li. Screenplay by Lilian Lee and Lu Wei. Co-winner of the Golden Palm at the 1993 Cannes Film Festival. In Mandarin.—T.R. (10/11/93) (Angelika Film Center, Eastside Playhouse, and Lincoln Plaza Cinemas.)

Flesh and Bone—The first film written and directed by Steve Kloves, "The Fabulous Baker Boys," was the most mature debut in years, and a tough act to follow. His second is a dark and desperate piece of work; the Baker Boys were fated to stay middling and unknown, but the doom hanging over his new characters is altogether more severe. Dennis Quaid plays Arlis Sweeney, who as a young boy was an unwilling accomplice to the crimes of his father (James Caan). He minds his own business until he falls for Kay (Meg Ryan) and finds himself dragged back to the wickedness of the past. Although the plot comes to rely on a particularly outlandish series of coincidences, it's a credit to Kloves's skill that you can almost put this out of your mind and enjoy his long, suspended scenes, brimming with lust or the need to lash out. The movie is almost stolen by a gorgeous performance from Gwyneth Paltrow, as a sly young drifter.—A.L. (Village Theatre VII, 34th Street Showplace, Orpheum VII, Worldwide Cinemas, and 84th Street Sixplex. . . . ¶ Festival; through Dec. 2.)

Jamón Jamón—The setting is rural Spain, the director is Bigas Luna, and the plot feels like Sigmund Freud rewritten by Julia Child. José (Jordi Molla) falls for Silvia (Penelope Cruz) on the grounds of taste—various parts of her anatomy remind him of ham and tortillas. His suspiciously adoring mother, Conchita (Stefania Sandrelli), disapproves of this nutritious romance, and hires a stud named Raul (Javier Bardem) to steal Silvia away from her son. Unfortunately, the director's excess is too contrived, and too scrappily staged, to be truly shocking. You have to admire his nerve for dogging the footsteps of Pedro Almodóvar, but he lacks his compatriot's sense of balance, and his execution never matches the lurid invention Sandrelli, however, gives a typically ripe and delicious performance, and there is one scene—a naked bullfight after dark—of startling menace and hilarity. In Spanish.—A.L. (Quad Cinema.)

The Joy Luck Club—Amy Tan's 1989 novel is actually a collection of sixteen linked short stories about Chinese immigrant mothers trying to impart their knowledge of life to their Americanized daughters. Unfortunately, Tan and Ronald Bass ("Rain Man"), who wrote the movie, have attempted to cram all her mini-narratives into the script, diminishing instead of enlarging them. The contemporary scenes of marital discord and generational strife seem pat or trite, while the flashbacks to the mothers' woeful lives in China seem overblown or empty and portentous. Wayne Wang's limp direction is only part of the problem. Tan and Bass rely so heavily on voice-over narration that it sponges up the possibilities for genuine drama and emotion. By the end, the filmmakers just about beg for tears.—M.S. (Village East Cinemas, 19th Street East 6, 68th St. Playhouse, and Guild.)

Mrs. Doubtfire—Robin Williams impersonates a stocky, middle-aged female housekeeper, and he's too inventive an actor not to get a few gigantic laughs out of the stunt. (His makeup and wardrobe may remind alert viewers of Burt Lancaster's drag cameo in "The List of Adrian Messenger.") But the picture as a whole isn't in the class of "Tootsie" and "Some Like It Hot," mostly because its premise is sentimental, not cynical: Williams's character, a divorced man, becomes Mrs. Doubtfire in order to get around a court-ordered custody arrangement and spend more time with his adorable children. Lessons are learned, loved ones are hugged, and personal growth is achieved—as usual, at the expense of comedy. Some, apparently including Williams, like it warm and cuddly, too. Nobody's perfect. Also with Sally Field, Pierce Brosnan, Robert Prosky, and Harvey Fierstein. Directed—with a very heavy hand—by Chris Columbus, from a script by Randi Mayem Singer and Leslie Dixon.—T.R. (Movieland 8th Street Triplex, Gotham Cinema, Park & 86th Street Cinemas, Chelsea Cinemas, 62nd & Broadway, and National Twin.)

My Life—Bruce Joel Rubin's first film as a director is the story of a fortyish man named Bob Jones (Michael Keaton) who, upon learning that he has inoperable cancer, videotapes a kind of autobiography to immortalize himself for his unborn child. For Rubin, the screenwriter of "Ghost" and "Jacob's Ladder," mortality has turned out to be great shtick. He has identified a new, gigantic, and readily exploitable movie market: people who know that they're going to die (sooner or later) and feel pretty lousy about it. This picture—released by Columbia, which is owned by Sony—ultimately plays like a long, cruel infomercial for camcorders. Its stated moral is, in the hero's words: "Dying is a really hard way to learn about living." Receiving spiritual education from big-budget studio movies is no day at the beach, either. Also with Nicole Kidman, Haing S. Ngor, and Michael Constantine.—T.R. (11/22/93) (Village Theatre VII, Coronet, Chelsea Cinemas, and 84th Street Sixplex.)

A Perfect World—With Kevin Costner, Clint Eastwood, and Laura Dern. (Reviewed in this issue.) (Movieland 8th Street Triplex, 19th Street East 6, Gemini, Orpheum VII, 84th Street Sixplex, and Criterion Center.)

The Piano—Some time in the last century, a Scottish mute called Ada (Holly Hunter) travels to New Zealand with her beloved piano and her daughter Flora (Anna Paquin). She is engaged to Stewart (Sam Neill), but it is his right-hand man, Baines (Harvey Keitel), who becomes the focus of her interest. He buys the piano, and gives her a chance to win it back: an erotic agreement that gathers intensity and drives the film onward to its gasping conclusion. The writer and director, Jane Campion, has turned her native New Zealand, with its desolate beach and writhing forests, into a potent backdrop; the rain and mud make the love story look like trench warfare—you come away from the movie battered and amazed. It's almost too wrought and compressed for its own good, but the performances breathe it full of

life. Hunter, especially, gives a fiery portrait of a rebellious Victorian spirit. The only real anachronism is Michael Nyman's music; it's a relief when Ada suddenly bursts into Chopin.—A.L. (11/29/93) (Angelika Film Center, 19th Street East 6, Beekman, and Lincoln Plaza Cinemas.)

THE REMAINS OF THE DAY—Anthony Hopkins plays Stevens, a butler who has given long and faithful service at Darlington Hall and maintained his emotional temperature at absolute zero. This has cost him dearly: first, he failed to see that his master (James Fox) was dangerously bent on appeasement with the Germans in the nineteen-thirties; and, second, he refused to accept, or even acknowledge, the love offered to him by the housekeeper (Emma Thompson). Adapted by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala from the novel by Kazuo Ishiguro, this Merchant-Ivory production strains so hard to portray dignified restraint that it almost seizes up with good manners. This is especially unfair to Thompson, who is forced to smother her naturally high spirits; as for Hopkins, you can't help waiting for a touch of Hannibal Lecter behind the façade. Why serve a bunch of snobs with professional aplomb when you could serve them spit roasted with watercress?—A.L. (11/15/93) (Village Theatre VII, Chelsea Cinemas, and Paris.)

RUBY IN PARADISE—Ruby Lee Gissing (Ashley Judd) flees to Florida in search of a new life and finds it in Panama City Beach. There she sells T-shirts and trinkets, and yields to the advances of the loathsome Ricky (Bentley Mitchum) and the well-read Mike (Todd Field). Judd is a fine blend of pushy and graceful, but Victor Nuñez's script and direction leave her beached. If you like off-season resorts, leaden voice-overs ("Where does caring come from?"), and movies that never seem to end, this one's for you.—A.L. (Angelika Film Center. . . . ¶ Quad Cinema; starting Dec. 3.)

SHORT CUTS—Robert Altman uses nine short stories by Raymond Carver as the raw material for a latter-day "Nashville," set in Southern California. (One story line—by far the weakest—is the invention of Altman and his co-screenwriter, Frank Barhydt.) Most of the stories in the three-hour-and-seven-minute movie are about misunderstandings—often outright hostilities—between men and women, and the juxtaposition of all these poisonous domestic relationships has the effect of turning Carver's closely observed, scrupulously specific small dramas into a big, obvious generalization about men's brutality and women's capacity for endurance. Despite Altman's exquisite control of pace, the movie seems thin and insubstantial, and every moment feels pretty much like every other. Of the twenty-two principal actors, a handful do terrific work here: Jack Lemmon, Bruce Davison, Julianne Moore, Lily Tomlin, Jennifer Jason Leigh, and Madeleine Stowe.—T.R. (9/27/93) (Village Theatre VII, Cinema II, Cinema 3rd Avenue, and Lincoln Plaza Cinemas.)

THE SNAPPER—A return trip to the Dublin of "The Commitments," and every bit as welcome as the earlier film. The Curley family is in trouble: young Sharon (Tina Kellegher) is going to have a snapper—a baby, that is, conceived after a drunken fumble on a car hood. Sharon knows who the father is, but she won't let on to her friends, let alone to her father (Colm Meaney). It sounds like a drab little tale, but in the hands of director Stephen Frears it becomes a headlong tumble into good humor; he seems as fascinated by his characters as the family is by the new arrival, and the camera scuttles around, tolerantly picking up details. The script is adapted by Roddy Doyle from his own novel, which guarantees a string of firecracker jokes, caustic but never cruel; look out for the bemused parents discovering the joy of sex.—A.L. (Lincoln Plaza Cinemas. . . . ¶ Angelika Film Center; starting Dec. 3.)

The Three Musketeers—The "Boys in Doublets" edition, with Chris O'Donnell as the Gascon upstart D'Artagnan, and Kiefer Sutherland, Oliver Platt, and Charlie Sheen as Athos, Porthos, and Aramis. They lack the ardor and physical authority to make derring-do stir emotions; Platt gets by on comic attitude alone. The look is opulent, the swordplay extravagant, and Alexandre Dumas's warhorse plot still hooks an audience. But David Loughery's adaptation, with cheesy anachronistic dialogue and bits from previous Musketeer movies and costume pictures, seems intended to do nothing more than give youngsters their first taste of swashbuckling. Loughery and the director, Stephen Herek, provide an insidious form of ageism. King Louis XIII (Hugh O'Conor) is a boy, his queen a pure child-wife (Gabrielle Anwar); when they join D'Artagnan and the Musketeers in revolt against Tim Curry's tiresomely slimy Cardinal Richelieu, it's youth and beauty against age and corruption.—M.S. (Village East Cinemas, 19th Street East 6, Murray Hill Cinemas, Cinema I, Orpheum VII, 84th Street Sixplex, and Embassy.)

Tim Burton's The Nightmare Before Christmas—This full-length animated movie was shot in stop motion, with all the febrile, twittery fascination that the medium exerts; it has a magic-toyshop feeling, with unexpected objects stuttering into life. Directed by Henry Selick, it was devised and co-produced by Tim Burton, who leaves a trail of his familiar obsessions: graveyard humor, whirling snow, a velvety darkness. But the atmosphere is too rich for the pallid plot: Jack Skellington, the bony master of ceremonies in Halloweentown, discovers the spirit of Christmas and tries to import it into his ghoulish world. The clash of styles—demonic vs. cute—pays off only toward the end; for all the witty, festering details, the film is strangely static. The score is by Danny Elfman.—A.L. (Village East Cinemas, 19th Street East 6, Murray Hill Cinemas, Sutton, 86th Street East Twin, 84th Street Sixplex, and Embassy 1.)

The War Room—The somewhat deranged charm of James Carville, the chief strategist of Bill Clinton's Presidential campaign, dominates D. A. Pennebaker and Chris Hegedus's exhilarating documentary. The film does justice to the sheer reckless pleasure of electoral gamesmanship. And Carville is the largest, most resonant character in recent American movies, someone whose work is such a complete expression of his personality that you can't help laughing: the unity of this life and this art seems too good to be true.—T.R. (11/8/93) (Film Forum, and Carnegie Hall Cinemas.)

The Wedding Banquet—Except for the title celebration itself—a ritualized mob scene that gets weirder and funnier as it goes on—this cross-cultural, cross-sexual comedy-drama, set in New York City, is just a wan getting-to-know-you fable for alternative families. Ang Lee's film centers on the marital subterfuge of a successful gay Taiwanese immigrant (Winston Chao): despite having a longtime companion (Mitchell Lichtenstein), he weds a struggling artist (May Chin) from mainland China to satisfy his traditional parents, who come from Taiwan for an extended visit as soon as they learn he's engaged. Chao and Lichtenstein are likable, but Chin, as the confused, desirous bride, and Sihung Lung and Ah-Leh Gua, as the dignified, well-meaning father and mother, are the ones who deserve cheers.—M.S. (Angelika Film Center, and Cinema 3.)

REVIVALS

(The following notes are by Pauline Kael and Michael Sragow.)

The Clowns (1971)—In the wonderful opening passage, Fellini recalls the clown acts of his youth and how they reflected village life. He gets at the connections between folk and folk art as well as something more subtle and elusive—the way a spectator's response to entertainment changes with maturity. Fellini admits that clowns terrified him as a child, but the film is suffused with a loving fascination for them. It wobbles when Fellini plays himself as the leader of a bumbling documentary crew interviewing veteran zanies about their tradition. But the final sequence is enigmatically moving: a circus funeral followed by two clown trumpeters playing "Ebb Tide." In Italian.—M.S. (Film Forum 2; Dec. 6-7.)

High School (1969)—What we see in Fred Wiseman's documentary, shot in a high school in a large Eastern city, is so familiar and so extraordinarily evocative that a feeling of empathy with the students floods over us. How did we live through it? How did we keep any spirit?—P.K. (Museum of Television and Radio; Dec. 2 and 4.)

The Mouse That Roared (1959)—This is the English comedy in which Peter Sellers—playing a field marshal, an imposingly big-bosomed grand duchess, and the Prime Minister of Grand Fenwick—made his first big impression on American moviegoers. It's about a minuscule mythical country that declares war on the United States, expecting to be quickly defeated and thus eligible for the cash benefits of rehabilitation. Twenty Grand Fenwickians, dressed in armor and toting bows and arrows, set sail for New York in a ramshackle tug. That's about as far as the comedy gets. The film abandons its small, amusing idea and goes off on a wearying tangent about a scientist (David Kossoff) with a big bomb and an ingénue-daughter (Jean Seberg), but it was hugely and inexplicably popular. Leo McKern and William Hartnell are in the cast. Jack Arnold directed; from a novel by Leonard Wibberley, adapted by Roger MacDougall and Stanley Mann.—P.K. (Walter Reade Theatre; Dec. 4-5.)

Seven Beauties (1975)—The writer-director Lina Wertmüller's slapstick-tragedy investigation of an Italian common man's soul, set during the Second World War, with flashbacks to the thirties. Pasqualino, or, as he's called, Pasqualino Seven Beauties (Giancarlo Giannini), deserts the Italian Army in Germany, is captured by the Germans, and is sent to a concentration camp. In flashbacks, we see his prewar life as a two-bit mafioso, with fat sisters—the "seven beauties." Pasqualino is everybody's dupe—a man who has swallowed all the lies that society hands out. He believes what the Mafia tells him, what Mussolini tells him, what anybody in authority tells him. As Giannini plays him, he's a Chaplinesque Fascist—the Italian Everyman as a pathetic worm. He's the man who never fights back—the one who wheedles and whimpers and crawls through. Wertmüller reactivates the entire comic-opera view of Italians as cowards who will grovel to survive. The picture is full of flashy ideas, cruelty, moist wistfulness, and pious moralizing, and Wertmüller presents it all in a goofy, ebullient mood. The box-office success of this film represents a triumph of insensitivity. With Elena Fiore, Fernando Rey, Enzo Vitale, Mario Conti, and Shirley Stoler as the gross commandant of the concentration camp (though no woman in Nazi Germany could rise to such a post—Ilse Koch's power at Buchenwald derived from her being the commandant's wife). Cinematography by Tonino Delli Colli; art direction by Enrico Job; music by Enzo Iannacci. In Italian.—P.K. (Museum of Modern Art; Dec. 6-7.)

Side Street Story (1952)—Totò plays a black marketeer, nouveau riche, in Eduardo de Filippo's film adaptation of his own play, and de Filippo, one of the most important figures in Italian theatre at the time, co-stars and directs. He has a great lived-in face, and his acting lives up to the descriptions of his stage performances. Originally released as "Millionaires of Naples," this fine comedy passed almost unnoticed in this country. In Italian.—P.K. (Museum of Modern Art; Dec. 5.)


RRL
RALPH LAUREN DOUBLE RL

THE NEW YORKER

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

REMEMBERING BOBBY (AND FRETTING FOR RUDY)

Two days after the sudden death, at the age of forty-nine, of Robert F. Wagner, Jr.—former city councilman, former deputy mayor, former president of the Board of Education, former chairman of the City Planning Commission, former chairman of the Health and Hospitals Corporation, and former so much else in this city—some longtime members of his civic family gathered at a big, round table at the back of Il Cantinori, a softly lighted, noisy Tuscan restaurant in the Village. Former Mayor Edward Koch was there, and so were a fellow former deputy mayor of Wagner's, a pair of former city commissioners, a onetime deputy schools chancellor, two people who worked with Wagner at the Planning Commission, and a couple of lawyers, the father of one of whom was a deputy mayor thirty years ago, under Wagner's father, Mayor Robert F. Wagner. So many of these people had planned to have dinner with Wagner in the next few weeks—meals sure to be stuffed with good stories and new ideas—that this seemed the best way to sit down and talk affectionately about Bobby, which is what everyone there called him.

The dinner, scheduled for eight-thirty, didn't get under way till nine-fifteen—"in tribute to Bobby," said Charles I. Schonhaut, the former deputy schools chancellor. All agreed that Wagner was always late. "But so polite," Schonhaut added. "Did anybody here ever follow Bobby through a door?"

As bowls of pasta were served, talk turned to Wagner's unusual qualifications for public life—his gentle kindness, his patience, his modesty and unbreakable optimism. "Well," Ed Koch said at one point, adjusting a big white napkin he'd tucked under his chin, "I must add a few qualities that many people may not know about. He was a tiger for what he believed in. He never withdrew from a battle. I should also mention that he was a wonderful writer. He could sit down and write a page, one draft, in longhand, about, say, one of our latest programs. Then we'd hand it to the press, and it was so good that it could make 'Quotation of the Day' the next morning in the *Times*."

"Actually, that's the only thing I ever heard him brag about," Schonhaut said. "He once told me, 'I had eighteen "Quotations of the Day" when I worked for Ed.' "

"Bobby had another special quality," said John V. Connorton, Jr., whose father was Mayor Wagner's deputy mayor. "He knew he was the guardian of an extraordinary reservoir of good will, created over a seventy-year span by his father and his grandfather"—who was the first Robert F. Wagner, a four-term senator and great New Dealer. "On a morning twenty years ago, when Bobby was running for City Council, an old man shuffled up to us, took a green Social Security check out of his pocket, and told him, 'I think of your grandfather every time I get this check.' Bobby broke down in tears."

Ed Koch ordered more white wine for everybody, and soon the conversation came around, perhaps inevitably, to the role that Wagner would have played during the next four years, in the Giuliani administration. Mayor-elect Rudolph Giuliani had already appointed Wagner the senior policy adviser of his transition team. Maybe Wagner would have returned to the Planning Commission, someone suggested, or once again served as a deputy mayor. Giuliani had started courting Wagner over a year ago; in the last month of his life, Wagner, a lifelong Democrat, endorsed Giuliani, a Republican, for mayor. Many people think that Wagner's support—in particular, the television ad in which he appeared to be struggling to find just the right words to explain his en-

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ROBERT ANDREW PARKER

dorsement—helped secure Giuliani's narrow victory.

No one at the table doubted that Wagner, at his death, was anything other than a liberal to the very core of his being, or that he loved cities, mostly because cities have long offered people with troubles the best hope and the most opportunity. But Wagner's recent post-government work as a small businessman and an author—he was the vice-chairman of Louis Harris's new research firm, and on the day he died he was in San Antonio to do research for a book on the future of American cities—had convinced him that too often these days urban-government agencies whose sole purpose is to educate people, or protect them, or see that they are properly housed, spend their time ignoring them, and punishing them for making an effort to better their lot. Wagner had come to believe that it was time to reëxamine programs and assumptions, to pay particular attention to quality-of-life issues, to decentralize, and to open things up.

Over tartufo and coffee, we asked the table what effect Wagner's absence would have on the next administration.

"So much will be tougher for Mr. Giuliani," Stanley Brezenoff, a former deputy mayor who is now the executive director of the Port Authority, said. "Bobby possessed all the expertise and memories of his father and grandfather."

"And Bobby was linked to everybody," Henry Stern, who had been Ed Koch's parks commissioner, said. "Giuliani has lost his best link to Governor Cuomo, and the money in Albany that the city so desperately needs, and he's also lost his best link to Pat Moynihan, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and, through him, to money in Washington." Then Stern paused for a moment. When he spoke again, he might have been speaking for everyone. "I think it's going to be tougher for all of us," he said. "The whole city has lost its guardian angel."

RETURN SADDAM'S LIMO . . . NOW!

TARIQ AZIZ was in town last week, meeting with United Nations officials to plead that sanctions against his country, Iraq, be eased—a plea that fell mostly on the deaf ears of those who'd rather see Saddam Hussein eased *out*, if

you catch our drift. Well, we may have just the idea for Saddam—for speeding up his exit, we mean. See, recently, a publicity packet from the O'Gara-Hess & Eisenhardt Armoring Company, of Fairfield, Ohio, landed on our desk, with a lot of information about the company's new, forty-thousand-dollar "Personal Security Vehicle" system designed to help you in your Taurus or Camry "defeat random violence in North America," and right away we got down to work on what we imagined would be an exhaustive piece detailing how a New Yorker might personally secure his or her vehicle with the help of O'Gara-Hess & Eisenhardt—how, for example, O'Gara-Hess & Eisenhardt's chassis-mounted tear-gas-cannister launchers might get you your way with that Unification Church guy peddling roses at the entrance to the Holland Tunnel.

But then we got to talking on the phone with Bill O'Gara—he's the company's president—and it came up that Saddam's personally secured limousine (or one of them, anyway) is sitting right out there at O'Gara-Hess & Eisenhardt's headquarters. Bill O'Gara explained it this way: "Back in the eighties, we built some cars for him. One happened to be back in maintenance in July of 1990. In August, he invaded Kuwait. So the car was impounded, as an Iraqi asset controlled by Iraq."

After getting off the phone with Bill O'Gara, we had this thought: Let's ease up on Saddam just the tiniest bit. Let's *send the car back*. Of course (and let's all do our level best to keep this part quiet), we ought to make a few minor adjustments to the car—just to lighten it up a bit for shipping, right? According to O'Gara-Hess & Eisenhardt, the following tinkerings shouldn't alter the vehicle's outward appearance much at all. Saddam—and this really shouldn't go beyond us—would probably not notice a thing.

(1) Remove armor lining from doors and roof. Very carefully replace simulated-leather interior panels.

(2) Remove explosion-resistant gas tank.

(3) In the interest of allowing more light inside (you know, if he happens to notice, this sounds good, doesn't it?), replace bulletproof windshield with standard safety glass.

(4) Remove the mine-resistant steel floorboards—well, you don't check under *your* mats, do you?

(5) As for the "run-flat" tires that keep rolling even if riddled with bullets: Hey, there's only one way he'll learn that he's now hugging the road with basic radials.

OLIVER STONE HAS LUNCH WITH HIS MOM

JACQUELINE STONE, the mother of the filmmaker Oliver Stone, told us at lunch the other day that her son had made her cry. It happened at a screening of his new film, "Heaven and Earth," which is about the life of a Vietnamese woman, from her childhood in a rice-farming village, through the Vietnam War and her immigration to the United States, to her return to her village. Oliver Stone wrote, produced, and directed "Heaven and Earth" (it is to open nationwide on Christmas Day), and he has dedicated it to his mother. "Last night, at the screening, the movie starts, and I see it says, 'For my mother, Jacqueline Stone,' " Mrs. Stone said, speaking with a throaty French accent. "He made me cry. He did not tell me. Nobody tells me anything."

Her son was in town for a few days, ensconced in the Regency Hotel, to make himself and his film's cast—which includes Tommy Lee Jones, Joan Chen, and Hiep Thi Le—available for advance P.R. And in order to have a relatively quiet rendezvous with his mother, who lives in midtown, Oliver Stone arranged to slip her into the Regency, and invited us to meet her in a small private dining room, where he planned to join us.

Jacqueline Stone, a handsome, elegant woman, was wearing a bright-red blazer with gold buttons, black pants, a black cashmere turtleneck, and black suède boots. On the right lapel of the blazer was pinned a tiny gold angel. She fingered the angel. "This angel protects you," she said. Then, placing her hand over her left breast, she said, "Oliver is a very good boy, he has a very good heart. But that life they lead in his business—

that life is crazy. Such a long time I live with him, forty-seven years." She was referring to Oliver's age.

Still waiting for Oliver, she had a glass of water and so did we, and she told us that she was born in Paris; that she was in France with her family throughout the Nazi occupation; that she studied French literature at the Sorbonne; that she loved horses and went riding often in the Bois de Boulogne; that she rode a bike to get to the stables; and that in May of 1945, right after the German surrender, Lou Stone, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army, was riding a bike in the Rue de Rivoli and accidentally on purpose bumped his bike into hers. "Lou said he wanted to know me, and I said that was impossible, because I was engaged, and I was leaving the next day for the South of France. But he followed me to the South of France. I was nineteen. We were married in France on December 3, 1945, and sailed on a victory ship to America. We lived at the Plaza for a month. Oliver was born on September 15, 1946. At Doctors Hospital in New York." (Lou Stone died in 1985.)

Mrs. Stone went on to tell us about how her son left Yale and, in the spring of 1967, joined the Army and went to Vietnam. "He could have gone to Officer Candidate School," she told us. "He insisted on being in the infantry. He was away for fifteen months. I was always thin, but I lost twenty pounds. He was wounded. He got the Purple Heart. He got the Bronze Star. I wrote to him every week. I sent packages with Hershey bars, which he never got. Finally, he came home." She took another sip of water. "I look at him, and I see his eyes, to me they always look Chinese. Maybe it was because I had a very hard labor when I had him, and the forceps used to pull him out might have done it to his eyes. The slanting, Chinese eyes. The high cheekbones, though—they are like mine. Oliver looks like me."

Just then, the subject under discussion appeared, looking mildly harried, but grinning. He wore a blue shirt, open at the collar, and black pants.

"Hi, baby," his mother said. "You look good."

"Hi, Mom," he said, kissing her on the corners of the mouth, the French way, and giving her a tight hug. "You look great."

"You look so good, baby," she said.

"I've only got a few minutes, Mom," Oliver said. "I'll just have a Caesar salad."

We all had the salad.

"The dedication," his mother said. "You make me cry. Why didn't you warn me?"

Oliver grinned again, and said, "I wanted to surprise you."

"Nobody ever tells me anything," Mrs. Stone said. "And you gave me only six tickets. All your friends, all the people who knew you as a little boy, wanted to come, and they could not come."

"There will be other screenings," Oliver said, picking at his salad.

"You told me Sixty-sixth and Third. It was Sixty-*fourth* and Third," his mother said.

"Mistakes happen," Oliver said. "It's the movie business, Mom."

"I was talking about your father, in May of 1945, when he followed me to the South of France."

"Lou did that?"

"When I went with him to America on the ship, I did not know I was pregnant. It was a month after we were married."

Oliver raised his eyebrows.

"I was a good girl," his mother said. "I did not sleep with your father before I was married."

"Mom, were you a virgin?"

"I did not say I was a virgin. I said I did not sleep with your father before we were married."

"With the other guy you were engaged to when you met Lou?" Oliver asked.

"No. It was with a movie director. He worked with René Clair," she said.

Oliver laughed. "Did Lou know?" he asked.

His mother ignored the question. "Did you know that you were born on September 15, 1946, at nine-fifty-eight in the morning?"

"Tommy Lee Jones was born that same day," Oliver said.

"I had your astrological forecast done," his mother said.

"I had it done by a *Sanskrit* scholar in Los Angeles," Oliver said in a clearly one-upmanship way. "I've got to get back to work." He grabbed a chocolate-chip cookie, polished it off, and then popped a couple of pills in his mouth.

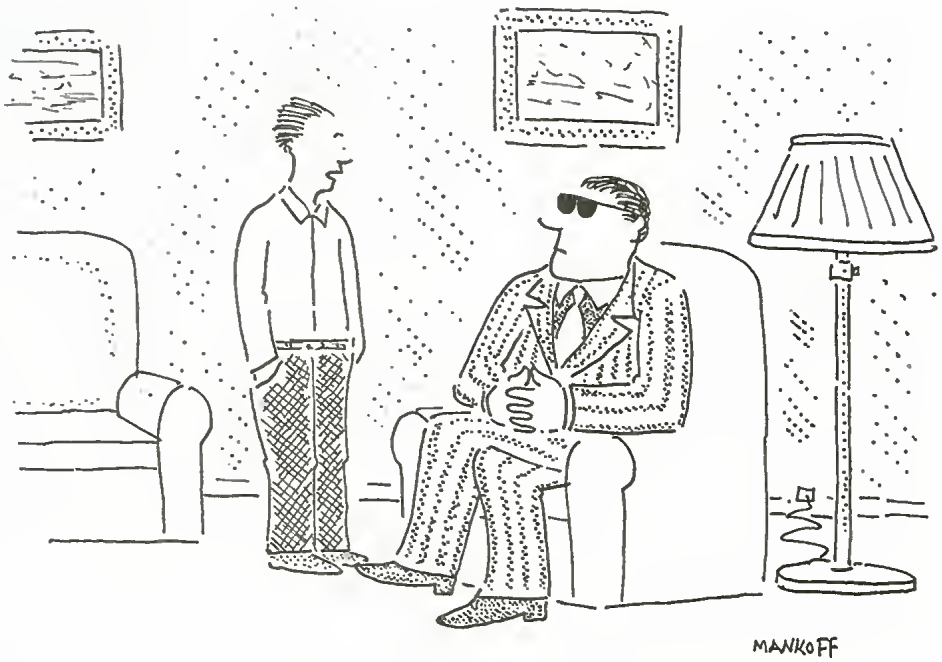
"What is that you just put in your mouth?" his mother asked, on the alert.

"They're only enzymes, Mom. They break the food down."

"I don't like those things," she said.

Oliver gave her a parting hug. She hugged him back and said, "I was the only woman on board that ship with sixteen hundred men, and all the time I was so sick I had to have the intravenous feeding."

Oliver grinned. "No wonder I am the way I am," he said, and he made for the door. ♦



"Dad, can I borrow the gun tonight?"

AIG Issues Forum

Why reforming our liabi America is to succeed

Excessive liability awards make it tough for U.S. companies to compete.

We are a compassionate society. We want to compensate those who have suffered.

But when our courts expand the traditional concepts of liability, causing defendants to pay excessive compensation, we add to the costs we all pay for goods and services. We encourage companies to stop research and development on new products. And we even make it harder for American companies to compete overseas.

Paying a hidden tax.

In reality, the American system of liability has become the source of a hidden tax on our economy—a tax that can account for as much as 50% of the price paid for a product.

What's worse, it has been estimated that this hidden tax amounts to $80 billion a year—a sum equal to the combined profits of the nation's 200 largest corporations.

Our economic competitors' legal systems do not encourage litigation to the extent we do. Consider, for example, that there are 30 times more lawsuits per capita in the U.S. than in Japan.

Is it any wonder that America is having a tough time competing in overseas markets?

Uncertainty stifles enterprise.

The unpredictability of our liability system is also enormously costly to American competitiveness. For example, in a recent survey of CEOs, the Conference Board found that worry about potential liability lawsuits caused 47% of firms surveyed to discontinue one or more product lines. What's more, 25% stopped certain product research and development, and 39% decided

against coming out with a new product. Meanwhile, our overseas competitors continue to research and develop new products at an ever-increasing pace.

Are we controlling risks or increasing them?

When we give a drunk driver the right to sue an automaker or highway engineer for a million dollars after a crash, are we controlling risk?

Or just encouraging risky and careless behavior?

If you are a manufacturer, you can be sued even if your product has state-of-the-art safety features. Even if your customer misused it against your instructions. Even if the risks of misuse were obvious.

When fear of lawsuits causes physicians to limit

lity system is essential if in overseas markets.

services to patients—or worse, to abandon their practice altogether—lack of adequate treatment means greater risks for everyone.

Is this controlling risk or increasing it?

It's an unhealthy and dangerous situation that needs correcting.

We must reform our "deep pockets" approach to liability.

Specifically, we need to change our approach and base liability suits on fault.

Our current system often encourages the frivolous suing of those with the ability to pay—in other words, those with "deep pockets." But does it make sense to hold such parties entirely liable, even if they were only minimally at fault?

A more rational approach.

Those who suffer economic losses because of another's negligence should be fairly reimbursed. No one could argue with this principle. There should also be just compensation for pain and suffering resulting from real and severe injuries.

But can we afford to continue a system that encourages litigation and financial judgments bearing little direct relationship to fault or to the actual cost of injuries suffered?

Clearly, a better approach is needed.

Congress has a role.

Legislation providing a uniform product liability standard would allow American companies to compete without the burdens of excessive liability risks. And this would unclog the courts and put American business in a stronger position as barriers to international trade and investment fall.

There is proposed legislation before Congress dealing with these issues. A solution to the liability crisis is vital to American competitiveness, and Congress can play a role in restoring the right balance.

So do the courts.

When all is said and done, our courts are the interpreters of our laws and our values. It's our values as a society that count, especially as reflected in the courts and individual jury decisions.

Together our legislative and judicial branches must recognize the damage being done to American competitiveness from the current liability system. And help America restore the proper balance.

Why is AIG running ads like this?

AIG (American International Group) is the largest underwriter of commercial and industrial insurance in America, and the leading U.S.-based international insurance organization.

Since we deal every day with issues affecting the future of the world economy, it's understandable that we champion reform designed to strengthen the competitive stance of American business in global markets.

Perhaps you'll want to keep the ball rolling by contacting your elected officials—judges and legislators—with your own views.

Or if you prefer, write Mr. M.R. Greenberg, Chairman, AIG, 70 Pine Street, New York, NY 10270.

AIG World leaders in insurance and financial services.

THE TRUTH OF EL MOZOTE

In a remote corner of El Salvador, investigators uncovered the remains of a horrible crime—a crime that Washington had long denied. The villagers of El Mozote had the misfortune to find themselves in the path of the Salvadoran Army's anti-Communist crusade. The story of the massacre at El Mozote—how it came about, and why it had to be denied—stands as a central parable of the Cold War.

BY MARK DANNER

HEADING up into the mountains of Morazán, in the bright, clear air near the Honduran border, you cross the Torola River, the wooden slats of the one-lane bridge clattering beneath your wheels, and enter what was the fiercest of El Salvador's *zonas rojas*—or "red zones," as the military officers knew them during a decade of civil war—and after climbing for some time you take leave of the worn blacktop to follow for several miles a bone-jarring dirt track that hugs a mountainside, and soon you will find, among ruined towns and long-abandoned villages that are coming slowly, painfully back to life, a tiny hamlet, by now little more than a scattering of ruins, that is being rapidly reclaimed by the earth, its broken adobe walls cracking and crumbling and giving way before an onslaught of weeds, which are fuelled by the rain that beats down each afternoon and by the fog that settles heavily at night in the valleys. Nearby, in the long-depopulated villages, you can see stirrings of life: even in Arambala, a mile or so away, with its broad grassy plaza bordered by collapsed buildings and dominated, where once a fine church stood, by a shell-pocked bell tower and a jagged adobe arch looming against the sky—even here, a boy leads a brown cow by a rope, a man in a billed cap and bluejeans trudges along bearing lengths of lumber on his shoulder, three little girls stand on tiptoe at a porch railing, waving and giggling at a passing car.

But follow the stony dirt track, which turns and twists through the woodland, and in a few minutes you enter a large clearing, and here all is quiet. No one has returned to El Mozote. Empty as it is, shot through with sunlight, the place remains—as a young guerrilla who had patrolled here during the war told me with a shiver—*espantoso:* spooky, scary, dreadful. After a moment's gaze, half a dozen battered structures—roofless, doorless, windowless, half engulfed by underbrush—resolve themselves into a semblance of pattern: four ruins off to the right must have marked the main street, and a fifth the beginning of a side lane, while an open area opposite looks to have been a common, though no church can be seen—only a ragged knoll, a sort of earthen platform nearly invisible beneath a great tangle of weeds and brush.

Into this quiet clearing, in mid-October last year, a convoy of four-wheel drives and pickup trucks rumbled, disgorging into the center of El Mozote a score of outsiders. Some of these men and women—most of them young, and casually dressed in T-shirts and jeans and work pants—began dumping out into

LEFT: STEPHEN FERRY/MATRIX; RIGHT: MIKE REAGAN


HONDURAS
Río Negro o El Palma
San Fernando
Perquín
Red Zone
Arambala
Las Pilas
Torola
Jocoaitique
Tierra Colorada
El Mozote
Joateca
El Rosario
La Guacamaya
El Zapotal
Meanguera
San Isidro
Carolina
Río Torola
Puente Torola
San Antonio
Osicala
Corinto
Delicias de Concepción
Cacaopera
Cerro Cacahuatique 1683 m
Calle Negra
Cerro 1180
MORAZÁN
San Francisco (Gotera)
Guatemala
Honduras
El Salvador
Morazán
San Salvador
San Francisco
San Miguel
Pacific Ocean
Nicaragua

the dust a glinting clutter of machetes, picks, and hoes. Others gathered around the hillock, consulted clipboards and notebooks and maps, poked around in the man-high brush. Finally, they took up machetes and began to hack at the weeds, being careful not to pull any, lest the movement of the roots disturb what lay beneath. Chopping and hacking in the morning sun, they uncovered, bit by bit, a mass of red-brown soil, and before long they had revealed an earthen mound protruding several feet from the ground, like a lopsided bluff, and barely contained at its base by a low stone wall.

They pounded stakes into the ground and marked off the mound with bright-yellow tape; they stretched lengths of twine this way and that to divide it into quadrangles; they brought out tape measures and rulers and levels to record its dimensions and map its contours. And then they began to dig. At first, they loosened the earth with hoes, took it up in shovels, dumped it into plastic pails, and poured it onto a screen large enough to require several people to shake it back and forth. As they dug deeper, they exchanged these tools for smaller, more precise ones: hand shovels, trowels, brushes, dustpans, screens. Slowly, painstakingly, they dug and sifted, making their way through the several feet of earth and crumbled adobe—remnants of a building's walls—and, by the end of the second day, reaching wood-beam splinters and tile shards, many now blackened by fire, that had formed the building's roof. Then, late on the afternoon of the third day, as they crouched low over the ground and stroked with tiny brushes to draw away bits of reddish dust, darkened forms began to emerge from the earth, taking shape in the soil like fossils embedded in stone; and soon they knew that they had begun to find, in the northeast corner of the ruined sacristy of the church of Santa Catarina of El Mozote, the skulls of those who had once worshipped there. By the next afternoon, the workers had uncovered twenty-five of them, and all but two were the skulls of children.

LATER that afternoon, the leaders of the team—four young experts from the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Unit, who had gained a worldwide reputation for having exhumed sites of massacres in Guatemala and Bolivia and Panama and Iraq, as well as in their own country—piled into their white four-wheel-drive vehicle and followed the bumpy, stony road out of El Mozote (the Thistle). Slowly, they drove through Arambala, waving to the smiling little girls standing on their porch, and out onto the *calle negra*—the "black road"—which traced its way up the spine of the red zone, stretching north from the city of San Francisco Gotera to the mountain town of Perquín, not far from the Honduran border. At the black road, the Argentines turned left, as they did each evening, heading down to Gotera, but this time they stopped in front of a small house—a hut, really, made of scrap wood and sheet metal and set among banana trees some fifteen yards from the road. Getting out of the car, they climbed through the barbed wire and called out, and soon there appeared at the door a middle-aged woman, heavyset, with high cheekbones, strong features, and a powerful air of dignity. In some excitement, the Argentines told her what they had found that day. The woman listened silently, and when they had finished she paused, then spoke.

"*No les dije*?" she asked. ("Didn't I tell you?") "*Si sólo se oía aquella gran gritazón.*" ("All you could hear was that enormous screaming.")

For eleven years, Rufina Amaya Márquez had served the world as the most eloquent witness of what had happened at El Mozote, but though she had told her story again and again, much of the world had refused to believe her. In the polarized and brutal world of wartime El Salvador, the newspapers and radio stations simply ignored what Rufina had to say, as they habitually ignored unpalatable accounts of how the government was prosecuting the war against the leftist rebels.

In the United States, however, Rufina's account of what had happened at El Mozote appeared on the front pages of the Washington *Post* and the New York *Times*, at the very moment when members of Congress were bitterly debating whether they should cut off aid to a Salvadoran regime so desperate that

REFLECTIONS

(ZAGREB, 1926)

The window swinging open spread a flash
Of light, splendid and warm the sun
Settled on the tablecloth, the vase,
Lay on the white bed, singled out the pictures.

Hallo, light, glorious with your rays,
Hallo, linen, fragrant in your wardrobe.
Flowering cherry steeped the orchard in perfume,
Bees occupied our thoughts—honey, the pure things.

Gentleness: back and forth it ticked
And talked, like an affable old man, the pendulum.
Gentleness: the clink of cups and plates,
The smells of cream and stored apples.

And while the slanting rays explored
Crannies where the light and shadow blent,
Our funny faces, caught in the globed vase,
And a snippet of our sky gazed back at us;

In its ample curves we contemplated
Birds that flew in flocks across the town,
The roofs of all the houses turning red,
Right above the bell tower, now, the sun.

—LJUBO WIESNER

(*Translated, from a French version of the Serbo-Croatian, by Christopher Middleton.*)

it had apparently resorted to the most savage methods of war. El Mozote seemed to epitomize those methods, and in Washington the story heralded what became perhaps the classic debate of the late Cold War: between those who argued that, given the geopolitical stakes in Central America, the United States had no choice but to go on supporting a "friendly" regime, however disreputable it might seem, because the alternative—the possibility of another Communist victory in the region—was clearly worse, and those who insisted that the country must be willing to wash its hands of what had become a morally corrupting struggle. Rufina's story came to Washington just when the country's paramount Cold War national-security concerns were clashing—as loudly and unambiguously as they ever would during four decades—with its professed high-minded respect for human rights.

In the United States, the free press was not to be denied: El Mozote was reported; Rufina's story was told; the angry debate in Congress intensified. But then the Republican Administration, burdened as it was with the heavy duties of national security, denied that any credible evidence existed that a massacre had taken place; and the Democratic Congress, after denouncing, yet again, the murderous abuses of the Salvadoran regime, in the end accepted the Administration's "certification" that its ally was nonetheless making a "significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights." The flow of aid went on, and soon increased.

By early 1992, when a peace agreement between the government and the guerrillas was finally signed, Americans had spent more than four billion dollars funding a civil war that had lasted twelve years and left seventy-five thousand Salvadorans dead. By then, of course, the bitter fight over El Mozote had largely been forgotten; Washington had turned its gaze to other places and other things. For most Americans, El Salvador had long since slipped back into obscurity. But El Mozote may well have been the largest massacre in modern Latin-American history. That in the United States it came to be known, that it was exposed to the light and then allowed to fall back into the dark, makes the story of El Mozote—how it came to happen and how it came to be denied—a central parable of the Cold War.

In the weeks that followed the discovery of the skulls of the children, as each day's work at El Mozote yielded up a fresh harvest, the initial numbers came to seem small. But in San Salvador, five hours by road to the west, where President Alfredo Cristiani and the generals and the guerrillas-turned-politicians were struggling with one another about how to put in place, or not put in place, a purge of the officer corps, which was proving to be the most difficult provision of the ten-month-old peace accord—struggling, that is, over what kind of "reconciliation" would come to pass in El Salvador after more than a decade of savage war—the first skulls of the children were enough to provoke a poisonous controversy. Those twenty-three skulls, and the nearly one hundred more that were uncovered in the succeeding days, were accommodated by the nascent Salvadoran body politic in two ways. Members of human-rights groups (those members, that is, who had survived the war), along with the politicians of the left (many of whom had been guerrillas shortly before), hailed the discovery as definitive evidence that a *matanza*—a great killing—had taken place in Morazán, and that what they had been saying for eleven years had at last been proved true. Members of the government, on the other hand, and various military officers found themselves forced to concede that *something* had indeed happened in Morazán, but they insisted that the situation was more complicated than it appeared. Dr. Juan Mateu Llort, the director of El Salvador's Institute of Forensic Medicine, declared that the skulls themselves proved nothing, for "there were an abundance of armed children in the guerrillas." *El Diario de Hoy*, an influential right-wing daily, published a reconstruction according to which guerrillas had "barricaded themselves in what seemed to have been a religious center and from there opened fire on the troops, making the deaths of children, women and old people possible." President Cristiani's government, already under attack for stalling in the dismissal of senior officers, maintained its position that no records existed of any Army operation in Morazán in early December of 1981.

And yet on the ninth day of that month any reader of *La Prensa Gráfica*, one of San Salvador's major dailies, could have learned that "all the highways with access to Gotera and the other towns in the Department of Morazán are under strict military control. . . . No vehicles or individuals are permitted to enter the zones of conflict in order to avoid accidents or misunderstandings. . . . Neither was the entry of journalists or individuals permitted." The Department of Morazán had been sealed off from the rest of the country. Four thousand men, drawn from the security forces—the National Guard and the Treasury Police—and from regular units of the Salvadoran Army, were hard at work. The area north of the Torola River, the heart of the red zone, was alive with the thud of mortars, the clatter of small-arms fire, and the intermittent roar of helicopters. Two days before, Operación Rescate—Operation Rescue—had begun.

Many of the towns and villages were already empty; during and after Army operations of the previous spring and fall, thousands of peasants had left their homes and begun a long trek over the mountains to the Honduran border and refugee camps beyond. Of those who remained, many made it a practice, at the first sign of any Army approach, to leave their villages and hide in the caves and ravines and gullies that honeycombed the mountainous region. But El Mozote was crowded; in the days before Operation Rescue, people from the outlying areas had flooded into the hamlet.

"Many people were passing by the house, saying, 'Come on, let's go to El Mozote,'" an old peasant named Sebastiano Luna told me as he stood behind the yellow tape, watching the experts bent low over the brown earth of the sacristy of Santa Catarina. Between their feet lay an expanse of dark rubble, a miniature landscape of hills and ridges and valleys in every shade of brown. It took a moment or two to distinguish, among the dirty-brown hillocks, the skulls and parts of skulls, each marked with a bit of red tape and a number; and, beneath the skulls and skull fragments and the earthen rubble, scores of small brown bundles, heaped one on top of another, twisted together, the material so impregnated with blood and soil that it could

no longer be recognized as clothing.

Amid the rubble in the northeast corner of the tiny room that had been called *el convento* (though it was really a kind of combined sacristy and parish house, in which an itinerant priest, when he visited the hamlet, would vest himself, and sometimes, perhaps, stay the night), a dark-haired young woman in denim overalls was kneeling. She slowly drew a small bundle toward her—it had been labelled No. 59—and began, with almost agonizing gentleness, extracting the brown bits and placing them on a sheet of cardboard. "Left tibia, fragments only," she sang out in a low monotone. "Vertebrae, one, two, three . . . six of them . . . Tibia, left, I think . . . Metacarpals . . ."

Now she disentangled the bits of ruined fabric: "Belt of brown leather, metal buckle . . . Pants, light in color, with patches of blue and green color in the posterior part . . . In the pants pocket . . . ah . . . um . . ." The strong voice took an odd slide downward and stopped. Over her shoulder, I saw her staring at something in her palm, then heard her swear in a low voice: "*Hijo de puta!*" She turned and opened her hand to reveal a tiny figure: a little horse of bright-orange plastic. No. 59 had been a lucky child, had had a family prosperous enough to provide a lucky toy.

After a moment, the anthropologist Mercedes Doretti said, "Ordinarily, we could use this for identification. I mean, even after eleven years, any mother would recognize this as her kid's, you know?" She looked back at No. 59 and then at the brown rubble. "But here, here they killed all the mothers, too."

BEHIND the yellow tape, Sebastiano Luna and his wife, Alba Ignacia del Cid, stood silent amid a knot of peasants, watching. They had walked from their small house, several miles outside El Mozote, where the dirt track joins the black road. Eleven years before, in early December, scores of people were passing by their house, pulling their children along by the hand, laboring under the weight of their belongings. "Come with us!" they had called out to the old couple. "Come with us to El Mozote!"

The afternoon before, the people of El Mozote had gathered, some fifty yards from the church, in front of the general store of Marcos Díaz, the richest man in town. He had summoned the townspeople, neighbors and customers all, and when they had assembled—perhaps a couple of hundred of them, the men in caps and straw hats and the women in bright-colored skirts, holding children in their arms—Marcos Díaz addressed them from his doorway. He had just come up the mountain from his regular buying trip to San Miguel, he said, and as he was waiting at the checkpoint in Gotera, at the entrance to the red zone, an officer in the town had greeted him—Marcos Díaz, an important man, had friends among the officers—and then pulled him aside for a little talk. Díaz would do well to stock up, the officer said, for soon the Army would launch a large operation in Morazán, and "nothing and no one" would be permitted to enter or leave the zone. But his friend Díaz needn't worry, the officer assured him. The people of El Mozote would have no problems—provided they stayed where they were.

In the street that day, these words of Marcos Díaz's set off a debate. Some townspeople wanted to head for the mountains immediately, for the war had lately been coming closer to the hamlet; only the week before, a plane had dropped two bombs near El Mozote, damaging its one-room school, and though no one had been hurt, the people had been terrified. "A lot of people wanted to leave—there was a lot of fear," Rufina Amaya said when I visited her a year ago. "And a few people did leave. My godfather left, with his family. My children were crying. They said, 'Mama, let's go.' " But Marcos Díaz, a man of influence, had put his prestige on the line, and he insisted that his neighbors would be safe only if they stayed in their homes—that if they left the hamlet they and their families risked being caught up in the operation. "That was the lie," Rufina Amaya told me. "That was the betrayal. Otherwise, people would have left." In the end, Marcos Díaz's prestige decided the issue. Though the debate went on that afternoon and into the following morning, most of the people of El Mozote finally accepted his assurances.

They had seen soldiers before, after all; soldiers often passed through on patrol and sometimes bought supplies in El Mozote. Only the month before, soldiers had come during an operation and occupied El Chingo and La Cruz, two hills overlooking the town, and though the people of El Mozote could hear mortars and scattered shooting in the distance, the soldiers had not bothered them. In the crazy-quilt map of northern Morazán in 1981, where villages "belonged" to the government or to the guerrillas or to neither or both, where the officers saw the towns and hamlets in varying shades of pink and red, El Mozote had not been known as a guerrilla town. "The Army spent a lot of time around here," Rufina told me. "We all sold them food. If the soldiers were looking to find guerrillas, that was fine with us, because we didn't have anything to do with them. And the guerrillas knew about our relations with the Army."

The guerrillas knew, the soldiers knew: northern Morazán during the early eighties was a very small world, in which identity, or the perception of identity, often meant the difference between living and dying. That El Mozote in late 1981 was not a guerrilla town is a fact central to Rufina's story and lies at the heart of the mystery of what happened there; and though it *is* a fact—one that almost everyone from the zone affirms—it seems to have nonetheless been a slightly more complicated fact than Rufina makes out. As in many other communities in northern Morazán, the people of El Mozote were struggling to keep their balance in the middle of the perilously shifting ground of a brutal war—were working hard to remain on friendly terms with the soldiers while fearing to alienate the guerrillas. Joaquín Villalobos, who was the leading *comandante* of the People's Revolutionary Army (or E.R.P.), the dominant guerrilla group in Morazán, told me flatly during an interview last year in his headquarters in San Salvador that the people of El Mozote "would not support us"—only to concede twenty minutes later that his fighters had, at least on some occasions, bought supplies in the hamlet. "They had the lowest level of relationship with us—only the very slightest commercial one," Villalobos said. Licho, a rebel commander who had grown up in Jocoaitique, a few miles from El Mozote, acknowledged to me during an interview in Perquín that in the late seventies "some from El Mozote had been our supporters," but that long before 1981 these supporters "had come along with us, they were with us." He added quickly, "The people who

were still in El Mozote were afraid of us."

But the reason, apparently, was not only their fear—the frank terror that many villagers in the zone felt about exposing themselves to Army retribution—but their ideology. The guerrillas' support in Morazán had grown largely in soil made fertile by the work of Catholic liberation theology, but El Mozote had been uniquely unreceptive to such blandishments, for the hamlet was a stronghold of the Protestant evangelical movement. People had begun to convert as early as the mid-sixties, and by 1980 it is likely that half or more of the people in El Mozote considered themselves born-again Christians; the evangelicals had their own chapel and their own pastor, and they were known—as were born-again Christians throughout Central America—for their anti-Communism. "Everyone knew there were many evangelicals in El Mozote, and these people wouldn't support us," Licho told me. "Sometimes they sold us things, yes, but they didn't want anything to do with us."

So, unlike many other hamlets of Morazán, El Mozote was a place where the guerrillas had learned not to look for recruits; instead, a delicate coexistence had been forged—an unstated agreement by both parties to look the other way. The guerrillas passed by El Mozote only at night, and when they did, Rufina says, "the people would hear the dogs barking and they'd be afraid." She remembers seeing guerrillas only once in daylight: a few ragged young people, unarmed and wearing civilian clothes, had come into the hamlet and tried to hold a meeting in the tiny church of Santa Catarina. Rufina didn't attend, nor did most of the other townspeople. "I remember people saying, 'Don't get involved. Let's just live and work and not get involved.' People just didn't want anything to do with it. I had four children to look after. You're worrying about feeding your family, and you try not to pay attention to these other things."

And so when Marcos Díaz brought his news from Gotera, when he conveyed the strong words of the officer and presented the choice as one of leaving the town and risking "getting involved" in the operation or of staying put and remaining safe, there was never much doubt about what the people of El Mozote would in the end decide. That very afternoon, at Marcos Díaz's urging, people began fanning out from the hamlet into the outlying districts to spread the word that one and all should come to El Mozote, and quickly, for only there would they be protected. Marcos Díaz helped matters along by letting it be known that he would offer on credit as much food and other supplies as the newcomers needed. Peasants poured into the hamlet, occupying every bit of space. "All the rooms in Marcos Díaz's house were filled with people," Rufina recalls. "Every house had people staying there from outside." Even the common in front of the church was crowded with people, for the few houses could not accommodate them all.

" 'Come to El Mozote'—that's what everyone was saying," the old peasant Sebastiano Luna told me. He and Alba Ignacia del Cid had stood in front of their house, had watched the people pass. But they had decided not to go. "I had half an idea something bad might happen," Sebastiano said. "So I told her"—nodding to his wife—" 'You, you go if you want to. I'm staying.' " "And I," said Alba, "I said, 'No, no, I won't go without you, because they'll ask me where my husband is. They'll say he's not here because he's a guerrilla and then they'll kill me. Either we both go or we both stay.' " So Sebastiano and Alba hid in the mountains above their house. They saw soldiers pass by, and saw a helicopter hover and descend. And later they saw thick columns of smoke rising from El Mozote, and smelled the odor of what seemed like tons of roasting meat. ♦

OWEN SMITH

MONTERROSA'S MISSION

The Salvadoran Army was in shambles, but Washington found an officer it could count on in the charismatic commander of the Atlacatl.

FOUR miles south of El Mozote, outside the hamlet of La Guacamaya, the guerrillas of the People's Revolutionary Army also awaited the soldiers. From their agents in the capital, they knew that large shipments of American munitions had been arriving at Ilopango Airport, and that truckloads of troops had begun moving along the Pan-American Highway toward Morazán. On December 1st, Jonás, the most powerful *comandante* in the zone, had pulled aside Santiago, the director of the E.R.P.'s clandestine Radio Venceremos, and informed him that "an operation of great breadth, named Yunque y Martillo"—Hammer and Anvil—was being planned. Santiago recalls that "intelligence sources within the Army itself" had passed on a report of a key meeting at the High Command. According to the source's reconstruction, the Minister of Defense, Colonel José Guillermo García, declared to his officers that Operation Rescue must "wrest the offensive from the F.M.L.N."—the guerrilla umbrella group, of which the E.R.P. was one of five members. His Vice-Minister, Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo, added that the troops "must advance no matter what the cost until we reach the command post and Radio Venceremos." Then Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa Barrios, the dynamic commander of the élite Atlacatl Battalion, broke in, agreeing wholeheartedly that "so long as we don't finish off this Radio Venceremos, we'll always have a scorpion up our ass."

Colonel Monterrosa, who at the time

was the most celebrated field commander in the Salvadoran Army, was well known to have an obsession with Radio Venceremos. He was not alone: the station, which specialized in ideological propaganda, acerbic commentary, and pointed ridicule of the government, infuriated most officers, for its every broadcast reminded the world of the Army's impotence in much of Morazán. Even worse, the radio managed to be funny. "They actually acted out this daytime serial, like a soap opera, with Ambassador Hinton in it," a United States defense attaché of the time recalls. "They'd call the Ambassador 'this gringo who is marrying a Salvadoran woman' "—Deane Hinton was about to marry a woman from one of the country's wealthy families—"and at the end they'd say, 'Tune in again tomorrow.' And you couldn't do anything about it. Most people at the Embassy, including the Ambassador, wanted to hear it." The mortified Salvadoran officers maintained that the broadcasts originated in Nicaragua or Honduras.

Colonel Monterrosa was mortified by Radio Venceremos as well, but, unlike his colleagues, he had determined, in his rage and frustration, to do something about it. For Monterrosa, as American military advisers had come to realize, was a very different kind of Salvadoran officer. By late 1981, with Congress and the American public having shown themselves resolutely opposed to dispatching American combat forces to Central America, it had become quite clear that the only way to prevent "another Nicaragua" was somehow to "reform" the Salvadoran Army. "We were on our last legs," an American military adviser who was in the country at the time told me. "We had to reform or we were going to lose. And it wasn't because the guerrillas were so good; it was because the Army was so bad." Salvadoran troops were sent into the field virtually untrained, soldiers rarely left the barracks after five o'clock in the afternoon, and officers rarely left the barracks at all. "The institution simply did not support people being good commanders," this adviser said. "I mean, who ever got relieved? You could surrender with eighty-five men and nothing at all would happen to you."

As the Americans soon realized, however, "reform" meant remaking an officer corps that had developed its own, very special criteria for advancement and reward. These had to do not with military competence but with politics: with showing unstinting loyalty to "the institution" and, above all, to one's military-academy class—one's *tanda*, as it was called. A hundred teen-age boys might enter the Gerardo Barrios Military Academy, and from their number perhaps twenty toughened, hardened men would emerge four years later; throughout the next quarter century, these men would be promoted together, would become rich together, and would gradually gain power together. If among them there proved to be embarrassing incompetents, not to mention murderers and rapists and thieves, then these men were shielded by their classmates, and defended ferociously. Finally, perhaps two decades after graduation, one or two from the *tanda*—those who had stood out early on as *presidenciables*, as destined to become leaders of the country—would lobby within the officer corps to become the President of El Salvador.

Monterrosa had graduated in 1963, and though the records show him fourth in his class of nineteen, it is a testament to the respect he inspired that many officers now remember him as first. In the academy, he was a magnetic figure, charismatic from the start. Short, with the simple face and large nose of a Salvadoran peasant, he walked with the peasant's long, loping stride, which made his distinctly nonmartial figure recognizable from far off. General Adolfo Blandón, a former chief of staff, who was in his last year in the academy when Monterrosa was in his first, recalls that the young man "established himself immediately as the best in his class—the top rank in studies, physical conditioning, knowledge of the concepts of war."

Normally, of course, such prestige, such respect from his colleagues, would brand him *presidenciable*. But, unlike his fellows, Monterrosa was, as Blandón puts it, "that rare thing: a pure, one-hundred-per-cent soldier, a natural leader, a born military man with the rare quality of being able to instill loyalty in his men."

In the years after his graduation, Monterrosa taught at the academy, took courses from the Americans in Panama, travelled to Taiwan to study anti-Communist counter-insurgency tactics, and served in the paratroops as part of El Salvador's first free-fall team. After the controversial elections of 1972, in which a hard-line faction of the military stole the ballot from what looked to be a winning Christian Democratic ticket, led by San Salvador's Mayor José Napoleón Duarte, Monterrosa grew close to the new military President, Colonel Arturo Molina.

In the Army at this time, the key focus was on politics, and the struggle over El Salvador's stunted political development increasingly split the country, and the officer corps. By the late seventies, after Molina had given place to General Carlos Humberto Romero, in another dubious election, the situation had become even more polarized. On the far left, several tiny guerrilla groups were kidnapping businessmen, robbing banks, and, on occasion, assassinating prominent rightist leaders. Activists on the moderate left, having been denied an electoral path to the Presidential Palace by the Army's habitual ballot tampering, joined populist forces in organizing vast demonstrations, and managed to bring hundreds of thousands of people into the streets. The security forces generally responded to these demonstrations with unflinching violence, shooting down scores, and sometimes hundreds, of Salvadorans.

Within the Salvadoran officer corps, the country's political crisis had reopened a political fault line that had spread apart periodically throughout the century. Back in 1960, a faction of "progressive" officers had staged a coup, but it had been quickly reversed by a conservative counter-coup; in 1972, when Duarte's victory was stolen by conservative officers, the progressives attempted another, with the same result. Finally, in October of 1979, with at least tacit American support, a group of young "reformists" who called themselves the *juventud militar*—the "military youth"—overthrew General Romero and set in his place a "progressive" junta, which included politicians of the left. As had happened two decades before, however, the conservatives in the Army almost immediately regained the upper hand, and now, under cover of a more internationally acceptable "reformist" government, they felt free to combat the "Communist agitation" in their own particular

STEPHEN FERRY/MATRIX

By the fourth day, investigators had found the remains of twenty-five inhabitants of El Mozote—all but two of them children.

way—by intensifying the "dirty war" against the left.

THE most visible signs of the "dirty war" were mutilated corpses that each morning littered the streets of El Salvador's cities. Sometimes the bodies were headless, or faceless, their features having been obliterated with a shotgun blast or an application of battery acid; sometimes limbs were missing, or hands or feet chopped off, or eyes gouged out; women's genitals were torn and bloody, bespeaking repeated rape; men's were often found severed and stuffed into their mouths. And cut into the flesh of a corpse's back or chest was likely to be the signature of one or another of the "death squads" that had done the work, the most notorious of which were the Union of White Warriors and the Maximiliano Hernández Martínez Brigade.

The latter was named for a general who had taken over the country in 1931, during a time of rising leftist agitation among the peasantry, and had responded the following year with a campaign of repression so ferocious that it came to be known simply as La Matanza. Throughout the western part of the country, where an abortive rebellion had been centered, members of the National Guard, along with civilian irregulars, lined peasants up against a wall and shot them. Before the purge was over, they had murdered well over ten thousand people.

Now rightist officers who proudly counted themselves heirs of Martínez determined to root out this new leftist infection with equal thoroughness. Drawing on money from wealthy businessmen who had moved to Miami to avoid kidnapping or assassination, and benefitting from the theoretical guidance of ideological compatriots in neighboring Guatemala, the officers organized and unleashed an efficient campaign of terror in the cities. The campaign intensified dramatically after the "progressive" coup of October, 1979. By the end of the year, monthly estimates of the dead ranged as high as eight hundred.

Against the urban infrastructure of the left—the network of political organizers, labor leaders, human-rights workers, teachers, and activists of all progressive stripes which had put together the enormous demonstrations of the late seventies—this technique proved devastating. "These people weren't organized militarily, which is what made them so easy to kill," William Stanley, a professor of political science at the University of New Mexico, told me in an interview in San Salvador. As the repression went on, month after month, it became less and less discriminating. "By the end, the killing basically outran the intelligence capability of the Army and the security services, and they began killing according to very crude profiles," Stanley said. "I remember, for example, hearing that a big pile of corpses was discovered one morning, and almost all of them turned out to be young women wearing jeans and tennis shoes. Apparently, one of the intelligence people had decided that this 'profile'—you know, young women who dressed in that way—made it easy to separate out 'leftists,' and so that became one of the profiles that they used to round up so-called subversives."

Some civilians were certainly involved, particularly on the funding end, but there can be no doubt that the "dirty war" was basically organized and directed by Salvadoran Army officers—and no doubt, either, that the American Embassy was well aware of it. "There was no secret about who was doing the killing," Howard Lane, the public-affairs officer in the Embassy from 1980 to 1982, told me in an interview. "I mean, you formed that view within forty-eight hours after arriving in the country, and there was no secret at all about it—except, maybe, in the White House." In public, the fiction was resolutely maintained that the identity of the killers was a mystery—that

BEFORE PERSEPHONE

An afternoon in my apartment—a cocoon,
my mother said, padded with the white noise of air-conditioners.
New York City, too brutal
for her to inhabit.
And what does she inhabit?
A letter found twenty years ago and
two terms of endearment—
"champ" and "sunshine."
A discovery of makeup cases, card-store gifts, and pregnancy tests
in a glove compartment.
Another stream beneath her stream
of normalcy.
"He's robbed me of twenty years."
A theft we reconstruct, a myth we
demythologize.
Facts I used not
to want to know.
In my arms, she is my daughter,
and I hold her,
a younger self, at thirty,
but I am not married.
I am not holding me to my breast.
What can I give her
when there is no hope of grace
in old age?
She looks to me
uncomprehending
that a man's promises are not promises.
And I look at myself as she sleeps.
In the bathroom mirror my eyes are old,
and she, buried in my pillows,
is in the lost place
of the young.

—JUSTINE COOK

the corpses were the work of "rightist vigilantes." This campaign of lies was designed in part to accommodate the squeamishness of the Administration in Washington, which had to deal with growing concern in Congress about "human-rights violations," particularly after several notorious cases, including the murder, in March of 1980, of Archbishop Oscar Romero while he said Mass; the rape and murder, the following December, of four American churchwomen; and the assassination, in January of 1981, of the head of the Salvadoran land-reform agency and two of his American advisers.

On the evening of December 1, 1981, Santiago, the director of Radio Venceremos, after learning from Jonás, the *comandante*, about the coming operation, set out on foot from the guerrilla base at La Guacamaya, four miles south of El Mozote. As darkness fell, Santiago hiked east over the hills and through the gullies, crossed the Río Sapo, and climbed down into a heavily forested ravine at El Zapotal. Here, dug into a rock niche half a dozen feet underground, was the "studio" of Radio Venceremos, which consisted of a small transmitter, an unwieldy gasoline generator, assorted tape recorders, microphones, and other paraphernalia, and a flexible antenna that snaked its way up through a forest of brush. Santiago gathered his handful of young staff members, and soon news of the coming operation was broadcast throughout the zone.

Back in La Guacamaya, in a rough encampment in the open air, perhaps two hundred young men and women, outfitted in a motley combination of peasant clothing and camouflage garb, were making preparations. Some cleaned their weapons—mostly old M1s and Mausers, along with a few captured American M16s. Many of the women bent over smooth flat stones, grinding corn, making the meal that would serve as the company's fuel during the days ahead—for, confronted with the arrival of thousands of troops, the guerrillas of the E.R.P. were preparing not to fight but to flee.

Mobility and quickness had always been central to the guerrillas' strength, along with their familiarity with the mountain terrain. Like El Salvador's other radical groups, the People's Revolutionary Army had been the brainchild of young urban intellectuals, who had founded the organization in Mexico City in 1972, funded it during the mid-seventies largely by robbing banks and by seizing and ransoming wealthy businessmen, and battled among themselves for its leadership, using high-toned abstract arguments of the left (which more than once deteriorated into violent schism).

"The revolutionary process started in Morazán around 1977 or '78 with the consciousness-raising of Christian 'base communities' led by radical priests," said Licho, the rebel commander, whose parents were campesinos living on the other side of the black road from El Mozote. "We young people would get together and read the Bible and apply it to our own situation, and gradually we became more politically aware." When the young men came of age, the guerrilla leaders often urged them to join the Army—they had urged Licho to do so—in order to receive military training and gain firsthand knowledge of the enemy while providing useful intelligence until they could return to their home provinces to take up arms.

By 1980, small groups of young guerrillas were operating throughout northern Morazán, drawing food and support from sympathetic peasants, and launching raids from time to time against the National Guard posts in the towns. They would attack suddenly, kill a few Guardsmen and capture their weapons, then fade back into the bush. After the posts had been reinforced, the Guardsmen responded, as they had done for years, by beating or killing peasants they suspected of having been "infected" with Communist sympathies. This quickened the flow of able-bodied men and women into the mountains. Soon some villages were inhabited almost entirely by old people and mothers and their children. The Guardsmen abandoned some towns completely—in effect, ceding them to the control of the guerrillas. And the people abandoned other towns, either fleeing to the refugee camps beyond the Honduran border or joining the guerrillas, and thus forming, as time went on, a quasi-permanent baggage train of *masas*, or civilian supporters. "The people who supported us moved around as our rear guard, providing food and other help," Licho told me. "In some areas, our supporters were in the majority, in others not." The distinction between combatants and noncombatants, never very clear in this guerrilla war, was growing cloudier still.

The Salvadoran High Command had become increasingly alarmed by the situation in Morazán. "The military view the situation in the countryside as critical," the United States Ambassador, Frank Devine, wrote in a 1980 cable. "Many feel there are 'liberated' areas where they dare not operate due to the concentration of leftist-terrorist strength."

In January of 1981, the F.M.L.N. proclaimed a "final offensive"—the badly equipped guerrillas hoped to provoke a popular insurrection, as the Sandinistas had done in Nicaragua eighteen months before, and to do it in the days just before Ronald Reagan took power in Washington—but the people did not rise up, and the offensive ended in a costly defeat. After the collapse, hundreds of fighters streamed out of the cities and headed for the mountains. Having failed to overthrow the government, and having seen many of their civilian sympathizers liquidated in the past months by death squads, the guerrillas decided to focus their forces on a full-scale rural insurgency rooted in the northern mountains.

By November, General Fred F. Woerner, whom a worried Pentagon had sent to assess the Salvadoran war, was concluding in a secret report that the situation on the ground had so deteriorated that a primary aim of the Salvadoran Army had now become to "prevent the establishment of an insurgent 'liberated' zone in the Department of Morazán, which could lead to international recognition of the insurgents as a belligerent force." (Three months before, France and Mexico had recognized the F.M.L.N. as "a representative political force.") If the guerrillas were not dislodged from Morazán, the Salvadoran officers feared, they would risk seeing their country split in two.

On December 1, 1981, after Radio Venceremos broadcast word that the Army was coming, people throughout northern Morazán began talking among themselves, arguing, and coming to decisions about what to do next. Hundreds of people assembled outside the guerrilla camp at La Guacamaya, having packed up what tortillas and beans they

had, and gathered their children, ready for the hard trek ahead.

On Monday, December 7th, the young men and women of Radio Venceremos began doing what they had practiced many times: rapidly dismantling the components, loading the generator aboard a mule, and hoisting the transmitter, the antenna, and the other equipment on one another's backs. Then they hiked off to join the fighters at La Guacamaya.

Around this time, according to Joaquín Villalobos, representatives of the guerrillas approached El Mozote and attempted to warn the campesinos there. "We always had rear-guard people, political people, behind the lines," he says. "So when the fighting was beginning in the south they advised people in the north to leave the zone." But the people in El Mozote had already made their decision. "Because they had little relation to us, and because they were evangelical, they decided they had little to fear from the Army," Villalobos says. More likely, they had decided, after listening to the words of Marcos Díaz, that the danger would be greater outside the hamlet than within.

For twelve years, Rufina Amaya told anyone who would listen about what happened at El Mozote, but the United States government refused to believe her.

"We told them what might happen," Licho says. "But they didn't believe that the Army would do anything to them." Perhaps they regarded the guerrillas' warnings—those who heard them, that is (Rufina, for one, heard nothing)—as attempts at recruitment. As the people of El Mozote well knew, in the view of the Salvadoran Army, to go with the guerrillas was to *be* a guerrilla.

By Tuesday morning, December 8th, the guerrillas at La Guacamaya could hear the sounds of battle, of mortars and small-arms fire, coming, it seemed, from all directions; they knew by now that perhaps four thousand soldiers had entered the zone, that troops had crossed the Torola and were moving toward them from the south, that others were approaching the Sapo from the east. The only way clear had seemed to be to the north, toward the Honduran border; but, even as the Radio Venceremos announcers were putting out their last broadcast, urging the people of the zone to join the guerrilla columns, the guerrillas heard the helicopters approach and saw them pass overhead, carrying the troops of Domingo Monterrosa's Atlacatl Battalion northward, to the mountain town of Perquín.

To reach Perquín from El Mozote, you turn right on the black road and begin to climb. Soon the grade grows steeper, the tropical brush gives place to mountain pine, and the air lightens and grows fresh. Here and there, a bit of sorghum or corn or maguey pokes out from among the trees, but, increasingly, from the red soil of the mountainside only great white rocks grow. The overpowering fragrance of freshly cut pine announces the hamlet of La Tejera and its sawmill, a low building of unstripped logs surrounded by stacks of new planks. Finally, a sign announces Perquín; the road tilts sharply upward and becomes a street of large cobblestones; and, after a few moments' jolting, the traveller comes upon a dramatically uneven town square, which, despite blasted buildings and damaged streets, remains an oddly beautiful, vaguely otherworldly place. At its heart is a bizarre park, which accommodates many wildly slanting levels of green grass, like lopsided terraces on a cultivated but dilapidated hillside. Bordering the park are a yellow-painted clinic, a rough-hewn little hut, and a remarkable church crowned by a bulbous steeple.

When Colonel Monterrosa set his helicopter down here in December of 1981, he found a town in government hands, but barely. Only four months earlier, in mid-August, the guerrillas had swept out of the surrounding hills and overwhelmed the local National Guard post, killing four men and capturing five. "There were many young ones, but some really old ones, too," children in Perquín told Alma Guillermoprieto, then a stringer for the Washington *Post*. "There were eight women. Some of them were in uniforms, but most of them wore raggedy clothes, like us. We knew some of them; they were from this town." The guerrillas had spent a week and a half digging defensive trenches, buying corn from the local coöperative, and marching about the streets shouting "*Pueblo libre!*" and other slogans. When the Air Force began bombing the city, ten days later, the guerrillas swiftly vanished, fading into the mountains and ravines they knew so well, and leaving behind the four dead men, buried in a bomb crater, and also the civilians who had been there all along—the civilians who, after playing host to the guerrillas for ten days, now gazed with all innocence into the faces of the National Guardsmen who had taken the places of their dead comrades.

Colonel Monterrosa had thought long and hard about civilians and guerrilla war, about the necessity of counter-insurgency, about the frustrations of the odd and bloody conflict that the over-extended Salvadoran Army had been

STEPHEN FERRY/MATRIX

fighting and losing. When the men of his Atlacatl Battalion touched down in Perquín that Tuesday morning in December, storming from helicopters in a crouch, gripping their helmets tightly against the backwash from the rotors, the officers had in their pockets lists of names to hand to the National Guardsmen. While the Atlacatl captains mustered their troops, the Guardsmen marched off through the town and pounded on doors. They were big men, well fed, and they looked even bigger than they were, outfitted in high black boots and uniforms of heavy greenish-brown cloth, with automatic rifles on their backs, and razor-sharp machetes hanging at their belts.

"In those days, if they came to your house to ask you to come with them to 'do something,' you'd end up dead," a Perquín man whom the Guardsmen visited that morning told me. When he heard the pounding and pulled open the door to find the Guardsmen there glowering down at him—they always glowered, for their business was, and had been since the early days of the century, to induce fear in the countryside and to stamp out rebellion from the moment it revealed itself as a lessening of fear in a campesino's eyes—this man could only try to control his terror as the Guardsmen stared for a moment, then barked, "Hey, we have work to do! Come with us and help us do it!" The man came outside, watched as one of the Guardsmen ran his finger down the list that Monterrosa's men had handed him, then looked up, exchanged glances with his partner, and murmured, "*Ya vamos dándole.*" ("Now let's get started.") The Perquín man knew what that meant—the killing was to begin—and, in a panic, he began to protest, digging an identification card out of his pocket and begging the Guardsmen to look at it carefully. Finally, after a terrible few minutes, he succeeded in convincing these impassive men that the name on the list was not his—that one of the surnames was different.

Nonetheless, the Guardsmen hustled him along the streets with them, and as they moved through town they pounded on other doors and collected other frightened men. Those men numbered ten by the time they reached a field in front of the clinic, which was a blur of unaccustomed activity: helicopters landing and hovering and departing, and, amid the blast and the roar from the rotors, hundreds of men in green moving about, checking weapons, cinching the straps on their packs, and talking among themselves as officers marched back and forth shouting orders. By then, several hundred of the Atlacatl soldiers had stormed off the helicopters, most of them in olive green, and a few in camouflage garb above black jungle boots. On the shoulders of their uniforms they bore, in white or yellow, the figure of an Indian and the word "Atlacatl" (the name of a legendary Indian warrior who had led the fight against the conquistadores). To a practiced eye, they seemed a somewhat different breed from most Salvadoran soldiers—more businesslike, grimmer even—and their equipment was better: they had the latest American M16s, plenty of M60 machine guns, 90-mm. recoilless rifles, and 60- and 81-mm. mortars.

But it wasn't their equipment that made them "the élite, American-trained Atlacatl Battalion" (as press accounts invariably identified them). It was their aggressiveness, their willingness to "do the job": a willingness that the rest of the badly led and badly trained Army generally lacked. In part, perhaps, this aggressiveness was instilled by American trainers—Special Forces personnel, who, beginning in March, had been coming over from Southern Command, in Panama, to show the Salvadoran recruits how to shoot and how to seize positions. Mostly, though, it came from Monterrosa. Among senior field commanders who in many cases, as one lieutenant put it to me, "don't even own fatigues," Monterrosa seemed a soldier of the classic type: aggressive, charismatic, a man who liked nothing better than to get out in the field and fight alongside his troops. The Salvadoran grunts—mostly unlettered peasant boys, many of whom had been pulled from buses or off country roads and pressed into service, having received little training and less regard from their officers—loved Monterrosa for his willingness to get down in the dirt with them and fight. The press loved him, too: not only was he a natural story but he was only too happy to invite reporters to come along with him in his helicopter. And, of course, the Americans loved him as well: Colonel John Cash, a United States military attaché, speaks of "a hot-shot strategist like Monterrosa, whom I'd put up against any American hot shot."

As the war moved decisively to the countryside, the American government was no longer able to deny that it had a major problem on its hands. The Salvadoran officers were showing themselves utterly incapable of fighting a war of rural counter-insurgency. Not only was the Army, with a total of thirteen thousand men facing perhaps a third that many guerrillas, terribly overstretched, but its officer corps was burdened by a byzantine political structure and a perverse system of anti-incentives. The most important commands from the military point of view were from the point of view of most Salvadoran officers the least desirable, and the result was that those posts tended to be assigned to the politically least powerful, and often least talented, members of the officer corps. "The guys in the real combat commands tended to be the total incompetents," Todd Greentree, who was a junior reporting officer in the United States Embassy at the time, told me. "These guys would be sent out there to the end of the line, and they'd spend their days drinking in the *cuartel.*"

Embassy officials recommended, cajoled, and finally urged reassignments, but changes, when they came at all, came only after enormous effort. The explanation was not just the superior political and economic power of the right wing of the officer corps but the fact that the *tanda* system, in which classmates, no matter what their failings, were fiercely protected, appeared nearly impervious to outside pressure—including pressure from the Americans, who were now pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into the country. As the officers understood only too quickly, the ultimate sanction that the Americans could brandish—turning off the aid spigot—threatened to hurt the Americans themselves as much as it would hurt the Salvadorans, since the American fear of a Communist El Salvador taking its place alongside Sandinista Nicaragua had become overriding. Even during the final months of the Carter Administration, this underlying reality became embarrassingly evident, when President Carter, after cutting off aid in

response to the murder of the American churchwomen, rushed to restore it only a few weeks later, in the face of the rebels' "final offensive."

Ronald Reagan did not suffer from the same ambivalence. By the fall of 1981, Reagan had removed the outspoken American Ambassador, Robert White; had vowed, through Secretary of State Alexander Haig, to "draw the line" in El Salvador against Communist subversion in the hemisphere; had almost doubled economic aid for El Salvador, to a hundred and forty-four million dollars, and increased military aid, from twenty-six million dollars to more than thirty-five million; and, in November, had begun funding the Nicaraguan Contra fighters as a proxy force against the Sandinista government. By late 1981, the priorities of American policy in El Salvador had become unmistakable.

THE Americans had stepped forward to fund the war, but they were unwilling to fight it; it would be left to the Salvadorans to defeat the guerrillas. "The guerrilla always carries his *masas* into battle with him" was a famous Army saying of the era, a piece of received wisdom from that darkest period of the Salvadoran civil war, and its author was Colonel Monterrosa himself. It was intended not only as a statement of fact but as a general affirmation of principle: in this bloody war, in the red zones, there was really no such thing as a civilian.

A large professional Army would have reoccupied territory and sent out aggressive patrols, all the while doing "political work" in the countryside to regain the loyalty of the people. Indeed, that was part of the rationale behind the search-and-destroy operations. "There are a lot of different names for counterguerrilla fighting," Colonel Castillo, then the Vice-Minister of Defense, told me in an interview. "Whether they call it Hammer and Anvil, or the Piston, or something else, it's all the same idea—to try to expel the guerrillas from the zone. After we managed to expel them, they would lose the support of all the people they had indoctrinated."

But in those days, Castillo conceded, the Army "didn't have enough equipment or forces to maintain operations there for a long enough time." The result was that the Army would enter a zone in force; the guerrillas, after a few minor engagements, would flee; and the soldiers, after killing a number of supposed "subversives" (civilians who may or may not have been guerrilla supporters but hadn't been quick enough, or smart enough, to get out of the way), would evacuate the zone, leaving a token force behind—which the guerrillas, when they flowed back in a few days later, would maul and expel.

The Army's tactic was not effective, and it made for great frustration. "When I arrived here, in June of 1982, the Salvadoran officers used to brag to me that they didn't take prisoners," Colonel Cash, the military attaché, said. "They said, 'We don't want to dignify them by taking prisoners.' They wouldn't even *call* them prisoners, or guerrillas. They called them *terroristas—delincuentes terroristas*." (General Blandón, the former chief of staff, told me, "Before 1983, we never took prisoners of war.") As the guerrillas were reduced to the status of terrorist delinquents, all civilians in certain zones were reduced to the status of *masas*, guerrilla supporters, and thus became legitimate targets. North of the Torola, for example, it was believed that the civilians and the guerrillas were all mixed together, and were indistinguishable.

By late 1980, the Army had begun the tactic that William Stanley, the political-science professor, refers to as "killing by zone." One of the first such operations took place in October, and began with a staff meeting in Perquín. "Colonel Castillo explained that it was necessary to stop the Communist revolution—that it was necessary to make an example of this place, so we wouldn't have the same problems in other parts of the country," an officer who had been present at the meeting told me. "He said we must take into account that the great majority of the people here are guerrillas. So the idea was to surround them all, to create this 'hammer and anvil' thing, push all the people down to Villa El Rosario, where a huge artillery barrage would be unleashed. The city would be totally destroyed. We were going to make an example of these people." The brutality of this operation provoked the first major exodus from Morazán, as entire populations fled their villages for the refugee camps in Gotera, or for the camps over the border in Honduras.

Despite the Army's success in taking away the water, however, the fish continued to multiply and grow stronger. In November of 1980, a month after the Villa El Rosario operation, the guerrillas began to receive the first of a number of shipments of small arms from the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua—"a mixture of FALs, M16s, and Uzis," according to Stanley. After the collapse of the "final offensive," in January, the guerrillas also benefitted from a fresh infusion of manpower, including not only the fighters who had fled the cities but a number of important deserters from the Army.

IN front of the Perquín health clinic that Tuesday in early December, amid the backwash from the helicopters, the men of the Atlacatl mustered and made ready. The National Guardsmen, who by this time had collected the ten villagers, pushed their reluctant charges forward through the troops until they reached a tall, green-eyed officer in combat fatigues, who was striding about amid the commotion, pointing here and there and issuing orders. One of the Perquín men, who had served in the Army several years before, recognized the officer as Major Natividad de Jesús Cáceres Cabrera, a legendary figure: sixth in his academy class, a born-again Christian, a fanatical anti-Communist, and now the executive officer of the Atlacatl Battalion. (Later, his legend grew: as a colonel in command of Chalatenango in 1986, he forced all the residents of that substantial city to "express their desire for peace . . . their purity, their soul, and also their cleanliness" by painting the entire city white; and in 1989, on a Salvadoran highway, Cáceres ordered his men to block the convoy of the American Ambassador, William Walker, and, when the Ambassador refused to emerge and offer proof of his identity, threatened to blow up his limousine with antitank weapons.)

On that Tuesday, Major Cáceres looked over the ten men and gestured to five captains who were organizing the companies under their command. "He put two of us with each company," one of the Perquín men told me, "and he said, 'We want you to come with us, to show us the area.' " They had been

SUSAN MEISELAS/MAGNUM

Susan Meiselas's photograph appeared in the "Times Magazine" in February, 1982, as Congress debated aid to El Salvador.

SUSAN MEISELAS/MAGNUM

The memorial at El Mozote is inscribed, "They did not die, they are with us, with you, and with all humanity."

brought there to serve as guides for the Atlacatl.

Major Cáceres gathered the captains together, gave them pseudonyms to be used over the radio during the operation—he himself would be known as Charlie—and issued a few orders. Then the five companies of the Atlacatl moved out, down the mountainside. Everywhere, above the roar of the helicopters, could be heard the thud of mortars and the booming of artillery. "It was a huge operation," the guide from Perquín told me. "There were helicopters and planes and heavy equipment and troops all through the mountains, and they even had animals to cart along some of the guns and ammunition."

As the Atlacatl men set off south from Perquín, hundreds of other soldiers were moving steadily north. Having been deployed as a blocking force along the Torola and Sapo Rivers, to the south and east, and along the black road, to the west, they were now tightening the circle. These units, the hammer of the operation, were meant to push all the guerrillas in the zone up toward the anvil of the Atlacatl and crush them against the best troops the Army had to offer. But, as a lieutenant involved in the operation remarked to me, "you take troops from all over the country and move them up to Morazán in about ninety truckloads, right along the Pan-American Highway—I mean, you think somebody might notice?"

As Monterrosa's men circled the hills below Perquín, the guerrillas of the People's Revolutionary Army, far to the south, at La Guacamaya, completed their preparations. Confronted with a heavy force blocking the river to the south, and the Atlacatl moving down from the north, the guerrillas would break straight west, punching their way through the military's lines at the black road. That night, some of their train started the trek: long columns of peasants, their belongings, food, and young children bundled on their backs, trudged single file through the mountains, flowing in a vast nocturnal exodus that would carry them over the mountains to the Honduran border.

On the morning of Wednesday, December 9th, while thick mist still carpeted the valleys, the men of the Third Company of the Atlacatl rose in their encampment on a hill called El Gigante, broke camp, and circled back toward the black road. In the hamlet of La Tejera that afternoon, they seized three civilians, two youths and an old man of eighty or more, hustled them along to a field not far from the sawmill, and began interrogating them "very strongly, very brutally," according to the guide from Perquín. The officers accused the men of being guerrillas, demanded to be given the names of their comrades, to be told where they had hidden their weapons. When the men denied the charges, Major Cáceres declared that they would be executed; the killing, he said, would begin here. But then a farmer from the area came forward. The two youths worked for him, he told the Major, and he protested vigorously that they had nothing to do with the guerrillas. One of the guides vouched for them as well, and after a prolonged dispute the men were spared.

This argument over identity, over who was a guerrilla and who wasn't and what constituted evidence one way or the other, would recur during the next two days. Already in La Tejera, officers disagreed about whether the men should have been spared; according to the guide, Captain Walter Oswaldo Salazar, the company commander, reacted angrily when he was told of a comment from another officer that the local people should be treated with respect unless there was evidence that they were guerrillas. "Salazar said, 'No, these are all guerrillas,' " the guide said. "He said the soldiers could go ahead and kill any of them, or all of them." Later that day, according to the guide, Captain Salazar let slip his suspicion that the other officer was in fact a guerrilla himself, and vowed to assassinate him.

THE REVISED VERSIONS

Even Samuel Johnson found that ending
unbearable, and for over a hundred years
Lear was allowed to live, along with Cordelia,
who marries Edgar, who tried so hard
to do the right thing. Don't they deserve
some happiness, after all that suffering?
So Antony keeps his temper, takes Cleopatra
aside to say: No more games, dear,
we need to talk this through. And Hamlet?
Send him back to school to learn
no one ever really pleases his father.
And while he's reading he'll remember
how pretty Ophelia was, how much
she admired his poems. It's not easy
being king, having to worry every day
about the ambitions of your friends.
Who needs a bigger castle?
Let's sleep on it, Macbeth might tell his wife,
wait and see what comes along.
And Othello should have a friend to explain
it's natural for newlyweds to quarrel,
especially if the bride is so much younger.
Why not make what you can of love?
It's what we want for ourselves,
anxious to avoid another scene, and wary
of starting a fight, having suffered
through too many funerals and heard
how eloquently the dead are praised,
who threw their lives away.

—Lawrence Raab

This wasn't simply paranoia. "We had tremendous infiltration in the Army at that time," the lieutenant involved in the operation told me. "We knew that certain sales of arms were going to these people, that information was being leaked—all our operations, all our movements, were being leaked." The overwhelming suspicion that this engendered, together with the growing panic among the officers about the deterioration in the government position, gave the hardest-line officers a decisive upper hand.

"The hard-core guys there really did believe that it was a virus, an infection," Todd Greentree said. "They'd always say 'a cancer'—you know, 'Communism is a cancer.' And so if you're a guerrilla they don't just kill you, they kill your cousin, you know, everybody in the family, to make sure the cancer is cut out."

These officers, of course, had Salvadoran history on their side. "They had a 'kill the seed' mentality," Professor Stanley told me. "After all, what happened in 1932? To this day, when someone wants to make a threat here, why do they invoke the name of Martínez?"—the author of the Matanza. "Because he is an icon, that's why. The idea of going out to the zones and killing everyone is not a new idea. It's a proved idea."

Putting that proved idea into practice would become the mission of the Atlacatl Battalion. Hoping to insure that at least one unit of the Salvadoran Army was adequately prepared to fight, the Americans sent Special Forces instructors in early 1981 to train the first recruits of the new Immediate Reaction Infantry Battalion (BIRI). Yet, as the American advisers well knew, the epithet of "élite, American-trained" that was hung on the Atlacatl by the press was a bit of a joke. "They had no specialized training," one of the original Special Forces trainers told me. "They had basic individualized training—you know, basic shooting, marksmanship, squad tactics. I mean, the difference was that the Salvadorans basically had no trained units in the country, so this was going to be a unit that would be trained."

Some officials in the Embassy and the Pentagon had wanted the entire unit to be trained in the United States—and, indeed, later in the year recruits for the second of the BIRIs, the Bellóso, would be flown en masse to Fort Bragg, North Carolina. But the Atlacatl had something the Belloso didn't: it had Monterrosa. "That the battalion wasn't sent to the United States but was trained by Monterrosa here was in large part a testament to his authority," a contemporary of Monterrosa's told me. "The High Command had been preparing him, grooming him. He had taken all the courses the Americans offered, including those for the paratroopers and the commandos. His ambition became very concrete around the time the Americans decided to direct a major counter-insurgency effort here. When the Atlacatl came along, he jumped at it."

From the beginning, Monterrosa worked to give his new force a *mística*—a mystique. "They shot animals and smeared the blood all over their faces, they slit open the animals' bellies and drank the blood," a lieutenant in another unit told me. "They were a hell of a raunchy unit. They had no discipline of fire, none at all. I mean, they saw something moving out there, they shot it—deer, pigs, whatever. You'd be out there in the field trying to sleep, and all night those assholes would keep shooting at things." According to one reporter, the men of the Atlacatl celebrated their graduation by collecting all the dead animals they could find off the roads—dogs, vultures, anything—boiling them together into a bloody soup, and chugging it down. Then they stood at rigid attention and sang, full-throated, the unit's theme song, "Somos Guerreros":

We are warriors!
Warriors all!
We are going forth to kill
A mountain of terrorists!

By the fall of 1981, the Atlacatl was well on its way to building that mountain. The pattern of its operations had become well known: units of the regular Army and the security forces would move into place along the border of one of the red zones, walling it off, with the help, very often, of a natural barrier, like a river or a mountain range. Then a blocking force would invade the zone, pushing before it everyone and everything living. Finally, the helicopters would sweep in, and the men of the Atlacatl would storm out, bombard all whom the trap had snared with artillery and mortar fire, and then with small arms.

It was the strategy of "draining the sea," or, as Monterrosa was heard to describe it on occasion, of La Limpieza—the Cleanup. Those parts of El Salvador "infected" by Communism were being ruthlessly scrubbed; the cancer would be cut out, even if healthy flesh had to be lost, too. "El Mozote was in a place, in a zone, that was one hundred per cent controlled by the guerrillas," one of the original American advisers with the Atlacatl told me. "You try to dry those areas up. You know you're not going to be able to work with the civilian population up there, you're never going to get a permanent base there. So you just decide to kill everybody. That'll scare everybody else out of the zone. It's done more out of frustration than anything else."

Joaquín Villalobos, the E.R.P. *comandante*, freely conceded to me in an interview that in a number of the most notorious operations, both before and after El Mozote, many of the civilians killed were in fact sympathetic to the guerrillas. "In San Vicente in 1982, for example, the massacre at El Calabozo that involved more than two hundred people," he said. "This was a situation where the Army was stronger, where our guerrilla force was too weak to protect our followers. We simply weren't able to provide those people sufficient military protection. It was the same in 1980 at the Sumpul River in Chalatenango, where a group of our sympathizers were fleeing, trying to cross the river." The guerrillas, benefitting from very good intelligence and excellent mobility, generally managed to escape from the zones ahead of the Army; it was their supporters, and any other civilians who happened to be there, who took the punishment.

In the case of many of the massacres during the early eighties, then, the Salvadoran Army was managing to do what it set out to do: killing Salvadorans who were sympathetic to the insurgents. However blatantly this behavior violated the rules of war—however infamous it was to murder men, women, and children en masse, without trial or investigation, simply because of the political sympathies of some of their number—

the strategy did at least have *some* rationale. Even against this grim background, El Mozote stands out. "El Mozote was a town that was *not* militant," Villalobos said. "That's why what happened at El Mozote was special."

SOMETIME during the incident at La Tejera that Wednesday afternoon, word came over the radio that the First Company of the Atlacatl had engaged the guerrillas. "There was an exchange of fire, an armed confrontation," the guide says. But, like so much else in this story, the battle—its intensity, even its precise location—has become a matter of fierce dispute. From the start, the Salvadoran military claimed that the fighting took place at El Mozote itself. On December 17th, a C.I.A. officer cabled from San Salvador that "the heaviest fighting had occurred at El Mozote . . . where 30 to 35 insurgents and four Salvadoran soldiers were killed."

It is impossible to know for sure, but from the context of the cable it seems very probable that the C.I.A. man's information came, one way or another, from the Salvadoran Army. The guide, on the other hand, who was a few miles away and heard the report on the fighting as it came over the Atlacatl radio, places it "around Arambala. It was a little skirmish," he told me, "and it happened at El Portillón, near Arambala—a little over a mile from El Mozote."

Villalobos, who appears to remember the operation in great detail, also insists that the fighting took place at Arambala, which "was in effect our rear guard," he said. "Although most of the serious fighting took place south of us, along the Torola, there was a minor level of fighting, including maybe a little mortar fire, near Arambala." He went on to say, "It's normal when you displace a large force to leave small units to protect the retreat and keep up resistance." Guerrilla squads around Arambala, north of La Guacamaya, were in a perfect position to protect the flank of the main guerrilla force as it retreated west.

Santiago, who was still in La Guacamaya, readying his Radio Venceremos crew for that night's retreat, describes how "the pressure of the enemy was growing in his north-south advance."

On that day, he writes in his memoirs, "the comrades of the Fourth Section took by assault a position of the Atlacatl Battalion and captured two rifles"—a plausible number in view of the four dead that the Salvadoran Army apparently acknowledged. But Santiago makes no mention of the "30 to 35 insurgents" killed that are claimed in the C.I.A. cable, and neither, so far as I know, does any other guerrilla memoir. This would have been a very large number of dead; the fact that no one mentions them, and the fact that, in the wake of this fighting, the guerrillas did indeed manage, as Santiago recounts, to "maintain the lines of fire and organize the movement to break the circle and make a joke of Monterrosa's hammer blow"—these two facts lead one to wonder whether the officers, in providing their reports to their own superiors (and possibly to the C.I.A.), had created a victory at El Mozote from what was in fact a defeat at Arambala.

The officers would have been especially reluctant to admit a defeat at the hands of the Fourth Section. An élite guerrilla unit, it had been trained, in large part, by Captain Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval, an Army officer who had deserted to the guerrillas the previous January. Salvadoran officers had developed a deep hatred for Mena Sandoval, regarding him and others like him as much more despicable forms of life than, say, Villalobos: in their eyes, the latter was merely a delinquent terrorist, whereas officers like Mena Sandoval were traitors. And, as it happened, the officers and men of the Atlacatl had a special reason not only to hate Mena Sandoval but to remember with the greatest distaste the town of Arambala and also the hamlet of El Mozote, just down the road.

MIKE REAGAN

It was near Arambala, eight months earlier, that the first unit of the brash new Atlacatl had ventured forth to show the guerrillas, and the rest of the Army, what it was made of; and it was there that, to the embarrassment of its officers and men, the highly touted new unit suffered a humiliating defeat—in large part because Captain Mena Sandoval had had the foresight to steal an Army radio when he came over to the guerrillas. Thanks to the radio and Mena Sandoval's knowledge of the enemy's codes, the rebels were able to keep one crucial step ahead of their opponents. "We defended one line on the outskirts of El Mozote, which the enemy was unable to take for many days," Mena Sandoval writes in his memoirs. "Their cost in casualties kept growing, as did our morale. It had been twelve days of combat and we had almost no casualties."

Finally, after twenty-two days of intense fighting, the guerrillas slipped away across the black road under cover of night. As for the Atlacatl, news of its poor performance spread quickly through the Army. Soon officers and soldiers began passing on a little joke. The Atlacatl's designation as a BIRI, they said, stood not for Immediate Reaction Infantry Battalion, as everyone had thought, but for Immediate Retreat Infantry Battalion. This kind of needling would likely have assured that, eight months later, many officers and soldiers in the Atlacatl would have retained vivid memories of Arambala and El Mozote.

Now, after the initial engagement on Wednesday, according to the guide, "we heard by radio that the other company killed people there." Under the gaze of Major Cáceres, who was then with the First Company, the troops entered the town of Arambala, brought out the people who had remained there, and assembled them in the plaza. They led the women and children to the church and locked them inside. Then the troops ordered the men to lie face down on the ground, whereupon they bound them, blindfolded them, and began to beat them, demanding information about the guerrillas. A number of men—the guide believes as many as twenty (and his estimate agrees with the figure given in a detailed analysis of the operation in and around El Mozote by Tutela Legal, the San Salvador Archbishopric's human-rights office, in November, 1991), though other estimates range as low as three—were taken from the assembly, led away, and executed.

In Arambala, the officers still relied on their lists to select who would die. However, by the following afternoon, Thursday, the lists had run out, and at some point—perhaps that day, perhaps late the day before—the officers made a decision about the direction the operation was to take. For, despite Rufina Amaya's bitter conviction that there had been a "betrayal," that the officer who had spoken to Marcos Díaz as he left Gotera had taken part in a nefarious plot to make sure that the people of El Mozote stayed in their homes to await the fate that had been planned for them, an equally likely explanation—and, in a way, a more horrible one—is that the officer was in fact trying to do his friend Díaz and the people of the hamlet a favor, for at that point nothing whatever may have been planned for them.

Whenever the officers made the decision, it is clear that by the time they reached El Mozote they had ordered a change in tactics. "They had lists from Perquín south to Arambala," the guide told me. "But farther down, there were no lists. Farther down, they killed everything down to the ground. Farther down was scorched earth." ♦

OWEN SMITH

THE KILLING

When the strafing finally stopped, and the troops marched into El Mozote, the villagers still believed that the Army would protect them.

JUST after midnight on Wednesday, as the men of the Atlacatl settled down to sleep, a long column wound its way out of La Guacamaya and snaked slowly through the ravines and gullies, heading west toward the black road. The guerrillas and their entourage travelled quietly: the only sound in the tense darkness was that of hundreds of moving feet. The fighters came first, lugging their rifles and ammunition and whatever other supplies they could manage. Then came the civilian followers, loaded down with their bundles of clothing and sacks of tortillas and coffee, and nervously hushing their children. And at the rear came the men and women of Radio Venceremos, bent under the weight of the transmitter and the generator and the other equipment that formed the station's heart.

In the end, it was these burdens which betrayed them: the weight slowed them, so that, as they finally came within sight of the black road, struggling along in increasing panic, the darkness thinned and faded, dawn broke behind them, and they could see, as they gazed upward from their hiding place—a ravine full of prickly maguey—the men of the Atlacatl rising and stretching there on the highway. One soldier was swirling his poncho around him to free it of moisture, and the first rays of sunlight glinted off the droplets. The guerrillas had been caught, but turning back was out of the question; there was nothing for it but to run.

"Advance!" Jonás ordered. No one moved. "Advance, I say!"

A handful of guerrillas broke from their cover, zigzagging in a wild, desper-

ate sprint toward the road, staggering under the weight of their equipment. A moment passed before they heard the shouts of the soldiers, and a moment more before the bullets started to come. They took cover and returned fire, then again ran, took cover, and fired; but they were badly exposed, and by the time they had managed to cross a hundred and fifty yards of open country three men had been hit. One of them, Toni, had been carrying the transmitter, and as he collapsed his precious burden slipped from his back and tumbled down, end over end, into another ravine. His comrades gathered around him. Toni was dying; the bullets kept coming; there could be no question of retrieving the transmitter. Monterrosa would have his war prize.

LATE that Thursday afternoon, the men of the Atlacatl trudged into El Mozote. They found the streets deserted. For the last two days, the thud of the mortars, the firecracker staccato of the small arms, and the roar of the aircraft had been coming steadily closer, and that morning helicopters and planes of the Salvadoran Air Force had strafed and bombed the area around the hamlet, terrifying the inhabitants. "Everything was closer every day, louder every day," Rufina Amaya told me, "and finally, by that day, the people were hiding in their houses."

The strafing ceased not long before the men of the Atlacatl entered the hamlet, dragging with them civilians they had found hiding along the way. Tired and impatient, the soldiers swarmed about the houses of El Mozote and pounded on the doors with the butts of their M16s. "*Salgan!*" they shouted angrily. "Get out here! Get out here now!"

Hesitantly, the people came out into the twilight, frightened, bewildered, unsure of what was happening. The soldiers, cursing and yelling, pulled them forward, hustled them along with the butts of their rifles, herded everyone into the center of the street. Rufina and her husband, Domingo Claros, emerged with their four children: he was carrying three-year-old Marta Lilián and leading Cristino, nine years old, while Rufina had five-year-old María Dolores by the hand and carried at her breast María Isabel, eight months old. "They told us all to lie down in the street, *boca abajo*"—literally, "mouth down"—"and they began pushing some of us down," Rufina says. "As my husband was setting the little girl down, a soldier pushed him to the ground. The girl started to cry. By then, all the children were crying."

The entire town lay like that, perhaps four hundred people face down in the dirt, as darkness fell. Between the wailing of at least a hundred children and the shouting of the soldiers—hundreds had entered the hamlet by now—the din must have been unbearable. The soldiers marched up and down the lines of people, kicking one here and there, striking another with a rifle butt, and all the while keeping up a steady rain of shouted insults and demands. As Rufina tells it, a soldier would stop next to a man or a woman, kick the prone body, and bark out a question: Who were the guerrillas? Where were they? Where did they hide their guns? The men and women of El Mozote insisted that there were no guerrillas there, that they knew nothing of guerrillas or weapons. "If you want to find guerrillas," one woman shouted tearfully, raising her head from the ground, "go out there"—she waved toward the hills—"outside town. But here, here we're not guerrillas."

This only made the soldiers angrier. "All you sons of bitches are collaborators," an officer said. "You're going to have to pay for those bastards."

At one point, as Rufina tells it, the wealthy and influential Marcos Díaz, lying in the street beside his wife and their sons and daughters, raised his head. "Wait!" he pleaded. "They promised me nothing would happen to the people here. The officer told me so."

At that, the Atlacatl officer laughed and said, "No, motherfucker, you all have to pay. Now, get your face back in the ground." And he raised his black boot and pushed Marcos Díaz's head down into the dirt.

"They were very abusive," Rufina says. "We couldn't do anything. They had all these guns. We had to obey." Some of the soldiers took down names as others went along the lines demanding to see people's hands and pulling from their fingers any rings they saw, then ordering them to turn over their jewelry and crucifixes and anything else that might have some value.

The people of El Mozote lay there in

Your symptoms are bothering you, but you're still waiting to see your doctor about your enlarged prostate. Maybe it's time to stop waiting.

Ask your doctor about the prescription medicine PROSCAR®.

(FINASTERIDE)

Finally, a medicine for the treatment of symptomatic benign prostate enlargement

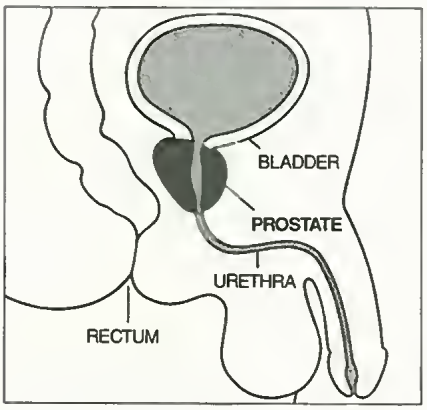
You can't make it till halftime anymore without having to go to the bathroom. You're getting up several times a night to urinate. It's beginning to bother you, but up to now, you've lived with it. The question is, should you?

Until recently, there wasn't a medicine that could help the condition known as symptomatic benign prostate enlargement or BPH. But now there is PROSCAR, the first oral prescription medicine that can actually shrink an enlarged prostate.

However, it is important to know the following: PROSCAR doesn't work for everyone. Even though the prostate shrinks, you may not see an improvement in urinary flow or symptoms. And you may need to take PROSCAR for 6 months or more to see whether it helps you.

How PROSCAR can shrink an enlarged prostate

As a man ages, a key hormone can help cause the prostate to grow.



The prostate surrounds part of the urethra, the tube that carries urine from the bladder. As the prostate enlarges, it can squeeze the urethra and cause urinary problems.

PROSCAR actually blocks the production of this hormone, so it helps shrink the prostate to a smaller size in many men. As a result, some men treated with PROSCAR experience an increased urinary flow and an improvement in urinary symptoms.

Why you should see your doctor soon

The problem will probably not get better by itself. In many cases, the prostate continues to enlarge and the symptoms may get worse. So if your urinary symptoms are bothering you, consult your family doctor or a urologist and find out if PROSCAR is an appropriate treatment for you. It is also important to have regular checkups. *While benign prostate enlargement is not cancer and does not lead to cancer, the two conditions can exist at the same time.*

Remember, only a doctor can evaluate your symptoms and their possible causes. So don't wait any longer. You may find out that your enlarged prostate can be made into a smaller problem.

For a free, informative booklet, "Every man should know about his prostate," call 1-800-635-4452 today.

TABLETS
PROSCAR® 5mg
(FINASTERIDE)

Please see patient information on the adjacent page.

MERCK

the street, their faces in the dust, the children sobbing, for a long time. The soldiers yelled, strode back and forth, aimed their weapons at them. "We thought that they were going to kill us all—that we were sentenced to die right there," Rufina says.

But finally the soldiers ordered them to get up. As the people of El Mozote climbed unsteadily to their feet, the soldiers barked out an order: they were to go back into their houses, the soldiers said, and not let "even so much as their noses" poke out the door.

The people, terrified, grateful to be alive, hurried into their houses—crowded into them, for virtually every room in the hamlet held extra people. Now the wailing of children made the houses seem smaller still. No one slept. Outside, the men of the Atlacatl shouted and laughed and sang songs, punctuating the hilarity with celebratory bursts of gunfire. Rufina and her husband, packed into a house with two other families, struggled to calm their children. "They were hungry, and we had no food to give them," she says. "We were going to kill a chicken to feed them, but as soon as we lit a candle the soldiers yelled at us from the street to put out the light. Our children were scared, and hungry, and the littlest ones were messing all over themselves, and we couldn't even take them outside to clean them."

So they huddled inside in the darkness, listening anxiously to the laughter, starting up each time it was cut by a burst of automatic fire, and all the while trying to soothe the children. "The saddest thing was that the children were crying and we could do nothing for them," Rufina says. Soon everything would be all right, their parents assured them—soon they would be safe.

Perhaps the parents began to believe it themselves. After the terror of that evening, after feeling the earth against their faces and the gun muzzles at their necks, Rufina and her husband prayed that they had seen the worst, that the soldiers would leave the next day. "We were thinking that because they hadn't killed us yet, maybe they wouldn't," Rufina says. After all, no one had really been harmed, and, even if the promises of Marcos Díaz's officer friend had been worthless—well, the people here had never had trouble with the Army. The people knew that they weren't guerrillas,

nautica®

the collections

THE OFFICIAL SPORTSWEAR OF THE U.S. SAILING TEAM


US2
NAUTICA
nautica
the collections


nautica
NEW YORK • NEWPORT BEACH • MEXICO CITY • ANTWERP • LONDON • TOKYO • SEOUL • AUCKLAND

and the soldiers, despite their angry shouting, must know it, too.

As the people of El Mozote huddled in their dark houses, down at Osicala, the base camp of the operation, south of the Torola River, the officers were taking stock. The first stage of the operation—the convergence of the Atlacatl companies on El Mozote, the capture of the hamlet and its people—had gone well.

"The first phase was over," an officer involved in the operation told me. "All the unit commanders came to Osicala to talk it over. I was heading for the mess hall, and I bumped into"—he named a major who at that time was a key figure in military intelligence—"and he said to me, 'Look, we might need you tomorrow. Be ready.'" Then the major gave the younger officer a rundown of the situation. "He said, 'You know, the first phase is over, the units have gone through and done what they've had to do, and now it's just a question of going in there and interrogating those people'—you know, like P.O.W.s. I asked him if there had been any guerrillas there, and he said, 'No, they're gone. But we might need you. We have people to interrogate. We have maybe six hundred people altogether.'"

That was a lot of people to interrogate. "If I had gone in there," the officer told me, "I would have expected to spend two or three days, considering all the people they had."

The two men stood there for four or five minutes while the major briefed the younger man on the sort of information they wanted to get out of the prisoners. "Basically, we were looking for the guerrillas' means of support—how they were getting their food, and so on. We'd stopped a lot of their communications, but we wanted to know their logistics, how they were getting their supplies, what their routes were, and so on. Especially, we wanted to know who it was they'd infiltrated"—into the Army itself—"and who was selling them arms. We had evidence that there was considerable selling of arms from the Army at that time—I mean, you could ask three and four times what a weapon was worth, and these people would pay it, and many of the soldiers couldn't resist that. There was selling of information as well. All our operations were being

leaked. Everyone wanted to make a buck—that was the game."

Other officers passed by as the two men talked. That the first phase had been completed, that the Atlacatl had seized El Mozote and now held its population prisoner—that much was widely known among the officers at Osicala that night. "My impression was that the plan was to spend the next day interrogating these people," the officer told me. "And apparently that was the major's impression as well. But the next day he never called me. And by that night everyone knew that something had happened."

While it was still dark, the soldiers came to Rufina's door and began pounding on it with the butts of their rifles. "*Salgan!*" they shouted once again. "Get out here!" The families were hustled outside. "We wanted to give our children food," Rufina says, "but they said, 'No, get out to the plaza.' "

All around, the people were emerging from the houses; the soldiers pushed them along roughly, and in the darkness they stumbled over the ground and bumped against one another. "Form lines!" the soldiers shouted. "Men and older boys over here! Women and children over there!"

Soon all the people of El Mozote were lined up in the plaza. The soldiers ordered them not to move. They stood for hours. The children, having had no food and no rest, sobbed and fussed; the mothers tried to quiet them. The soldiers, unlike the evening before, said little. "They just marched up and down the lines looking real mean and ugly, not saying anything," Rufina says. And so the sun rose on the people of El Mozote that Friday.

Around seven, they heard the sound of a helicopter approaching. As it hovered overhead, the soldiers began herding the people from the plaza. The men were ordered into the church, a small whitewashed building adjacent to the even smaller sacristy; the women and children were crowded into the house of Alfredo Márquez, a small building on the main street a few feet from the larger house of Marcos Díaz and directly opposite the church and the sacristy.

Looking out a window of the tightly crowded house—well over a hundred women and children had been forced into a space meant for perhaps a dozen—Rufina saw the helicopter touch down in the plaza and half a dozen officers climb out. She saw several of them, accompanied by soldiers of the Atlacatl, stride to the church, where the men were being held. The others came marching to the house where she was, and pushed through the door into the packed, noisy room.

"They had bayonets on their guns, and they used them to push the women back," Rufina says. "They said we were collaborators. They were angry. They kept asking us where our pistols were, where the men had hidden our guns, and when we kept saying, again and again, that we didn't have any, they'd push at us with the bayonets. Then they'd say, 'Shut up, old woman, what are you crying about?' They said they'd kill us if we didn't tell them."

After only a few minutes, the officers strode out, leaving soldiers to guard the door. Around this time, the helicopter lifted off, taking at least some of the officers along.

Now the women began to hear shouting from the church. "We could hear them yelling—the men," Rufina says. "They were screaming, 'No! No! Don't do this to us! Don't kill us!' "

When she heard the screams, Rufina, who together with her children had been sitting on a bench with her back to the front wall of the house—the wall facing the church—climbed up on the bench so that she could look out a small window high up in that wall. Through the window she saw soldiers leading groups of men from the little whitewashed church—blindfolded men whose hands were bound behind them. Each pair of soldiers led five or six men past the house of Alfredo Márquez and took them out of the hamlet in various directions. After a time, she saw her husband in one group, and as she watched, along with young Cristino, who had climbed up next to her, eager to see what was happening, they both saw him—Domingo Claros, twenty-nine-year-old woodcutter, husband of Rufina and father of Cristino, María Dolores, Marta Lilián, and María Isabel—bolt forward, together with another man, in a desperate effort to escape the soldiers. But there was nowhere to run. The men of the Atlacatl levelled their M16s and brought both men down with short bursts of fire.

Then the soldiers strode forward to where the men lay gasping on the ground, and, unsheathing their machetes, they bent over them, grasped their hair, jerked their heads back sharply, and beheaded them with strong blows to the backs of their necks.

"I got down from the bench and I hugged my children to me," Rufina says. "My son was crying and saying over and over, 'They killed my father.' I was crying. I knew then that they were all being taken away to be killed. I just hugged my children to me and cried."

While the officers had been questioning the women, other officers and soldiers were interrogating the men in the church. "Many of the men were bound, blindfolded, and forced to lie face down on the ground while they were interrogated," according to the Tutela Legal report (which was evidently compiled with the coöperation of at least one soldier who had been present). "The soldiers would step on their backs and pull their heads back by their hair until they screamed in pain." For all their brutality, however, the interrogations of the men appear to have been almost as perfunctory as those of the women. The officers devoted scarcely an hour to questioning the hundreds of supposed collaborators, which makes it difficult to believe that they really expected to acquire useful intelligence from the people of El Mozote.

At about eight o'clock, "various of the men who had been gathered in the church were lifted off the ground and decapitated with machetes by soldiers," according to the Tutela report. "The soldiers dragged the bodies and the heads of the decapitated victims to the convent of the church, where they were piled together." It must have been at this point that the women in the house across the street began to hear the men screaming.

Decapitation is tiring work, and slow, and more than a hundred men were crammed into that small building. After the initial beheadings—it is unclear how many died inside the church—the soldiers began bringing the men out in groups, and it was from one of the first of the groups that Domingo Claros had attempted to escape.

While Rufina huddled with her children in the crowded house, mourning her husband, other women climbed up on the bench beside her and peered out

"More lithium."

• •

the small window. From here, they, too, saw the soldiers taking groups of men from the church and marching them off in different directions.

Outside the hamlet, on a hill known as El Pinalito, the guides from Perquín waited in the company of several corporals—the officers had ordered them to stay there, lest they become confused with the townspeople during the operation—and throughout the morning the guides watched the soldiers pass. "I saw them marching along groups of maybe ten each," one guide told me. "They were all blindfolded, and they had their hands tied behind their backs. Then we would hear the shots, the bursts from the rifles." Out in the forest, the soldiers forced the men to the ground and ordered them to lie flat, with their faces against the earth, as they had lain, with their families, the evening before. Then the soldiers lowered their M16s and fired bursts into each man's brain.

"All morning, you could hear the shots, the crying and the screaming," Rufina says. In the house of Alfredo Márquez, some of the children had become hysterical, and no one knew how to calm them. Cristino begged his mother tearfully to take them out of the house, lest they be killed, as he had seen his father killed. Rufina could do nothing but point helplessly to the guards and try to calm him. None of the women had any idea what would happen next. "We just cried and hugged one another."

Around midday, a group of soldiers came into the house. "Now it's your turn, women," one of the soldiers said. They were going to take the women out now in groups, the soldier explained, and then, he said, the women would be free

The Optima℠ Card puts the right person in charge of your interest rate.

You.

And who better? You know what you're doing when it comes to using a credit card.

That's why as an Optima Cardmember you can currently get a rate as low as 12% for purchases.* All you need to do is pay your American Express bills on time and spend at least $1,000 in a year with the Optima Card.

And even if you don't get our lowest rate, you can have a rate that's lower than most—currently 14.25% for purchases.*

Most credit card issuers give the same high interest rates to everyone. But we think you deserve more individual treatment—like the ability to control your own rate.

And whenever you use the Optima Card this holiday season, you'll help provide a meal for someone who is hungry, through the Charge Against Hunger campaign.**

Of course, the full array of American Express benefits, and personal service, are always there for you. More than ever, the Optima Card is the credit card that puts you in control.

*To qualify for an APR which is currently 12% for purchases (16.9% for cash advances), Cardmembers must also have at least one year of tenure on their American Express and Optima Card Accounts. Optima Cardmembers in good standing receive an APR for purchases that's currently 14.25% (16.90% for cash advances). All other accounts receive an APR that's currently 18.25% for purchases (18.90% for cash advances). All rates are adjusted semiannually based on the Prime Rate as listed in The Wall Street Journal. The annual fee for the Optima Card is $15 ($25 for non-American Express® Cardmembers). For more information or to apply call 1-800-OPTIMA-6. Competitive data according to RAM Research's Bankcard Update, August 1993.
**American Express will guarantee a minimum donation to Share Our Strength of $1,000,000 and will donate up to an additional $4,000,000 based on Card purchases between 10/5/93 and 12/31/93 at 2¢ per Card purchase. Donation is not tax deductible for Cardmembers.

Cards
CHARGE AGAINST HUNGER

to go to their homes, or down to Gotera, or wherever they liked.

With that, the soldiers began picking out, one by one, the younger women and the girls, and pulling them toward the door. "The girls would hang on to their mothers, and the soldiers would come in and just grab them from their mothers," Rufina says. "There was a lot of screaming and shouting. Everyone was screaming, 'No! No! Don't do this!' But the soldiers would hit the mothers with the butts of their rifles, and they would reach behind and grab the girls and pull them along with them."

From the house of Alfredo Márquez, the soldiers marched the group of young women and girls—some of them as young as ten years old—out of the hamlet and up onto the hills known as El Chingo and La Cruz. Before long, the women in the house could hear screams coming from the hills.

The guides, on El Pinalito, nearby, also heard the screaming. "We could hear the women being raped on the hills," the Perquín man told me. "And then, you know, the soldiers would pass by, coming from there, and they'd talk about it. You know, they were talking and joking, saying how much they liked the twelve-year-olds."

In the midst of this, one or perhaps two helicopters—accounts differ, as they do about many details of the story—touched down in the plaza in front of the church, and a number of officers climbed out. From his vantage point on the hill, the guide says, he recognized the distinctive figure of an officer he had seen several times before: Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores Grijalba, the commander of the Third Brigade, in San Miguel, who was widely known as El Gordo (the Fat Man). Among the officers accompanying Colonel Flores was one famous figure, a small but charismatic man whom the soldiers of the Atlacatl proudly pointed out to the guide: Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, their beloved commander.

The officers, having been received at their helicopter by Major Cáceres and the company captains, were escorted to a house not far from the church, and disappeared inside. After some time, during which the killings went on around El Mozote—and also in the adjacent hamlet of Tierra Colorada, where patrolling Atlacatl troops had begun shooting people they found hiding in the houses—the officers strolled out onto the common, climbed back into their helicopter, and lifted off from El Mozote.

Around this time, the soldiers returned to the house of Alfredo Márquez. "I was still sitting on the bench with my kids," Rufina says. "When they came back, they began separating the women from their kids. They pulled the mothers away, leaving the children there crying. They took one group of women and then in a while they came back and took another. That was the saddest thing—little by little, the mothers disappeared, and the house became filled mostly with crying children."

Rufina found herself in one of the last groups. "It must have been five o'clock. There were maybe twenty of us. I was crying and struggling with the soldiers, because I had my baby on my chest. It took two soldiers to pull the baby from me. So when I came outside into the street, I was the last in the group. I was crying and miserable, and begging God to help me."

The soldiers marched the women down the main street. They passed the house of Marcos Díaz on the right and, on the left, that of Ambrosiano Claros, where Rufina and her family had spent the previous night. Ambrosiano Claros's house was in flames. "I saw other houses burning, and I saw blood on the ground. We turned the corner and walked toward the house of Israel Márquez. Then the woman at the head of the line—we were in single file—began to scream. She had looked through the door and seen the people in the house."

What the woman had seen was thick pools of blood covering the floor and, farther inside, piles of bloody corpses—the bodies of the women who only minutes before had been sitting in the house with them, waiting.

"The first woman screamed, 'There are dead people! They're killing people!' and everyone began screaming. All down the line, the women began resisting, hugging one another, begging the soldiers not to kill them. The soldiers were struggling with them, trying to push the first women into the house. One soldier said, 'Don't cry, women. Here comes the Devil to take you.' "

Rufina, still at the end of the line, fell to her knees. "I was crying and begging God to forgive my sins," she says.

"Though I was almost at the feet of the soldiers, I wasn't begging them—I was begging God. Where I was kneeling, I was between a crab-apple and a pine tree. Maybe that was what saved me. In all the yelling and commotion, they didn't see me there. The soldier behind me had gone up front to help with the first women. They didn't see me when I crawled between the trees."

The crab-apple tree—which still stands, next to the ruin of Israel Márquez's house, as gnarled and twisted an old crab apple as one can imagine—was within about fifteen feet of the house. "I couldn't move, couldn't even cry," Rufina says. "I had to remain absolutely still and silent. The whole group was still outside the house—the women grabbing one another and hugging one another and trying to resist. Soon, though, the soldiers pushed some of them into the house. I couldn't see inside, but I started hearing shots and screams."

Finally, when the screams and the gunfire had stopped, some of the soldiers went off. A few minutes later, they returned, pushing along the last group of women, and now Rufina heard the sequence—the cries of terror, the screaming, the begging, and the shooting—all over again. After a time, those sounds ceased. In the sudden silence, scattered shooting and fainter screams could be heard echoing from the hills. A few feet from where Rufina lay hidden behind the tree, nine or ten soldiers laid down their guns and collapsed wearily to the ground.

"Well, all these old bastards are dead," one said to somebody farther off. "Go ahead and burn the house."

It was growing dark, and soon flames were rising from the house of Israel Márquez, highlighting the soldiers' faces and the trunk of the tree. It grew so hot that Rufina began to fear that the tree would catch and she would be forced to run. She had remained perfectly still, hardly daring to breathe, and her legs had begun to fall asleep. And the soldiers, still close enough to touch, remained where they were, smoking cigarettes and watching the fire.

"We'll just stay here and wait for the witches of Mozote to come out of that fire," one said.

The soldiers watched the fire and

talked, and Rufina, frozen in her terror a few feet away, listened. "Well, we've killed all the old men and women," one said. "But there's still a lot of kids down there. You know, a lot of those kids are really good-looking, really cute. I wouldn't want to kill all of them. Maybe we can keep some of them, you know—take them with us."

"What are you talking about?" another soldier answered roughly. "We have to finish everyone, you know that. That's the colonel's order. This is an *operativo de tierra arrasada* here"—a scorched-earth operation—"and we have to kill the kids as well, or we'll get it ourselves."

"Listen, I don't want to kill kids," the first soldier said.

"Look," another said. "We have orders to finish everyone and we have to complete our orders. That's it."

At about this time, up on the hill known as El Pinalito, Captain Salazar was shrugging off a guide's timid plea for the children's lives. "If we don't kill them now," he said angrily, "they'll just grow up to be guerrillas. We have to take care of the job now."

Meanwhile, the soldiers sat and gazed at the burning house. Finally, one stood up. "Well, no witches came out," he said. "There are no witches. Let's go see what kind of food they have in that store."

With that, the other men got to their feet, picked up their rifles, and trudged off. A few minutes later, Rufina could hear, from the store of Marcos Díaz, "bottles clinking—you know, as if they were drinking sodas."

The fire was still burning furiously, but the big crab-apple tree, which some miracle had kept from igniting, shielded Rufina from the heat. Over the crackling of the fire she could still hear, coming from the hill called La Cruz, the screams of the girls. Now and again, she heard a burst of gunfire.

After a time, when the soldiers seemed to have finished drinking their sodas, Rufina heard crying and screaming begin from the house of Alfredo Márquez: the screaming of the children. "They were crying, 'Mommy! Mommy! They're hurting us! Help us! They're cutting us! They're choking us! Help us!'

"Then I heard one of my children crying. My son, Cristino, was crying, 'Mama Rufina, help me! They're killing me! They killed my sister! They're killing me! Help me!' I didn't know what to do. They were killing my children. I knew that if I went back there to help my children I would be cut to pieces. But I couldn't stand to hear it, I couldn't bear it. I was afraid that I would cry out, that I would scream, that I would go crazy. I couldn't stand it, and I prayed to God to help me. I promised God that if He helped me I would tell the world what happened here.

"Then I tied my hair up and tied my skirt between my legs and I crawled on my belly out from behind the tree. There were animals there, cows and a dog, and they saw me, and I was afraid they would make a noise, but God made them stay quiet as I crawled among them. I crawled across the road and under the barbed wire and into the maguey on the other side. I crawled a little farther through the thorns, and I dug a little hole with my hands and put my face in the hole so I could cry without anyone hearing. I could hear the children screaming still, and I lay there with my face against the earth and cried."

RUFINA could not see the children; she could only hear their cries as the soldiers waded into them, slashing some with their machetes, crushing the skulls of others with the butts of their rifles. Many others—the youngest children, most below the age of twelve—the soldiers herded from the house of Alfredo Márquez across the street to the sacristy, pushing them, crying and screaming, into the dark tiny room. There the soldiers raised their M16s and emptied their magazines into the roomful of children.

Not all the children of El Mozote died at the sacristy. A young man now known as Chepe Mozote told me that when the townspeople were forced to assemble on the plaza that evening he and his little brother had been left behind in their house, on the outskirts of the hamlet, near the school. By the next morning, Chepe had heard plenty of shooting; his mother had not returned. "About six o'clock, around ten soldiers in camouflage uniforms came to the house," Chepe says. "They asked me where my mother was. I told them she had gone to the plaza the night before. I asked them if I could see my mother, and they said I couldn't but I should come with them to the playing field"—near the

Without the scent, it's just a pretty picture.

"Rose Aimee" original oil painting by Guy Begin, photographed by John Pedan, ad design by Julia Prasznik

The deepest emotional response to a rose comes from its aroma, which no artist can capture in even the most exquisite painting or photograph. And it is not just the fragrance of flowers that influences and motivates us. The positive impact of the wonderful world of smells and odors affects our feelings of well-being. A particular scent can make a person confident and productive; while another can reduce stress and have a relaxing effect. Leading a full,happy life means understanding the importance of all your senses. Get in touch with your sense of smell and enjoy the pleasures it gives you.

Get in touch with your sense of smell.

To learn more about the sense of smell, please write to the Olfactory Research Fund, Ltd., 145 East 32nd St., New York, NY 10016

school. "They said when we got there they would explain where my mother was."

Carrying his little brother, Chepe went with the soldiers and walked along with them as they searched house to house. "We found maybe fifteen kids," he says, "and then they took us all to the playing field. On the way, I heard shooting and I saw some dead bodies, maybe five old people." When they reached the playing field, "there were maybe thirty children," he says. "The soldiers were putting ropes on the trees. I was seven years old, and I didn't really understand what was happening until I saw one of the soldiers take a kid he had been carrying—the kid was maybe three years old—throw him in the air, and stab him with a bayonet.

"They slit some of the kids' throats, and many they hanged from the tree. All of us were crying now, but we were their prisoners—there was nothing we could do. The soldiers kept telling us, 'You are guerrillas and this is justice. This is justice.' Finally, there were only three of us left. I watched them hang my brother. He was two years old. I could see I was going to be killed soon, and I thought it would be better to die running, so I ran. I slipped through the soldiers and dived into the bushes. They fired into the bushes, but none of their bullets hit me."

LYING amid the maguey that night, Rufina Amaya heard the chorus of screams dwindle to a few voices, and those grew weaker and weaker and finally ceased. She heard the officers order that fire be put to the house of Alfredo Márquez and the church and the sacristy, and from the maguey she saw the flames rise and then she heard faint cries start up again inside the buildings and the short bursts of gunfire finishing off a few wounded, who had been forced by the flames to reveal that they were still alive.

Soon the only sounds were those which trickled down from the hills—laughter, intermittent screams, a few shots. On La Cruz, soldiers were raping the young girls who were left. On El Chingo and El Pinalito, other soldiers busied themselves making camp. Down in the hamlet, a few troops walked about here and there, patrolling. Not far from the still burning house of Israel Márquez, two soldiers halted suddenly, and one of

them pointed to the patch of maguey. He lowered his rifle and fired, and after a moment his companion fired, too. In the patch of brush, the stream of bullets sent a dark-green rain of maguey shreds fluttering to the earth. Then the soldiers charged forward and began poking among the weeds.

"She was right here," one said, pulling at some maguey. "I saw her, I know it."

Up on the hills, the soldiers listened to the shots, exchanged glances, and waited. Then they went on with what they had been doing: watching the flames rise from the burning houses and talking quietly among themselves, telling tales of the day's work.

They spoke wonderingly about the evangelicals, those people whose faith seemed to grant them a strange power.

"They said maybe some of the people believed in God so strongly that they just delivered themselves up, they didn't resist," the guide told me. "They said some of the people were singing even as they were killed."

There was one in particular the soldiers talked about that evening (she is mentioned in the Tutela Legal report as well): a girl on La Cruz whom they had raped many times during the course of the afternoon, and through it all, while the other women of El Mozote had screamed and cried as if they had never had a man, this girl had sung hymns, strange evangelical songs, and she had kept right on singing, too, even after they had done what had to be done, and shot her in the chest. She had lain there on La Cruz with the blood flowing from her chest, and had kept on singing—a bit weaker than before, but still singing. And the soldiers, stupefied, had watched and pointed. Then they had grown tired of the game and shot her again, and she sang still, and their wonder began to turn to fear—until finally they had unsheathed their machetes and hacked through her neck, and at last the singing had stopped.

Now the soldiers argued about this. Some declared that the girl's strange power proved that God existed. And that brought them back to the killing of the children. "There were a lot of differences among the soldiers about whether this had been a good thing or whether they shouldn't have done it," the guide told me.

As the soldiers related it now, the

guide said, there had been a disagreement outside the schoolhouse, where a number of children were being held. Some of the men had hesitated, saying they didn't want to kill the children, and the others had ridiculed them.

According to one account, a soldier had called the commanding officer. "Hey, Major!" he had shouted. "Someone says he won't kill children!"

"Which son of a bitch says that?" the Major had shouted back angrily, striding over. The Major had not hesitated to do what an officer does in such situations: show leadership. He'd pushed into the group of children, seized a little boy, thrown him in the air, and impaled him as he fell. That had put an end to the discussion.

Now, up on the hills, the soldiers talked and argued and watched the burning houses, while the two men down below still searched among the maguey, cursing at the sharp thorns.

"I know she was here," the first soldier said. "I saw her. She was right here."

"No, no," his companion finally said. "There's no one here. You're just seeing the dead. You're seeing ghosts. The ghosts of the people you killed are frightening you." With that, the soldiers looked at each other, then turned and trotted back to the center of the hamlet. Amid the maguey, Rufina Amaya closed her eyes, remained motionless. After a time, she reached out a hand and began groping about in the weeds, slowly pulling the thorny strips to her, gathering them into a pile and heaping them over her body.

She lay there still when the stars began to disappear from the lightening sky. She heard sounds of movement from the hills, rising voices as the men woke, urinated, ate, prepared their equipment. Shots echoed here and there, interspersed with the barking and howling of dogs and the lowing of cows as the soldiers killed the animals one by one. From up on La Cruz came a burst of high-pitched screaming and begging, followed by a prolonged chorus of gunfire, and, at last, silence. And then the men of the Atlacatl, having completed the operation in El Mozote, moved out.

Hours earlier, when the chill of the night came on, Rufina Amaya had shivered, for the maguey had badly ripped her blouse and skirt. The thorns had torn

Do your Christmas shopping in your PJs.

Remember Christmas shopping last year? The traffic, the crowds, the salespeople too harried to help you? It took forever just to get through Gift Wrap.

Coming back from the Mall, you swore you'd never do *that* again. Well, here's a little suggestion: this year shop in the Lands' End catalog.

It's our "store," and it's never, ever crowded. You can browse whenever you feel the urge. And come as you are.

Our catalog is full of beautiful things: cashmere sweaters and rugged outerwear, buttondown shirts and merino wool skirts, kids' clothes – and so much else. All fine quality, and fairly priced.

Whenever you're ready to order, talk with one of our friendly operators. Call any time, day or night. (Yes, Virginia, we're *still* friendly at 3 a.m.)

We'll happily gift wrap your selections and deliver them to as many addresses as you like, with a card from you. All for a small charge. (If you want, we'll even add a sticker: "Do Not Open till Christmas.")

And don't worry: if there's no hemming or monogramming, order till Dec. 22 and we *still* guarantee to get it there on time.

Neat? Have a happy holiday!

LANDS' END® DIRECT MERCHANTS®

Guaranteed. Period.®

IM

If you'd like a free catalog, call us any time, 24 hours a day, at 1-800-356-4444
Or mail this coupon to: 1 Lands' End Lane, Dept. IM, Dodgeville, WI 53595

Name_____

Address_____ Apt. _____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Phone ( ) _____ Day/Night *(circle one)*

the flesh of her arms and legs, but at the time she hadn't noticed. Now she could feel the cuts, swelling and throbbing, and the blood, dried and prickly, on her limbs. And as she lay sobbing amid the thorns, listening to the soldiers pass, her breasts ached with the milk that had gathered there to feed her youngest child.

MARCHING past the church, which was burning still, past the carcasses of cows and dogs, and out of El Mozote, the men of the Atlacatl did not see the dark shape in the maguey patch, the heap of dark-green leaves. Their minds were on their work, which on that Saturday morning in December lay ahead in the hamlet of Los Toriles.

In Los Toriles, "the soldiers pulled people from their houses and hustled them into the square," the guide told me, "and went down the line taking money and anything of value out of people's pockets. Then they just lined the people up against a wall and shot them with machine guns. The people fell like trees falling."

Even so, the killing in Los Toriles took much of the day. Some of the residents, having seen the columns of smoke rising the afternoon before from El Mozote, had fled their homes and hidden in caves above the hamlet. But most had stayed, wanting to protect their homes: they remembered that on a previous operation soldiers had set fire to houses they found empty, claiming that they belonged to guerrillas.

By afternoon, the streets of Los Toriles were filled with corpses. "It was so terrible that we had to jump over the dead so as not to step on them," the guide told me. "There were dogs and cows and other animals, and people of all ages, from newborn to very old. I saw them shoot an old woman, and they had to hold her up to shoot her. I was filled with pity. I wished we had gone out and fought guerrillas, because to see all those dead children filled me with sadness."

As night fell, the soldiers walked through the town setting fire to the houses. It was dark by the time they left Los Toriles, to march south toward the guerrilla stronghold of La Guacamaya. They made camp in open country, rose at dawn, and, as they prepared to move out again, Captain Salazar motioned them over. The men of the Atlacatl gathered in a circle, sitting cross-legged on the ground as he stood and addressed them.

"*Señores!*" the Captain said angrily.

Domingo Monterrosa was "that rare thing: a pure, one-hundred-per-cent soldier, a natural leader, a born military man."

SUSAN MEISELAS/MAGNUM

"What we did yesterday, and the day before, this is called war. This is what war is. War is hell. And, goddammit, if I order you to kill your mother, that is just what you're going to do. Now, I don't want to hear that, afterward, while you're out drinking and bullshitting among yourselves, you're whining and complaining about this, about how terrible it was. I don't want to hear that. Because what we did yesterday, what we've been

doing on this operation—this is war, gentlemen. This is what war is." And for perhaps half an hour the Captain went on speaking in his angry voice, and the men shifted uneasily.

"There had been a lot of talk about whether it was right," the guide said, "and this had clearly got back to the Captain." Finally, the tirade over, the men got to their feet. Soon they were marching south again.

Late that afternoon, they reached La Guacamaya. They found nothing there but dead animals; the guerrillas had long since departed. The soldiers spent two nights there, resting and cleaning their equipment. Helicopters landed, bringing Colonel Flores and other top officers, who met with the Atlacatl officers for "evaluation and coördination." The operation was now winding down.

"It was a walk-through by then, a joke," an officer in another unit told me. "The guerrillas were long gone, and everybody knew it."

On the second morning, the men of the Atlacatl marched west, heading for the black road. On their way, they passed the hamlet of La Joya. "Everything was dead there—animals and people all mixed together," the guide said. "Vultures were everywhere. You couldn't stand to be there, because of the stink."

Above the hamlet, in the caves and ravines and wooded gullies, those who had managed to escape the troops shivered and waited, and tried to keep their children still. Some had left their homes before the soldiers came; others had managed to flee when men from the Atlacatl, on the day some of their comrades were "cleansing" El Mozote, stormed La Joya. "Suddenly, there was shooting and explosions all over," Andrea Márquez, who had been twenty years old at the time, said. "We didn't even see the soldiers at first. There were bullets flying everywhere. I grabbed my little girl—she was one and a half—and put her on my back, and we started crawling through the brush with bullets flying and explosions all around." She showed me an ugly scar from a shrapnel wound on her knee. "We crawled and then we ran and ran, and after a while my baby made sounds as if she were thirsty, and I pulled her around and then I saw there was a wound in her

head, and I realized I was covered with blood."

No one else was around—the people had scattered at the soldiers' assault—and Andrea Márquez was too terrified to go back toward La Joya. Holding her child in her arms, she climbed higher into the mountains, found a cave, and tried to care for her daughter's wound with leaves and with water from a stream. Eight days later, she found a stick and dug a hole and buried her little girl. Then, delirious with grief and shock and terror, she wandered high into the northern mountains.

Months later, the surviving villagers, those few who remained in Morazán, began to murmur fearfully to one another that a witch had come to haunt the mountains—a savage woman, who could be glimpsed from time to time late at night by moonlight, naked but for her waist-length hair, as she crouched by a stream and stripped the flesh from a wriggling fish with long, sharp fingernails. The villagers were frightened of her, for they knew that it was after the *matanza*, the great killing of El Mozote, that the witch had come to haunt the mountains. ♦

THE FIRST REPORTS

After the Army pulled out, the guerrillas returned, and, within days, word of what they found reached a New York human-rights office.

As the tide of soldiers ebbed from northern Morazán, the guerrillas flowed back in. "We knew there would be killing, but we never expected what we found," said Licho, who was with one of the first units to return. "It was desolation, total desolation—not a person alive, not an animal alive, not a house that hadn't been burned. There were bodies in the houses, bodies in the fields, bodies in the wells."

The guerrillas immediately sent reports of the killing to their commanders; but there was a problem. "The *comandancia* didn't believe us—they didn't believe the numbers," Licho said. "So we began to count. We sent units all over looking for bodies. A lot of them were not in the houses—they were lying out in the grass, in the fields, in the woods. We sent three reports up to the *comandancia*, and finally they sent other people down to the zone, because they still couldn't believe the numbers."

Survivors were straggling back from the caves and mountain gullies to find the plazas of their ruined villages so thick with vultures that, in the words of one man I talked with, "they seemed covered by a moving black carpet." People wept, mourned, and, when they could, buried their dead. Pedro Chicas, who had hidden in a cave above La Joya, returned to the hamlet to find "everything burned, everything dead—corpses everywhere in the street," he said. "Everything was dead—cows, horses, chickens, pigs. We couldn't do anything with the badly charred people, but the others we buried."

As the survivors returned to the hamlets around El Mozote, people from the zone were making contact with representatives of Socorro Jurídico (which was then the human-rights organization of the Archbishopric of San Salvador). Roberto Cuellar, a Socorro Jurídico official at the time, remembers hearing

IWC watches available at these fine jewelers:

Austin, TX
Donald Wilson Jewelers, 5010 Burnet Road
78756-2697 (512) 451-2105
Bal Harbour, FL
Tourneau Inc., 9700 Collins Avenue
33154 (305) 866-4312
Beaver, PA
Orr's Jewelers, 690 Third Street
15009-2116 (412) 728-3800
Beverly Hills, CA
Princess Jewels Collection, 9876 Wilshire Blvd.
90210 (310) 276-5556
Boston, MA
Dorfman Jewelers, 24 Newbury Street
02116 (617) 536-2022
Carmel, CA
Hesselbein's Inc., 202 Crossroad Blvd
93923 (408) 625-2522
Chicago, IL
Henry Kay Jewelers, Water Tower Plaza, 3rd level
835 North Michigan, 60611 (312) 266-7600
Cincinnati, OH
Swiss Time Ltd., 9393 Montgomery Road
45242 (513) 793-4330
Denver, CO
Hyde Park Jewelers, 7777 E. Hampden Avenue
80231 (303) 755-3541
Fargo, ND
Royal Jewelers, 73 Broadway
58102 (701) 232-2491
Glastonbury, CT
Barbault Jewelers, 361 New London Turnpike
06033 (203) 633-1727
Great Neck, NY
Jewels by Viggi Ltd., 26 Middleneck Road
11021 (516) 829-6161
Greenwich, CT
Manfredi Jewelers, 121 Greenwich Avenue
06830 (203) 622-1414
La Jolla, CA
Little Switzerland, 7910 Girard Avenue
92037 (619) 454-5145
Honolulu, HI
Royal Hawaiian Gems, 2301 Kalakaua Avenue
Suite C-105, 96815 (808) 926-2722
Lincolnwood, IL
Smart Jewelers, 3350 W. Devon Avenue
60659 (708) 673-6000
Los Angeles, CA
Chong Hing Goldsmith, 659 North Hill Street
90012 (213) 623-3645
Miami, FL
Moray's Jewelers, 224 S.E. 1st Street
33131 (305) 374-0739
New Orleans, LA
Adler's, 722 Canal Street
70130-2310 (504) 523-5292
Newport Beach, CA
Traditional Jewelers, 203 Newport Drive
Fashion Island, 92660 (714) 721-9010
New York, NY
Barthman, 174 Broadway
10038 (212) 732-0890
Cellini Jewelers, 509 Madison Avenue
10022 (212) 888-0505
Cellini Jewelers, Waldorf Astoria Hotel
301 Park Avenue, 10022 (212) 751-9824
Tourneau Inc., 500 Madison Avenue
10022 (212) 758-3265
Tourneau Inc., 635 Madison Avenue
10022 (212) 563-6880
Palm Beach, FL
Embassy Palm Beach, 337 Worth Avenue
33480 (407) 655-4844
Tourneau Inc., 175 Worth Avenue
33480 (407) 832-8812
Palm Desert, CA
Nielsen Jewelers, 73-151 El Paseo Blvd
92260-4217 (619) 346-5608
Pasadena, CA
Troy & Company Jewelers, 527 S. Lake Avenue
91101 (818) 449-8414
Philadelphia, PA
Albert Govberg & Sons, 1428 Walnut Street
19102 (215) 546-6505
Raleigh, NC
Haydon & Company Inc., 1803 Oberlin Road
27622 (919) 781-1293
Richmond, VA
Carreras Ltd., Omni Salon, 1041 East Cary Street
23219 (804) 780-9191
Salt Lake City, UT
O C. Tanner, 20 E. Temple
84101 (801) 532-3222
San Antonio, TX
Moretti's Fine Jewelry, 174 North Star Mall
78279 (512) 340-4074
San Francisco, CA
Shapur, 245 Post Street
94108 (415) 392-1200
St. Thomas, VI
Jewels at A.H. Riise, 37 Main Street
00802 (809) 777-4222
Tempe, AZ
Ganem Jewelers, 4409 So. Rural Road
85282-7012 (602) 820-1122
Troy, MI
Schubot, 3001 W. Big Beaver Road
48084 (313) 649-1122
Winter Haven, FL
Griner's Jewelers, 195 Ave., "A" NW
33881 (813) 293-0151

The Split-Second Chronograph from IWC. Two stopwatches in one.

18 kt. yellow gold $ 17,500
stainless steel $ 8,995
Suggested retail prices

Anyone planning to surpass the Pilot's Chronograph from IWC is going to have to set their sights pretty high.

In the end, we decided no one was better qualified to accomplish the job than IWC.

Now, after three years of intensive development and testing, the Split-Second Chronograph – or the «Doppelchronograph» to use its proper name – is ready to step in when a stopwatch with a single function isn't enough.

The Split-Second Chronograph has two 'stop' buttons at the 2 and 4 o'clock positions to measure lap times or unit distances accurately, independent of the main hand. With its sophisticated split-second feature, the chronograph is one of watchmaking's greatest achievements.

Advanced mechanical chronographs like this, of course, are extraordinary. But you can always console yourself with the thought that you're getting twice as much stopwatch for your money.

125 YEARS
IWC
International Watch Co. Ltd. Schaffhausen . Switzerland
Since 1868

For complete catalog please call (800) 432-9330

from "members of church groups, and just people there, you know, neighbors." Within days—it is unclear how many days: limited and sometimes conflicting memories make this sequence particularly difficult to reconstruct—Cuellar telephoned the Reverend William L. Wipfler, who was the director of the human-rights office of the National Council of Churches, in New York. "Cuellar said the Atlacatl Brigade had committed a massacre in a town called El Mozote and in another called La Joya, and that he thought there might be hundreds killed, and nothing had been cleaned up yet," Wipfler says. "Socorro had an eyewitness account—it had got two people into El Mozote."

Wipfler immediately sent a telegram to Ambassador Hinton, asking "confirmation or otherwise" of "reliable reports received here [that] indicate that between December 10 and 13 joint military and security forces operation took place in Morazán Department which resulted in over 900 civilian deaths." He also telephoned officials at Amnesty International and other leading human-rights agencies in New York and Washington, and left a message for Raymond Bonner, at the New York *Times*' bureau in Mexico City. As Wipfler remembers it, Cuellar's call came no later than December 20th and probably earlier. (The telegram to Hinton, sent under the name of the Reverend Eugene Stockwell, Wipfler's boss, has been dated December 15th, only four days after the massacre, but there is a possibility that it was actually sent a few days later.)

On December 17th, an exhausted Santiago staggered into a guerrilla camp at Jucuarán—a town fifty miles south of La Guacamaya—along with the other Venceremos people, and there, he says, he found waiting for him a radio message from Morazán: "The Atlacatl Battalion massacred a thousand peasants in various hamlets and villages." If Santiago's memory of the date is accurate, then this number, arrived at less than a week after the killing, could only have been a very rough estimate; soldiers still occupied La Guacamaya and the area of El Mozote, and the guerrillas could have made no precise count. But after days of counting in some of the stinking hamlets, and the compilation, with the help of survivors, of partial lists of names, the *comandantes* had finally

been forced to believe that many hundreds had died, and they had apparently settled on the round number of a thousand. And now they wanted Santiago and the others back, with a new transmitter that had been awaiting them in Jucuarán, so they could begin to make the world believe as well.

After five days of all-night marches, the small Venceremos crew trudged into the ravine at El Zapotal. It was noon on December 24th. On Christmas Eve, according to his memoirs, Santiago was able to take to the airwaves and tell the world that Radio Venceremos had been reborn—and to announce that during its two weeks of silence a great killing had taken place in northern Morazán. It was the inauguration of an ambitious propaganda campaign, which gathered steam steadily through December and January, and into February. The propaganda was based on truth, which is supposedly the most effective kind, but the Salvadoran government and, later, the American government would skillfully use the fact that it *was* propaganda—and particularly the fact that the number of dead seemed to increase with each broadcast—to undermine its truth.

On December 29th, the guerrillas stormed the Army detachments that had been left to occupy some of the hamlets in the zone, including at La Guacamaya and at or near El Mozote itself. "The attack on La Guacamaya became a major bloodbath," Villalobos, the guerrilla *comandante*, told me. "The lieutenant in charge knew he was in a hopeless position, but he refused to surrender—probably because he knew what had happened at El Mozote, and feared reprisals. We annihilated his position, and he died in combat. We buried him in his uniform to honor him."

The guerrillas took seven prisoners in the operation, and two of them were made use of a few days later in what Santiago calls the "information battle to denounce the genocide." Each prisoner described what he had seen in Cerro Pando, a village three miles south of El Mozote. "I expected to see dead, because we had talked to troops who had already been out and they said they had killed many guerrillas," a sergeant said. "Then we looked in the houses . . . and I realized that it wasn't the way they said, because I saw dead children, and the

mother was hugging one of her children—I think it was her youngest son."

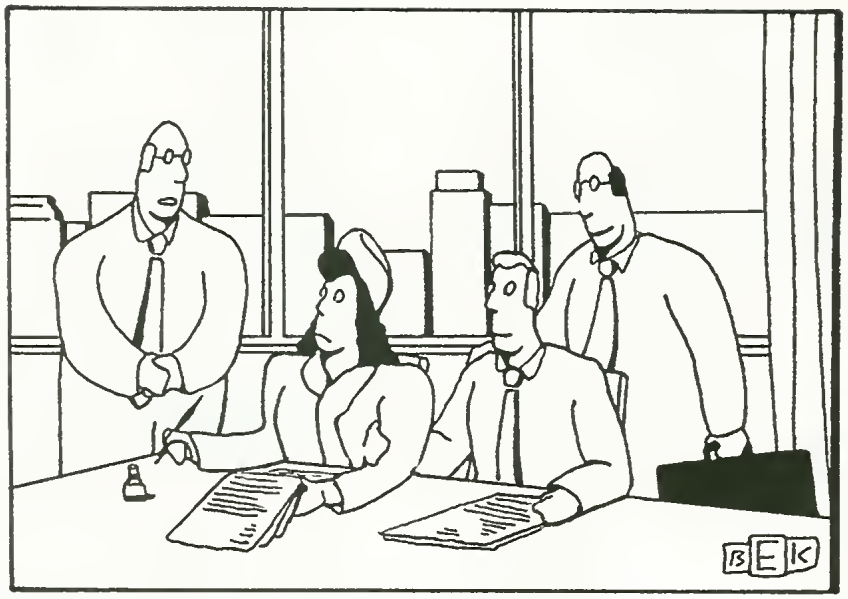
Santiago himself now visited El Mozote with his "mobile unit," and broadcast a description of the devastation, saying that "it looks as if a cyclone had passed through"; that from the ruins of the sacristy came "a penetrating odor that indicated that beneath . . . were to be found who knows how many cadavers of the people of El Mozote"; and that in the shattered building he could see "macabre scenes, hunks of human hair, and fingers amid the rubble."

Late in December, the F.M.L.N. got in touch with Raymond Bonner, of the *Times*, and informed him that his long-standing request to visit guerrilla-held territory would be approved; he would be welcome to come to Morazán in early January. Also around that time, a guerrilla patrol stumbled upon some campesinos cowering in a ravine, and discovered among them a near-hysterical woman of thirty-eight, whose legs and arms and face were scored with cuts. The peasants said that they had come upon her near a river—found her crouched there nearly naked, her limbs and body smeared with blood and covered with thorns. "I could hardly speak," Rufina Amaya recalls. "I talked and cried, talked and cried—couldn't eat, couldn't drink, just babbled and cried and talked to God."

Now the guerrillas had found her, and they rejoiced when they realized who she was. "They were all happy that there was at least one survivor," Rufina says. "They all came up around me and hugged me. I didn't know what was going on, who they were, what they wanted." She was taken to El Zapotal and interviewed, and before long the voice of Rufina Amaya, telling in careful detail the story of what had happened in El Mozote, was broadcast throughout El Salvador.

On December 31st, the General Command of the Morazán front of the F.M.L.N. issued "a call to the International Red Cross, the O.A.S. Human Rights Commission, and the international press to verify the genocide of more than nine hundred Salvadorans" in El Mozote and the surrounding hamlets. "We ask these organizations to be the eyes of the world's conscience," the *comandantes* said.

That night, at the same time that Radio Venceremos was broadcasting a



"Now, according to this agreement, his problems will be your problems, and your problems will be your problems."

• •

Mass "in memory of the thousand massacred," El Salvador's provisional President, José Napoleón Duarte, felt obliged to take to the airwaves and deny the accusations personally. The entire massacre story, he said, was "a guerrilla trick" meant to smear his government at the very moment when the United States Congress was considering aid to El Salvador.

DUARTE was right in at least one respect: though the El Mozote controversy appeared to center on what had happened in a handful of hamlets in a remote region of El Salvador, the real point of focus had shifted to Washington—and, in particular, to Congress, which was perceived as the weak spot in the armor of the Salvadoran government. It was Congress that voted the money that paid for the American guns and helicopters and military advisers; and in recent years, as the atrocities had grown ever more frequent, Congress had done so with increasing reluctance. Two days before Duarte's speech, Reagan had signed Congress's amendment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which required the President to "certify" that the Salvadoran government "is making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights" and "is achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces, so as to bring to an end the indiscriminate torture and murder of Salvadoran citizens by these forces." If such a certification was not delivered to Congress by January 29th, and convincingly defended, all funds and assistance for El Salvador would be immediately suspended.

Now all sides prepared for the debate over certification, which would provide concerned congressmen, church leaders, heads of human-rights groups, and others with a new opportunity to document the abuses committed by the Salvadoran government in prosecuting the war. Administration officials, meanwhile, both in Washington and in the Embassy in San Salvador, prepared to defend the government and demonstrate that, despite appearances, the Salvadorans were improving in their respect for human rights. Many of these officials viewed the certification requirement with singular contempt.

"If Congress felt so strongly about human-rights abuses, it could have simply cut off aid," Elliott Abrams, who had just been sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, told me. "But Congress didn't cut off aid, because it didn't want to risk being blamed, if the guerrillas won as a result, for 'losing' El Sal-

vador. Instead, they required certification—which is to say, they agreed to fund the war while reserving the right to call us Fascists." Deane Hinton, the United States Ambassador at the time, later told an interviewer that he viewed certification "as a way for the Congress . . . to be for and against something at the same time." He went on to say that congressmen "didn't want to take the responsibility to deny resources to the government of El Salvador and on the other hand they didn't want to endorse it, so they created a certification procedure and made the rest of us jump through the hoop, and the President had to certify it," and added, "It is a political cop-out by a lot of congressmen."

At the root of this "political cop-out," in the unspoken view of many Administration officials, was a simple truth: that when it came down to either supporting the Salvadoran government, however unseemly its methods, or allowing a victory by the guerrillas the choice was clear—and the only difference between the people in the Administration and the hypocrites in Congress was that the Reagan officials were not afraid to say it straight out. Abrams told me, "I used to say to people, 'I mean, I can see arguing for an F.M.L.N. victory on political grounds or economic grounds—but on human-rights grounds? I mean, that's crazy.' " Abrams stood the human-rights argument on its head, contending that to argue for an aid cutoff was, in effect, to argue for a guerrilla victory, and that at the end of the day, however badly the Salvadoran government behaved, those collective atrocities could never approach the general disaster for human rights that an F.M.L.N. victory would represent.

Abrams was not alone in taking this line of argument, which appears to have been aimed at persuading those—conservative Democrats most prominently—who, however much they deplored human-rights abuses in El Salvador, nonetheless worried about taking the blame for any advance of Communism in the hemisphere. The day after the certification was delivered to Congress, the State Department sent out a cable, over Secretary of State Haig's name, urging American diplomats to describe the El Salvador policy as "a grit-your-teeth policy: to support a reformist junta, with a lot of bad eggs in and around it, in order to avoid a Somoza-Sandinista choice. For critics to narrow their focus to the teeth-gritting without considering the policy's larger aims is shallow and unfair." For those who "can't take" the current Salvadoran government, Haig wrote, "the honest response is not to say the junta is—surprise—beset and flawed, but rather to make the case that it's acceptable to the United States if El Salvador goes the Cuban way."

It was against this background that Ambassador Hinton and the State Department began receiving reports about a massacre in Morazán. "Coming on top of everything else, El Mozote, if true, might have destroyed the entire effort," Thomas O. Enders, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, told me. "Who knows? I certainly thought that when I first heard about it."

The Embassy began a counterattack, following a pattern that it held to throughout: undermining the reports not by investigating the facts but by casting doubt on their source. In response to the request from the Reverend Wipfler, of the National Council of Churches, Hinton cabled back, on January 8th, that he did "not know what your sources are but the only sources that I have seen alleging something like this are clandestine Radio Venceremos reports." The Ambassador then quoted in full a heavy-handed Venceremos text from January 2nd, in which El Mozote was compared repeatedly to My Lai; added that he "found it interesting" that a guerrilla communiqué two days earlier had not mentioned El Mozote at all; and concluded that he did not "consider Radio Venceremos to be a reliable source."

Hinton—who declined to be interviewed for this account—must have known that the National Council of Churches could not have got its information from Radio Venceremos. (Among other things, Wipfler's cable was sent before the station had resumed broadcasting.) He himself had probably already received reports from sources of his own that something had happened in Morazán; after all, no fewer than ten American advisers were working with the Atlacatl at the time. According to one of them, members of the Milgroup—the Military Advisory Group at the Embassy—had telephoned the Atlacatl base in La Libertad within a few days of the massacre. "They called up and talked to the Special Forces people

and told them they wanted Monterrosa to come in—they wanted to talk to him about something that had happened during the operation," this adviser told me. "But Monterrosa just climbed into his helicopter and said, 'If they want to talk to me, I'll be out with my troops.' He wasn't going to go in and talk to those guys. He said, 'If I go in and let them talk to me about this thing, I'll never be able to get anyone to go out there and fight for me again.' And then he got into his helicopter and took off"—heading back to Morazán.

How had the Milgroup officers heard so quickly that "something had happened" in Morazán? Although the adviser believes it was the guerrillas who got word to the Embassy, a number of highly placed Salvadorans, including one prominent politician of the time who had many friends among senior officers, claim that two American advisers were actually observing the operation from the base camp at Osicala. On its face, the charge is not entirely implausible—American advisers had been known to violate the prohibition against accompanying their charges into the field—but it is impossible to confirm. Colonel Moody Hayes, who was then the Milgroup commander, refused to discuss El Mozote with me, explaining that he didn't know "what might still be classified," while officers from the defense attaché's office and from Milgroup who were willing to talk generally dismissed the charge as unfounded. State Department officials, however, were clearly worried about the possibility. "Certainly, one of the issues I remember raising between us and the Embassy was, Were there any American advisers on this sortie?" Enders said. "The Embassy made a great effort to talk to advisers who were with the Atlacatl to try to find out the truth."

Of course, had the truth been that Americans were at Osicala, it would have been a very hard truth to make public—or, for that matter, to confide to a superior. The officers involved would surely have known, as Enders conceded, that admitting such an unfortunate misjudgment "would have ruined those guys' careers—they would have been cashiered. So no one's going to volunteer, 'Hey, I was up there.'" By the same token, Embassy officials would have been acutely aware of the effect such a revelation would have had on the entire American

effort in El Salvador. "It would have been devastating," Enders said. "American advisers with a unit that committed an atrocity? Devastating. Can you imagine anything more corrosive of the entire military effort?" Coming at such a time, it might well have made the Salvadoran war, in Enders' expression, "unfundable." Enders insists, however, that "given the small numbers of advisers involved, if they'd been there we would have known about it."

Sometime in mid-December of 1981, "contacts of great confidence on the left" approached Todd Greentree, the junior reporting officer, and told him that a massacre had taken place in Morazán. Greentree knew of Operation Rescue from the defense attaché's reports but knew nothing about a massacre. "I first heard about it from the left," Greentree, who is now the Nicaragua desk officer at the State Department, says. "The most important thing was that they offered me a special safe-conduct to go up there and see it for myself. Obviously, a decision had been taken very high up in the F.M.L.N. to do this for propaganda purposes. I knew the guerrillas would never have masqueraded something like this, would never have fabricated it, if they were offering safe-conduct. I was convinced that something had gone on, and that it was bad. I mean, it was pretty clear, if they were going to do this, that something must have happened."

Greentree conveyed this message from the left to Ambassador Hinton. A meeting was held. "His response was 'No, you can't do this under guerrilla escort,' " Greentree says. " 'That would be too risky, and you would just be playing into their hands.' I mean, I should emphasize that I never got the feeling that they just wanted this to go away. But there were political and military constraints that we were operating under."

Kenneth Bleakley, who was the deputy chief of mission, told me "Todd was a very courageous young officer, but it was just too much of a risk to send somebody out there."

The decision was clearly the Ambassador's to make. Peter Romero, who was an El Salvador specialist at the State Department, says, "However much we might have wanted more information, no one in State was going to make that call. It was clearly the Ambassador's call. And at the time, basically, the Embassy staff down there were targets—

they were targeted by the F.M.L.N."

Greentree was unable to accept the guerrillas' offer to visit El Mozote and have a look for himself. But, as he soon learned, two other Americans were about to do just that.

LATE on the evening of January 3rd, in the mountains near the Salvadoran border, a dusty car pulled to a stop and disgorged into the barren Honduran landscape two Americans in hiking boots. They slung their backpacks on the ground, stretched, and after a few moments of searching found a boy who had been waiting for them—their F.M.L.N. contact. The boy led them into the quiet darkness, heading down a rocky trail to the bank of a river. In the moonlight, the three stripped and, holding their clothing and their packs above their heads, picked their way unsteadily through the rushing cold water until they reached the far shore—and the border of the guerrilla-held Department of Morazán.

"I was scared," Raymond Bonner said. "All I could think was, The military, what if the military ambushes us?"

It was not an idle fear; Bonner, of the New York *Times*, and the photographer Susan Meiselas—together with Alma Guillermoprieto, of the Washington *Post*, who followed them into Morazán ten days later—would be the first members of the American establishment press to report on the Salvadoran war from the guerrilla side.

Bonner and Guillermoprieto had both been working hard for months to arrange a trip in, lobbying through F.M.L.N. contacts in Mexico and New York as well as in El Salvador. In early December, they had finally seen their trips confirmed, only to have them cancelled after the start of Operation Rescue. Later that month, Bonner's contacts had informed him that the trip was on again. "To the charge that the guerrillas took us in to report on the massacre, I'd say now, 'You're damn right they did,' " he said. "But at the time I didn't really know about the massacre."

Bonner telephoned Meiselas, who was in New York, and, in a magnanimous gesture, before flying to Tegucigalpa also put in a call to Guillermoprieto, in Mexico City, who immediately resumed her own "desperate, intense, round-the-clock phone lobbying" with her F.M.L.N. contacts. Ten days later, after rendezvousing with a guerrilla contact in the Tegucigalpa market, she found herself being deposited "under a bush in the middle of the night" near the Honduran border, along with a pile of supplies.

Bonner and Meiselas, and Guillermoprieto, describe the trip in the same way: hiking all night through the moonlit mountains, and at dawn coming upon the first guerrilla camp—a scattering of tents, under pine trees, that held twenty-five or thirty people. By dawn on the third day—January 6th—Bonner and Meiselas had reached the area of El Mozote. "There were bodies and parts of bodies," Meiselas said. "We saw about twenty-five houses destroyed around Arambala and El Mozote. My strongest memory was this grouping of evangelicals, fourteen of them, who had come together thinking their faith would protect them. They were strewn across the earth next to a cornfield, and you could see on their faces the horror of what had happened to them."

At a burial near El Zapotal, they were introduced to Rufina Amaya, and Bonner interviewed her at length. A few days later, the guerrillas gave him a handwritten list, which they said contained the names of those who had died at El Mozote and in the surrounding hamlets. "I did the tally, came up with the number seven hundred, tried to get the number of men, women, and children, got a sample of names," Bonner said.

A few days later, Bonner and Meiselas began the hike back to Honduras. At the middle camp, they met a battered Guillermoprieto, one of whose legs was swollen from an accident involving a rock and a mule. At just about the time Bonner reached Mexico City and began to file his stories, Guillermoprieto was nearing El Mozote.

"We started smelling it from Arambala," she said. "These kids started leading me down paths and pointing to houses and saying again and again, '*Aquí hay muertos, aquí hay muertos.*' The most traumatizing thing was looking at these little houses where whole families had been blown away—these recognizable human beings, in their little dresses, just lying there mummifying in the sun. We kept walking, got to El Mozote. We walked down these charming and beautiful roads, then to the center of town, where there was this kind of rubbly

place"—the sacristy—"and, in it, a stupefying number of bones. There was a charred wooden beam lying on top of the bodies, and there were bones sticking up, and pieces of flesh. You could see vertebrae and femurs sticking out. No attempt had been made to bury the bodies."

In some shock, she was led to La Guacamaya. "Everyone there had lost someone in his family—everyone—and everyone was in a state of controlled hysteria."

The great exodus that had begun with the offensive in mid-December was still under way. "It was that massacre, the most horrible, that really caused the glass of water to overflow," Licho told me. "People flowed out of the zone, either toward Honduras or south toward Gotera or into the guerrillas. A lot of people joined us as combatants then."

At the urging of Jonás, the guerrilla commander, Guillermoprieto saw Rufina the next day. Later, she spoke to two young men who had seen their families murdered in La Joya. Then, thinking of Bonner and his head start, she scribbled her story in her notebook, folded up the pages, and hid them in a plastic film cannister. She found a guerrilla courier and persuaded him, with some difficulty, to carry the precious cargo to Tegucigalpa and deliver it to a colleague, who could telephone the story in to the *Post*.

On January 26th, the day Guillermoprieto got back to Tegucigalpa, the *Times* ran Bonner's first story from Morazán, headlined "WITH SALVADOR'S REBELS IN COMBAT ZONE." Guillermoprieto had already been on the telephone to the *Post's* foreign editor, and they managed to get her El Mozote story, along with a Meiselas photograph of the rubble of the sacristy, onto the front page of the first edition of the next day's paper—eighteen hundred words, headlined "SALVADORAN PEASANTS DESCRIBE MASS KILLING; WOMAN TELLS OF CHILDREN'S DEATH." Editors in the *Times'* Washington bureau, seeing the piece in the *Post's* early edition, telephoned New York, where Bonner's El Mozote story had been awaiting editing at the foreign desk. Craig Whitney, then the deputy foreign editor, and the deskmen managed to rush Bonner's slightly shorter article, headlined "MASSACRE OF HUNDREDS REPORTED IN SALVADOR VILLAGE," into the paper's late edition. Six weeks after the massacre, El Mozote had made it onto the front pages of America's two most important newspapers.

The following day, Ronald Reagan sent to Congress the Administration's certification that the government of El Salvador was "making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights."

Two days later, on January 30th, Todd Greentree drove out to Ilopango Airport, climbed into a Salvadoran Army Alouette helicopter, and in a few minutes was sweeping over green volcanic landscape toward the mountains of Morazán. At his side was Major John McKay, of the defense attaché's office. A one-eyed marine (he had been wounded in Vietnam), McKay was known to have the best contacts among the Salvadoran officers of any American in the country. The two men were headed for El Mozote to have a look for themselves.

It was not the most propitious time. The Army was tense; three days before, guerrilla commandos had stormed Ilopango in a daring raid and had succeeded in destroying a large part of El Salvador's Air Force as it sat on the tarmac. The raid—which the guerrillas named Operation Martyrs of Heroic Morazán, in honor of those killed in December—would not look good in Washington. The congressional debate loomed large in the minds of those in the United States Embassy. "It was in the middle of a phenomenally packed, intense period down there," Greentree recently told me by telephone. "We had the investigation of the murders of the nuns, we had the Constituent Assembly elections coming up, and, of course, we had the certification"—which only intensified the pressure from "the political microscope in the States," as Greentree called it. "The primary policy objective at the time was to get the certification through," he said, and the spectacular reports of the massacre threatened the certification. "From the Embassy's point of view, the guerrillas were trying to make us look as bad as possible. They wanted to shut the whole thing down."

The Americans landed at the brigade command in San Miguel to refuel and to receive their first briefing. "The brigade commander was expecting us," Green-

tree said. "In San Miguel, that was Flores"—Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores Grijalba, the over-all commander of Operation Rescue. Also present, Greentree believes—he is not absolutely certain—was Domingo Monterrosa. The officers gave the Americans "a sort of after-action report, saying which units were where," Greentree said. "As I recall, the Atlacatl was the main combat unit, and they talked about this hammer-and-anvil nonsense. We were dismayed, because the Atlacatl was supposed to have developed new tactics, but now they were back to the same old shit—you know, insert a blocking force and then carry out a sweep." The message about El Mozote—the version that the Salvadoran Army had presumably already provided the defense attaché's office—was, in effect, that the Army had fought hard to dislodge a large company of guerrillas from the town, and though perhaps a few civilians had been killed in the crossfire, soldiers certainly had not carried out a massacre.

Colonel Flores was not particularly happy to see the Americans, and it was clear that his attitude was shared by the other officers they encountered that day. As McKay—who is now a colonel attached to NATO headquarters in Brussels, and was given permission to speak publicly about the events at El Mozote by the Defense Department—told me, "In general, we had very little coöperation when we went to Morazán."

They left San Miguel and flew over the Torola toward El Mozote. "You could see there had been a combat sweep through the area," Greentree said. "You could tell El Mozote had been pretty much destroyed. Roofs were collapsed, buildings were destroyed, and the place was pretty much abandoned."

As they flew over El Mozote, Greentree went on, he could see signs of battle. "There was an escarpment close to the town, an obvious line of defense, and you could see trench lines there. There were definitely fortifications in the vicinity." When I pressed him for details, he said that the fortifications might have been closer to Arambala, a mile or so away.

They made several passes at a couple of hundred feet, then circled around for a better look. "As we lost altitude and got within range, we got shot at," Greentree said. "That was pretty standard stuff out there. It was definitely not a landing situation."

They headed to Gotera, touched down at the barracks, and received another briefing. "The purpose of the briefing was to impress on us that this was a war zone out there," said Bleakley, the deputy chief of mission, who had come to Gotera on another helicopter and met Greentree and McKay there. The officers' point was that "not only were they not out there killing civilians but they were fighting for their lives in that very dangerous war zone to protect the civilians from guerrilla atrocities."

The Americans said they'd like to have a look, talk to some people in and around the town. "It was extremely tense," McKay told me. "The Army was clearly not happy with our presence there."

Accompanied by a squad of soldiers, McKay, Greentree, and Bleakley set off for the refugee camp outside Gotera. "We literally went up and down the

streets, saying, 'Hey, do you know anyone from El Mozote?' " Bleakley said. "The impression you got from people was that this was a conflict zone, that the people still up there were camp followers, you know, involved in the conflict."

And yet, as McKay acknowledged, the presence of the soldiers made the task of conducting what would, in any case, have been difficult interviews almost impossible. "You had a bunch of very intimidated, scared people, and now the Army presence further intimidated them," McKay said. "I mean, the Atlacatl had supposedly done something horrible, and now these gringos show up under this pretense of investigating it, but in the presence of these soldiers. It was probably the worst thing you could do. I mean, you didn't have to be a rocket scientist to know what the Army people were there for."

Greentree managed to speak to a number of people—including a mayor from one of the towns near El Mozote and several peasants who had lived near the hamlet—out of the soldiers' hearing. "McKay would work the military and keep them distracted while I went out and around and talked to people," Greentree said.

The three Americans agreed that the information they gathered in the refugee camp was not explicit. As Greentree put it, "I did not get any direct eyewitness accounts of what had taken place, of the type that Ray Bonner and Alma Guillermoprieto reported. It was more sort of the way people were talking and the way the kids around were still looking as if they'd been through hell, and people saying, 'Yes, my wife was killed'—that sort of thing."

Sometime during these interviews, he and McKay became convinced that something had happened in El Mozote. "You could observe and feel this tremendous fear," McKay said. "I was in Vietnam, and I recognized the ambience. The fear was overriding, and we sensed it."

"People were freaked out and pretty scared about talking, and stuff," Greentree said. Nonetheless, the interviews in the refugee camp "convinced me that there probably had been a massacre, that they had lined people up and shot them."

Bleakley, however (who, as deputy chief of mission, was the senior officer of the three), told me that though "it was

clear people had been killed, some of them civilians, what we couldn't answer was the fundamental question—you know, the difference between subduing a town and pulling out the civilians, My Lai style, and massacring them."

Still, Greentree said, "each person I talked to confirmed the impression that something bad had happened, but nobody was willing to go ahead and give the exact story." He drew this conclusion "from things they said, their general manner—and their general unwillingness to talk. And that includes the soldiers as well. I mean, you talk to a soldier who thinks he's taken part in some heroic operation—and a Latin soldier, I mean—you can't get him to shut up. But these soldiers would say nothing. There was something there."

Travelling with the squad of soldiers, McKay and Greentree left the refugee camp (Bleakley, who had business in the camp, stayed at Gotera), climbed into a military jeep, and headed up the black road. "We went to five villages," McKay said, including Jocoaitique, within a few miles of El Mozote. "We talked to a priest who gave us oblique information that something horrible had happened, and that it was committed by the Army."

Now the two men, accompanied by the soldiers, set out for El Mozote to see for themselves. "Between five and seven clicks south of Jocoaitique, we were going to turn off the road toward the hamlet and head there cross-country," McKay said. But the soldiers had begun to grow quiet. "There began to be complaints. They were already sensitive about the civilian with me. Now they were getting more and more sullen. You know, they'd look at the ground, mumble something about being out of radio contact." Finally, the group reached the place where they'd have to leave the black road for El Mozote. At that point, the soldiers just stopped. "The sergeant said, 'We're not going any farther, we're not going to help you.' It was made very clear that we would get no more coöperation."

They had come very close to El Mozote. In less than an hour, they could have seen for themselves the burned buildings, the ruined sacristy, and the bodies. But, with the soldiers' refusal to go on, the Americans faced the choice of heading on across open country—guerrilla-controlled country—without

protection or turning back. "You want to know what made me decide?" McKay said. "Well, I'd been on that helicopter over there, and we'd received fire, and, the month before, the guerrillas had wiped out a whole company up there. What made me decide—me, the big tough marine? I was scared shitless."

The choice was clear. The Americans, with their soldier escort, turned around and trooped back to Gotera, and from there the helicopter carried them back to the capital. The investigation was over. ♦

OWEN SMITH

WASHINGTON'S VERSION

Although the Embassy's investigators had failed to reach El Mozote, their findings became the basis of the State Department's response.

At the Embassy, Greentree sat down and began to write, and by the following day, after consultations with Bleakley and review by others in the Embassy, including Ambassador Hinton, a lengthy cable, over the Ambassador's name, was dispatched to Washington—a cable that provided the basis for what Assistant Secretary of State Enders told Congress two days later. This cable, which was originally obtained in 1983 by a Washington research group called the National Security Archives under a Freedom of Information Act request, is a remarkable document. Its opening paragraph—the all-important "summary" that heads diplomatic cables—reads (with emphasis added) as follows:

> Embassy investigation of reported massacre at El Mozote including visit to the area by assistant [defense attaché] and [Embassy officer] concludes following: Although *it is not possible to prove or disprove* excesses of violence against the civilian population of El Mozote by Government troops, *it is certain* that the guerrilla forces who established defensive positions in El Mozote did nothing to remove them from the path of battle which they were aware was coming and had prepared for, *nor is there any evidence* that those who remained attempted to leave. Civilians did die during Operación Rescate but *no evidence could be found* to confirm that Government forces systematically massacred civilians in the operation zone, nor that the number of civilians killed *even remotely* approached number being cited in other reports circulating internationally. We are still pursuing question as to which Army units were present in El Mozote. End Summary.

In the entire summary, only one point is considered solid enough to be dubbed "certain"—that "the guerrilla forces who established defensive positions in El Mozote did nothing to remove [civilians] from the path of battle." And yet, as Greentree conceded in our conversation, the descriptions of fighting in El Mozote, and of the "defensive positions" there, came largely, if not exclusively, from the Army briefings. "The information that we had presented to us as concrete was, of course, from the Army side, about the conduct of the combat operation," he said. The slender version of what happened in El Mozote seems to be a mixture of Army briefings and, at best, inferences by Greentree and Bleakley.

How could the investigators be certain that the guerrillas did nothing to remove civilians "from the path of battle"? The day before the trip to Morazán, another junior reporting officer had sent Bleakley a memorandum passing along the report of a source—the name is effaced in the version released by the government this fall—who, while skeptical of the reported numbers of dead, said that "the military did undertake a sweep ('limpieza') of the area, that residents of the area were given time to leave

it, that most did and that among the unknown number of victims of the operation were some (unspecified) evangelicals who unwisely chose to stay behind." (Bleakley does not recall the document, but he did say that it "conforms with my memory of the time that there were people who were part of this new evangelical movement in El Salvador who would live in guerrilla areas and manage to stay above the conflict.") It may be that some of the odd language of the summary ("nor is there any evidence that those who remained attempted to leave") was influenced by this memorandum.

In any event, the assertion that guerrillas "did nothing to remove" civilians is actually contradicted later in the cable, when the authors describe an "aged couple" who said that guerrillas "told them to leave in early December." According to the cable, this "aged couple" returned to El Mozote after "the fighting had ended and soldiers were in control." What did they find? "They claimed they saw dozens of bodies." This "claim" is simply quoted, without comment, as is the remark, in the next paragraph, by a man who "knew of violent fighting in El Mozote and other nearby cantons" but was "unwilling to discuss comportment of government forces saying 'This is something one should talk about in another time, in another country.'"

These quotations, together with the flat statements to me from Greentree and McKay that it was clear to them at the time that "something horrible" had happened at El Mozote, that "there probably had been a massacre," make the cable's summary puzzling, to say the least. Read now, the circumspect locutions that dominate the summary take on the aspect of shields—judicious phrases by which the investigators deflected the burden of explicitly recounting what they strongly suspected had happened. What is curious is how, instead of building on their observations, inferences, and conclusions to present the best version possible of what *probably* happened, they emphasize the gap between what could be *definitively* proved to have happened—which, of course, wasn't much, given the reticence of the people and the constraints on the investigators' movements—and what the newspapers and the guerrillas were claiming had happened. It is a peculiar way of reasoning, built, as it is, on the assumption that in

the absence of definitive proof nothing at all can really be said to be known. In effect, officials made active use of the obstacles to finding out the truth—and formidable obstacles certainly existed in El Salvador in 1982—to avoid saying clearly and honestly what they knew and what they suspected.

McKay, at least, seems to have been troubled by this at the time. "We could not have said, 'My God, there's been a massacre,' " he told me. "But, truth be known, the ambiguity of the cable that went out—in my own conscience I began to question it. And then when I saw the New York *Times* piece, and the picture, that really got me to thinking. Bonner and I had gone to Quantico together, went to Vietnam together." McKay finally sent off another cable—"through my own channels," presumably a military or an intelligence circuit—"and though I can't say categorically that I actually wrote 'something horrible happened,' what I said was to the effect that something *had* occurred, because of the fear we had detected from the people there."

McKay, of course, had reviewed the State Department cable before it was sent, but he was not its author; Greentree was. Though he was only twenty-eight years old, Greentree had already earned the respect of his Foreign Service colleagues and—what was much rarer in El Salvador—was considered a competent, trustworthy official by many in the press corps. Indeed, even a decade later, in his understanding of what had happened in El Salvador he seemed to me the most perceptive of the American officials I interviewed. It was Greentree who embodied the United States government in the closest contact it would make to the massacre at El Mozote, and yet it was Greentree who provided the reporting that would enable the government to deny that the massacre had happened. It is tempting to conclude that he simply suppressed what was inconvenient, but the truth of what happened in the writing of the cable, like most of the United States' dealings with the issue of "human rights" in El Salvador, is rather more interesting than that.

Greentree's recollection, during a series of telephone interviews, of the writing of the cable and of its contents followed a fascinating progression. "As I recall," he told me, "I gave the military account the benefit of the doubt, but I probably put in the summary more ambiguity about what I felt." He went on to say, "There were probably a few lines in there that emphasized that, hey, we infer from some of the information we picked up that something happened, and so on." When he was told no such ambiguity could be found in the summary—that, in effect, the only ambiguity in the cable was the conflict, wholly unacknowledged, between its conclusions and some of the observations in the body—he said he "imagined that in the clearing process that got taken out."

The "clearing process," in which the cable made the rounds of officials in the Embassy for review, centered on Kenneth Bleakley, and his recollection of the trip, alone among the recollections of the three, coincides with the conclusions drawn in the cable. Nonetheless, Greentree insisted to me that he "did not feel that what went out distorted beyond acceptability" what he had written. In a later comment, he stated emphatically, "At no time during my tour in El Salvador was a report that I had anything to do with ever distorted by the Embassy. Because those are the standards that Hinton set." Like many in the Embassy, and throughout the Foreign Service, Greentree had great respect for Hinton. He describes Hinton as "a totally credible person" and, in writing what he wrote, he clearly felt the pressure to conform to the older man's standards. Yet it is hard not to suspect that Greentree's strong belief that the cable contained more "ambiguity" than in fact it did reflects a lingering unease with the final product—a conflict that persists, even after twelve years, between what he wrote and what he felt he should have written.

"I had been in the Foreign Service for only a couple of years at that time," Greentree told me, "and we had a very strong Ambassador, and our instructions were to be clear and clean—to not distort. You write it down, and then that becomes the eyes and ears of the United States government. And this was especially important because the journalists reporting in El Salvador were thought to be biased. So if I had said everyone was crying, and everything—well, that wouldn't have had any credibility, either. We reported what we saw, and the main requirement was to distinguish between what you saw and what other people said, and, even more than the standards

A Special Christmas Gift

"Sweetheart, perhaps we shouldn't exchange gifts this year."

THE NEW YORKER

$32 FOR THE FIRST GIFT $20 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL GIFT

There is a wonderful way to please the people you care about. Give a gift subscription to THE NEW YORKER for Christmas. THE NEW YORKER is a welcome change from the usual run of holiday gifts.

A gift subscription to THE NEW YORKER is economical, too: only $32 for 50 issues (just 64 cents an issue). And if you are giving more than one gift, each additional gift costs only $20.

Simply mail the attached postage-paid reply card today. If reply card is missing, please write to:

THE NEW YORKER, P.O. Box 52312, Boulder, CO 80322-2312.

2X10

FOR FASTER SERVICE CALL TOLL-FREE, 1-800-444-7630 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK.

of journalism, to keep your 'slant' out of what you were reporting."

Had he not been operating under the constraints of politics in Washington, what would he have written differently?

"Well, I would have put in more strongly the impression that abuses against the civilian population probably took place in El Mozote and the surrounding areas during that operation." But he repeated, "It was just an impression. There was no direct corroborating evidence."

Yet this was his strongest impression, and since the limitations caused it to be omitted, didn't they feel rather artificial, at the least?

"That's right," he said. "But that's where, I guess, political judgment came into it. And it was not the judgment that you would think—that, you know, the Ambassador's got to make sure that the information is politically correct. It was that, for the rest of the report to have credibility among people who were far away and whose priorities were—you know, we're talking about people like Tom Enders—whose priorities were definitely not necessarily about getting at exactly what happened: in order for the report to have credibility, all those things have to be kept to a minimum."

At that point, one begins to understand the pressures on the Embassy, and the effect that the great game of politics being played in Washington had on those who were supposedly acting, within El Salvador, as "the eyes and ears of the United States government." Ambassador Hinton was "the guy who sets the standards," Greentree said. "So, of course, since I was a junior officer, my eyes were not on the policy. They were being very affected by the things I was seeing and encountering out there. From the Ambassador's perspective, he had to keep his eye on where we were supposed to be going in the country, and he had to put where the 'truth' was in the context of that. In other words, the possibility that the guerrillas were making a major propaganda ploy over a massacre that might or might not have occurred in El Mozote, and were doing so for the purpose of derailing U.S. policy—well, what the Embassy had to say about that event had to be very, very carefully phrased and controlled, to get as close as possible to what happened and as far away as possible from propaganda on either side, regardless of what might then happen to it once the report got to Washington and was one way or another translated into testimony before Congress."

In reality, then, the admonition to be "clear and clean," to be "professional" and "not distort," served as an excuse to exclude from the cable the very things that

"I think I'd like this one."

had most impressed the men who actually ventured into the war zone. The emphasis on "clean" reporting permitted the blinding and deafening of the government, and served to remove from its field of perception what might have proved to be, in the Washington of early 1982, a very inconvenient fact.

In place of McKay's clear impression that "something horrible happened," and of Greentree's conviction "that there probably had been a massacre, that they had lined people up and shot them," the cable supplied to officials in the State Department a number of arguments that they might find useful in impeaching the press accounts of El Mozote—deeply misleading arguments that would form the basis of the government's effort to discredit the reports of the massacre. After citing the numbers of dead that had appeared in the *Times* and the Washington *Post*, the cable noted, "It is estimated that no more than 300 people were in the entire canton prior to December 1981"—ignoring the fact that both newspapers had made it quite clear that the massacre took place in El Mozote and in *a number of hamlets around it.* As for the names of the dead "subsequently reported in the U.S. press," the cable suggested that those "may well have been extracts in whole or part from the civil registries . . . stolen from Jocoaitique by subversives," though it offered no evidence whatever for this assertion. "I don't recall thinking it was what happened," Greentree said when he was asked about the Jocoaitique claim, "but I thought it was a possibility." And yet he might have learned from Bonner (with whom Greentree was in frequent contact) that the guerrillas had shown the reporter the list several days *before* they attacked and captured Jocoaitique, so the "possibility" that the names were actually drawn from captured civil registries from Jocoaitique—a charge that an Assistant Secretary of State would soon be repeating to the Congress of the United States—was not a possibility at all.

"El Mozote is in the heart of guerrilla territory," one reads on page 2 of the cable, "and its inhabitants have spent most of the past three years willingly or unwillingly cooperating with insurgents"—an odd locution, particularly since the next sentence notes the fact that "Government forces" were last posted in El Mozote in August of 1981,

just four months before Operation Rescue. The observation about "willingly or unwillingly cooperating with the insurgents" echoes the attitude of the Salvadoran Army, in which *anyone* living north of the Torola must be, a priori, a guerrilla follower—and was thus, in the officers' view, fair game. And yet Greentree clearly understood that the reality was more complex.

"Most of these people didn't want anything to do with any of this stuff," he told me. "They just wanted people to leave them alone. . . . They were victims of this whole thing. . . . If they could get away by giving guerrillas some corn and chickens, and still live on their farms, that's what they would do. At the same time, if the people had to get by by giving corn and chickens to the half a dozen Guardia Nacional who were living in their town, then they would do that—whatever it took to enable them to live."

It is an eloquent and concise statement of what the civil war had done to many of the people of Morazán by 1981, but, unfortunately, nothing near such depth of understanding is allowed to come through in the cable.

The cable concludes by noting that the defense attaché's office "is attempting to determine which Army units were present in El Mozote during and after the operation." Of course, if the Embassy wanted to discover what had happened in Morazán this should have been the other path of inquiry: putting the question directly to the American-funded and American-trained Army. And yet six weeks after the events were alleged to have taken place the Embassy reported that it had not managed to discover which units were in El Mozote—this although at least ten American advisers were assigned to the Atlacatl, the unit accused in all the press reports.

As several recently released cables confirm, however, matters were a bit more complicated. On the day Greentree and McKay made their trip to Morazán, Ambassador Hinton had a discussion with Salvadoran Defense Minister García—"on margin of dinner," as he puts it in his cable—about El Mozote. The General (García had been promoted on January 2nd) was about to make a trip to Washington to attend "a Congressional prayer breakfast," and the Ambassador warned him that he should "be ready to respond to Morazán massacre story." General García, Hinton writes, "was his

usual cocky self. 'I'll deny it and prove it fabricated.' I wished him well and added he would have to explain away details provided by correspondents. It might be possible—we were investigating and were grateful for his help—but he should bear in mind that something had gone wrong. Who did it, when, and in what circumstances was something else."

Two days later, on the afternoon of February 1st, an American officer from the defense attaché's office travelled out to the Atlacatl headquarters and met with, among others, Major Cáceres, Major José Armando Azmitia Melara, and Lieutenant Colonel Monterrosa. The officer's mission was "to specifically determine if the battalion, or elements thereof, were involved in the fighting around and in El Mozote." After "greetings and pleasantries were exchanged," the American put his question to the Colonel. "Monterrosa remained distantly courteous, but he firmly told RO [Reporting Officer] that he was not in a position to discuss these specific subjects, and that RO had better obtain permission from the General Staff of the Armed Forces before he came with such inquiries to his (LTC Monterrosa's) Battalion." Things had begun badly, the American reports: "Quite frankly, [I] felt that the interview, albeit short, was thus to be terminated." The American hastened to make "the obligatory apologies for what the Colonel may have interpreted as impertinence. RO also pointed out that candid answers to the questions posed would facilitate countering recent press releases which were less than complimentary to the Armed Forces of El Salvador."

Major Azmitia now spoke in "what can only be described as a parable," explaining that "the unit that had fought at El Mozote had had a tough time of it" and that "because of the intensity and duration of the battle . . . there were undoubtedly casualties among noncombatants." Monterrosa put in that "the unit involved had had to fight through fixed enemy positions, then, once in the town, fire was received from the houses in the town." Here, according to the American officer, "Monterrosa now utilized the first person: 'I do not have X-ray vision, and I cannot see inside the house from which someone is shooting at me; nor in those type of circumstances am I very disposed to waste time trying to find out who else might be in the house.' . . . At

"I can't see you today. I have a performance lunch."

• •

this point LTC Monterrosa said . . . he was only speaking in general, not specific, terms about what had occurred at El Mozote."

The Salvadorans, it seems clear, are giving the American a conspiratorial wink; but the American doesn't seem to get it, and he ventures to ask Monterrosa if any prisoners had been taken. At this, the Colonel again "assumed an adamant demeanor, and suggested that RO consult with the general staff, or get permission from the general staff to ask him such questions." Major Azmitia, as he escorted the American officer to his vehicle, "acted apologetic about the fact that they could not provide more facts about El Mozote, but he was sure that RO understood what LTC Monterrosa had been talking about."

In his summary the American notes that "the two hours spent with these officers was interesting, to say the least. The nuances, subtleties and indirect comparisons used by LTC Monterrosa and Maj Azmitia were intriguing. Yet the central questions remain without definitive answers." Here the officer ventures a "personal opinion" that the "Atlacatl battalion or elements thereof participated in the attack on El Mozote," but he adds that "precluding permission from General García . . . definitive answers . . . may never be forthcoming."

Ambassador Hinton, clearly a bit frustrated, now asked his Milgroup commander if "it were possible High Command did not know where and when their field forces operated. No, it was not, he told me." The Ambassador sent this officer to see the Salvadoran chief of staff, who informed the American that the "Defense Minister wanted no one other than himself to deal with that question." Hinton, having been rebuffed on his subordinate's level, now paid a personal visit to General García. "We joshed a bit as is our wont," reports Hinton, describing how the General complimented him "on my Washington *Post* interview which he said put things exactly right." Hinton reminds the General that "Tom [Enders] had today gone to Congress to defend the additional 55 million in military assistance" and that "in this connection . . . reports published in the Washington *Post* and the New York *Times* about alleged Morazán massacre . . . caused great concern."

García replied, according to Hinton, that "the Morazán business was a '*novela*,' pure Marxist propaganda devoid of foundation. I said it was clearly propaganda that its timing had been carefully calculated but there were so many details that it was difficult to deal with the stories." The Ambassador now asks the General about some of those details,

including the identity, among others, of Major Cáceres. The General replies that Cáceres is "a straightforward, honorable soldier who would never have killed women and children as described in the story." After some discussion, General García acknowledges that "the Atlacatl Battalion had been at El Mozote during the December sweep," but then he "reiterated that the story was a pack of lies." García does promise the Ambassador that he will look into the matter further. "He asked me to leave with him the stories and I did so adding as a sweetener the Washington *Post* editorial of January 29 supporting our common policies."

One gets a vivid sense from these cables of the frustrating position the Americans had placed themselves in in their dealings with the Salvadoran military. The Salvadorans behave with an arrogance that bespeaks their awareness of their own power. Washington was behind them and they knew it: Why should they comply with these local officials, except in those cases where they absolutely had to?

In the case of El Mozote, it was already clear that they didn't have to. Greentree remembers thinking as he sat in the helicopter on the way back to the capital from Morazán, "If we're really going to get to the bottom of this, there's going to have to be a decision to put a tremendous amount of energy into it, to carry out a more formal investigation, like the ones conducted for the Americans"—the four churchwomen. "I remember feeling frustrated and dissatisfied with what we came back with. But, if we'd wanted to go any further with it, it would have taken a decision to expend a tremendous amount of effort." No such decision was ever made.

TWO days after Greentree's cable arrived at the State Department, Assistant Secretary Thomas O. Enders went up to Capitol Hill. Sitting before the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, he set out to defend the President's certification that the Salvadoran government was making a "concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights."

Secretary Enders told Congress that he would make "a coherent attempt to answer the question that you have raised . . . are we getting some results." "Results" he would interpret to mean im-

provement. Thus he would be arguing, in essence, that, however horrendous "the human-rights situation" might now be in El Salvador, the last year had in fact been less horrendous than the year before. The effect of this argument was to shift the ground of the debate. "Previously, it had been 'We think this human-rights thing is important and you don't think it's that important,' " Aryeh Neier, then the director of Americas Watch, told me. "What the Reagan Administration did was embrace the principle of human rights and then conduct warfare over the facts. The fight over El Mozote exemplified this."

The human-rights groups had geared up to fight this new war; Americas Watch, for example, which had been founded only the summer before, issued a book-length study, "Report on Human Rights in El Salvador," on January 26th, two days before the certification was sent up to Congress. For the human-rights groups and for leading Democratic congressmen, as well as for the Administration officials, the fight would center on information and how it was gathered.

"Accurate information," Secretary Enders began. "I think we all have found out that is very hard to establish. The responsibility for the overwhelming number of deaths is never legally determined nor usually accounted for by clear or coherent evidence. Seventy per cent of the political murders known to our Embassy were committed by unknown assailants." As in the cable, the fact that the killers' identities could not be definitively known, though in most cases few doubted who the killers were, was used as a shield—an excuse to ignore what *was* known. In the absence of conclusive, undeniable proof, the government would feel free to assert that all was darkness.

"We sent two Embassy officers down to investigate the reports . . . of the massacre in Mozote," the Secretary went on. "It is clear from the report that they gave that there has been a confrontation between the guerrillas occupying Mozote and attacking government forces last December. There is no evidence to confirm that government forces systematically massacred civilians in the operations zone, or that the number of civilians remotely approached the seven hundred and thirty-three or nine hundred and twenty-six victims cited in the press." Echoing the strategy suggested in

"How about a little more coffee?"

Greentree's cable, Enders went on, "I note they asked how many people there were in that canton and were told probably not more than three hundred in December, and there are many survivors including refugees, now. So we have to be very careful about trying to adduce evidence to the certification. We try, our Embassy tries, to investigate every report we receive."

Six days later, Elliott Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, remarked to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the El Mozote case "is a very interesting one in a sense, because we found, for example, that the numbers, first of all, were not credible, because as Secretary Enders notes, our information was that there were only three hundred people in the canton."

The argument about numbers is, of course, deeply misleading—no one who read the *Times* and the *Post* articles could have missed the fact that the killing had taken place in several hamlets; two of the three survivors Guillermoprieto quoted, for example, were from La Joya, not El Mozote. But the argument exemplifies a pattern. Claiming to have investigated "the facts" and to have found "no evidence" of a massacre, American officials then seized on aspects of the charges that, they said, reveal them to be propaganda. "We find . . . that it is an event that happened in mid-December [but it] is then publicized when the certification comes forward to the committee," Abrams told the Senate. "So, it appears to be an incident which is at least being significantly misused, at the very best, by the guerrillas." In an interview more than a decade later, Abrams made the same argument. He pointed out that the massacre had "supposedly" taken place in December, and asked, "If it had really been a massacre and not a firefight, why didn't we hear right off from the F.M.L.N.? I mean, we didn't start hearing about it until a month later."

As has been noted, the guerrillas first "publicized" the massacre about two weeks after the event—as soon as they had got Radio Venceremos back on the air. All the same, it is indisputable that the volume of reporting about El Mozote from Venceremos, from human-rights groups, and from the international press grew steadily throughout January, and reached a crescendo the day before

Reagan's certification, with the front-page stories in the *Post* and the *Times*. Certainly a significant part of this publicity—it is impossible to say how much—was owing, directly and indirectly, to the efforts of those, beginning with the guerrillas and their international propaganda apparatus, who had a strong interest in derailing the Administration's policy in El Salvador. But Administration officials focussed obsessively on this unsurprising reality, as if the very fact that the El Mozote story was being used as propaganda—that it was, as Abrams put it, "significantly misused . . . by the guerrillas"—in itself constituted proof that the massacre hadn't taken place.

To many in the Administration, the importance of the massacre *was* that it had such propaganda value, and that the propaganda, coming at a crucial time, posed a threat to American aid. Preserving the Salvadoran government and helping it win the war were paramount; "improving human rights" naturally took a back seat since, as the Administration liked to put it, by far the worst disaster that could befall human rights in El Salvador was a Communist victory. This attitude was no mystery to the Salvadoran leaders; despite the periodic brouhahas over certain atrocities, they could see the bottom line quite clearly, which was, as Abrams phrased it, that "whatever you think of us from a human-rights point of view, what you think of us from a security point of view is determinative."

To say the least, this attitude did not encourage anyone in the State Department to make any additional effort to find out what had happened at El Mozote. As far as the Department officials were concerned, Greentree's cable was the end of the matter. The cable had come from Hinton's Embassy, and Hinton had a great deal of prestige in the Department. By now, however, Hinton himself had taken a rather different view. "I would be grateful if Department would use extreme care in describing my views on alleged massacre," he cabled on February 1st. Apparently, Washington had sent out cables saying that the Ambassador, in his reply to the National Council of Churches, had denied the massacre had taken place. "My letter did not 'deny' incident: it reported that at that time I had no confirmation and . . . had no reason to believe Venceremos reports. I still don't believe Venceremos version but additional evidence strongly suggests that something happened that should not have happened and that it is quite possible Salvadoran military did commit excesses."

Not only McKay and Greentree but now Hinton himself had come to the conclusion that "something happened" at El Mozote—and Hinton had now told the State Department so. To this, he added a frank appraisal of the Salvadoran officers' credibility. "I find García's assertion . . . 'we have absolutely no information on military actions in El Mozote' to be stonewalling without credibility. I have tried to warn him re need to face up to problem, but my impression is he thinks categoric denial is way to handle question. Department officers may wish to discuss matter with him . . . before U.S. press gets to him."

As it happened, however, "Department officers" seem to have agreed with General García. They had the Greentree cable, and they would make use of it. After all, the question would come down to—as Abrams put it to me—"Do you believe the Embassy, an agency of the United States government, or Americas Watch?" Americas Watch and other human-rights organizations, Abrams said, "did not have a great deal of credibility with us," for, in his view, they had ranged themselves on the side of those who argued, in effect, for an F.M.L.N. victory, and thus they served as willing tools of the hypocrites in Congress who now forced Administration officials to undergo a meaningless certification exercise. "Certification was this political game they were playing," Howard Lane, the Embassy press officer, told me. "I mean, everybody *knew*, Congress *knew*, what they"—the Salvadoran government—"were doing down there. By then, they *had* to know, unless they refused to see it. So they beat their breasts, and tore their hair, and yelled about human rights, and made us jump through this hoop called certification. If any Ambassador wanted to keep his job, he had to jump, which meant essentially saying the half-empty glass was really half full. It was a game. I mean, 'improvement'—what's improvement, anyway? You kill eight hundred and it goes down to two hundred, that's improvement. The whole thing was an exercise in the absurd."

Ever the good soldier, Enders on

Capitol Hill attacked the numbers from the human-rights groups, put forward the Administration's numbers, explained how, despite all appearances, the Salvadoran government was "making progress." He testified, "The results are slow in coming. I would agree with you on that. But they are coming.... The figures show it. We have September, October, November, December figures for 1980, which show something on the order of eight hundred, seven hundred and seventy-nine, five hundred and seventy-five, and six hundred and sixty-five political murders. That is for 1980. We have the same figures for this year which show September, a hundred and seventy-one, October, a hundred and sixty-one, November, three hundred and two. It shows December, two hundred. Our returns are showing markedly different numbers on the same methodology."

That methodology, as anyone who had looked into it knew, was very obviously flawed. The Administration's numbers, drawn from the Embassy's weekly "grim gram," were based on reports in the Salvadoran newspapers, all of which not only ranged from conservative to unabashedly right-wing but weighted their reporting toward the cities. In 1981, fewer people were being killed in the cities, because fewer activists were there to be killed; most of those who had not been liquidated in late 1979 or 1980 had moved to the mountains. And the killings in the mountains, in the isolated hamlets and villages, rarely reached the pages of newspapers in the capital.

"Let me be clear this is not a complete report," Enders told Congress. "Nobody has a complete report.... But, nonetheless, it is a coherent attempt to answer the question that you have raised ... are we getting some results. This is the indication that I submit to you that we are."

To this statement a number of congressmen responded with outraged eloquence. Gerry Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, told Enders, "If there is anything left of the English language in this city ... it is gone now, because the President has just certified that up is down and in is out and black is white. I anticipate him telling us that war is peace at any moment." It was an irresistible quote, and it made for great television. But it didn't make any difference. Enders had supplied a "coherent attempt to answer the question" that Congress had posed, and though Democratic congressmen would not spare their voices, or their sarcasm, in noting "the Orwellian tones of this certification," as Steven Solarz, Democrat of New York, put it—though congressmen attacked the numbers and the methodology, and the hearings became contentious and angry—it was clear that, come what may, there would not be the votes to cut off aid to El Salvador, for that, as everybody knew, would mean "losing" the country to the Communists. At root, nearly everyone tacitly agreed (the Democrats—whose purported "loss" of China three decades before was still a painful Party memory—no less than the Republican Administration and its allies) that that eventuality was too intolerable even to contemplate, and that in the end the Salvadoran government, by whatever means, *had* to win the war, or the country's security would be unacceptably threatened. And so, because of this underlying agreement, the

entire debate, loud and angry as it appeared at first glance, was not a debate. It was an exercise for the cameras.

As for El Mozote, since the Salvadoran newspapers said nothing about it, those who had died there merited no place in the numbers Secretary Enders brought to Congress. Had the massacre somehow been "proved" to the State Department's satisfaction—had it been, somehow, impossible for the Administration to deny—El Mozote would have had an ugly effect on the Administration's numbers: political murders would have shown an increase in December from six hundred and sixty-five to well over a thousand, rather than the sharp decline he claimed. Would this have led Congress to reject the certification and cut off aid? Reading the record now, feeling once again the fear in Washington of an F.M.L.N. victory and of the blame such a victory might impose on American politicians, the question seems, sadly, difficult to answer. Aid might have been reduced, true, but, at most, Congress might have managed to cut off aid temporarily, only to restore it again in a panic—as Carter had done—at the first new guerrilla onslaught.

But this is speculation. In the event, the dead of El Mozote did not really come into the discussion at all.

On February 10th, the *Wall Street Journal* published a lengthy editorial headed "The Media's War," in which it noted that the public's "perceptions are badly confused" on the war in El Salvador, and attributed much of that confusion to "the way the struggle is being covered by the U.S. press." Most notable were several paragraphs that took up the question of El Mozote:

Take the recent controversy over charges of a "massacre" by an elite battalion of the El Salvadoran army. On January 27, Raymond Bonner of the New York *Times* and Alma Guillermoprieto of the Washington *Post* simultaneously reported on a visit to rebel territory, repeating interviews in which they were told that hundreds of civilians were killed in the village of Mozote in December. Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, later cast doubt on the reports. There had been a military operation but no systematic killing of civilians, he said, and anyway the population of the village was only 300 before the attack in which 926 people supposedly died.

When a correspondent is offered a chance to tour rebel territory, he certainly ought to accept, and to report what he sees and

hears. But there is such a thing as being overly credulous. Mr. Bonner reported "it is clear" the massacre happened, while Miss Guillermoprieto took pains to say that reporters had been "taken to tour" the site by guerrillas with the purpose of showing their control and providing evidence of the massacre. In other words, whatever the mixture of truth or fabrication, this was a propaganda exercise.

Realistically, neither the press nor the State Department has the power to establish conclusively what happened at Mozote in December, and we're sure the sophisticated editors of the *Times* recognize as much. Yet as an institution, their paper has closed ranks behind a reporter out on a limb, waging a little campaign to bolster his position by impugning his critics. A "news analysis" charged the government of sowing confusion by questioning press reports "without presenting detailed evidence to support its position." The analysis posed the question of "how American diplomats gather information abroad," but not the same question about American reporters.

Oddly missing from these paragraphs, and from the rest of that very long editorial, was any acknowledgment that the two reporters had actually seen corpses—in Guillermoprieto's case, at least, dozens of corpses—and that Meiselas had taken photographs of those corpses. Instead, the editorial said that the two journalists "repeat interviews in which they were told that hundreds of civilians were killed in the village of Mozote," and then said immediately afterward that Enders "later cast doubt on the reports"—as if Enders, or his representatives, had actually made it to the village, as if the kind of evidence he was purveying were no different from what were, after all, two eyewitness accounts, if not of the events themselves, then of their aftermath. The reporting done by the journalists and by the Embassy officials is repeatedly yoked together, as if the two parties had visited the same sites, seen the same evidence, talked to the same people, and merely drawn different conclusions. Neither party, the editorial declared, "has the power to establish conclusively what happened at Mozote"—the implication being, as the Administration itself had argued repeatedly in its defense of its Salvadoran allies, that, since there is no "conclusive" account, nothing can be truly known. The idea that much of a journalist's business consists of a studied sifting of what is said and what is observed, of a careful wrestling with gradations of evidence, and a continual judgment of the credibility of witnesses—this notion is nowhere present in the sixteen paragraphs of the *Journal's* editorial.

Seven days after the *Journal's* attack on the *Times'* "overly credulous" reporter, the State Department received a cable over the name of the Ambassador to Honduras, John Negroponte, reporting on a visit by an Embassy official and a House Foreign Affairs Committee staff member to the refugee camp at Colomoncagua, to which many of the refugees from Morazán had fled two months before. According to the cable, the refugees described to the American diplomat "a military sweep in Morazán December 7 to 17 which they claim resulted in large numbers of civilian casualties and physical destruction, leading to their exodus." The cable went on to say that "names of villages cited coincide with New York *Times* article of January 28 same subject." The reporting officer added that the refugees' "decision to flee at this time when in the past they had remained during sweeps . . . lends credibility to reportedly greater magnitude and intensity of . . . military operations in Northern Morazán." This information was not made public.

Six months after the *Journal's* attack on him, Raymond Bonner was gone from Central America. Since the El Mozote story and the controversy surrounding it, Bonner had been under great pressure, enduring a steady fusillade of criticism from the Embassy and the State Department, as well as from various right-wing American publications for whom Bonner had come to symbolize the supposed "leftward tilt" of reporting in Central America. In August, 1982, Bonner received a telephone call in his Managua hotel room informing him that he should report to the Metro desk in New York.

The *Times'* decision to remove a correspondent who had been the focus of an aggressive campaign of Administration criticism no doubt had a significant effect on reporting from El Salvador. The New York *Times* editors appeared to have "caved" to government pressure, and the Administration seemed to have succeeded in its campaign to have a troublesome reporter—the most dogged and influential in El Salvador—pulled off the beat.

The public position of A. M. Rosenthal, then the executive editor of the *Times*, has always been, as he told me by telephone, that "at no time did anybody

in the United States government suggest to me, directly or indirectly, that I remove Mr. Bonner," and, further, that "anyone who would approach the New York *Times* and suggest to me that I remove or punish a correspondent would have to be an idiot. To imply that a man who devoted himself to journalism would remove a reporter because of the U.S. government or the C.I.A., or whatever, is ridiculous, naïve, cruel, and slanderous."

According to Rosenthal, Bonner was removed because he had never been fully trained in the *Times*' particular methods. Bonner, he said, "didn't know the techniques of weaving a story together. . . . I brought him back because it seemed terribly unfair to leave him there without training." Bonner had been trained as a lawyer, had been an assistant district attorney and a Nader's Raider, and had joined the *Times* as a stringer in Central America. Seymour Topping, then the managing editor, told me that "because we were considerably pressed at the time in getting people into the field in Salvador, we short-circuited what would be our normal process of training people on Metro to learn the style and methods of the *Times*." Bonner, Topping went on, "had done a first-class job of investigative journalism, and there was never any question that he had come up with the facts—that his stories were true. But, if he had been more experienced, the way he had written his stories—qualified them, etc.—would have left him much less open to criticism."

But "training" was not the only issue—for that matter, as Bonner pointed out to me, he had spent a good part of 1981 on the Metro desk—and, at least in Rosenthal's case, the question of Bonner's "journalistic technique" seems to have been inextricably bound up with what the executive editor came to perceive as the reporter's left-wing sympathies. "If anybody ever asked me to withdraw him, he'd still be there," Rosenthal told me, and certainly the idea that the government simply pressured the *Times* into withdrawing Bonner is wrong. Rosenthal suggests that others have promoted this version of the story because "I was an agent of change in the *Times*, and a lot of people didn't like my politics"; but conversations with a number of *Times* reporters and editors, former and current, persuaded me that the campaign

against Bonner was more effective than it might have been because of Rosenthal's own politics. Several people told me that Rosenthal had made no secret that he was unhappy with Bonner, because the reporter, as one characterized the editor's view, "was too willing to accept the Communist side of the story. He was very vocal that Bonner was sympathetic to the Communist side in Central America." The criticism from the right—led by the *Wall Street Journal* editorial on El Mozote—"resonated with Abe, because it reinforced his own suspicions about Bonner. There seemed to be a growing audience out there that agreed with Abe." Several current and former *Times* employees (none of whom would speak for attribution) pointed to a scene in a Georgetown restaurant a few weeks after the El Mozote story ran—it was the evening of the annual Gridiron dinner—in which Rosenthal criticized Bonner and angrily described the sufferings that Communist regimes inflict on their people.

(Bonner finally left the *Times* in 1984; in 1987, he began writing for *The New Yorker*—as did, two years later, Alma Guillermoprieto. He left the magazine in 1992; he is now writing special assignments for the *Times*.)

El Mozote represented the climax of the era of the great massacres. It was not the last of them—most notably, in August of 1982 the Atlacatl, in an operation similar to that in El Mozote, killed some two hundred people at El Calabozo, in the Department of San Vicente—but after El Mozote the Army relied less and less on search-and-destroy operations that entailed large-scale killing of civilians. It may be that the guerrillas' use of El Mozote for propaganda and the controversy that followed in the United States led senior officers to begin to realize the potential cost of such slaughter. It may be that the highly visible denunciations in Congress finally lent the Embassy's habitual scoldings a bit more credibility. (Even someone as firmly contemptuous of congressional pressure as Elliott Abrams acknowledges that "the good-cop, bad-cop routine with Congress was very effective" and that "there was some positive impact there in reducing the killing.") It may be that the officers realized that lesser massacres—of forty people or fewer, say—could accomplish as much

without attracting so much attention.

More important, the key Salvadoran officers no doubt realized that El Mozote had accomplished its purpose. It was not only that in much of northern Morazán the civilians had fled beyond the border—that in several key areas the water had been taken from the fish. It was what El Mozote had meant—what it had *said*—to those who remained. For El Mozote was, above all, a statement. By doing what it did in El Mozote, the Army had proclaimed loudly and unmistakably to the people of Morazán, and to the peasants in surrounding areas as well, a simple message: Whatever the circumstances, the guerrillas can't protect you, and we, the officers and the soldiers, are willing to do absolutely anything to avoid losing this war—we are willing to do whatever it takes. ♦

MONTERROSA'S STAR

After El Mozote, the Colonel embraced a new, grass-roots style of combat that the guerrillas came to regard as his most dangerous weapon.

By late 1982, the tide had begun to turn in Morazán, which is to say not that the Army had begun to win but that it had become less than certain that it would lose. The preceding March, the elections for the Constituent Assembly, on which the Reagan Administration had set much store, had been a huge political success for Administration policy, with a much higher turnout than had been expected. By exerting enormous pressure, the Administration had succeeded in blocking Roberto d'Aubuisson, the best known of the ultra-rightists, from becoming provisional President. Instead, the officers and party leaders and the Americans had agreed upon Alvaro Magaña Borja, a wealthy aristocrat and international banker with many old friends in the officer corps, as a compromise.

The successful elections and the consequent emergence of the highly presentable, English-speaking Magaña helped the Administration placate Congress. (By the July certification report, the Administration had altered its language from "no evidence to confirm" to "no evidence to support" allegations of "large-scale massacres allegedly committed by government forces"—in direct contradiction of what Hinton, and even Greentree, had reported.) Congress more than doubled military aid, from thirty-five million dollars to eighty-two million, and increased economic aid to more than twice that. Not only were the Americans sending new, top-of-the-line equipment and plenty of ammunition but they were expanding the Army—training hundreds of officers and soldiers in the States. Most important, Colonel Jaime Flores, apparently because of rather too blatant irregularities in his payroll in San Miguel, incurred the wrath of Magaña, and was consequently "promoted" from command of the all-important Third Brigade to command of the less important First Brigade, and, finally, to that of San Salvador's Fire Department. To replace Flores in San Miguel, Magaña drew on the obvious—the inevitable—choice: Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa.

Monterrosa thus became the military commander of the entire eastern zone of El Salvador, and entered upon the period of his greatest renown. Very often, the

OWEN SMITH

Army publicity people or the American press people steered reporters straight to the dynamic colonel. "He was a phenomenon," Lucia Annunziata, who travelled frequently with Monterrosa as a correspondent for *La Repubblica*, told me. "The Americans were always telling us that here he was, here was the new breed of officer they were always promising. He had embraced completely the anti-Communist ideology of the Americans. By then, he talked not like some kind of butcher but like an American. He was completely full of this idea of conquering hearts and minds."

In 1978, Monterrosa had attended the Political Warfare Cadres Academy, in Peitou, Taiwan, and had been trained there in what he described to an interviewer as "war of the masses" and "Communism of this side." He'd returned to El Salvador "very enthusiastic" about the skills he had learned—"how to project ourselves to the civilian population and win them over"—but found to his dismay that senior officers weren't very interested. Now he began to apply what he'd learned.

"He was always tactically very good," Licho, the rebel commander, told me. "Then he began using much more intelligent methods. You know, whenever he would take a village he would come in personally and do political work himself." His soldiers, usually helicopter-borne, would storm a town, flushing out the armed guerrillas, and then Monterrosa would arrive and gather the people together. "He would make a speech there in the plaza," Annunziata said. "He would ask, 'Who is sick? Who needs help?' Then he would say, 'Do you know these people?'—that is, the guerrillas. And, of course, no one would answer. And he would say, in this soft voice, 'Are you sure? Are you sure you don't have a cousin with them?' "

By this time, people all over the countryside recognized the famous figure of Monterrosa. He was short—stooped, even—with a slight paunch. "He was completely nonmartial," Annunziata said. "He always wore this tattered, sweat-stained camouflage-green bandanna on his head, and he had a real Indian face—big nose, receding chin. With that bandanna, he looked like an old aunt. He was a bit of a fop, a bit dandified. He had this young boy always with him, a beautiful young boy of ten or twelve, who took care of his things. He was always touching his soldiers—very physical, you know. At night, he would get in his red hammock and put on blue gloves and cover his face with a blue towel. He was a real dandy.

"It was late in the afternoon, and we were outside the town of Carolina, on a hill above it. Monterrosa was sitting on a low stone wall, with his feet dangling over the side. He got on the radiophone and he called, 'Charlie, Charlie'—that was his code name—'to Orange,' and he gave the coördinates, and the planes came and bombed and all the while he was directing the planes with the radio. We looked down, and we could see another Army unit entering the town and then the guerrillas leaving from the other side.

"The next morning, the people came out of the town in a long column. You could see them winding their way up the hill in a long line, moving up to where Monterrosa was sitting on the same wall,

leaning back, looking halfway between a king and a hero. And, one by one, the peasants passed in front of him, and each of them had an offering. One of them would give him an egg, another some tortillas, another would push forward a young boy to sign up. And Monterrosa would motion to an aide, as he reclined there like a Roman emperor. I remember a father carrying a little boy who had his head covered with a white handkerchief, and then when he came in front of Monterrosa the father unveiled the kid's head and you could see he had this big growth on his face. And Monterrosa nodded to an aide. The aide grabbed the radio and called in the helicopter to take the kid to the hospital in the city."

By 1983, Monterrosa's new tactics had begun to show some success. "He changed the way he related to the local population, and he was less arrogant in his military stance toward us," Villalobos, the E.R.P. *comandante*, told me. "There was this first stage, I think, in which he executed the massacres not only because it formed part of his military training and it was tactically approved by the High Command but also because he didn't think it would become a political problem. Then, later, he realized that this sort of tactic didn't work. It did not produce a quick military victory."

Annunziata agreed. "He was not bloodthirsty, but he was so neurotically driven—he wanted at all costs to win the war," she said. "The point was to create a turning point, a watershed, to turn the tide, and to do it by scaring the hell out of the enemy. It was a deliberate demonstration of cruelty to show them that the guerrillas couldn't protect them. And he understood that you do this as cruelly, as brutally as possible; you rape, impale, whatever, to show them the cost."

To most of the reporters who covered him now—few of whom had been in the country in 1981—El Mozote was just a distant rumor, a dark echo from the past. "He was the press-corps officer, you know, very personable," Jon Lee Anderson, who was reporting for *Time* magazine, said, "but there was always this buzz that he was responsible for El Mozote, and, of course, he always denied it." By this time, Monterrosa had a mistress in the press corps—a beautiful young Salvadoran woman who worked for an American television network. Annunziata recalls, "He would helicopter in to the Camino Real"—the San Salvador hotel favored by the international press—"to visit her, and he would burst through the door of the press offices in his combat fatigues and come over and look over your shoulder at what you were writing and say, 'Have you written about me today?' " Monterrosa's girlfriend let her colleagues know—speaking in all confidence, of course—that there had been "a problem" with the El Mozote operation, and although, for understandable reasons, she wasn't free to go into details, all one had to know was that on that particular day the Colonel had unfortunately "lost radio contact" with his men—with regrettable consequences.

The guerrillas did not find this story very convincing. "He was well known to all the guerrillas as the man who had ordered the massacre," Licho said. "Everybody wanted to kill him in combat." Now, however, their adversary had begun doing what they themselves knew was the most effective thing to do in order to win the war: "political work" in the countryside. "He started learning; he began to play football with the people, help their families. We realized that for someone as militarily talented as he was to start to do real political work could be very dangerous. I think it was at the beginning of 1983 that we started making plans to kill him."

"VILLALOBOS and Monterrosa were obsessed with each other's psychology," Annunziata said. "For Monterrosa, it was like looking in a mirror. He had this obsession with the guerrillas—with knowing them, understanding them. He had studied all the different groups, and claimed he could always tell which one had staged an operation. He felt he was the alter ego of the guerrillas. Every night, out in the field, he would listen to the radio, first to the BBC and then to Radio Venceremos, listening to what *they* said he'd done that day. Every night, you could hear, coming from his hammock, the 'Internationale' playing over Radio Venceremos."

As it happened, Monterrosa's fascination with Radio Venceremos—his capture of the transmitter, after all, had been the high point of Operation Rescue—had not escaped the notice of his alter ego. "A basic principle of warfare is to study the psychology of the enemy commanders," Villalobos said. "Monterrosa was ob-

sessed with war trophies. He got personally involved in combat situations when his men captured something—to such an extent that at times he lost the ability to coördinate troop movements. Once, he arrived personally to take charge of video records that they had captured from us. Another time, it was a scale model that we had used to plan an attack. Each time, he came himself. And he was desperate to stop Radio Venceremos. I mean, any cassette or tape recorder he found was turned into a great victory."

Increasingly, in late 1983 and on into 1984, Monterrosa had victories to celebrate. His "beans and bullets" campaign was making progress in Morazán. The area under F.M.L.N. control was gradually shrinking, and so, even more critically, was the guerrillas' manpower base. By the summer of 1984, reports had begun circulating that the guerrillas were reduced to conscripting civilians into their ranks.

That September, the Americans gave the Army ten new Huey helicopters. "When I saw that news about the helicopters, I told a friend, 'Monterrosa will be coming after us,' " Villalobos said. " 'He will use those helicopters to attack the command post.' " The delivery of the helicopters, not coincidentally, came at the time of a major diplomatic initiative by the Salvadoran government. On October 15th, President José Napoleón Duarte—he had won an election earlier that year, and replaced Magaña—joined Minister of Defense Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova and other government representatives in a meeting with guerrilla leaders (among them Guillermo Ungo, who had been Duarte's Vice-Presidential running mate in the stolen elections of 1972), in La Palma, about eighty miles west of Morazán.

Three days after the meeting, Monterrosa launched a major offensive in Morazán, a six-thousand-man sweep called Torola IV. "The war goes on," he told James LeMoyne, of the New York *Times*, as they stood at the base at Osicala, watching the men of the Atlacatl board the new Huey helicopters and lift off into the northern sky. "There are times when you have to make war to gain peace."

Villalobos would be coördinating the response to Torola IV, a campaign that, in its broad outline, appeared much like Operation Rescue, three years before: soldiers from regular Army units were

storming north across the Torola, and the helicopter-borne men of the Atlacatl were moving down from Perquín and other mountain towns. This time, however, the guerrillas' response would be somewhat different.

Villalobos and his staff were hard at work planning an ambush for the town of Joateca, a few miles east of El Mozote. It was a well-planned ambush—they had devoted many hours to its preparation—but an unusual one: the guerrillas were planning to have the Army ambush *them* and thus "capture" a prize that they very much wanted Monterrosa to claim.

On October 22nd, Monterrosa helicoptered in to Joateca. With him was, among others, Jon Lee Anderson, of *Time*. "It was real air-mobile ops," Anderson told me in an interview. "Flying around from one place to another, inserting troops, choppering around, moving several times a day." In Joateca, he said, an advance platoon had flushed out the guerrillas the day before. Now the people were gathered there, waiting for Monterrosa. "It was this turfy plaza in this ramshackle old hamlet—you know, cobblestones, shaded front porches—and he gathered the townspeople around and gave them this hearts-and-minds sort of speech. He was sitting at a table with a microphone in his hand, and he had a woman social worker and a civilian psychologist there beside him."

Anderson quotes Monterrosa as telling the peasants, "We are your true brothers. We're not the caretakers of the rich. Do you see any rich among us? We give our blood to the soil, but it's up to you to make it fertile."

Around that time, not far from the plaza where Monterrosa was speaking, his men had pounced on a group of hapless guerrillas. "We sent a column of our fighters to fall into an ambush," Villalobos said, "and then they were supposed to leave the transmitter, as if, you know, they'd had to abandon it"—as they'd had to do three years before. "But it didn't work out that way. We weren't able to get the transmitter up to where the combat took place. We were upset—we thought we had blown the operation. I mean, they should have been suspicious."

The rebels had left the transmitter near a graveyard on the outskirts of Joateca. Not far away, Villalobos and his men were waiting tensely, listening intently to their radios. Suddenly, they

"Was the Dow to die for today, or what?!"

• •

heard soldiers begin to talk excitedly to one another. "As soon as they found the transmitter, there was a big celebration," Villalobos said. "We could hear them talking about all the prizes they would get, and so on." The soldiers began to congratulate one another, speculating on how happy the Colonel would be when his men brought him this priceless treasure. There was not a hint of suspicion. "Just as vanity blinded Monterrosa, it blinded his soldiers as well," Villalobos said. "We just had to wait for his personal psychology to play itself out."

Late in the afternoon, Jon Lee Anderson sat down to interview the Colonel. "He disappeared for a while, and then he came back very excited," Anderson said. "He sat down next to me on the stoop of this old peasant house, and he confided to me that he thought he'd found the transmitter. It was in this graveyard, in a cemetery at the edge of this little hamlet. This was somewhat far from where things were happening, it's true, but the town had definitely been *theirs*—I mean, there were graffiti everywhere."

Anderson seized that moment to ask Monterrosa about the rumors that still clung to him about what had happened at El Mozote. "It was late, and we were sitting there, just the two of us, and I said, 'Colonel, *qué pasó en El Mozote*?' And there was this long pause, and he looked away, and finally he said, '*No es como dicen*'—'It's not like they say.'"

Monterrosa would say no more, but Anderson took his answer as a tacit confirmation that Monterrosa had been involved in the massacre. Shortly before, James LeMoyne had asked Monterrosa the same question, and, according to LeMoyne, the Colonel, in the aftermath of a long and exhausting day of combat, had answered more bluntly. "He shrugged and said, 'Yeah, we did it. We carried out a *limpieza* there. We killed everyone,'" LeMoyne told me. "He said, 'In those days, I thought that was what we had to do to win the war. And I was wrong.'"

Late that evening, Anderson and his photographer left, somewhat regretfully, for the capital. They needed to file their stories, but they intended to rejoin Monterrosa in his chopper the following day. The next day, three senior officers and a three-man Army television crew arrived in Joateca. Along with a local priest and sacristan, they planned to accompany the victorious Colonel as he carried his prize back to the capital. It was to be a triumphal entrance. The capture of the transmitter was an enormous propaganda victory, and Monterrosa wanted to film it, record it, publicize it—to milk it for all it was worth.

The men climbed aboard the helicopter and took their seats, and as the ro-

tors roared overhead soldiers began loading the equipment aboard. Sitting in the place of honor beside Monterrosa, as it happened, was Todd Greentree, of the United States Embassy. "We were sitting together," Greentree said. "He was buckling in, and people were stowing aboard all these duffelbags that belonged to different soldiers—you know, 'Take this back to my wife in San Salvador.' The transmitter must have been in one of those. Then a soldier came over to Monterrosa to tell him he had a radio call, and he got off to take it."

Greentree was in a great hurry to get back to the capital—he has long since forgotten why. "I saw that another helicopter was getting ready to take off, and I was in such a hurry to get back that I got off and climbed aboard."

On a hill northwest of the town, the guerrillas of the E.R.P. watched excitedly as the Huey slowly rose above the tree line. They waited until it had reached its apogee, pointed a remote-control device in a direct line of sight, and pressed the button. Nothing happened. "We didn't know what had gone wrong," Villalobos said. "We thought we had a malfunction. Then we heard his press conference"—Monterrosa was apparently being interviewed by radio, announcing his destruction of Radio Venceremos—"and we realized that it was the wrong helicopter."

They sat tensely on the hill deep into the afternoon, until at last, after what must have seemed an interminable wait, a second helicopter climbed above the treetops and lofted into space. The big aircraft rose high over Joateca, turned, and began to head west, toward the Sapo River—toward the tiny hamlet of El Mozote. Poised high in the blue sky, it caught the sun. Far below, a man from Perquín gazed upward, squinted, and then saw the machine of war—he had seen such machines so many times over Morazán—suddenly blossom into a great orange-and-black fireball; and then he was deafened by the explosion.

The man, who had been forced to guide Monterrosa's men on their *limpieza* three years before, said, "I remember thinking, If only he had gone a few minutes more, his blood would have been mixed with the soil of El Mozote."

MONTERROSA was five years dead before the exiles returned to Morazán. Crowded into the trucks and

buses that came over the mountains from the Honduran refugee camps, they flooded back into the deserted villages and hamlets of the red zone. The Salvadoran government could do nothing to stop them, for it was November, 1989, and across the country the guerrillas had unleashed a general offensive that, in the political shock it provoked, would turn out to be the Salvadoran equivalent of Tet: it would put an end to the long civil war.

The fighting was especially brutal in San Salvador, where guerrillas dug themselves in in the crowded slums, and the military managed to extract them only by bombing and strafing civilian neighborhoods. But the turning point of the offensive, and of the war itself, came during the early hours of November 16th, when commandos scaled the back wall of the shady campus of the University of Central America, roused five Jesuit priests from sleep, ordered them to lie with their faces against the ground, and emptied automatic weapons into their brains. Before they departed, the soldiers killed a sixth priest, the Jesuits' cook, and her fifteen-year-old daughter. The scene they left behind—the obliterated skulls of the priests, the green lawn soaked in blood and brains, the fantastically redundant number of spent cartridges—was one of spectacular carnage. And though the soldiers made a halfhearted attempt to scrawl a few leftist slogans, it would very shortly become clear that those who had done this work were the men of the Atlacatl.

It was an enormous political blunder, for it said to the world, and especially to the Americans in Congress, that after the billions and billions of dollars and all the fine words about "training" and "reform," at bottom the Salvadoran Army remained what it had been at El Mozote. But by now Ronald Reagan had gone, and so had the ideological threat he had so feared. The time had come to bring the war to an end.

In the mountains of Morazán, in what was still the red zone, the refugees rebuilt their community. In the Honduran camps, they had made friends among the international aid workers, and now, with help from the European Community and other agencies, they raised up new buildings of straight brown planks: a shoe factory, a handicraft shop, a nursery to hold the children during the day when the people went to work. And they

named their community Segundo Montes, after one of the fallen Jesuits.

On October 26, 1990, Pedro Chicas Romero, of La Joya, who had hidden in a cave above the hamlet as the soldiers killed his relatives and his neighbors, went down to San Francisco Gotera and filed a criminal complaint with the Court of the First Instance, accusing the Atlacatl Battalion of responsibility for the killings in El Mozote and the villages around it, and asking that Judge Federico Ernesto Portillo Campos investigate and punish those responsible. Among the first witnesses to give testimony in the case was Rufina Amaya Márquez.

The investigation proceeded haltingly, and although Tutela Legal, among other human-rights organizations, tried to push the Judge forward—by publishing, in November, 1991, the first full investigation of the El Mozote massacre, including the names of seven hundred and ninety-four dead—it is hard to know what might have come of it had not the government of President Alfredo Cristiani and the *comandantes* of the F.M.L.N. come together, in Mexico City in January, 1992, and signed an agreement to end the twelve-year-old war. Among other things, the agreement provided that the Army be purged of "known human rights violators" and reduced by half; that the guerrillas disarm and some of their number join a new civilian police force; and that the Atlacatl and the other rapid-reaction battalions be disbanded. The agreement also provided for a "Truth Commission" that would take on "the task of investigating serious acts of violence that have occurred since 1980 and whose impact on society urgently demands that the public should know the truth."

The experts from the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Unit entered the country in February, and although the investigation was repeatedly stalled, the people of Morazán helped it along (among other things, by staging a boisterous demonstration in front of the Gotera courthouse in April), and so did the three Truth Commissioners when they arrived, in June.

Finally, in October, the experts began to dig. And there, on the third day, in the silence of the ruined hamlet of El Mozote, all the words and claims and counterclaims that had been loudly made for nearly eleven years abruptly gave way before the mute force of material fact. The bones were there, the cartridges were there; the sleeping reality of El Mozote had finally been awoken.

They dug and sifted and charted for thirty-five days, and soon the cartridges and the clothing and the bones and bone fragments, all labelled and packed away in bright manila envelopes and fresh new cartons, would depart El Mozote and travel by car to a laboratory in San Salvador, where the experts worked away into December. The following March, when the United Nations made public the Truth Commission's report, entitled "From Madness to Hope: The 12-Year War in El Salvador," the analysis of the evidence was there, laid out for the reader in clear, precise language, each successive sentence demolishing one or another of the myths put forward during the previous twelve years. Of the hundred and forty-three skulls found, all "were deposited during the same temporal event," which is "unlikely to have occurred later than 1981." El Mozote could not have been a guerrilla graveyard, as some had claimed, especially since all but twelve of the one hundred and forty-three remains identified turned out to be those of children under twelve years of age, including at least one fetus, found between the pelvic bones of one of the adults.

The cartridges recovered in the sacristy showed that "at least twenty-four people participated in the shooting," and the distribution of the shells indicated that they fired "from within the house, from the doorway, and probably through a window to the right of the door." Finally, of the two hundred and forty-five cartridge cases that were studied—all but one from American M16 rifles—"184 had discernible headstamps, identifying the ammunition as having been manufactured for the United States Government at Lake City, Missouri."

From this evidence and from a wealth of testimony, the Truth Commission would conclude that "more than 500 identified victims perished at El Mozote and in the other villages. Many other victims have not been identified." To identify them would likely require more exhumations—at other sites in El Mozote, as well as in La Joya and in the other hamlets where the killing took place. But the Truth Commission has finished its report, and, five days after the report was published, the Salvadoran legislature pushed

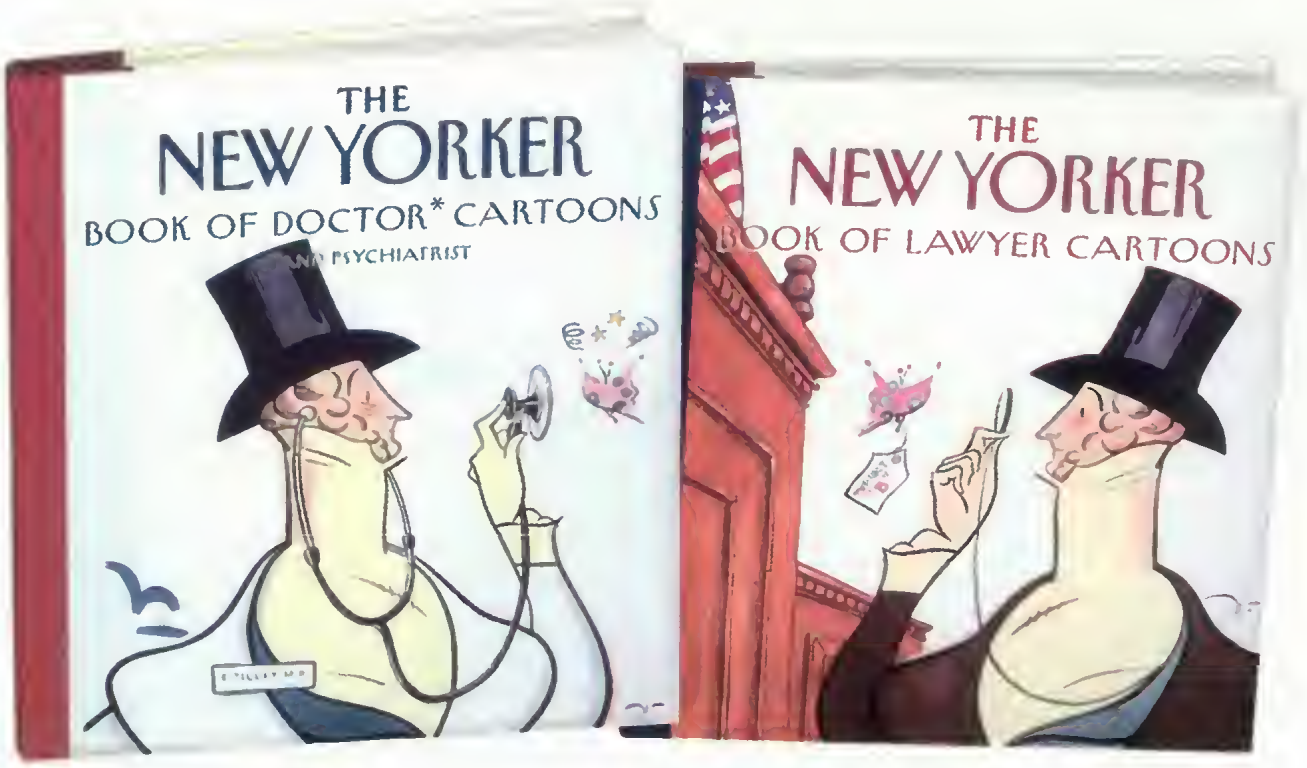
through a blanket amnesty that would bar from prosecution those responsible for El Mozote and other atrocities of the civil war. In view of this, Judge Portillo, after allowing two American anthropologists to work in the hamlet for several weeks with inconclusive results, in effect closed down his investigation. The other victims of El Mozote will continue to lie undisturbed in the soil of Morazán.

Last July, the Secretary of State's Panel on El Salvador, created in the wake of the Truth Commission report, concluded that the Department's handling of the massacre investigation "undermined the Department's credibility with its critics—and probably with the Salvadorans—in a serious way that has not healed." The panel concluded its review by noting that "a massacre had indeed occurred and the U.S. statements on the case were wrong. On December 11, 1992, two Embassy officers went to El Mozote to attend a ceremony honoring those who had died in the massacre." Only the *Wall Street Journal* remained more circumspect; in February, in a report from El Mozote on its editorial page, entitled "The War's Over, but El Salvador Still Fights Propaganda Battle," the *Journal* conceded that while "it appears that a massacre of some kind took place, questions remain," including, the *Journal* said, "Who were the true perpetrators of this awful crime?"

United States Ambassador Deane Hinton with Domingo Monterrosa in March, 1983, fifteen months after the massacre at El Mozote.

MICHEL PHILIPPOT/SYGMA

If you drive out from San Salvador today, along the highway toward Morazán, passing the barracks of the Domingo Monterrosa Third Brigade, and crossing the narrow bridge on the Torola, its wooden planks clattering beneath your wheels, you will find, amid the sorghum and the corn and the tufts of maguey, the clean new buildings of Segundo Montes, housing the boot factory and the handicraft shop and the other factories brought back from the refugee camps. In one of the buildings, you will find the woman who fled La Joya in 1981, was forced to bury her wounded child in the mountains, went mad, and became the witch of El Mozote that the villagers came to fear. Andrea Márquez works in the nursery, caring for the children of Segundo Montes. Farther up the black road, if you step through the barbed wire you will find Rufina Amaya living in a small house with her little girl, Marta, who is now four years old. And if you head up the black road to Perquín, with its battered central square and its mural of the slain Archbishop Romero, you will come to Radio Venceremos, which has graduated from its various holes in the ground to an actual building on a nearby hill; concrete, single story, and small, it is a museum now, a gallery to exhibit pictures of the station's former subterranean quarters. Out in front, beside a well-preserved bomb crater with a carefully tended stone-and-flower border, and behind a brass plaque, you will find a dramatically twisted and burned torso of steel. As the people there will tell you, it is what remains of a helicopter that was blown from the sky one fine day, and it happens to be the most cherished monument in all Morazán. ♦



There's something funny about DOCTORS and LAWYERS!

WHAT'S FUNNY about doctors is **THE NEW YORKER BOOK OF DOCTOR CARTOONS.** In 85 uproarious cartoons, here are analysts analyzing, doctors prescribing, operating, referring ("I'd like you to see a botanist. You exhibit many of the symptoms of Dutch elm disease"); doctors being sensitive ("The doctor will see you now, Mrs. Perkins. Please try not to upset him."); doctors being confrontational ("The doctor's lawyer will see you now."). From internists to acupuncturists, here are doctors of every stripe deftly dissected by great *New Yorker* cartoonists from James Thurber and Peter Arno, to Shanahan and Chast.

AND WHAT'S FUNNY about lawyers is **THE NEW YORKER BOOK OF LAWYER CARTOONS.** Here, in 85 hilarious cartoons, are lawyers in the courtroom, in their offices, ambulance chasing, winning — but mostly losing — cases ("I've just about resigned myself to your getting twenty years."); lawyers specializing, suing negligent children, negotiating a "pre-victual agreement" before ordering a Chinese lunch. Lawyers observed, teased, and immortalized by some of our most brilliant cartoonists, from Charles Addams and George Price and William Steig to William Hamilton, Lee Lorenz, Michael Maslin, Jack Ziegler and Charles Barsotti.

At all bookstores • Just published by Knopf

And don't forget

THE NEW YORKER BOOK OF CAT CARTOONS

The kitten-size NEW YORKER BOOK OF CAT CARTOONS

THE NEW YORKER BOOK OF DOG CARTOONS

THE CRITICS

THE CURRENT CINEMA

RUNNING WILD

BY TERRENCE RAFFERTY

MOST of the action in Clint Eastwood's oddly absorbing "A Perfect World" takes place on (and just off) the long, lonesome roads of rural Texas. The movie tracks the wayward progress of an escaping convict, Butch Haynes (Kevin Costner), and his hostage, a quiet, fatherless eight-year-old named Phillip (T. J. Lowther). The pursuit is led by the Texas Ranger Red Garnett (Eastwood), who oozes rugged authority but doesn't actually have a very firm grip on the situation: he can't figure out where Haynes might be heading, and so spends a good deal of the picture's two-hour-and-sixteen-minute running time cruising aimlessly through the vast countryside in a spiffy trailer that serves as a mobile command post. It's tempting to speculate on the significance of Eastwood's having cast himself as the confused, ineffectual Garnett rather than as Haynes, the nothing-to-lose fugitive, whose swift, instinctual reactions determine the erratic course of the narrative. "A Perfect World" is Costner's picture all the way: the movie, like his character, seems to be making itself up as it goes along, and Eastwood, who's nominally in control, just follows blindly and doggedly, a director eating the dust of a runaway story.

Kevin Costner, T. J. Lowther, and Clint Eastwood in "A Perfect World."

MICHAEL TROSSMAN

Even by the generous standards of the road movie—a genre in which a filmmaker can get away with an extremely casual narrative structure—this picture is a shambles. The script, by John Lee Hancock, has a manic, self-destructive quality. Individually, Hancock's scenes are vivid and powerful, but their tones clash, and his strongest effects tend to cancel each other out. By the end, "A Perfect World" has recalled so many other films that it achieves an almost surreal incoherence; it feels as if it had been written by a movie buff on Sodium Pentothal. And the director doesn't do much to sharpen the focus of this blurry story; like Hancock, Eastwood seems lost in a daze of possibilities, unable to decide what kind of movie "A Perfect World" is supposed to be. The picture it most closely resembles is perhaps "The Sugarland Express"—Steven Spielberg's début feature—in which a desperate, unpredictable young woman, played by Goldie Hawn, breaks her husband out of prison, takes a hostage, and speeds across Texas with a veteran Ranger in pursuit; her aim is to snatch her baby son from the foster home the state has put him in. In scrambled form, all the elements of Spielberg's film turn up in "A Perfect World"—Texas, jailbreak, hostage, kid, cars, stolid (but humane) lawman. And Eastwood, like Spielberg, goes for a tragic ending and uses a piece of juvenile paraphernalia to underline the story's poignance: in "Sugarland" it's a Teddy bear; here it's a Casper the Friendly Ghost Halloween mask. But "A Perfect World" doesn't have the same kind of chase-picture suspense, and the filmmakers don't appear to be trying very hard to create it. There's none of the manhunt thriller's customary sense of a net gradually and inexorably closing around the fugitive; Haynes is crazy and wily, and he has a big jump on his bickering, disorganized pursuers. At one point, Garnett's trailer breaks down in the middle of nowhere, and the Ranger and his posse sort of sit around and chew the fat until *the next day*. This development really gives the audience pause: why would the filmmakers, riding a sturdy and apparently simple thriller vehicle, deliberately let the air out of their own tires?

Hancock and Eastwood don't have hostage-drama tension to fall back on, either: it's obvious right from the start that Haynes isn't going to hurt the boy he's kidnapped. (The hero initially has a psychotic partner who *is* a threat to Phillip's safety, but the movie kills him off pretty quickly.) Haynes is tender and protective toward his little hostage, and for a good part of the picture Phillip seems more like a kid out joyriding with a charming black-sheep uncle than like

the terrified victim of a felony; the convict, an unconventional kidnapper, even gives his hostage clear chances to escape. The weird—and psychologically dubious—conceit of the screenplay is that Haynes, having been a neglected child himself, identifies with the forlorn waif in his charge. Butch's mother, we're told, was a prostitute, and his father—only an occasional presence in the household—enjoyed beating the daylights out of him. The movie asks us to believe that this sort of upbringing, while it might drive a man to crime, would also make him an implacable enemy of child abusers. We're never afraid that Haynes is going to turn on Phillip, even to save himself, and when, toward the end, the filmmakers decide that they need to work up some tension, they have to introduce a whole new set of characters. Haynes and Phillip spend the night with a black farmer and his family, and their stay feels like a blissful interlude until Haynes sees the farmer slapping his young grandson around and goes into a really frightening slow burn. Without warning, the movie's comfortably slack narrative snaps taut, and we become stunned witnesses to a scene that's nearly as agonizing as the infamous "Stuck in the Middle (with You)" torture sequence in "Reservoir Dogs."

And after that abrupt, brazen attention-grabber "A Perfect World" shifts gears yet again, for an end-of-the-line showdown that takes place, incongruously, in a lovely meadow and under a huge, empty Texas sky. This long climax to a very long movie doesn't build on the tension of the shocking sequence preceding it. The picture just drifts away in an elegiac reverie, and the violent action that wraps up the story feels obligatory, strangely irrelevant. The burst of lyrical sentimentality that "A Perfect World" ends with is entirely unearned, and would probably seem bogus even if the picture had prepared us better. (It's worth noting that the story is set in 1963. When moviemakers want to romanticize a bad guy, they place the criminal activity in a safely remote past, as if to encourage nostalgia for the straighter, cleaner violence of bygone days.) But, despite the transparency of the movie's doomed-outlaw posturing and the helter-skelter opportunism of Hancock and Eastwood's storytelling, "A Perfect World" manages, somehow,

to be peculiarly affecting. Maybe it's just the blunt berserkness of the thing. You have to respect filmmakers who go wrong by trying to do too much. As jarring and as fundamentally goofy as this picture is, it never feels like an ordinary, generic Hollywood product: at every moment, there's something to gape at—sometimes in admiration, often in disbelief.

Every movie, though, no matter how ambitious it is, needs something strong, clear, and immediately appealing to pull us through it, and in "A Perfect World" Kevin Costner's performance is what keeps us on track. The sensitive no-account Butch Haynes is the best part that Costner has had since "Bull Durham," five years ago, and he makes the most of the chance Eastwood gives him here. His readings are terrific; his flat, low voice—which in other roles has made him seem drab and wooden—serves him surprisingly well in this picture. There's humor and a kind of truth in his dry delivery: he captures the weary nihilism of a born loser's wit. By the time the movie turns him into a psycho and then a dreamy outlaw icon, Costner has won us over so thoroughly that we're willing—against our better judgment—to stick with him to the end. "A Perfect World" is too screwed up and lawless to make much sense of its sprawling intentions, but Eastwood is canny enough to hold on to at least one basic rule of American movies: if you get a big star and put him in a big landscape—Texas will do—you can't go too far wrong. ♦

THE CHILDHOOD HOUSE

Snow family: big snow father,
coal eyes, coal teeth,

small snow mother, no mouth,
smaller and smaller snow daughters,

and over them a red felt banner:
I LIKE MY WOMEN'S VOICES SOFT.

And who were the child wife,
husband, Mother
Father? King Queen? Brother? Snow

streamed upward
into the scree . . .

—JEAN VALENTINE

THE THEATRE

SUFFERING SUCCOTASH

BY JOHN LAHR

CRÈVECŒUR, in his famous "Letters from an American Farmer"(1782), hymns "the bright idea of property," and the mutation in the European's character as he cultivates a sense of place in the New World. "He begins to forget his former servitude," Crèvecœur writes, adding ruefully that in the agitated "glow" of ownership the newcomer sometimes "is apt to forget too much." The vastness of the landscape was a source of American barbarity as well as of American optimism. Robert Schenkkan slam-dunks the point in the first scene of his six-hour "The Kentucky Cycle"—a series of nine one-act plays, covering the years 1775 to 1975, in which a frontier patch of eastern Kentucky becomes the main character in a continuous, bloody battle over ownership.

Here the sin inherent in the land begins with Michael Rowen, an Irish indentured servant, whose settlement has been destroyed by armed Indians, and who comes upon a wary Scots frontiersman called Earl Tod. "It's a grand land of opportunity," Rowen says, sharing pemmican and platitudes about the land, which promises "enough room for a man to stretch out and lose himself entirely." You can "become somethin' new," he explains. "Somethin' different. A new *man*." That redemption is bought in blood. Tod, it turns out, is a gunrunner, and he is almost immediately killed by Rowen's sidekick, hidden in the woods. What looks like the end of venality is just its beginning. When gun-toting Cherokee warriors appear out of the menacing darkness, Rowen trades some powder and shot and a promise of twelve more rifles for the land on which he stands and for a guarantee of safety on it. He throws in the death of his sidekick as a blood price, to show the Cherokees that his word is his bond. "This land is cursed," Taskwan, the Indian warrior, says. "We hunt on it, but no tribe lives here." As the fur traders and early settlers demonstrated, America was a roll of the dice. "I'll take me chances," Rowen says, tossing in some blankets to show his good will. The blankets, he knows, are infected with smallpox. On that note of cunning rapacity—the first of the cycle's "lessons in perfidy"—the scene ends. And the corpses, brutal melodramatic plot reversals, and buttonholing dialogue begin to pile up. "All these mountains is full of bones—everywhere you walk," Joshua Rowen, Michael's descendant, says at the end of the evening, the last hapless king on a field of corpses, his land ruined by the corporate greed of strip-mining.

Schenkkan's folk epic, which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1992, wants to dramatize the woe, not the wonder, in the American experiment. To his credit, he manages a kind of garish miniseries outline of national themes, which, even if his episodic structure can't plumb them, at least defines the significant pa-

MARIO MICOSSI

rameters of America's delirium: the historical amnesia, the psychopathic style of survival, the obsession with self-transformation. Schenkkan has a sharp eye for themes but a tin ear for speech. Taskwan speaks to Rowen first in Cherokee, then in English, explaining, "It is easier than hearing you butcher Cherokee." Rowen's surprise is nothing compared to the audience's, when the renegade becomes the William Safire of the wilderness.

"The Kentucky Cycle" is a triumph of structure over sensibility. The saga follows successive Rowen generations as they battle to hold on to their domain. Event, not characterization, drives the plays, and what it ingeniously gains in scope it egregiously loses in depth. Part One, which includes the first five plays and serves up genocide, patricide, infanticide, and a mother's banishment from the homestead, is Schenkkan's rewriting of Greek tragedy. Part Two, which deals primarily with a coal company's exploitation of mineral rights and the subsequent labor struggles, is Schenkkan's rewriting of W.P.A. agitprop. This stylistic hodgepodge soon becomes a predictable scenario of villainy. It is given intermittent life by the bullnecked bravado of Stacy Keach, who, having memorably played Buffalo Bill in Arthur Kopit's "Indians," in 1969, is an old hand at frontier pathology. ("Indians" dramatized many of the same issues as "The Kentucky Cycle," but with a scenic and verbal invention far beyond Schenkkan's abilities. Where "Indians" floundered on Broadway from overproduction, "The Kentucky Cycle" flounders from overobviousness.) In the intervening twenty-four years, Keach's voice has got deeper, his torso thicker, and his ferocity more terrible. Simon Legree has nothing on Michael Rowen, whom Keach portrays in Part One. As Michael, he mutilates his wife, murders his infant daughter, rapes his slave, humiliates his son, and, in turn, is sensationally knifed in his bath. As the labor leader of Part Two, he also gets to sell out his workers to management, to overlook safety regulations for a wage settlement, and to watch his son get blown up in a mine disaster.

This never-ending tale of betrayal and loss is bolstered by some outstanding supporting performances, from a

cast of twenty-one. Gregory Itzin, looking in profile like Cole Porter, does especially well as the smarmy con man who succeeds in gulling the greedy Jed Rowen out of his mineral rights in "Tall Tales," by far the best play of the cycle and the first to be conceived, back in 1984, when Schenkkan started writing. "I'm J. T. Wells and I invent myself new every day, just like the stories I tell!" he says to the besotted young Mary Anne Rowen (Katherine Hiler), disabusing her of all faith in heroism and in historical "truth." Tuck Milligan, as Ezekiel Rowen, Thomas Rowen's Bible-quoting son, who sees his father turned into a sharecropper overnight and learns revenge, undergoes a powerful and compelling transformation. John Aylward, who has the outline of a Toby jug, is effective as the wily Circuit Judge settling the land claim that reduces Thomas Rowen to penury. And Jeanne Paulsen, as the adult Mary Anne Rowen, gives power and poetry to the memories of J.T.'s swindle and its bitter harvest for the land, now denuded of trees by the mining companies. "Without the trees, you get no color; no green explosion," she says, in the play's most poetic piece of narrative. "What you get is just a whole lotta rain, movin' a whole lotta mud. I try to tell my boy, Joshua, what it was like, so he'll know, so it won't be forgotten, but he just looks at me and laughs. 'Mama's telling stories again,' he says. Maybe I am."

By the middle of Part Two, the action dribbles away from Schenkkan, and he ends this saga of downfall with some pantheistic uplift. As underlit trap-doors open upstage and the characters of the past rise around him, Joshua Rowen spies a wolf in the wilderness. He fires his gun to scare it away from this cursed place his family has inhabited for two centuries. "Run, you son of a bitch!" he shouts. "Run! Runnnnnnn!" But why the exultation and signs of victory? The wolf may be wild and free, but the people on the land are as trapped and tainted and diminished as ever. The gesture has no resonance, because it has no focus. It is as noisy and vague as the production, which has been mounted by Warner Shook. His direction, like the cycle itself, is adequate without being inspired. ♦

THE PERFECT COMPANION FOR 1994

SINCE YOU DEPEND ON A DIARY EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR, PICK THE ONE THAT'S PERFECT FOR YOU.

Bright,
attractive,
colorful, always
good for a smile...

Recognizes what's
important to you:
a week at a glance,
a ribbon marker,
lie-flat binding,
lots of space to write...

Knows all the right places to go
and how to reach them - restaurants,
museums, clubs, galleries, theatres.

- *7 1/2" x 10" pages*
- *Handsome leather covers*
- *Gold-stamped personalization available*
- *Select hotel & restaurant listings for 18 cities worldwide*
- *6 U.S. city maps • Area-code map of the U.S.*
- *International dialing codes*

THE 1994 NEW YORKER DESK DIARY

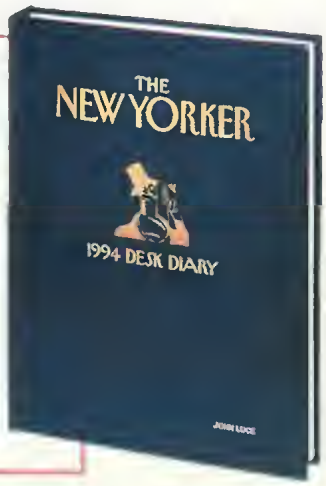
CALL (800) 336-5510 *for credit card orders.*

Or send check or money order with your name and address to:

THE NEW YORKER
Box 10214, Dept. 236190
Des Moines, IA 50336-0214

Yours for only $24.95 for the standard diary or $27.45 for the personalized version, plus $3.25 in the U.S. ($6.50 in Canada) for shipping and handling.*
For personalized diaries please specify the name(s) to be imprinted (limited to 22 letters).

**Offer only available in the U.S. and Canada. Residents of CA, CO, GA, IA, IL, KY, MA, MI, NY, & OH, please add applicable sales tax, Canada 7% GST. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.*



JIM HENSON

Photo: George Lange

THE WORKS

The Art, the Magic, the Imagination

A loving, joyful tribute, filled with nice people **(Candice Bergen, Harry Belafonte, Frank Oz),** fantastic color illustrations **(the definitive portrait of Cookie Monster),** secrets **(how Miss Piggy did the water ballet)** and the quintessential Jim Henson: **a man who created a universe and changed our world.**

RANDOM HOUSE

BOOKS BRIEFLY NOTED

FICTION

A Tiler's Afternoon
by Lars Gustafsson; translated from the Swedish by Tom Geddes
(New Directions; $8.95, paper)

BENEATH the surface comedy of this small novel, as it relates the muddled day of a sixty-five-year-old Uppsala tiler named Torsten Bergman, lie the philosophical issues that Gustafsson, in his poetry and fiction, likes to animate: "Hopelessness was the only thing that human beings really had in common"; "Life doesn't seem to serve our purposes, that much is obvious." Interwoven with these Beckettian aperçus are Torsten's present blurred apprehensions and his vivid recollections of the past, as he erects a nicely aligned blue tile wall in what turns out to be the wrong house. He is a loser, but then who isn't? Torsten's daylong soliloquy has flashes of revelation: aquavit, he reflects, induces "an inner feeling of the meaningfulness of the world," and a kite enables the flier to feel he is in two places at once. Gustafsson's unassuming sentences all nicely align within a larger perspective, and the reader begins idly to wonder when a Scandinavian last won the Nobel Prize.

American Hero
by Larry Beinhart
(Pantheon; $23)

WHAT if the political strategist Lee Atwater, as he lay dying in 1991, had conceived a plan whereby George Bush could win reëlection by producing a war, exactly the way Hollywood produces a movie? What if, in other words, Operation Desert Storm had been designed from the start as a cynical, media-friendly piece of Republican propaganda? This is Beinhart's premise, and the tastelessness of his Monday-morning quarterbacking would, in other circumstances, be highly objectionable. In this case, however, most of the absurdities and conundrums of both the Bush Administration and Hollywood are subjected to a hilariously paranoid and meticulously well-informed scenario. The hero, a show-business security consultant who winds up on the wrong side of Atwater's scheme, leads us through a megalomaniacal Hollywood that is even darker than the novel's mock-villainous Washington. Trenchant footnotes add to the fun, and the final result is a tour de force of subversive wit that recalls the best of Richard Condon.

AMERICAN HISTORY

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America
by Mark E. Neely, Jr.
(Harvard; $24.95)

BIOGRAPHERS of Lincoln have always faced great obstacles: the paucity of material on his early life; the veils of legend and embroidered reminiscence that followed his assassination and elevation to secular sainthood; the very scope of the Civil War and emancipation; and the complexity and elusiveness of his character. Neely's approach is to accept the limits of the documentation, avoid the requirements of a straight narrative biography, and try to examine Lincoln's life and legacy through a series of essays. The subjects addressed—among them Lincoln's performance as Commander-in-Chief, his motives and actions in ordering the emancipation of the slaves, his political and rhetorical skills—have produced a vast literature, and Neely boils this down, extracts the important points, and discards the irrelevant. His judgments are succinct and unambiguous, and although he is certainly an admirer of Lincoln's, he is no apologist. He never quite explains how the Illinois courthouse lawyer who said his sole aim was to preserve the Union came to make of the war an opportunity for "a new birth

of freedom." Perhaps that central mystery of Lincoln's career can only be perceived, not revealed. Neely's contribution is to make us see it more plainly.

Opera in America
by John Dizikes
(Yale; $35)

IN this huge, and hugely entertaining, narrative we learn how an art form that had taken on national tinges and local colors in every country of Europe was adapted to polyglot, multi-ethnic audiences; how opera conquered the resistance of puritanism to song, dance, and drama; how it found replacements in a democratic society for the patronage of kings and nobles; and how—very belatedly—American opera overcame racism and allowed audiences to enjoy African-American artists. As Dizikes ranges through the centuries, we meet stars and impresarios, attend premières and revivals, and observe a process repeating itself. New music, whether by Mozart, Verdi, Wagner, or Puccini, always sounds difficult until familiarity brings understanding; Dizikes recounts how Walt Whitman was first converted to Italian opera and then inspired by it. Whitman was not unique: from Charleston in 1735 and New York in 1750 to Santa Fe in 1956 and Seattle in 1962, and on through our current seasons and stages, Americans have found opera's magic irresistible.

The Age of Federalism
by Stanley Elkins and Eric McKitrick
(Oxford; $39.95)

THIS substantial work is scholarly, engrossing, and complex, telling two intertwined stories. In one, a new nation finds firm footing in a slippery, war-torn world and discovers that its infant institutions are astonishingly resilient. In the other, a band of revolutionary brothers-in-arms, bound by shared risks and, as they imagine, shared ideals, discover the depths of their disagreements and the intensity of their personal hatreds. The authors manage to be at once epic and subtle as they recall the stock of ideas these former Englishmen inherited and how they applied them to a series of urgent practical problems, and they portray the Founding Fathers as individuals rather than icons. We know that the era's

savage party warfare ended in a peaceful transfer of political power, but one of the book's most effective strategies is to make us feel all the uncertainty of the actors while history was being made.

Without Sin
by Spencer Klaw
(Penguin; $25)

IN the minds of reformers like John Humphrey Noyes, whose Oneida Community is the subject of this interesting book, the American Revolution was merely the political precursor of a social and, in Noyes's case, a sexual revolution. Noyes was a Perfectionist, one of a loose sect, widespread across the Northeast, whose members believed "they had it in their power to save their souls by faith." In 1848, Noyes established a Perfectionist community in Oneida, New York. The Oneida Community lived in a state called "complex marriage," a marriage that was consummated, heterosexually and interchangeably, among all its members. It is almost impossible, these days, to regard an institution like complex marriage as anything but an oppressive, patriarchal stratagem. And yet, as Klaw points out, it afforded the women of Oneida several remarkable freedoms—freedom of sexual expression, freedom from sexual tyranny, and freedom from the constraints of child-rearing, for no man was allowed to engage fully in sexual relations until he proved himself capable of "sex without orgasm." By every measure, Oneida was a remarkable community. It was even financially successful: it began by making animal traps and eventually became, in corporate form, one of the largest producers of flatware in the world.

Girlhood Embroidery
by Betty Ring
(Knopf; $125)

THIS easily digestible two-volume history goes far beyond a study of stitches. On the one hand, Ring offers detailed descriptions and illustrations of important examples of this winsome schoolgirl art. She has arranged the works by school, town, or county within the various states, delineating distinctive styles and subjects: the cheery and dynamic narratives of Marblehead, the stately buildings of Providence, the intricate and more formal designs of the Quakers, and so on. On the other hand, she provides

a vivid account of a young woman's education in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, when a mastery of stitchery was de rigueur as a preparation for setting up a household. Schoolmistresses are shown as greatly influential, responsible not only for overseeing the execution of the work but for creating patterns. Some were more demanding than others, as we learn from Nancy Hale, writing home in 1802 about her teacher Sarah Pierce: "She does not allow any one to Embroider without they attend to some study for she says she wishes to have them ornament their minds when they are with her." This is a book you can read from left to right or rummage through like Grandmother's trunk, happening on one discovery after another.

Whose Woods These Are: A History of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, 1926-1992
edited by David Haward Bain and Mary Smyth Duffy
(Ecco; $40)

THE spirit of Robert Frost animates the title and dominates the text of this in-house history of America's oldest writers' conference. Sinclair Lewis, Katherine Anne Porter, Saul Bellow, Norman Mailer, John Gardner, and Toni Morrison are among the luminaries who have graced the Bread Loaf faculty over the years, but it is Frost, with his manifest genius and monstrous ego, who literally commands center stage. Often composing new poems on the spot, Frost invariably thrilled his Bread Loaf audiences. Yet he was so insecure and competitive that he once set a fire in the back of the hall to distract attention from a reading by his friend Archibald MacLeish, and in his seventies he would stomp off in a rage if he was not allowed to win the tennis and softball games that were as much a part of the Bread Loaf routine as late-night drinkfests and mandatory manuscript conferences. Bread Loaf was founded on the notion that "new writers could be, or should be, helped on the road to fame by older and more established ones." Indeed, among its students were Carson McCullers, Eudora Welty, and Anne Sexton. Their examples buttress the claim of one former Bread Loaf director that every great writer must at some time "experience the

excitement and intellectual ferment of a group something like this."

VERSE

Tesserae
by John Hollander
(Knopf; $20)

JOHN HOLLANDER is one of the greatest living masters of formal prosody, but, unlike his fellows, he owes less to the ever more confessional trend of modernism than to the centuries that refined the forms, metres, and rhyme schemes he employs. Perhaps the most encyclopedically knowledgeable of American poets, Hollander slips in and out of other languages and skips back and forth in time from the old ("An Old-Fashioned Song," after a French dance; "An Old Counting-Game," after a Passover song) to the not so old (a sonnet inspired by Auden). The title sequence precisely evokes simultaneous states of amusement and grief, marrying Hollander's obsessive subjects—the imminence of death, the end of time—with the giddy gravity of the "Rubáiyát" stanza: "These lines, these bits and pieces, each a token / Of ruined method, of 'a knowledge broken,' / Inaudible, leave traces when they pass / As if the fragments of our speech had spoken."

Psalms
by April Bernard
(Norton; $17.95)

THE pitch of Bernard's lamentations falls somewhere between the prayer for the dead and John Ashbery's disembodied, ironic diction: her poems have the loaded yet impersonal quality of instructions broadcast during a bombing raid or an industrial accident, and they describe charred plains or grim cityscapes where the worst has already occurred. This end-of-the-millennium sensibility is not balanced by a sense of humor, which sometimes makes the poems hard to take. Occasionally, however, the mourners who inhabit them achieve a kind of reflexive intimacy that borders on tenderness, as in "Psalm of the Beaten," when the speaker says, "Pray for death to my enemy? My enemy is myself: / Dwelling amid the fists like one who sits calm under hail striking the tin roof." Bernard offers almost no comfort against her own bleak vision save perhaps the beauty of the lines themselves, which beg to be set to music and sung. ♦

SHOUTS AND MURMURS

MY RACIAL MEMORIES

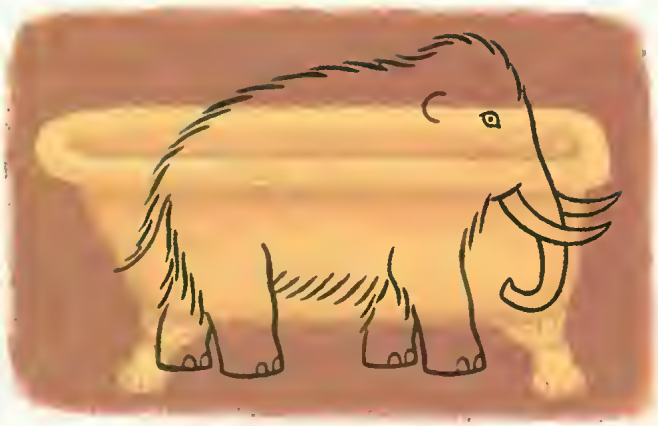
BY MARK O'DONNELL

You know what I miss? How bathtubs and stoves used to have those little feet on them, and you'd lose things underneath them. One of Vera's flapjacks got under the old Heat Queen and was there for most of the Truman Administration. Finally gave it to the paper boy at Christmas—told him it was a flying-saucer toy, and he was glad to get it. None of those flippant remarks the delivery people are full of today. Everybody's a snideheimer now. I blame the television there.

And remember how the little ones used to cut themselves on the metal pieces of Erector sets? Sure, nowadays they wiggle their little plastic men and say "I'm exploding everybody!"—but does anyone actually get hurt? No. Today it's all video games. Explosions but no consequences. I even hear how they're going to fight the real wars on video screens now. Never mind getting out in the fresh air. Not like it used to be. Not like the Thirty Years' War. Even the kids got in on that one. There was none of this paperwork rigmarole about joining up—if you ran away from home, you were eligible. And those big blunderbusses, like trombones. I guess today they'd say they were funny-looking, but back then they got a lot of respect. What ever happened to those Prussians, anyway? Or Hessians—whoever. They worked hard a year and a day for a schnitzel and a copper. Today, your mercenaries want the movie rights on the raid and free cable in the bunker.

That Tamburlaine could cut a rug through human flesh, too, without a lot of press conferences. One hand on the reins and the other swinging his—What would you call it, a scimitar? The way Vera used to go on about him, I was almost jealous, but then I had made ritual sacrifices to Diana at her temple at Aricia, and Vera would never let that go. It was for the hunt, but try explaining that to a woman. And the temple architecture was worth seeing. Solid, not like these prefab Halls of Fame they have now. It had caryatids. You don't see those on these new pinky glass boxes. Unless they add them as a joke. It's all Disneyland now, no sincerity or terror.

Of course, they couldn't do something like the Hanging Gardens again if they tried. Too expensive. Plus, a lot of those fancier plants were killed off by the ozone, or the Flood. It's all hydroponic hothouse stuff now. Haven't had a decent apple since about Day One. That last Ice Age made the food taste funny. Those enormous Carboniferous-period ferns, they were lovely to hide from predators under. I suppose they'd wilt in this temperate modern climate.



That reminds me—the woolly mammoth. There was a classic. I like my elephants with some hair on 'em. Jumbo was O.K., but he had nothing on those Mesozoic babies. And the sloths of today—can't compare. Mammals were fresh then. Oh, and when we were all little tree shrews, remember that? Those little fingers! No thumbs, and we didn't want 'em. Life was simpler. Conceptual thought was something we didn't even think of. I miss the night vision, too, especially when I have to take out the trash.

People are always going "Dinosaurs, dinosaurs!" but they forget those gigantic dragonflies. Used to prey on us when we were grubs, and you know they could scare your tour group today. And that first fish that crawled out of the water. That took moxie. Fish nowadays, no moxie. Spineless. Well, they're not spineless, just no ambition. Want everything handed to them. No hands back then, so no handouts.

What I really miss is spineless deep-sea life. Wouldn't have that lower-back trouble I have now. That nice primordial soupy solution all around, none of this wind and rainfall we have to deal with up here. To tell you the truth, things were simpler when all life was unicellular, and not just a lucky few. Nothing but tiny little wriggling amoebas and the big, big ocean. No appointments. No internal organs. We didn't even need landmasses back then. Time just rolled along. Aeons felt like epochs. It was so peaceful. Of course, for quiet you can't beat that long stretch before the Big Bang. That was nice, all that nothingness. So it was chaos, so what? We were young, we didn't care. Vera says she's come to like the existence of things, but you know Vera—she loves a houseful of knick-knacks. Me, I'll take the void. ♦

JAMES STEINBERG

One day, you're on one side of the generation gap. Inevitably, the next day, you woke up and you find yourself on the other. No need to fret – instead, celebrate your passage to adulthood with a toast of Drambuie.

DRAMBUIE Liqueur

An exquisite blend of the finest aged malt whiskies, heather honey and delicate herbs creates a unique taste that pleasantly lingers. After all, it's not that bad being a grown-up.

YOUR TIME HAS COME.

SOLID 18K GOLD FLEXIBLE BRACELET AND BLACK LACQUER DIAL IN SIGNATURE CHANEL QUILTED DESIGN • SWISS CRAFTSMANSHIP • INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE

LE TEMPS CHANEL

AT CHANEL BOUTIQUES, SELECTED SPECIALTY STORES AND FINE JEWELERS.