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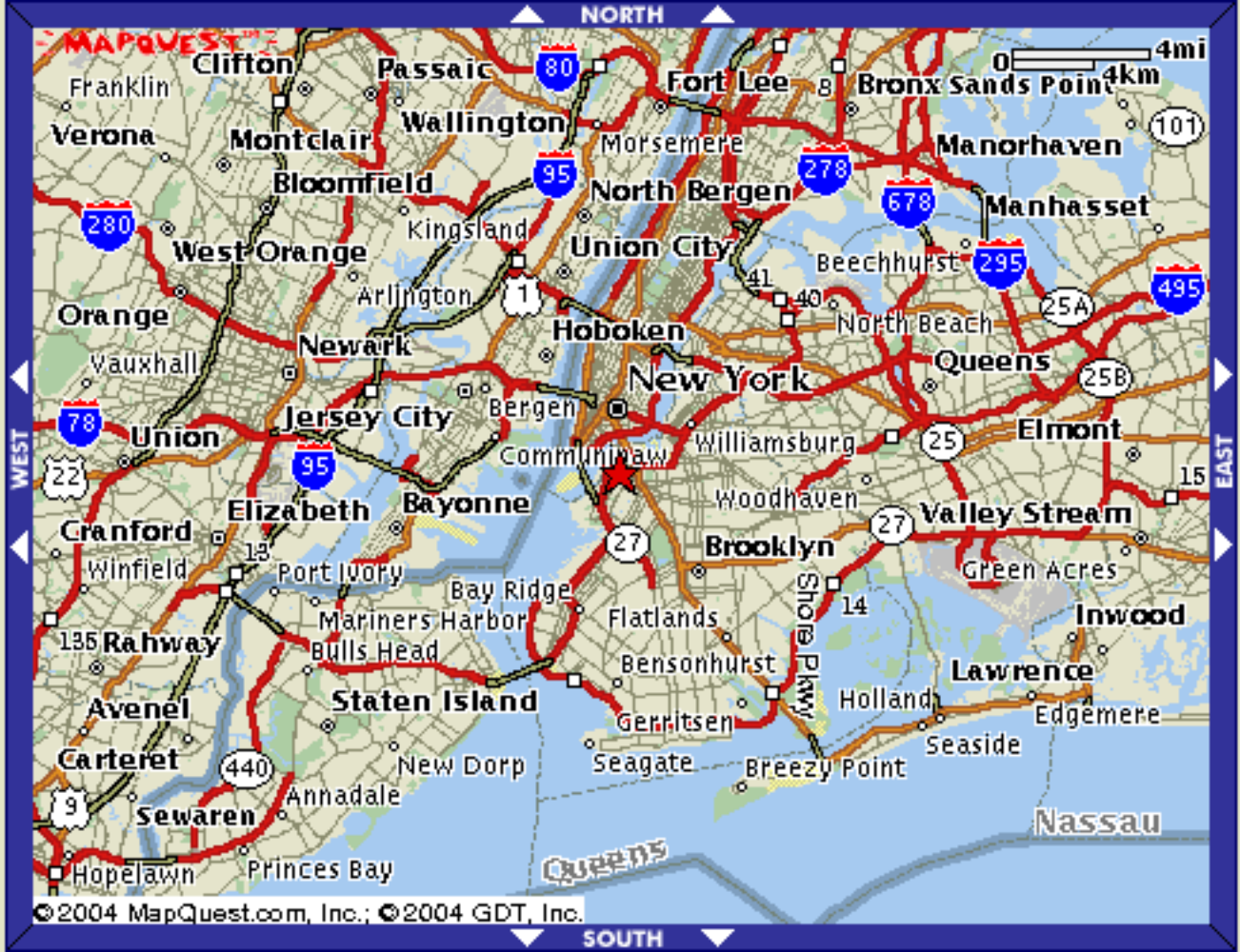
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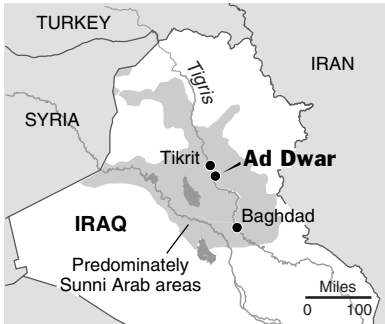
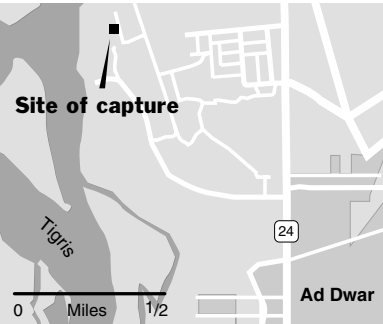
Reporters.

THE CAPTURE OF HUSSEIN: ‘High-Value Target No. 1’

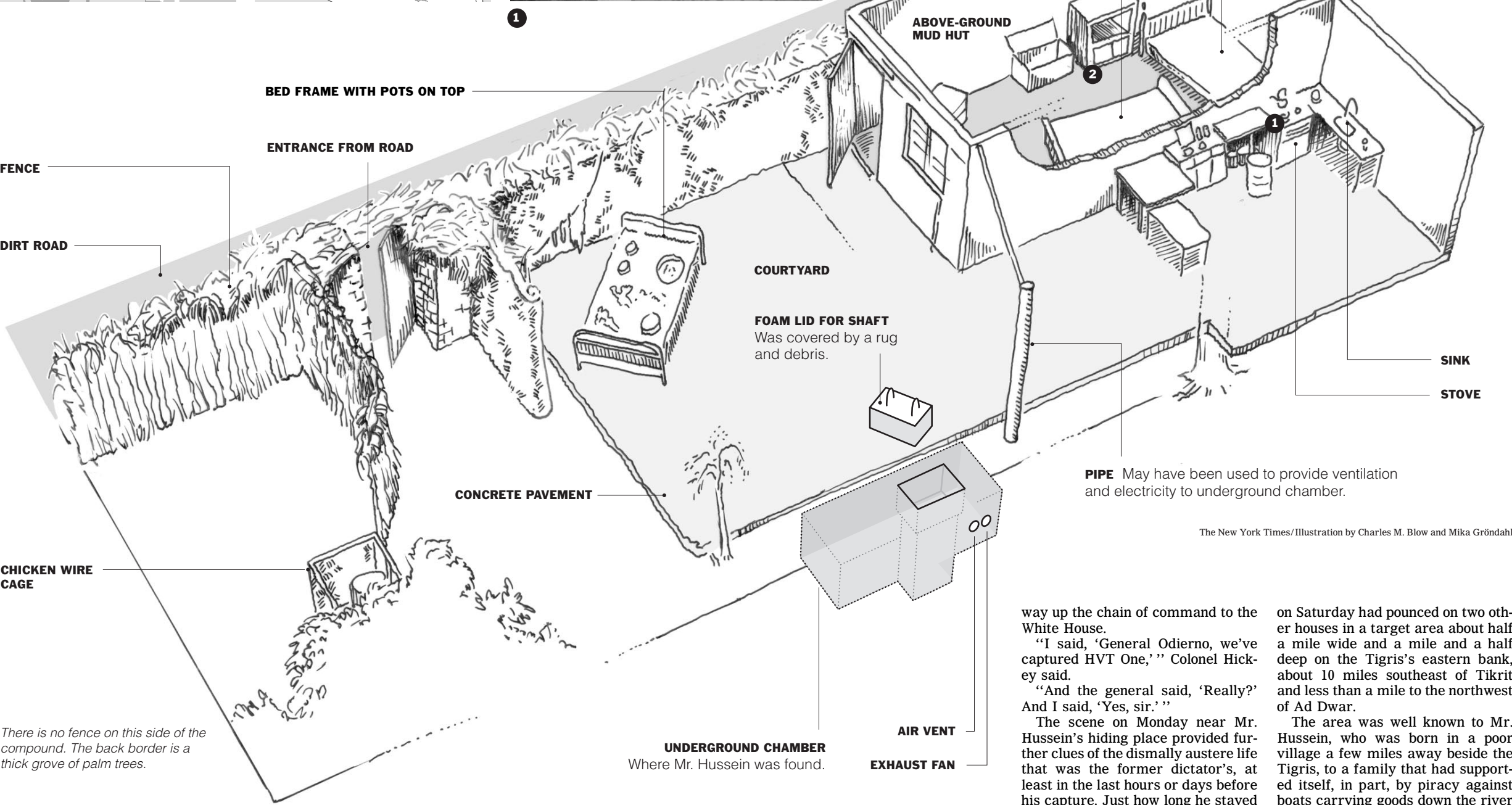
Hussein’s Final Hiding Place:
A Small Roadside Compound

AD DWAR, Iraq — Yesterday, allied forces gave a tour of the site where Saddam Hussein was captured, providing a detailed view of the sparse conditions in which he spent his final time as a fugitive. Mr. Hussein was discovered Saturday night hiding in a hole in the ground near a mud hut here. Objects are shown as they were positioned at the time of the tour.

ARCHIE TSE



Photographs by Tyler Hicks/The New York Times



There is no fence on this side of the compound. The back border is a thick grove of palm trees.

The New York Times/Illustration by Charles M. Blow and Mika Gröndahl

THE SURRENDER

U.S. Officers Display the ‘Rathole’ Where Hussein Hid

By JOHN F. BURNS

AD DWAR, Iraq, Dec. 15 — After the gilded palaces and the tyrant’s life of luxury, it came down to this for Saddam Hussein: a final hiding place beneath a messy peasant farmer’s courtyard that was as small and dark and dank as a coffin, and a trembling decision to surrender that saved him from an almost certain death at the hands of American troops.

The 43-year-old Chicago-born officer who led the raid, Col. James B. Hickey of the Army’s Fourth Infantry Division, stood near what he called “the rathole” on Monday. He described to reporters how soldiers peering down into the shaft with weapons and bright lights, with orders to kill Mr. Hussein if he put up a fight, held back when they saw he carried no body belt bomb or gun and appeared to be pleading for his life.

Then they hauled the man they had sought relentlessly for eight months into the chilly night air, restrained him with white plastic handcuffs that held his hands behind his back and placed a plastic hood over his head, just as they have done with thousands of other Iraqi detainees.

One of the surprises of a visit to the site of Mr. Hussein’s capture was the size of the underground hiding place where he was found.

It was more cramped and airless than it appeared in photographs released by the Army on Sunday. Its concrete entrance at ground level was barely large enough for a burly man like Mr. Hussein, who is close to 6 feet tall and weighs more than 200 pounds, to squeeze through.

A reporter of about the former Iraqi ruler’s size went down into the hole and discovered that Mr. Hussein would have had to lower himself awkwardly down the shaft of what amounted to an inverted T. He then would have had to twist and slide until he was lying flat in the cramped concrete-walled, woodbeam-roofed tunnel. It was about 8 feet long, 30 inches high and 30 inches wide. It was there that he was lying when the American raid broke over him.

Even a few minutes in the tunnel, in daylight, was enough to foster claustrophobia.

Those who built it — possibly the two men captured along with Mr. Hussein, whom the Army has not

named — had installed a small, 6-inch high ventilation fan above where Mr. Hussein appeared to have placed his feet, a jutting steel pipe for further ventilation and a small light that appeared not to work.

The only traces of its former inhabitant that remained after an American military sweep were several used cotton swabs and an empty black plastic bag.

From this last miserable redoubt, at 8.26 p.m. on Saturday, Iraq time, the man who sent hundreds of thousands of Iraqis to their deaths at the battlefield and the torture chambers and the gallows made a decisive choice for life, his own.

From the bottom of the shoulder-wide shaft, the 66-year-old former dictator thrust both hands skyward, signaling to Special Operations forces soldiers that he would offer no resistance.

Colonel Hickey said the Americans learned from an interrogation of one of Mr. Hussein’s relatives barely three hours earlier that he could be found somewhere in the area near the peasant’s house, among flat, silted lands along the Tigris River rich with citrus orchards and palm groves.

But to preserve secrecy, and perhaps to keep the 600 American soldiers on the raid as cool-headed as possible, they avoided using the former Iraqi ruler’s name. They referred to him in the jargon of the raid as “HVT One,” meaning High-Value Target No. 1.

Mr. Hussein, straggly bearded, unkempt and, Colonel Hickey said, “nervous” and “disoriented” after months on the run, did not try to hide his identity.

As he emerged from the shaft, he addressed the Special Operations forces soldiers with a directness, and at least a hint of delusion about his altered status, that could stand as an epigram for a man so used to dictating terms that he thought, even at the end, that he could haggle over conditions for his surrender.

“I am Saddam Hussein, president of Iraq, and I am willing to negotiate,” he said, in halting English, as recounted by Colonel Hickey on the basis of what he was told later by the Special Operations forces. The Army has declined to identify the soldiers beyond saying that they were mem-

bers of Task Force 121, a new unit.

The Americans, Colonel Hickey said, were ready with an ironic riposte of their own that may still have Mr. Hussein puzzling in the unnamed “high security detention facility,” probably near Baghdad, to which he was moved by helicopter some time on Sunday.

“President Bush sends his regards,” they said.

Colonel Hickey said that none of the procedures used in handling Mr. Hussein differed in any way from those applied to the lowliest of his followers, and that they included an authorization to “kill or capture” Mr. Hussein as judged necessary.

Asked if the Special Operations troops had been standing over the bunker with unpinned hand grenades, ready to stop anybody in the shaft from attacking his would-be captors, Colonel Hickey smiled.

“He was wise not to waste much time,” the colonel said.

In a similar vein, when asked how American troops confirmed Mr. Hus-

sein’s identity, the colonel replied, “The fact that he announced himself as Saddam Hussein helped.”

A similarly understated, even laconic, quality characterized the radio exchanges between the American soldiers who raided the house and commanders who held back with the surrounding force of Humvees, Bradley Fighting Vehicles and a dozen patrolling helicopters.

Within moments of Mr. Hussein stepping out of the bunker, Colonel Hickey said, the troops at the house radioed to say they believed they had captured “HVT One.”

“You mean you have Saddam?” he asked. “Yes, Saddam,” the men at the house replied. “That’s great,” Colonel Hickey said, concluding the exchange.

With confirmation that Mr. Hussein had been captured, Colonel Hickey radioed the news to Maj. Gen. Raymond T. Odierno, the Fourth Infantry division commander, a former linebacker for the Army football team, who started the news on the

way up the chain of command to the White House.

“I said, ‘General Odierno, we’ve captured HVT One,’” Colonel Hickey said.

“And the general said, ‘Really?’ And I said, ‘Yes, sir.’”

The scene on Monday near Mr. Hussein’s hiding place provided further clues of the dimly austere life that was the former dictator’s, at least in the last hours or days before his capture. Just how long he stayed here was not clear.

Inside a concrete hut, belongings that could have been his — two pairs of cheap, unworn Iraqi-made black shoes, three pairs of large men’s white boxer shorts and two T-shirts still in their plastic wrappings, several well-thumbed books of Arabic poetry, and, in a food shelf and a small refrigerator, a jar of honey, some tinned pears and a packet of coconut chocolate Bounty bars — were strewn about a single, unmade bed.

The unworn clothing and shoes suggested provisions for somebody who arrived without baggage, and needed emergency supplies.

American intelligence officers have said that repeated tip-offs on the whereabouts of Mr. Hussein, none of them decisive until Sunday, had shown a pattern of his moving rapidly from place to place, often in the Tikrit area, since his overthrow by the American invasion in April.

Colonel Hickey said his troops had mounted 12 such operations in pursuit of Mr. Hussein in the First Brigade’s area of operations, the upper Tigris River valley, since April.

How close the latest raid may have come to failure was suggested in Colonel Hickey’s account of how Mr. Hussein was discovered.

He said troops mounting the raid

on Saturday had pounced on two other houses in a target area about half a mile wide and a mile and a half deep on the Tigris’s eastern bank, about 10 miles southeast of Tikrit and less than a mile to the northwest of Ad Dwar.

The area was well known to Mr. Hussein, who was born in a poor village a few miles away beside the Tigris, to a family that had supported itself, in part, by piracy against boats carrying goods down the river to Baghdad.

Nor was it the first time that he had found refuge in the area. As a 22-year-old wanted for his part in a failed assassination attempt on Iraq’s then ruler, Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem, in 1959, he passed through the area on his way to sanctuary in Egypt. Then, according to the legend he fostered later, he dressed as a woman and hid for days in a village well.

Ad Dwar, a dour cluster of concrete-walled homes and shops about a mile from the house where Mr. Hussein hid, is closely associated with Izzat Ibrahim, Mr. Hussein’s widely feared, ginger-haired vice president and No. 2 man.

Mr. Ibrahim is believed by American commanders to be directing at least part of the insurgency against coalition forces, and remains, after Mr. Hussein’s arrest, the highest-ranking Iraqi still at large on the high-priority target list of 55 names that American officials issued in April.

After an initial sweep had found nothing at the first two houses, code-named Wolverine One and Wolverine Two by the Americans, Colonel Hickey said, the American troops moved northwest and checked the house where Mr. Hussein was eventually found.

On the first sweep, the troops found nothing.

But after the troops involved in Saturday’s raid cordoned off the entire area and conducted a more detailed search, one of the Special Operations soldiers noticed an edge of a fabric-backed rubber mat peeking through soil edging the concrete floor of the peasant’s house.

He tugged on it, sweeping the earth away and found a rectangular Styrofoam plug about 20 inches high and perhaps 3 feet long, topped with two looped ropes as handles.

Lifting this, he found the hiding space. Soon after, Mr. Hussein rose in an appeal for the soldiers not to kill him.

American troops here were not inclined to triumphalism on Monday. They know they face a continuing insurgency.

“This is business,” Colonel Hickey said. But he added a hopeful note, that insurgent strikes might intensify in retaliation for the arrest of Mr. Hussein, but would probably fall away later as the demoralizing effect of Mr. Hussein’s capture sinks in.

“From a military point of view, if you lop the head off a snake, the snake’s not going to be so viable after that,” he said.

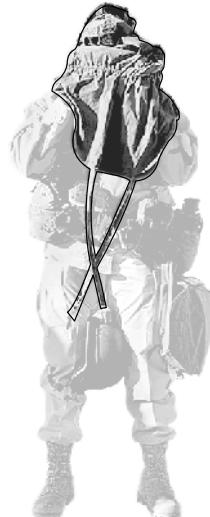


Tyler Hicks/The New York Times

Almost hidden behind a fence and beneath palms in Ad Dwar, Iraq, is the boxy shed where Saddam Hussein was found hiding in a narrow hole. The small gate, center, off the dirt road was the only entrance.

Eight Minutes to Guard Against Chemical Attack

United States and coalition troops in northern Kuwait donned their protective gear multiple times yesterday because of concern over chemical or biological warheads on incoming Iraqi missiles. The gear, known as Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP), can be worn in several configurations, depending on the perceived level of threat. Here is a look at the procedure a soldier would follow to put on the gear, a process meant to take less than eight minutes, start to finish.



The soldiers carry their MOPP gear at all times in a canvas bag and usually wear the pieces over their uniforms.

1 Protective Mask

Within the first nine seconds of sensing an attack, soldiers hold their breath, close their eyes and put on masks over their heads.

2 Hood

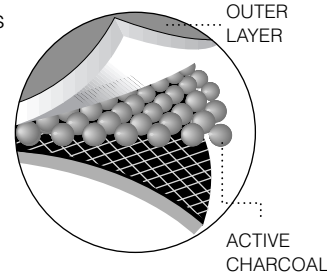
They pull the hoods, attached to the masks, over their heads.

3 Signal to Others

Soldiers then raise their hands and shout "Gas! Gas! Gas!" to alert others who might not be aware of the attack.

4 Overgarment: Coat and Trouser

The overgarment has an outer layer of nylon cotton. The inner layer of porous charcoal impregnated foam absorbs chemicals while permitting some air to filter in and out.



5 Vinyl Overboots

The impermeable overboots are worn over the uniform combat boots. While dressing themselves, the soldiers must be careful not to touch the ground, as it may be contaminated. Soldiers act as "battle buddies" to each other to help maintain balance or to hold their belongings.

6 Glove Set

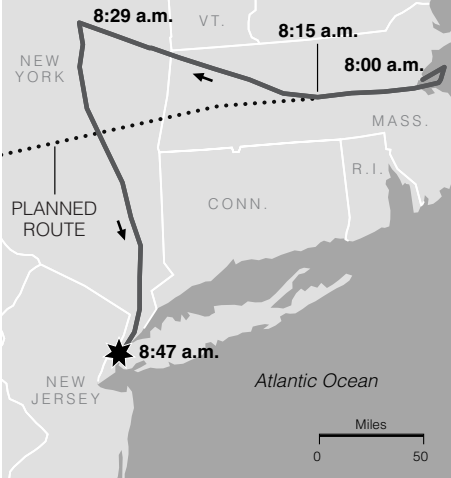
There are two pairs of gloves: the outer ones are made of impermeable butyl rubber and the inner gloves are made of thin cotton to absorb moisture.

7 MOPP Level 4

This is the highest possible level of protection provided by the MOPP gear.

Voices From the Sky

The drama and terror of Sept. 11 unfolded over air traffic control frequencies from New Hampshire to Virginia, from Ohio to Long Island. Here are excerpts prepared for investigators from transcripts of audiotapes at the control centers that were communicating with the four planes. All times are Eastern Daylight Time.



American Flight 11

Flight plan: Boston to Los Angeles.
Crashes into north tower of World Trade Center.

8:00:00 Plane takes off.

8:13 Boston Control Center: **“AAL11 turn 20 degrees right.”**
AAL11: **“20 right AAL11.”**
Controller: **“AAL11 now climb, maintain FL350 [35,000 feet].”**
Controller: **“AAL11 climb, maintain FL350.”**
Controller: **“AAL11 Boston.”**

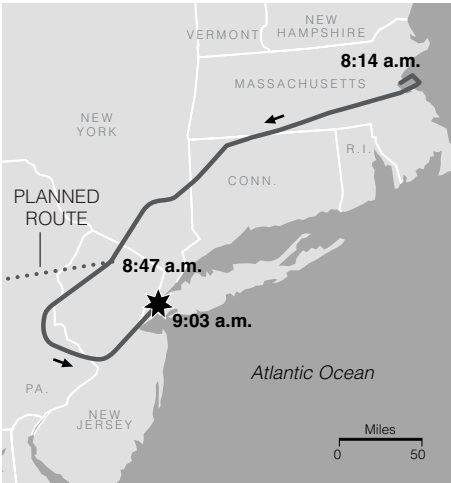
8:14:33 Controller A: **“AAL11 ah the American on the frequency, how do you hear me?”**
Controller B: **“This is uh Athens.”**
A: **“This is Boston. I turned American 20 left and I was going to climb him he will not respond to me now at all.”**
B: **“Looks like he’s turning right.”**
A: **“Yea, I turned him right.”**
B: **“Oh, O.K.”**
A: **“And he’s only going to um I think 29.”**
B: **“Sure, that’s fine.”**
A: **“Eh, but I’m not talking to him.”**
B: **“He won’t answer you. He’s nordo [no radio] roger. Thanks.”**

8:24:38 Hijackers’ voices heard: **“We have some planes. Just stay quiet and you will be O.K. We are returning to the airport. Nobody move, everything will be O.K. If you try to make any moves, you’ll endanger yourself and the airplane. Just stay quiet.”**

8:25:00 The control tower notifies several air traffic control centers that a hijacking is in progress.

8:33:59 Hijackers’ voices heard: **“Nobody move please, we are going back to the airport. Don’t try to make any stupid moves.”**

8:47:00 Plane crashes into the north tower of the World Trade Center.



United Flight 175

Flight plan: Boston to Los Angeles.
Crashes into south tower of World Trade Center.

8:14:00 Plane takes off.

8:31:04 Flight makes contact with Boston control center.

8:37:08 Controller asks pilots to look for a lost American Airlines plane: **“Do you have traffic? Look at, uh, your 12 to 1 o’clock at about, uh, 10 miles southbound to see if you can see an American seventy sixty seven out there please.”**
UAL175 **“Affirmative. We have him, uh, he looks, uh, about 20, yeah, about 29, 28,000.”**
Controller: **“United 175, turn 5 turn 30 degrees to the right. I (want to) keep you away from this traffic.”**

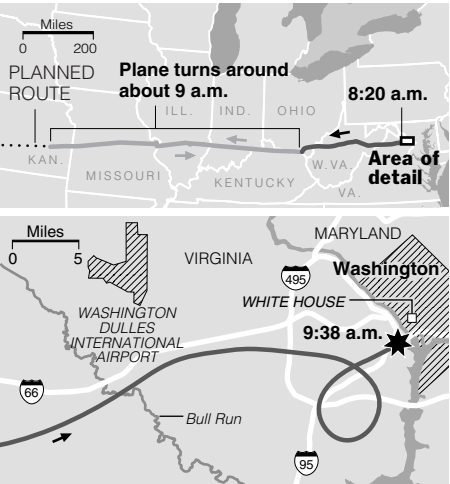
8:41:32 Cockpit: **“We figured we’d wait to go to your center. We heard a suspicious transmission on our departure out of Boston. Someone keyed the mike and said, ‘Everyone stay in your seats.’”**
Cockpit: **“Did you copy that?”**
Flight turns toward the southwest, with clearance from air traffic control.

8:46:18 Transponder signal no longer received.

8:53:23 Controller: **“We may have a hijack. We have some problems over here right now.”**

9:00:02 Last radar reading is observed at an altitude of 18,000 feet as the flight is descending at a ground speed of 550 miles per hour.

9:03 Plane crashes into the south tower of World Trade Center.



American Flight 77

Flight plan: Washington to Los Angeles.
Crashes into Pentagon.

8:20:00 Plane departs from Dulles airport.

8:25:49 Plane is instructed to climb to 27,000 feet.

8:37:33 Plane is instructed to climb to 39,000 feet, but the pilot requests and is granted a cruising altitude of 35,000 feet.

8:50:51 Last radio communication with aircraft.

8:56:00 Transponder contact lost.

8:56:32 Controller calls aircraft repeatedly: **“American 77, Indy radio check, how do you read?”**

8:58:38 An American Airlines dispatcher tells the controller that **“we’ll get a hold of him for ya.”**

9:02:17 On a second call to American Airlines, the controller says, **“We, uh, we lost track control of the guy. He’s in coast track but we haven’t — we don’t know really where his target [radar location] is, and we can’t get a hold of him. Um, you guys tried him and no response. ...Yeah, we have no radar contact and, uh, no communications with him, so if you guys can try again.”**
Dispatcher: **“We’re doing it.”**
Controller: **“All right. Thanks a lot.”**

9:06:31 Controller: **“You guys never been able to raise him at all.”**
Another controller: **“No, we called company. They can’t even get a hold of him. So there’s no, no radar, uh, no radio communications and no radar.”**

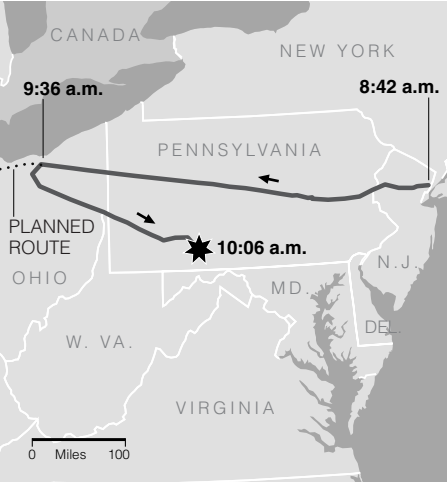
9:25 Controller observes the plane moving toward Washington.

9:33 Controller informs Operational Supervisor, who in turn informs the Secret Service. The aircraft is observed completing a right 360-degree turn, just south of the Pentagon.

9:36 National Airport instructs a military C-130 that had just departed Andrews Air Force Base to intercept and identify it. The C-130 reports it is a Boeing 767, moving low and very fast.

9:38 Plane crashes into the southwest side of the Pentagon.

- Key**
- Takeoff
 - Last routine communication
 - First deviation from flight plan
 - Military air defense notified that plane is hijacked
 - Crash



United Flight 93

Flight plan: Newark to San Francisco.
Crashes near Shanksville, Pa.

8:42:00 Plane takes off from Newark.

At some point after 8:53, a flight dispatcher at a United operations center in Chicago sends out a text message to 15 planes, including Flight 93, that there had been a cockpit intrusion on another United flight. Flight 93 responds that the message was received.

9:28:19 First audible sign of problems in background cockpit noise.

9:29:29 Abnormal communication.

9:35:09 Plane climbs without authorization.

9:36:31 Plane turns off course.

Sometime after 9:30, two passengers make the first of several calls to their wives, saying that three or four passengers are discussing how they may stop the hijackers. One man on the plane also speaks directly to 911 dispatchers, relaying details of a hijacking in progress. Several other passengers on the flight place cellphone calls. Investigators who have heard the cockpit voice recorder have described the sounds of a struggle taking place.

9:56:00 Last transponder code observed.

9:57:19 Last radar return.

10:00:00 Controller states: **“Think he is at 7,500 (feet).”**

10:04:00 Last observation of primary heading of about 160 degrees.

10:06:00 Controller calls controller on land line to say Flight 93 is down.

Frantic Calls for Missing Plane

Excerpts from a conversation between an air traffic controller at the New York Air Route Traffic Control Center in Ronkonkoma, N.Y. — shown here as R42 — and several jetliners shown by their call signs.

Speakers
USA429, 583: US Airways flights
DAL1489, 1043: Delta flights
ZBW IGN: Controller in Boston
R10: Controller at unknown location

Text

8:49:50 USA429: USA429 leveling at 350.

8:49:51 R42: USA429 New York center roger.

8:50:14 Unknown: Anybody know what that smoke is in Lower Manhattan?

8:50:17 R42: I’m sorry, say again.

8:50:19 Unknown: A lot of smoke in Lower Manhattan.

8:50:22 R42: A lot of smoke in Lower Manhattan.

8:50:24 Unknown: Coming out of the top of the World Trade Center building, a major fire.

8:50:47 R42: And which was the one that just saw the major fire?

8:50:52 DAL1489: This is DAL 1489 we see lower Manhattan, looks like the World Trade Center on fire but it’s hard to tell from here.

8:51:02 R42: DAL1489 roger.

8:51:11 DAL1489: Let us know if you hear any news down there.

8:51:15 R42: Roger.

8:51:32 R42: DAL1043 cleared direct PTW.

8:51:35 DAL1043: Direct PTW DAL 1043.

8:51:43 R42: UAL175 recycle transponder squawk code 1470.

8:51:53 R42: UAL175 New York.

8:52:09 R42: UAL175, do you read New York.

8:52:14 R42: DAL1489 do you read New York?

8:52:16 DAL1489: DAL1489 go ahead.

8:52:20 R42: O.K., just wanted to make sure you were reading New York — United — United 175, do you read New York?

8:52:30 R42: IGN on the 93 line K.

8:52:46 R42: IGN on the 93 line East Texas.

8:52:52 ZBW IGN: IGN.

8:52:53 R42: Do me a favor, see if UAL175 went back to your frequency.

8:52:58 ZBW IGN: UAL 175.

8:53:01 R42: Yes.

8:53:14 ZBW IGN: He’s not here, East Texas.

8:53:23 R42: 10 — Do you see that UAL175 anywhere? And do me a favor, you see that target there on 3321 code at 335 climbing, don’t know who he is, but you got that USA 583 if you need to descent him down, you can, nobody. We may have a hijack. We have some problems over here right now.

8:53:35 R10: Oh, you do.

8:53:37 R42: Yes, that may be real traffic, nobody knows. I can’t get a hold of UAL175 at all right now, and I don’t know where he went to.

8:53:51 R42: UAL 175 New York.

8:54:00 USA 583: New York 583.

8:54:04 R42: USA583 go ahead.

8:54:10 USA583: Yes, getting reports over the radio of a commuter hitting the World Trade Center is that nordo [no radio] 76 still in the air.

Artists.

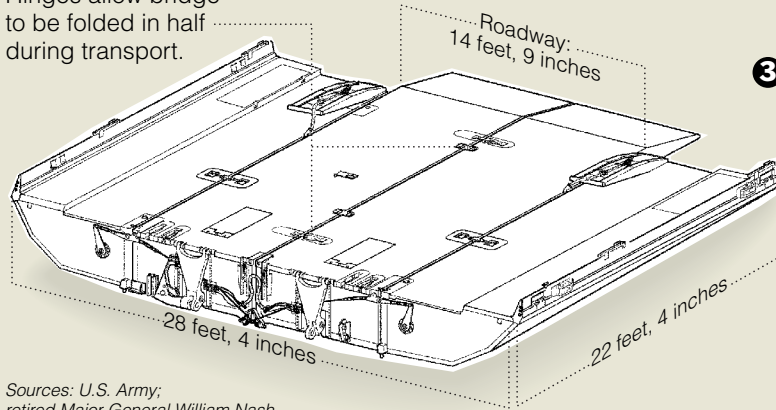
Building a Floating Bridge

As American ground forces proceed toward Baghdad, they will face a number of river crossings.

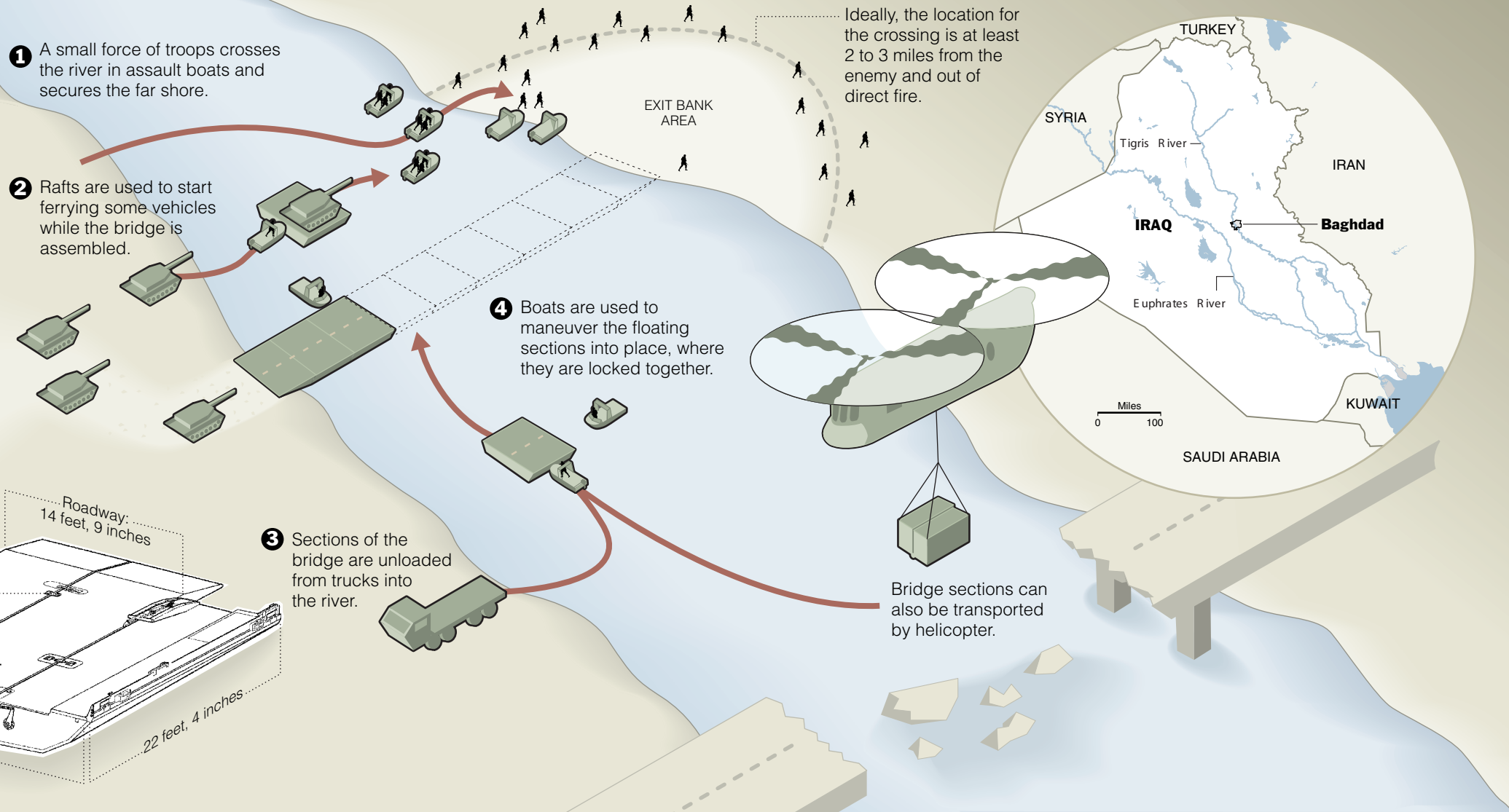
In some cases, they may be able to gain control of existing bridges. However, if the Iraqi forces blow up the bridges, or if allied forces desire different crossing points, the troops will have to build temporary floating bridges to aid their push north.

DETAIL OF A BRIDGE SECTION

Hinges allow bridge to be folded in half during transport.



Sources: U.S. Army;
retired Major General William Nash



The New York Times

Newfound Moons Tell Secrets of Solar System

When Jupiter Was Very Young

In recent years, astronomers have found many new moons of Jupiter, most of them very small and in large irregular orbits. One theory holds that they were captured by the planet in the first several million years of its existence.

EARLY JUPITER

Jupiter's atmosphere may have been far more expansive than it is now, and would have provided the necessary friction to capture objects. Astronomers want to see if the moons they detect fall within a certain size range, which would support this theory about their capture.

CORE

JUPITER NOW

The planet's atmosphere is now contained within a much smaller expanse and is much denser. It consists mostly of hydrogen and helium under high pressure.

CORE

Jupiter's radius is now about 45,000 miles.

CAPTURING SATELLITES

TOO SMALL
Objects that are too small would have been pulled in by Jupiter's gravity and burned up in the atmosphere.

JUST RIGHT
Objects of the proper size would have been slowed just enough by the atmosphere to enter into orbit.

TOO BIG
Objects above a certain size would have punched right through the atmosphere, escaping Jupiter's pull.

Atmosphere 10 million miles

THE TALLY SO FAR

Jupiter is not the only planet with an increasing number of moons. The other three giant planets have had new moons discovered in recent years as well.

	TOTAL MOONS	SINCE 1997
JUPITER	61	45
SATURN	31	13
URANUS	21	6
NEPTUNE	11	3

Typical diameter of captured objects is 10 to 100 miles. The recently discovered smaller satellites are thought to be fragments of these, produced through later collisions.

By HENRY FOUNTAIN

Not too long ago, it was easy for an armchair astronomer to keep up to speed on the moons of the solar system. There was the Moon, of course, and the four Jovian satellites spotted by Galileo, those two around Mars, and some odd ones here and there — that weird fractured cue ball orbiting Uranus, for instance.

These days, though, it is tough to tell the moons without a scorecard. In the past six years, dozens of satellites have been discovered around the giant planets, more than doubling the total in the solar system. Jupiter is the current leader, with 61, followed by Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The tally for these four planets is 124 (the other five planets have only four among them), but that number is sure to change in the next year or two.

“They’re all over the place,” said Dr. Brett Gladman, an associate professor at the University of British Columbia who has been involved in the discoveries since 1997.

The new moons are very small, many just a couple of miles in diameter, and carve distant, eccentric paths around their planets. Many orbit in retrograde fashion, in a direction opposite to their planets’ rotations.

They have little in common with the large moons in the solar system — none of the volcanoes of Jupiter’s Io, or the atmosphere of Saturn’s Titan, or the massive rifts of Uranus’s Miranda. Many don’t even have names yet. They are little more than orbiting rocks.

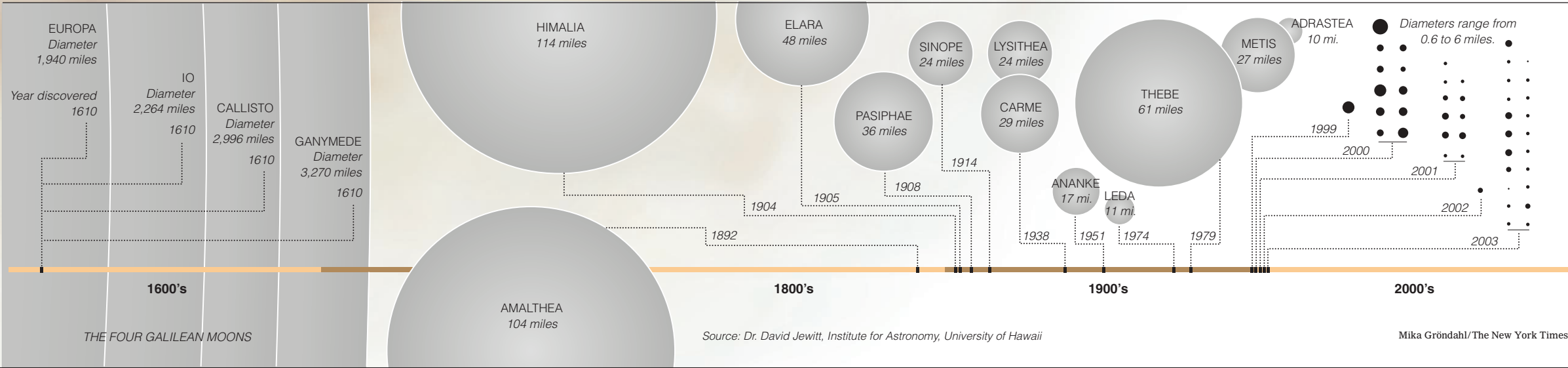
Yet scientists say these moons offer some of the only clues to the early years of the solar system. They are a window into the past, some 4.5 billion years ago, when the planets formed from a swirling nebular disk of gas and dust.

“Before this we had very little information” about those early times, Dr. Gladman said. “Now we have lots of different tidbits to look at.”

Those tidbits have been discovered thanks to improved technology, particularly the development of larger charge-coupled device cameras. Used with some of the world’s largest telescopes, these

Continued on Page 4

DISCOVERING JUPITER’S MOONS



Source: Dr. David Jewitt, Institute for Astronomy, University of Hawaii

Mika Gröndahl/The New York Times

Inside the North Tower

IMPACT 8:46 A.M. COLLAPSE 10:28 A.M.

106-107

Windows on the World

At 8:46, there are 171 people here. Heavy smoke fills the floors immediately. At 9:05 Christine Olender, an assistant at Windows, says the floor is buckling and the ceiling falling. She calls from a row of offices where others will go to escape the smoke.

104

Cantor Fitzgerald

Smoke infiltrates the floor. Even-tu-a-five blocks the stairwells. Employ-ees seek refuge in these offices, including about 50 in a conference room.

92

Carr Futures

Within 15 minutes after impact, Jeffrey Nussbaum calls his mother. "We can't breathe. The rooms are filling up with smoke, and the sprinkler systems have gone off." They are knee deep in water.

91

American Bureau of Shipping

The impact causes little damage to the office. All staff members evacuate. Only two of the three stairwells are accessible, and only one of those, stairwell C, is passable. Above this floor, no one will survive.

86

Julien J. Studley Inc.

Patricia Puma, one of two people at the office this morning, describes how access to one stairwell is blocked by collapsed walls and debris. The door to another stairwell will not open. She speaks by phone to a reporter for The New York Times before she is lost in the collapse.

76

Stairwell C

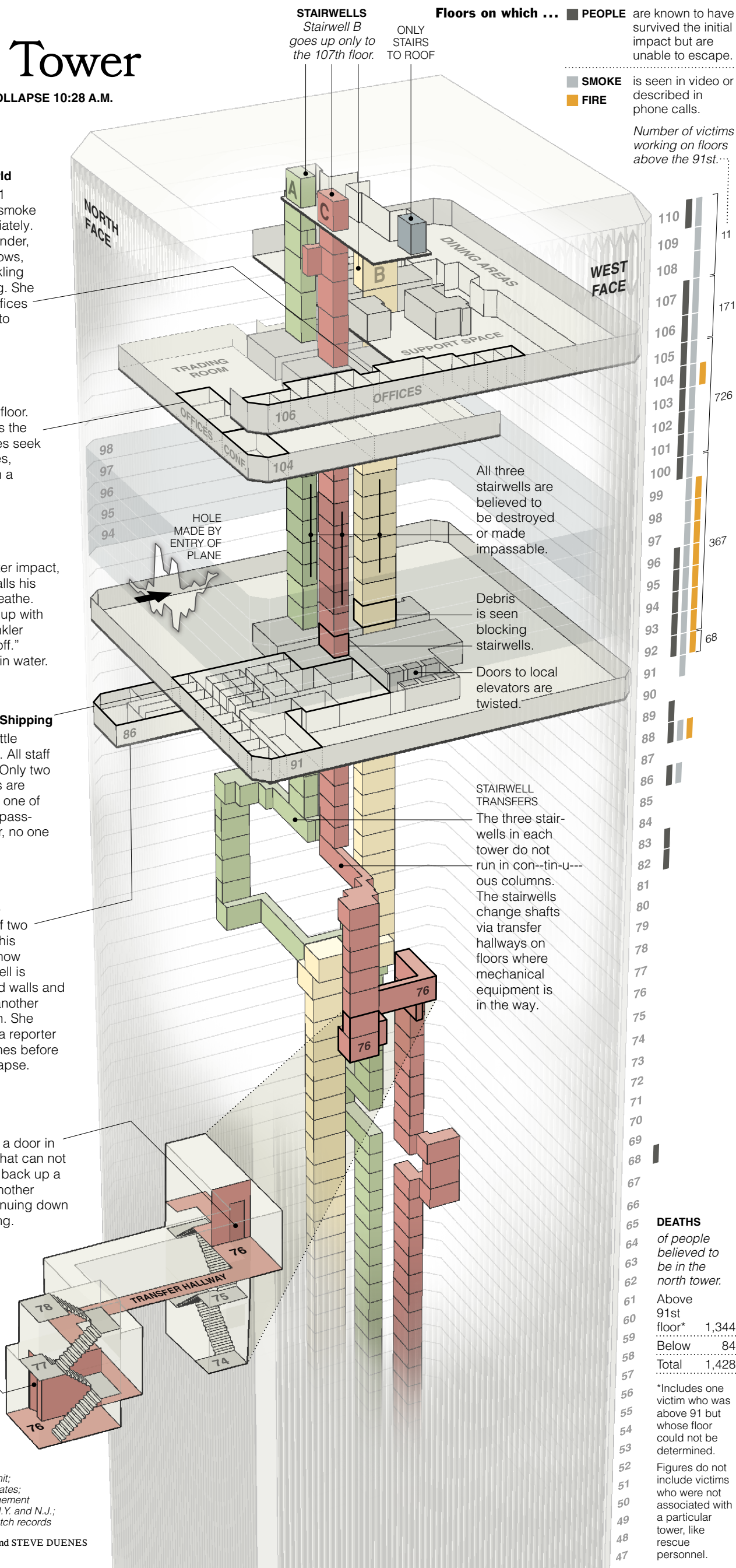
Evacuees encounter a door in the transfer hallway that can not be opened. They go back up a floor and switch to another stairwell before continuing down and out of the building.

SMOKE DOORS

These are placed at a few locations in each stairwell to prevent smoke from filling the whole stairwell.

Sources: Interviews with survivors and people who had contact with victims; videotapes of the towers after they were hit; Leslie E. Robertson Associates; Federal Emergency Management Agency; Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J.; N.Y. Fire Department dispatch records

Graphics by ARCHIE TSE and STEVE DUENES
The New York Times



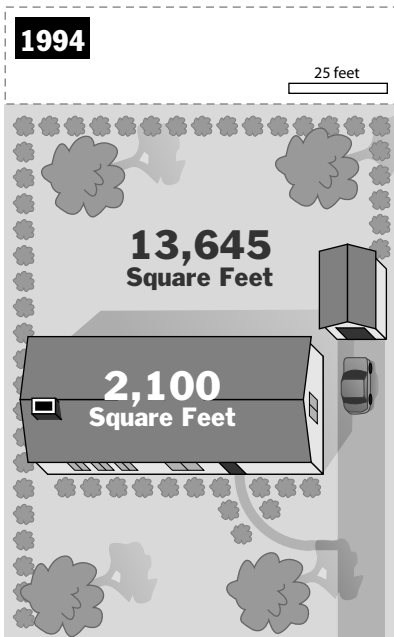
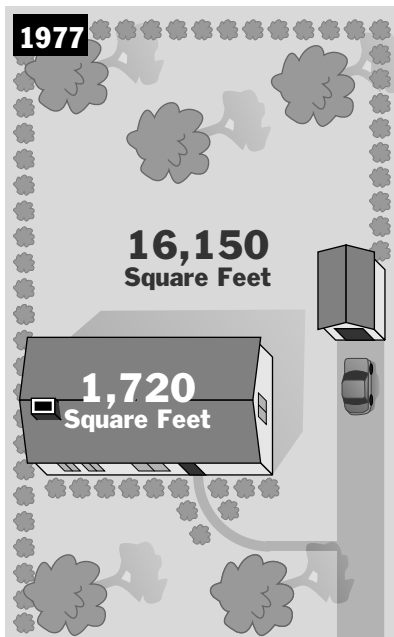
Show,
don't tell.

In 1977, the average home was 1,720 square feet and the average lot was 16,150 square feet, according to the Census Bureau.

By 2000, the average home had increased to 2,100 square feet and the average lot had shrunk to 13,645 square feet.

New American dream

Homes are getting bigger while lots are shrinking.

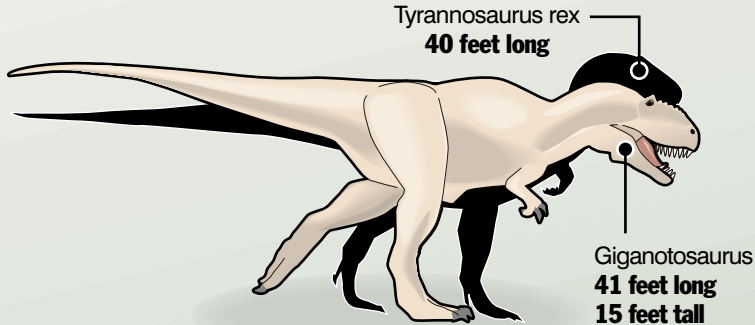


SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census

sun staff

It's Giganotosaurus by a Nose

When the Giganotosaurus fossil was found in 1993, its length was estimated at 45 to 47 feet, considerably longer than Tyrannosaurus rex. But new numbers are out this week. Philip Currie, a leading paleontologist from Canada, says the new giant, on display at the Academy of Natural Sciences, is 39.6 feet. The academy remeasures it at 41 feet. Either way, Giganotosaurus still edges out T. rex, which the academy measures at 40 feet, and Currie at 38.5 feet.



SOURCES: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philip Currie, SEPTA

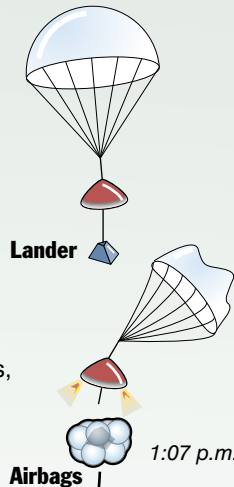
Tomorrow: Return to Mars

Mars Pathfinder, the first U.S. spacecraft to visit the surface of Mars in two decades, is scheduled to land tomorrow afternoon.

The Landing

- 1 After a seven-month flight to Mars, Pathfinder enters the atmosphere at a speed of 16,600 m.p.h.
- 2 Five miles above the surface, a parachute opens, slowing its descent. Then the lander is dropped from the entry vehicle by a tether.
- 3 Eight seconds before hitting the ground, airbags inflate around the lander. Thrusters fire, and the parachute and entry vehicle fall away.
- 4 The lander, cushioned by the airbags, drops to the ground. It should bounce 30 feet in the air several times before halting.

Entry vehicle 1:02 p.m.
Philadelphia time tomorrow



Lander

Antenna to transmit data to Earth

Weather sensors

Camera

Deflated airbag

Solar panels

Rover

- 5 After the lander comes to a halt, the airbags deflate and three solar panels unfold, like petals of a flower.

- 6 Once conditions are safe for the rover to move, NASA scientists will send it onto the Martian terrain to begin seven days of exploration.

Sojourner Rover

NASA scientists will radio instructions daily to the lander, which will relay them to the rover. Because radio signals take 22 minutes to travel between Mars and Earth, the rover usually operates without direct control from Earth.

The rover, which is about two feet long and one foot tall, weighs 23 pounds. It takes one minute for it to travel two feet.



Size Comparison

The **solar panel** can power the rover for several hours each day, even during dust storms.

The **antenna** is used to communicate with the lander.

25 in.

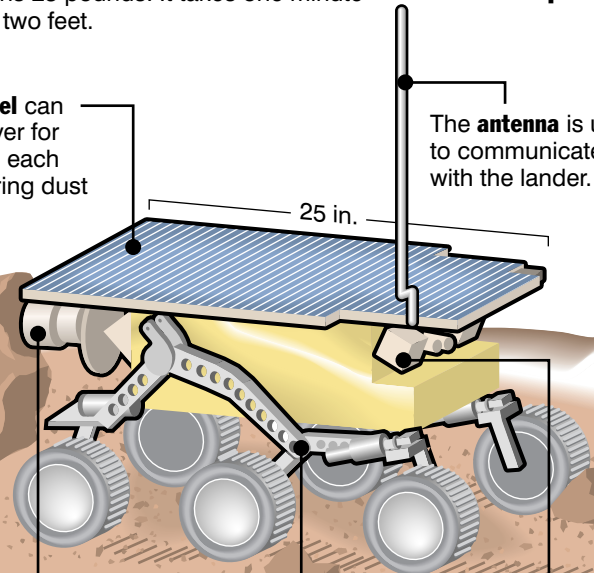
The Alpha Proton X-Ray Spectrometer

is used to determine the elements that compose the rocks and soil.

By pressing against a rock and bombarding it with radiation, it determines the presence of any element, except hydrogen.

The **rocker suspension** allows the rover to travel over rough terrain. It can drive over rocks up to eight inches tall.

The **camera** on the rover is a stereo imaging system that can take panoramic pictures of the landscape.



Between the Sea and the Table

The freshness of the fish has long been a selling point for sushi chefs, but according to wholesalers, much of the fish is frozen at some point.

**Almost
always
fresh**

Fluke

Snapper

Sea Urchin

Oyster



**Sometimes
frozen**

Toro tuna

Tuna

Yellowtail



**Almost
always
frozen**

Salmon

Salmon roe

Octopus

Eel

Shrimp



Major Rulings of the 2002-2003 Term

Justices who voted with the majority are denoted by a darker image.

	STEVENS	GINSBURG	SOUTER	BREYER	O'CONNOR	KENNEDY	REHNQUIST	SCALIA	THOMAS
AGE	83	70	63	64	73	66	78	67	55
APPOINTED BY	Ford	Clinton	Bush	Clinton	Reagan	Reagan	Nixon	Reagan	Bush
WHEN TOOK SEAT ON COURT	1975	1993	1990	1994	1981	1988	1972	1986	1991

Affirmative Action
Grutter v. Bollinger
University of Michigan's individualized consideration of race in law school



Gay Rights
Lawrence v. Texas
The government may not criminalize private sexual behavior.



Forcible Medication
Sell v. United States
Set a high bar for forcibly medicating a nonviolent defendant in order to achieve



Federalism
Nevada Dept. of Human Resources v. Hibbs
State employees may sue states for



Punitive Damages
State Farm v. Campbell
Set new limits on awarding punitive damages.



Death Penalty
Wiggins v. Smith
Set higher standards for a lawyer's duty to investigate and present sympathetic



Death Penalty
Miller-El v. Cockrell
Lowered the barrier for inmates' entitlement to federal hearings to



Copyright
Eldred v. Ashcroft
Upheld 20-year extension of existing copyrights.



Affirmative Action
Gratz v. Bollinger
Awarding 20 points for race makes the University of Michigan's undergraduate



Free Speech
U.S. v. American Library Assoc.
Upheld federal law requiring anti-pornography Internet filters in



Voting Rights
Georgia v. Ashcroft
Racial redistricting can consider overall minority influence and not just



Three-Strikes
Ewing v. California; Lockyer v. Andrade
Long prison sentences for a third offense, even a minor one, are

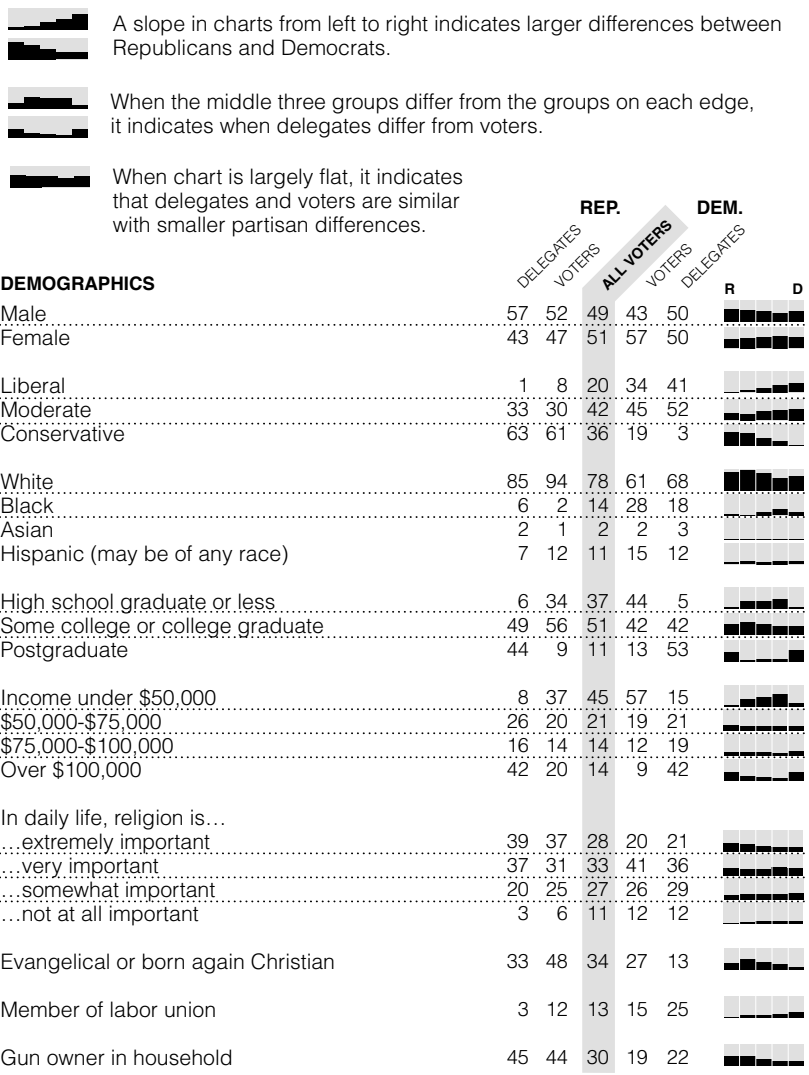


Deportation
Demore v. Kim
Government can imprison immigrants it seeks to deport without granting

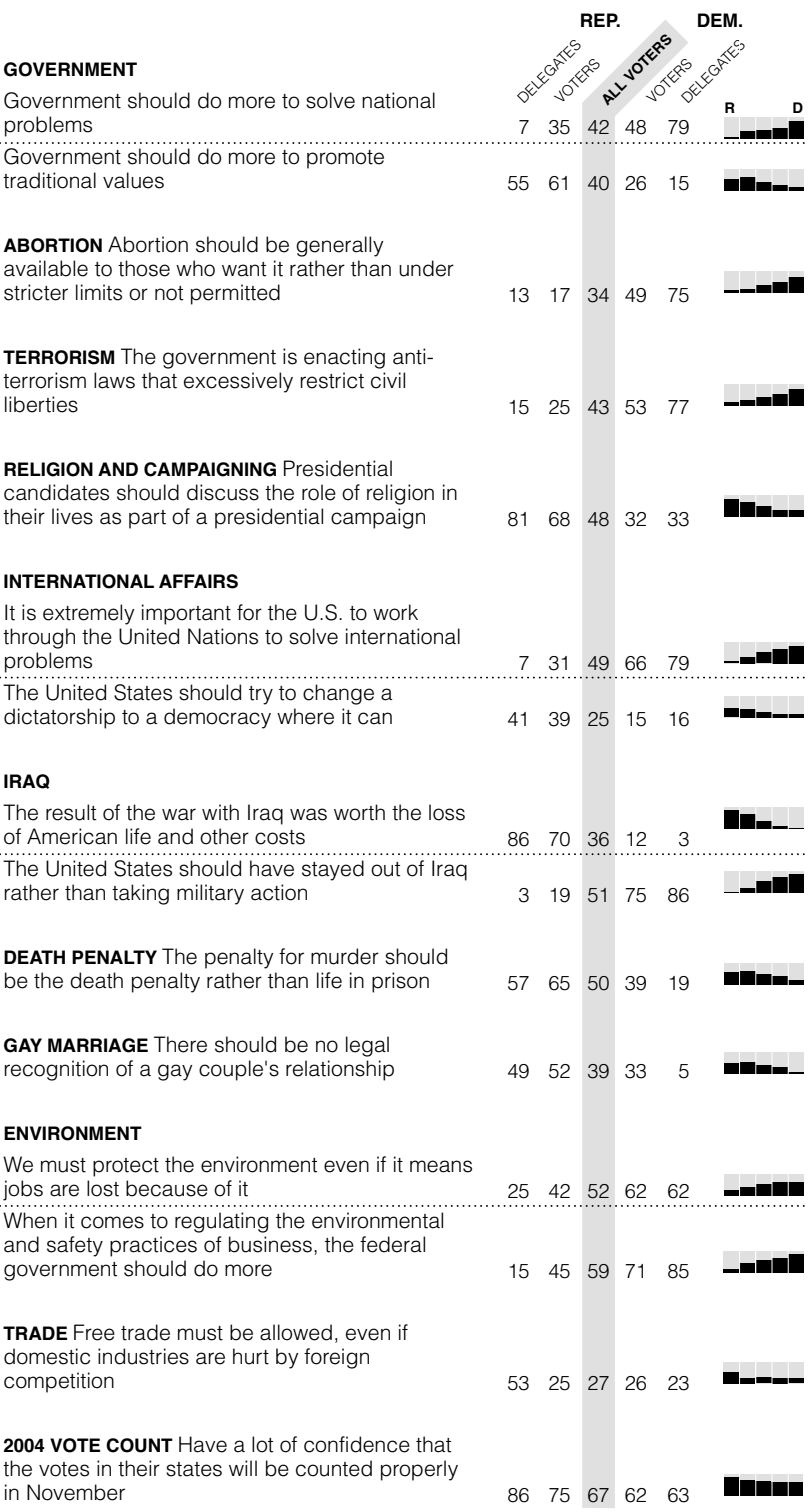


Convention Delegates: Who They Are ...

Charts at the right graphically show the percentage for each group.



... And How They Compare on Issues



Those who gave other answers or who did not have an opinion are not shown. Figures for delegates are based on New York Times/CBS News Polls of 1,200 Republican delegates conducted August 3-23 and 1,085 Democratic delegates conducted June 16-July 17. Figures for voters are based on a nationwide New York Times/CBS News Poll conducted July 11-15 with 823 registered voters.

Revisiting Ground Zero

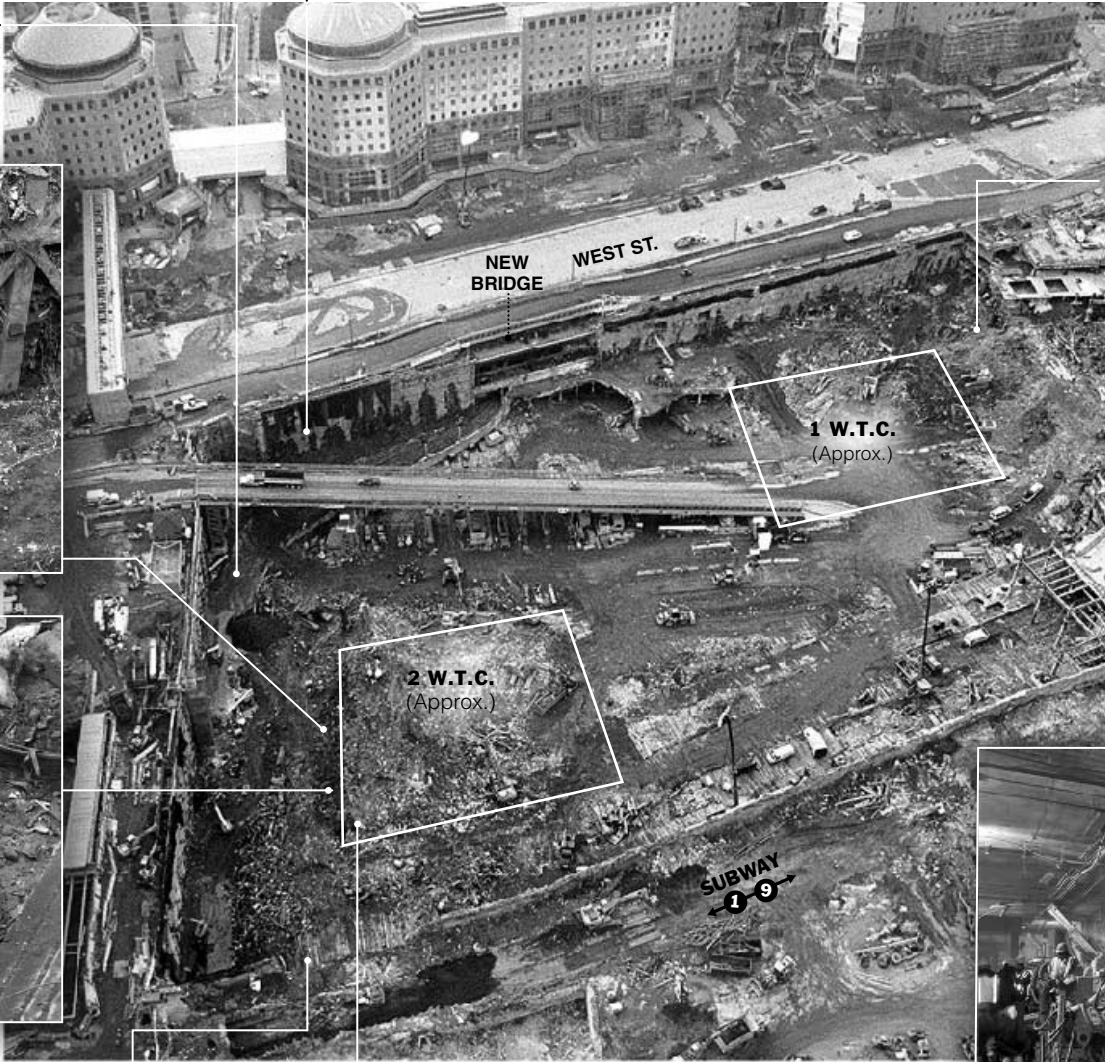
FINAL PIECES
Workers cut and yank down the last major structural columns of the trade center. ▼



Workers removed human remains from ▲ compacted debris in the area near the lobby of the south tower last week. One of the last areas to be excavated, it is yielding many bodies.

Photographs by Richard Perry/The New York Times

COMMUTER RAIL TRACKS
Workers have exposed PATH tracks that were six levels deep in the basement.



A breach in the retaining wall.

The south tower's emergency command center was in the lobby and has not yet been excavated.

Underground crews drive steel cables through the retaining wall to prevent its collapse.

Precarious remaining basement floors of the World Trade Center complex are meticulously removed. ►



The Matrix.
(Not the movie.)

When

you

read

a story,

you

read

it

sequentially

like

this.

On the Record

Richard A. Clarke, President Bush's former counterterrorism chief, has said the Bush administration largely ignored the threat from Al Qaeda before the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. A look at what he and Condoleezza Rice, the national security adviser, have said in recent days:



Richard A. Clarke



Condoleezza Rice

On how the Bush White House viewed the threat of terrorism

"At the senior policy levels in the Clinton administration, there was an acute understanding of the terrorist threat, particularly Al Qaeda. . . . The Bush administration saw terrorism policy as important but not urgent, prior to 9/11."

"I just don't think that the record bears out Dick Clarke's assertion. In fact, on Jan. 25, in response to a question from me to my staff to tell me what we should be worrying about, what we should be doing, he sent us a set of ideas that would perhaps help to roll back Al Qaeda over a three-to-five-year period. We acted on those ideas very quickly."

On a January 2001 memo written by Mr. Clarke asking for an urgent review of Al Qaeda

"I think all the measures that I thought should have been taken were in the plan that I presented in January of 2001, and were in the N.S.P.D. [national security presidential directive] that the principals approved in September — Sept. 4, 2001. . . . Those proposals . . . took a very, very, very long time to make it through the policy development process."

"The Jan. 25 memo is somewhat remarkable for what's not in it. There is a mention of sleeper cells. There's one mention of sleeper cells — at 10 pages, two words at the end of one line. There's no recommendation about what to do about them. All of the recommendations relate to Afghanistan."

On where Al Qaeda was planning attacks

"The C.I.A. said in their assessments that the attack would most likely occur overseas, most probably in Saudi Arabia, possibly in Israel. I thought, however, that it might well take place in the United States."

"The fact is that I have heard that Dick Clarke has apparently said that he thought the attack was coming in the United States. He never communicated that to anyone. We all said that all of the intelligence pointed to an overseas attack."

On a press briefing Mr. Clarke gave in August 2002 on criticism of the Bush White House terrorism policy

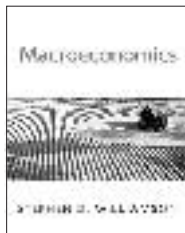
"So, I was asked by several people in senior levels of the Bush White House to do a press backgrounder to try to explain that set of facts in a way that minimized criticism of the administration. . . . And as a special assistant to the president, one is frequently asked to do that kind of thing. I've done it for several presidents."

"And what's very interesting is that, while Dick Clarke now says that we ignored his ideas, or we didn't follow them up, in August of 2002, in a press interview, he said that we had, in fact, acted on those ideas. So he can't have it both ways."

Sources: Mr. Clarke's prepared statement to the 9/11 commission; Federal News Service transcripts of Mr. Clarke's testimony; White House transcripts of Ms. Rice's interviews with the media

Same Book, Lower Price

The same college textbooks used in the United States can often be purchased for much less from Britain, even after factoring in the cost of shipping.



Some examples:

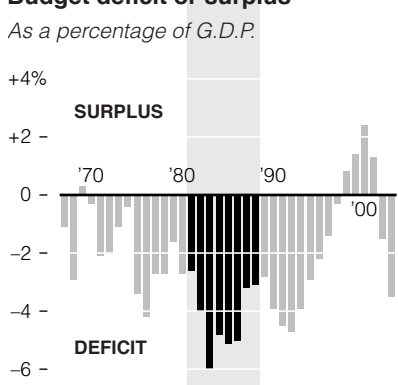
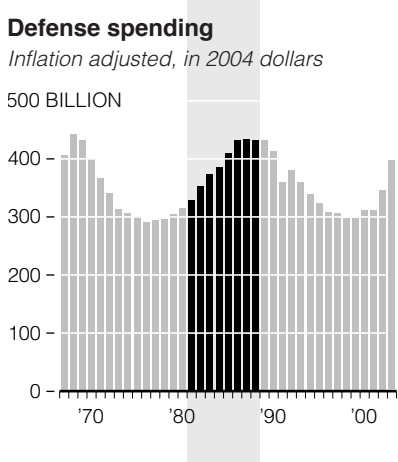
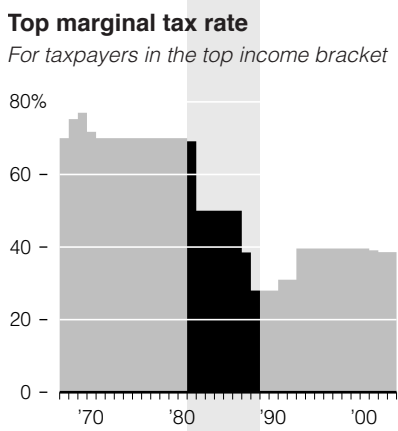
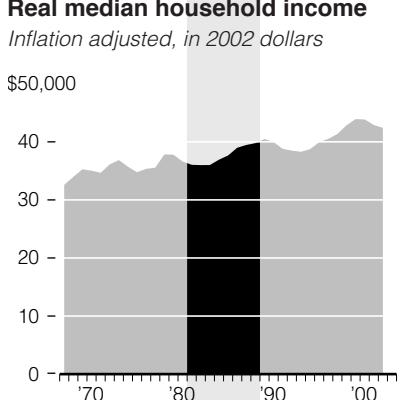
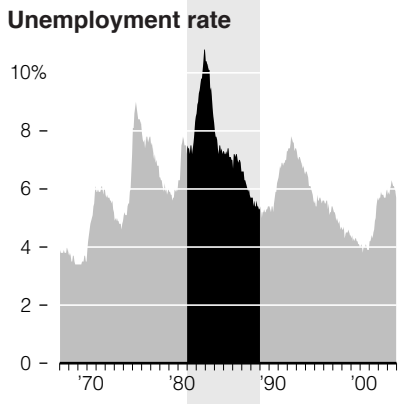
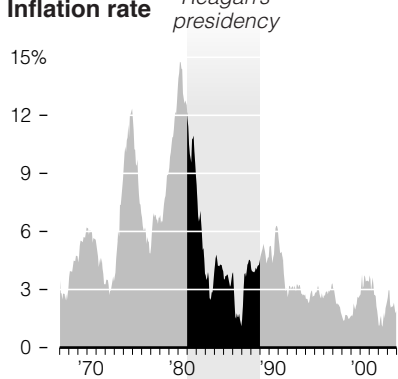
	Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry	Physics, Volume 1	Macroeconomics	Linear System Theory and Design
AMAZON.COM	\$146.15	\$93.75	\$114.00	\$110.00
AMAZON.CO.UK	\$71.53	\$63.37	\$71.78	\$49.81
DIFFERENCE	\$74.62	\$30.38	\$42.22	\$60.19

Domestic shipping is free for orders over \$25 on Amazon.com, though there are some exceptions. British prices have been converted to dollars and include shipping to the United States.

Sources: Amazon.com; Amazon.co.uk

Assessing Reaganomics

Ronald Reagan cut taxes and increased military spending as the economy entered one of the longest expansions in history after a recession in 1981-82. But the federal budget deficit also more than doubled during his term.

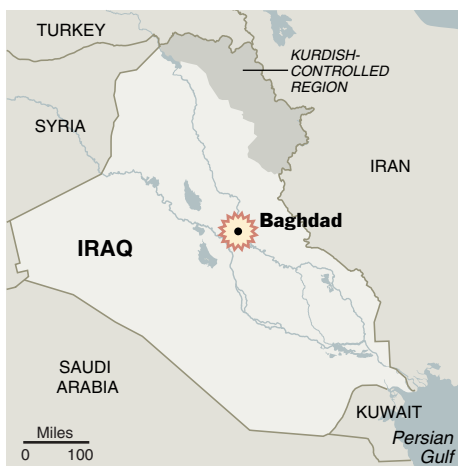

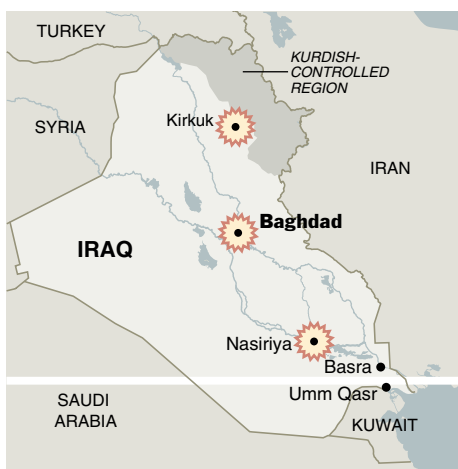











Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Census Bureau; Internal Revenue Service; Defense Department; Congressional Budget Office

A NATION AT WAR: Military Movements

A Week at War: Unexpected Resistance and a Change in Plans

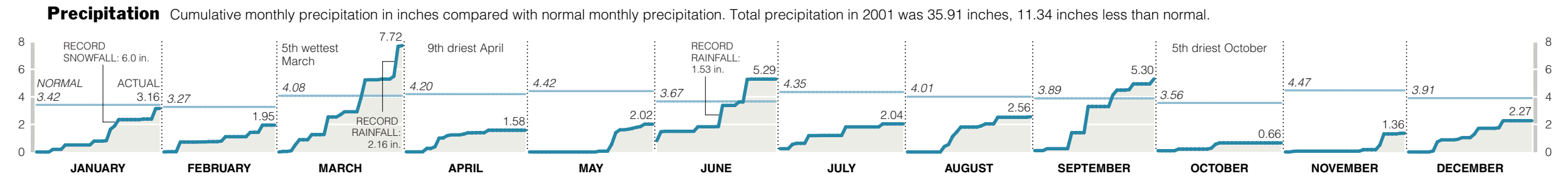
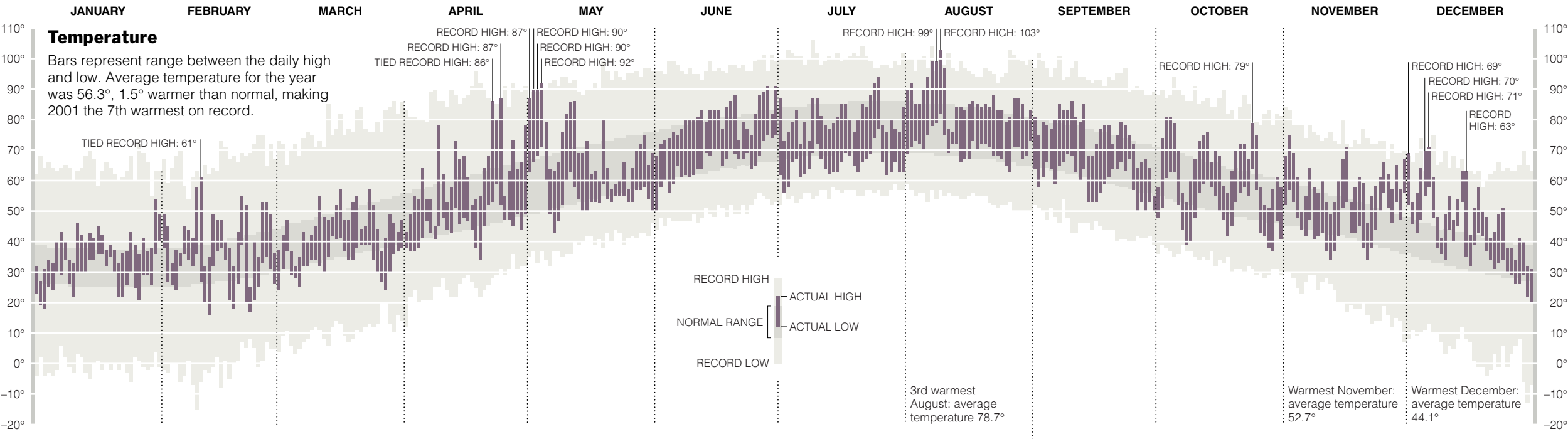
After a week of airstrikes and increasingly intense fighting, coalition forces are shifting the focus of the ground campaign away from Baghdad and back to the south with the goal of defeating the fedayeen and other Iraqi fighters who threaten relief shipments and supplies to troops.

DAYS OF THE WAR		ALLIED FORCES KILLED, REPORTED MISSING OR CAPTURED		BUSH AND HUSSEIN ADDRESS THEIR NATIONS			
Eastern Standard time		ATTACKS	BASRA AND THE GULF	NASIRIYA AND VICINITY	BAGHDAD AND SURROUNDINGS	THE NORTHERN FRONT	
1	Bombing Begins WED., MARCH 19				BAGHDAD: FIRST WAVE American forces launch about three dozen Tomahawk cruise missiles from four ships and two submarines operating in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf as part of an effort to kill Saddam Hussein and senior members of the Iraqi government. Two F-117A stealth fighters each drop two one-ton satellite-guided bombs.		 "Our nation enters this conflict reluctantly, yet our purpose is sure."
2	Moving Forward THURS., MARCH 20	 <i>WHITE LINES represent the northern most advance of allied troops from Kuwait.</i>	UMM QASR, BASRA: MOVING IN Allied troops begin the march toward Baghdad. Troops enter Umm Qasr; others go to Basra. IN THE SOUTH: FIRST WAVE Allied warplanes strike Iraqi artillery and missile positions in the south, wiping out threats against advancing troops. KUWAIT: HELICOPTER CRASH A helicopter carrying 12 Americans and Britons crashes in Kuwait, killing all on board.	NASIRIYA, TALIL: APACHES ATTACK U.S. helicopters attack a division of Iraq's reguar army in Nasiriya and air defenses at Talil Air Base.	BAGHDAD: CITY TARGETS Cruise missiles strike several government targets: the presidential compound, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the office of a deputy prime minister. The Rashid air base is also a target.	SOUTH OF KIRKUK: MISSILE STRIKES Cruise missiles hit units of the Nebuchadnezzar Republican Guard south of Kirkuk.	 Accused President George W. Bush of committing a "crime against humanity."
3	Early Success FRI., MARCH 21	 <i>First day data available.</i>	NEAR BASRA: SURRENDER A firefight rages outside Basra for several hours, ending with the collapse of an Iraqi division. OFFSHORE: TERMINALS SEIZED Commandos seize Iraq's two major gas and oil terminals. UMM QASR, FAO: UNDER SIEGE Two marines die in battle. Allied forces surround Umm Qasr and Fao; 600 Iraqi soldiers surrender.	NASIRIYA: CONTINUING THE ATTACK Apache helicopters continue to attak Iraq's regular army near Nasiriya. TOWARD BAGHDAD U.S. troops advance nearly 100 miles into Iraq.	BAGHDAD: HEAVY BOMBING More than 1,300 cruise missiles and bombs hit targets in and around Baghdad. WESTERN DESERT: SEIZING BASES An air base in the western desert is seized by U.S. and British troops.	MOSUL, KIRKUK: MORE BOMBING Missiles and bombs hit Mosul and an air base and a Republican Guard base in Kirkuk, as well as an Iraqi Army headquarters in Jalawla.	
4	Fighting and Fires SAT., MARCH 22		RUMAILA: OIL WELLS BURN As many as 30 oil wells are on fire. U.S. marines battle four of the fires, taking control of two. PERSIAN GULF: COLLISION Six Britons and an American are killed in a helicopter collision.	CENTRAL IRAQ: CASUALTIES Four American soldiers are killed when rocket-propelled grenades strike two humvees. SAMAWA: HEAVY RESISTANCE The Third Infantry Division faces mortar fire as it reaches the city. NASIRIYA: BRIDGE CAPTURED American forces seize a major bridge over the Euphrates north of the city and continue toward Baghdad.	BAGHDAD: AIR STRIKES Allied air-strikes against military and government buildings hit the city at dawn and at night. OIL FIRES Iraqi soldiers ignite oil trenches around the city, creating a blanket of smoke intended to obscure targets from allied war planes.	ANSAR AL-ISLAM: AL QAEDA Coalition forces bomb villages controlled by Ansar al-Islam, which U.S. officials claim is connected to Al Qaeda. MOSUL, JALAWLA: BOMBING American war planes strike both cities, targeting the headquarters of the Iraqi Army's 2nd Corps in Jalawla. KIRKUK: MILITARY TARGETS HIT Coalition forces strike a Republican Guard base.	
5	A Day of Setbacks SUN., MARCH 23		KUWAIT: SOLDIER ACCUSED Army Sgt. Asan Akbar is detained after a grenade attack against members of the 101st Airborne Division that kills one soldier, and injures 15 others. BASRA: IRAQI CASUALTIES Allied bombing raids kill more than 70 people, according to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.	NASIRIYA: CONVOY CAPTURED Members of an Army maintenance unit are captured after taking a wrong turn. As many as 12 soldiers are listed as missing or captured, with several thought to be killed. Some of the captured appear on the Al Jazeera TV network. NEAR NASIRIYA: TROOPS KILLED Up to 10 marines are killed by Iraqis who pretend to surrender, then attack.	BAGHDAD: BOMBING CONTINUES Air strike targets include the General Security Directorate and Iraq's air defense headquarters. MANHUNT Iraq televises a search along the Tigris River for a pilot from a downed allied aircraft. The Pentagon says no planes are missing. NAJAF: GUARD ENGAGED U.S. troops engage Republican Guard for the first time.	MOSUL, KIRKUK: BOMBING Bombing continues in these major oil-producing centers. ERBIL, SULAIMANIYA: THIRD FRONT American planes deliver equipment and 200 soldiers in an effort to open up a northern front with Kurdish forces.	 War in Iraq "could be longer and more difficult than some have predicted."
6	Resistance, Loss MON., MARCH 24		BASRA: RESISTANCE The city remains in Iraqi hands, frustrating British commanders who have been unable to orchestrate a peaceful entry into the city. Paramilitary forces attack after pretending to surrender. MISSING IN ACTION Two Royal Marines are reported missing.	NASIRIYA: FIGHTING CONTINUES Intense fighting continues as 5,000 American marines battle their way into the city center and appear to have taken control of part of it. NEAR NAJAF: MISTAKEN STRIKE A U.S. F-16 locks onto and destroys a Patriot missile battery site, knocking out its radar but causing no casualties.	SOUTH OF BAGHDAD: HEAVY FIRE As they try to break into Baghdad's defense perimeter, U.S. troops take heavy fire from Republican Guard. Nearly all helicopters sustain damage. NORTH OF NAJAF: DEPOT SEIZED An Iraqi ammunition depot, a suspected chemicals weapons site is seized. MISSING IN ACTION Two crewmen are taken prisoner after their helicopter goes down.	MOSUL, KIRKUK, TIKRIT: BOMBING Allied bombers strike targets in these cities, including ones in Tikrit, Mr. Hussein's ancestral home. SYRIA: CIVILIAN CASUALTIES A bombing mission 80 miles south of the Syrian border goes awry, killing and injuring civilians on a bus.	 "Have patience sons and brothers. Have patience because the victory of God is very close."
7	Bogged Down YESTERDAY		BASRA: CONTINUED RESISTANCE British troops begin an assault amid reports of an uprising against forces loyal to Mr. Hussein. Two British soldiers are killed by friendly fire; another by a rocket-propelled grenade. UMM QASR: UNDER CONTROL Coalition troops control the city. The port is now open to receive aid shipments once demining operations are complete.	SANDSTORMS CREATE HAVOC Storms with winds gusting up to 50 m.p.h. cut visibility and slow operations for U.S. troops, but officials say all-weather weapons are enabling forces to maintain pressure on Iraqi units. NAJAF: A HUGE BATTLE American forces kill hundreds of Iraqi soldiers in what may be the biggest battle of the war so far.	BAGHDAD: STREETS EMPTY Huge explosions shake buildings in the heart of the capital, including cruise missiles that strike Iraqi television. With coalition troops closing in, the streets are nearly empty as people hunker down in anticipation of the battle for Baghdad, and to escape air thick with blowing sand and smoke from fires set by Iraqis to conceal targets.	KIRKUK, MOSUL: KURDISH TROOPS Large groups of Kurdish soldiers were seen moving into at least four frontline villages, feeding speculation that Kurdish forces would be asked to play a significant role in any American effort to open a northern front. KURDS VOICE DOUBT Kurdish officials express doubts over how soon allies could launch an initiative out of the north and surprise at the slow pace of the American invasion of Iraq.	 "We cannot know the duration of this war, yet we know its outcome: We will prevail, the Iraqi regime will be disarmed ..."

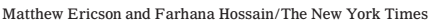
Source: Defense officials (sortie data)

Hannah Fairfield, Julie Shaver, Sarah Slobin and Brett Taylor/The New York Times; Maps by Joe Burgess

New York City's Weather in 2001



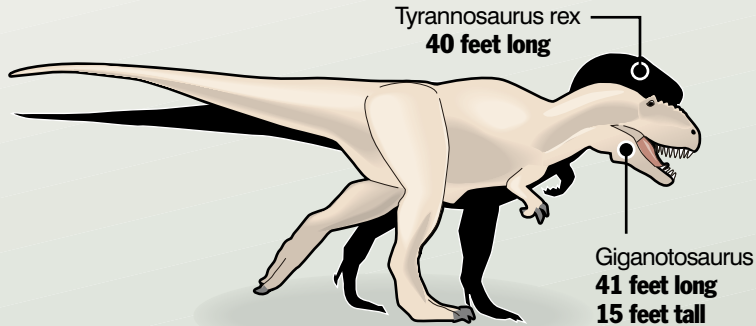
The current conflict in Iraq has ushered in the age of digital warfare. Over the years, as technological advances changed the way America fought its wars, casualties in the battlefield and the cost of war tended to fall.



Add
context.

It's Giganotosaurus by a Nose

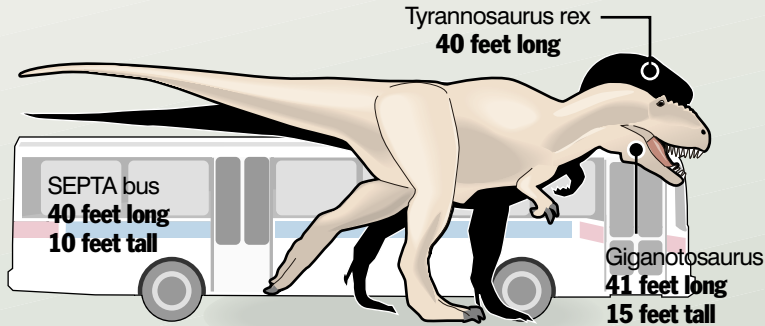
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SOURCES: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philip Currie, SEPTA

It's Giganotosaurus by a Nose

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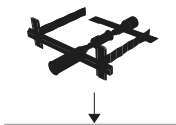


SOURCES: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philip Currie, SEPTA

Flying Into Space

A test pilot became the first human to enter space in a private aircraft, as SpaceShipOne reached an altitude of 62 miles yesterday.

↑
RANGE OF
INTERNATIONAL
SPACE STATION:
205 TO 255 MILES
↓



THE FLIGHT PROCESS

1 SpaceShipOne is carried beneath a plane to an altitude of about 50,000 feet.



LAST MISSION
OF COLUMBIA
172.5 MILES

2 After separating from the plane, it fires its rocket motor, sending it into a vertical climb at Mach 3.

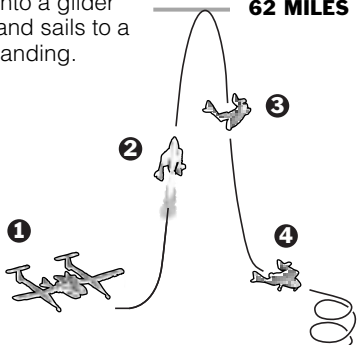
3 As it falls back toward earth, its wing and tail configuration is changed, slowing it as it enters the atmosphere.



LOWEST
SHUTTLE ORBIT
115 MILES

4 At 80,000 feet, it changes back into a glider and sails to a landing.

**SPACESHIPONE
62 MILES**



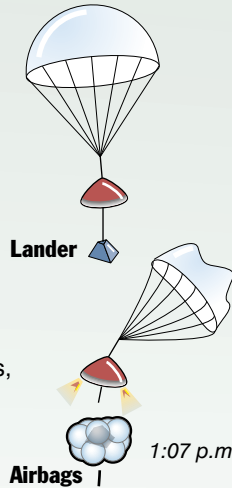
Tomorrow: Return to Mars

Mars Pathfinder, the first U.S. spacecraft to visit the surface of Mars in two decades, is scheduled to land tomorrow afternoon.

The Landing

- 1 After a seven-month flight to Mars, Pathfinder enters the atmosphere at a speed of 16,600 m.p.h.
- 2 Five miles above the surface, a parachute opens, slowing its descent. Then the lander is dropped from the entry vehicle by a tether.
- 3 Eight seconds before hitting the ground, airbags inflate around the lander. Thrusters fire, and the parachute and entry vehicle fall away.
- 4 The lander, cushioned by the airbags, drops to the ground. It should bounce 30 feet in the air several times before halting.

Entry vehicle  1:02 p.m. Philadelphia time tomorrow



Lander

Airbags

1:07 p.m.

Lander

Antenna to transmit data to Earth

Weather sensors

Camera

Deflated airbag

Solar panels

Rover

- 5 After the lander comes to a halt, the airbags deflate and three solar panels unfold, like petals of a flower.

- 6 Once conditions are safe for the rover to move, NASA scientists will send it onto the Martian terrain to begin seven days of exploration.

Sojourner Rover

NASA scientists will radio instructions daily to the lander, which will relay them to the rover. Because radio signals take 22 minutes to travel between Mars and Earth, the rover usually operates without direct control from Earth.

The rover, which is about two feet long and one foot tall, weighs 23 pounds. It takes one minute for it to travel two feet.



Rover
Size Comparison

The **solar panel** can power the rover for several hours each day, even during dust storms.

The **antenna** is used to communicate with the lander.

25 in.

The **Alpha Proton X-Ray Spectrometer** is used to determine the elements that compose the rocks and soil. By pressing against a rock and bombarding it with radiation, it determines the presence of any element, except hydrogen.

The **rocker suspension** allows the rover to travel over rough terrain. It can drive over rocks up to eight inches tall.

The **camera** on the rover is a stereo imaging system that can take panoramic pictures of the landscape.

**German
shepherd**



Rover

Size Comparison



United States Geological Survey

The Las Vegas metropolitan area in the 21st century.

Magnet City

1905 Las Vegas is founded as a railroad town, after completion of the main railway linking Southern California with Salt Lake City.

1931 Nevada legalizes gambling and adopts “quickie” divorce laws. Building begins on Hoover Dam, which brings in workers and lifts the region's economy during the Great Depression.

1940's Clark County's population nearly triples, in large part because of the construction of Nellis Air Force Base and the Basic Magnesium Plant, which produces munitions for World War II.

1946 A New York mobster, Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel, opens the Flamingo Hotel. After the war, tourism becomes the region's largest employer as lavish casinos and resorts are built. The 1950's and 60's are the heyday of Mafia rule.

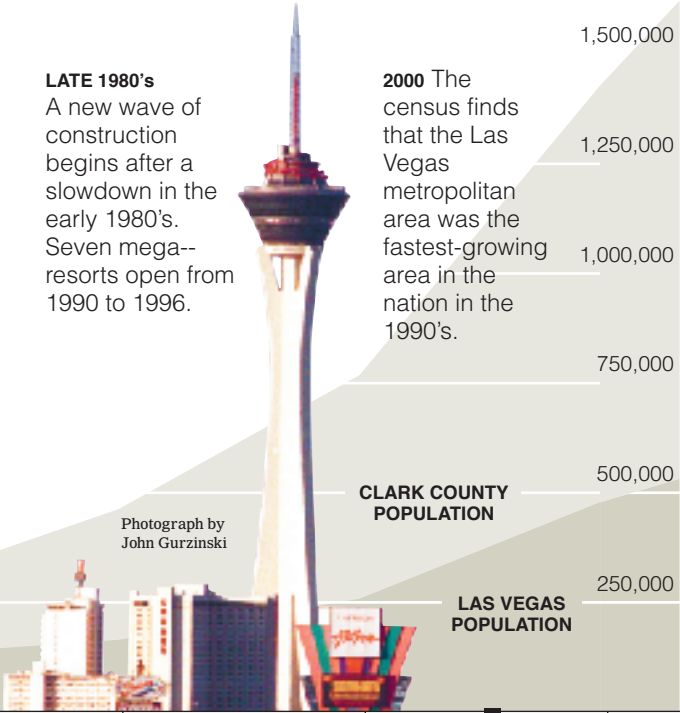
1955 The nine-story Riviera becomes the first high-rise hotel on the Las Vegas Strip.

1966 The reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes moves into the Desert Inn, which he later acquires as part of a hotel and casino buying spree.

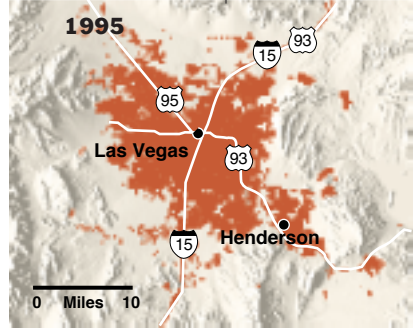
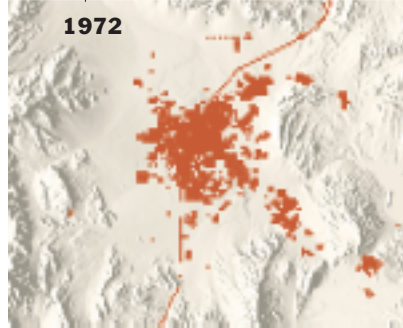
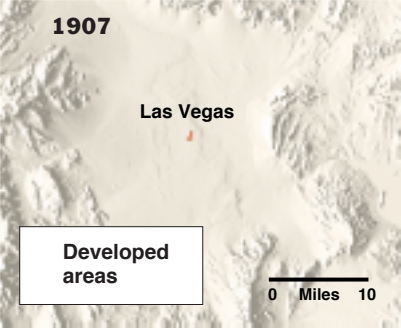
1967 After the Nevada Legislature allows publicly traded companies to obtain gambling licenses, corporations move in and begin their domination of the casino industry.

LATE 1980's A new wave of construction begins after a slowdown in the early 1980's. Seven mega--resorts open from 1990 to 1996.

2000 The census finds that the Las Vegas metropolitan area was the fastest-growing area in the nation in the 1990's.



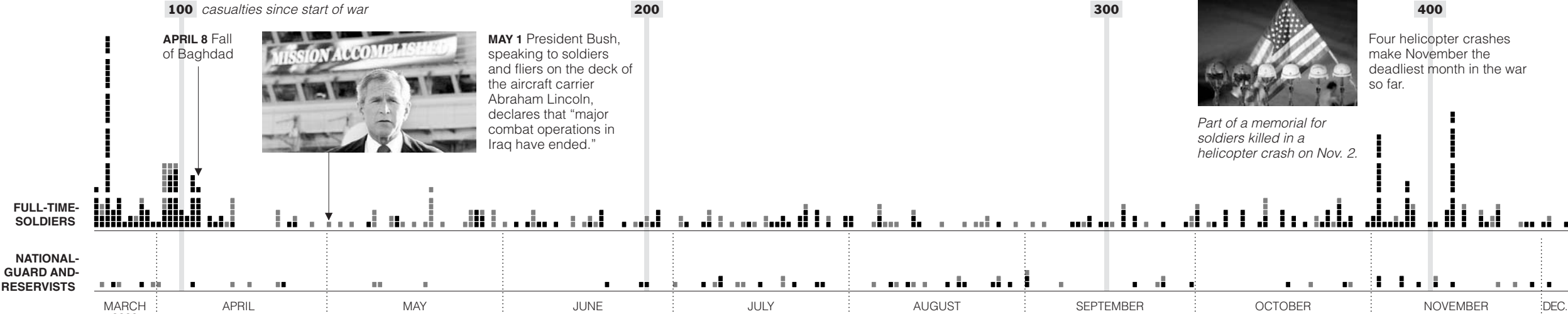
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
CLARK COUNTY	3,371	4,859	8,532	16,414	48,589	127,016	273,288	463,087	768,203	1,428,690
INCREASE	+214%	+44%	+76%	+92%	+196%	+161%	+115%	+69%	+66%	+86%
U.S. POPULATION	+21%	+15%	+16%	+7%	+14%	+19%	+13%	+11%	+10%	+13%



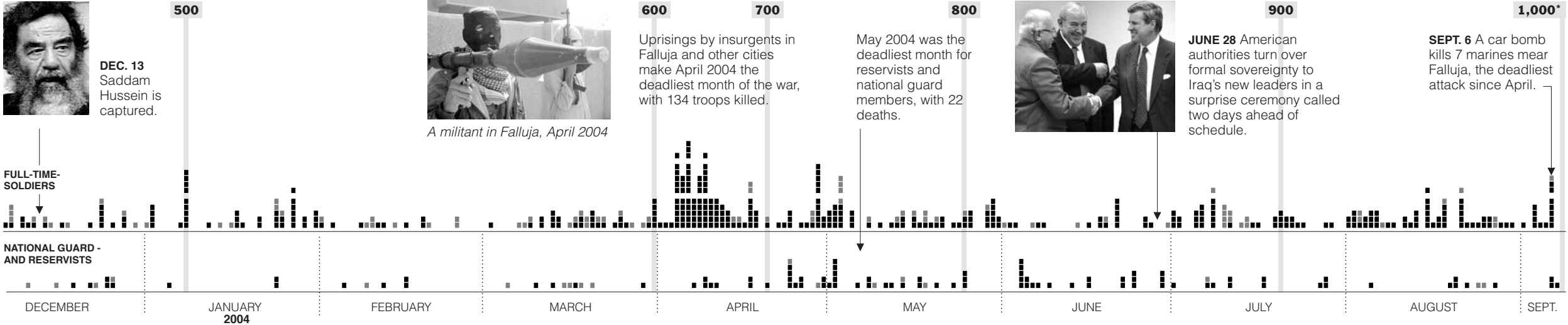
Sources: City of Las Vegas; Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce; Nevada State Demographer; U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Geological Survey

The War's Toll

Number of deaths each day since the start of the war. ■ Hostile death ■ Nonhostile death

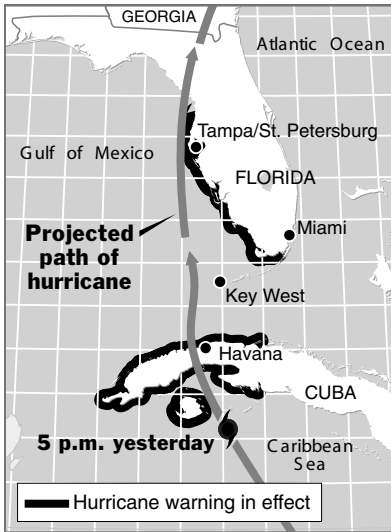


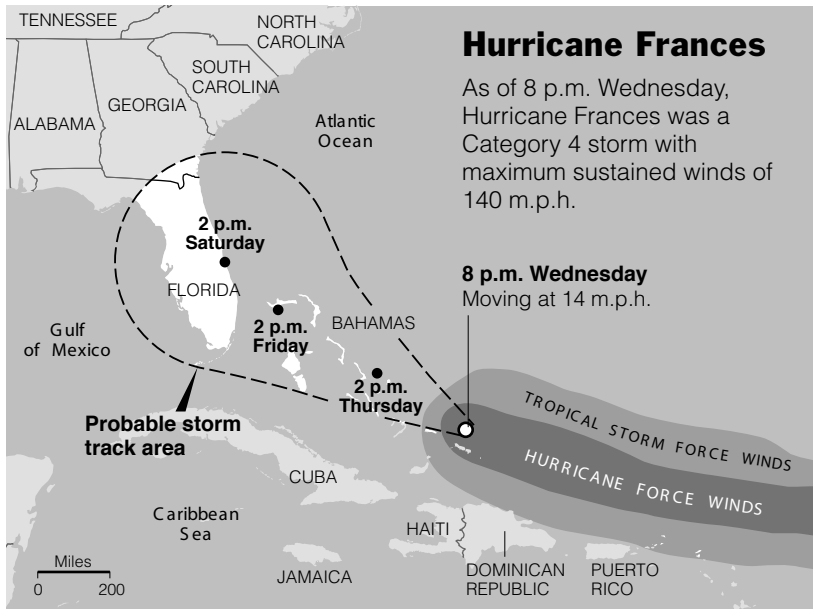
Source: Department of Defense



* Precise dates not available for a handful of soliders killed in the past several days.

Layering
information.

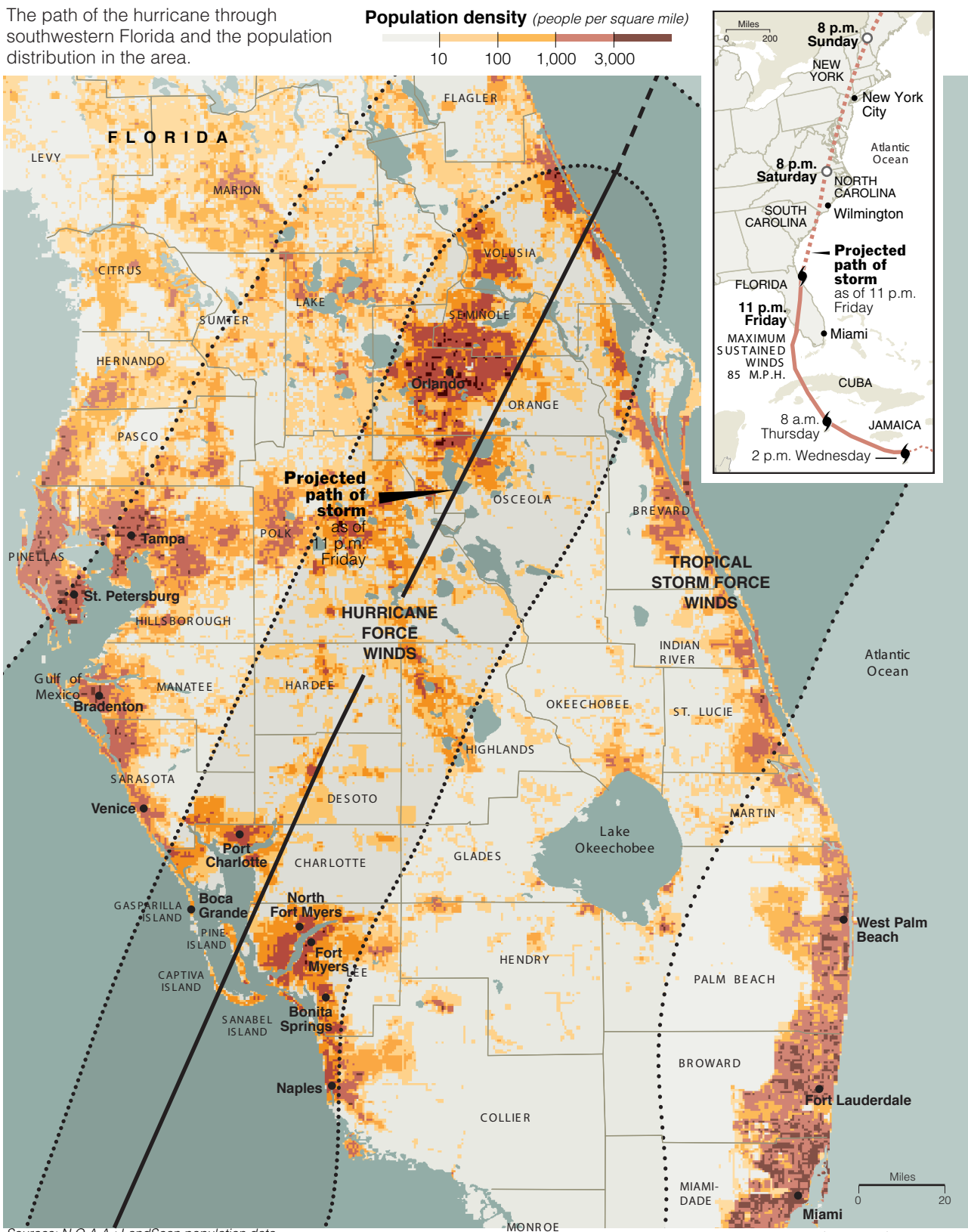


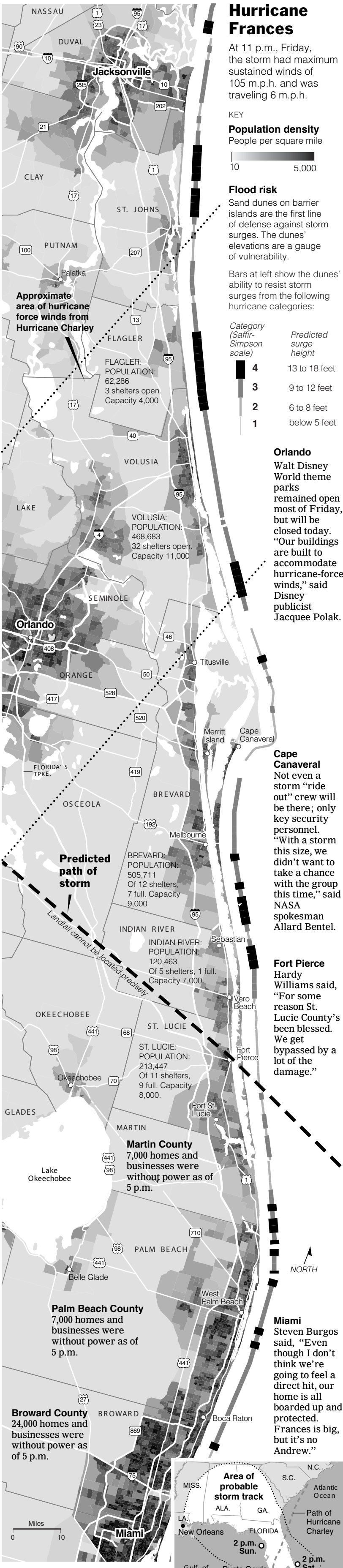


Source: National Weather Service

The New York Times

The path of the hurricane through southwestern Florida and the population distribution in the area.





The New York Times

Power Donors

The six members of the Electric Reliability Coordinating Council, an industry lobbying group, have given millions of dollars to political candidates, mostly to Republicans. Its members include some of the power industry's largest emitters of pollutants.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS BY E.R.C.C. MEMBERS

Includes donations from P.A.C.'s and individuals to federal candidates and from P.A.C.'s, soft money and individual donors to political parties for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 election cycles.

Company	Campaign contributions	To Republicans	To Democrats
Southern	\$3,971,337	72%	28
TXU	2,250,049	77	23
FirstEnergy	2,081,522	72	28
Duke Energy	1,264,172	76	24
Progress Energy	1,233,849	62	38
Salt River Project	47,450	83	17

POWER COMPANIES WITH THE GREATEST EMISSIONS OF:

Companies that have been sued under the new source review program are highlighted in gray. Members of E.R.C.C. are shown in bold.

NITROGEN OXIDES	Tons, in 2000	SULFUR DIOXIDE	Tons, in 2000
1. American Electric Power	522,287	1. American Electric Power	1,168,965
2. Southern	323,698	2. Southern	949,566
3. Tennessee Valley Authority	285,034	3. Tennessee Valley Authority	718,349
4. Xcel Energy	188,701	4. Cinergy	559,805
5. Cinergy	153,757	5. Allegheny Energy	392,477
6. Edison International	131,383	6. Xcel Energy	385,891
7. Dominion	125,648	7. Progress Energy	346,552
8. Allegheny Energy	123,794	8. Dominion	300,847
9. Progress Energy	115,305	9. FirstEnergy	275,055
10. Entergy	112,979	10. Edison International	264,115
11. Duke Energy	105,099	11. Duke Energy	258,546
12. ScottishPower	103,988	12. Reliant Resources	247,731
13. FPL Group	102,911	13. AES	245,089
14. FirstEnergy	99,033	14. Ameren	239,907
15. AES	96,362	15. DTE Energy	219,569
16. Ameren	93,973	16. PPL	217,761
17. DTE Energy	92,719	17. E.ON (Germany)	199,298
18. TXU	79,560	18. Mirant	189,787
19. E.ON (Germany)	75,131	19. FPL Group	177,010
20. CenterPoint Energy	66,478	20. Ohio Valley Electric	168,868

Note: In addition to the companies shown above, three other companies — Dynegy, TECO Energy and Vectren — were sued under the new source review program.

Source: Center for Responsive Politics; Environmental Protection Agency; Public Citizen

Voting Today

Nearly one-third of the pledged delegates are up for grabs in the 10 states voting today.

	California	Connecticut	Georgia	Maryland	Massachusetts	Minnesota	New York	Ohio	Rhode Island	Vermont
Delegates at stake	370	49	86	69	93	72	236	140	21	15
Who can vote in the primary or caucuses*	Democrats and independents	Democrats	All voters	Democrats	Democrats and independents	Democrats and independents	Democrats	Democrats and independents	Democrats and independents	All voters
Demographics	<div><div>6</div><div>32</div><div>61%</div></div> <div>BLACKHISPANICWHITE & OTHER</div>	<div><div>9</div><div>9</div><div>82</div></div> <div></div>	<div><div>28</div><div>5</div><div>66</div></div> <div></div>	<div><div>28</div><div>4</div><div>68</div></div> <div></div>	<div><div>5</div><div>7</div><div>88</div></div> <div></div>	<div><div>3</div><div>3</div><div>94</div></div> <div></div>	<div><div>15</div><div>15</div><div>70</div></div> <div></div>	<div><div>11</div><div>2</div><div>87</div></div> <div></div>	<div><div>9</div><div>4</div><div>87</div></div> <div></div>	<div><div>1</div><div>1</div><div>99</div></div> <div></div>
Money raised in the state										
John Edwards	\$2.4 million	\$243,150	\$569,527	\$196,500	\$191,800	\$48,500	\$1.7 million	\$246,625	\$49,750	\$6,450
John Kerry	\$3.9 million	\$417,104	\$282,400	\$460,050	\$3.8 million	\$279,321	\$2.9 million	\$112,625	\$307,150	\$19,750
Past Democratic primary winners										
2000	Al Gore	Al Gore	Al Gore	Al Gore	Al Gore	Al Gore	Al Gore	Al Gore	Al Gore	Al Gore
1992	Bill Clinton	Jerry Brown	Bill Clinton	Paul E. Tsongas	Paul E. Tsongas	Tom Harkin	Bill Clinton	Bill Clinton	Paul E. Tsongas	Jerry Brown
1988	Michael S. Dukakis	Michael S. Dukakis	Jesse Jackson	Michael S. Dukakis	Michael S. Dukakis	Michael S. Dukakis	Michael S. Dukakis	Michael S. Dukakis	Michael S. Dukakis	Jesse Jackson
1984	Gary Hart	Gary Hart	Walter F. Mondale	Walter F. Mondale	Gary Hart	Walter F. Mondale	Walter F. Mondale	Gary Hart	Gary Hart	Gary Hart

* Minnesota is the only state holding caucuses today.

Sources: Democratic National Committee; Center for Public Integrity; Rhodes Cook, political analyst; U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Campaign contribution figures are through Jan. 31.