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"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition

New York: Today, clearing, windy, high 44. Tonight, breezy, mainly clear, low 30. Tomorrow, abundant sun, not as windy, high 45. Yesterday, high 56, low 35. Weather map is on Page D8.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 2004

ONE DOLLAR

10 Bombs Shatter Trains in Madrid, Killing 192



1,400 Are Hurt — Top Suspects Are Basques and Al Qaeda

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

MADRID, March 11 — Ten bombs ripped through four commuter trains in Madrid during the morning rush hour on Thursday, killing at least 192 people and wounding more than 1,400 in the deadliest terrorist attack on a European target since World War II.

The Spanish authorities initially blamed the Basque separatist group ETA. But after finding a van near Madrid with detonators and a tape of Koran verses, they held open the possibility of Islamic terrorism.

A group claiming links to Al Qaeda took responsibility for the attacks in a letter delivered to an Arabic newspaper, but an American counterterrorism official said the claim should be viewed skeptically.

Spain, an American ally in the war on Iraq, has 1,300 troops stationed there and was explicitly threatened in an audiotape last October reportedly made by Osama bin Laden.

As the country struggled to absorb the devastation, three days before general elections, Prime Minister José María Aznar said, "March 11 now has its place in the history of infamy."

The bombings came in coordinated explosions in quick succession shortly before 8 a.m. The police found and detonated three other bombs.

At the main Atocha commuter sta-

tion in the heart of Madrid, just a block from the Prado Museum, an explosion cut a train in two, sending pieces of metal high into the air. Bloody victims crawled from mangled train cars and staggered into the streets. Other victims were found burned to death in their seats.

There, and at the nearby Santa Eugenia and El Pozo stations, broken bodies and body parts were thrown along the platforms as rescue workers struggled to separate the dead from the wounded.

Amet Oulabid, a 23-year-old carpenter, said he got off the front of the train at the Atocha station just seconds before the bomb went off in one of its rear cars.

"I saw bodies flying," he said. "There was a security guard dripping with blood. People were pushing and running. I saw a woman who had fallen on the tracks because people were pushing so hard. I escaped with my life by a hair."

At El Pozo, just east of downtown Madrid, Luz Elena Bustos, 42, got off a nearby bus just 10 minutes before the explosion at that station.

"There were pieces of flesh and ribs all over the road," she said. "There were ribs, brains all over. I never saw anything like this. The train was blown apart. I saw a lot of

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Photographs by Associated Press (top, above left and center); above right, Reuters

Rescue workers removing the dead and wounded yesterday from one of the four Madrid commuter trains that were bombed. At Atocha station, one couple waited for aid as paramedics administered to others. The bombings occurred in quick succession during the morning rush hour.

Carnage Yields Conflicting Clues As Officials Search for Culprits

By TIM GOLDEN and DON VAN Natta Jr.

The flood of conflicting evidence and clues that emerged from the carnage of the Madrid bombings yesterday pointed in two very different directions, leaving counterterrorism officials in a country painfully familiar with terrorist violence struggling to identify a culprit.

Just hours after the bombings, the Spanish authorities blamed the Basque separatist group known as ETA. Hours later, the same officials announced the discovery of new evidence they said left open the possibility that Islamic militants had been involved.

"Could it have been Islamic fundamentalists?" one senior Spanish anti-terrorism official asked last night. "It could have been. Spain is clearly a target of Al Qaeda; Osama bin Laden has said so himself."

The scale of the violence, the indiscriminate nature of the killing and the near-simultaneity of the 10 bombings yesterday were all reminiscent of Al Qaeda. In addition, the Spanish interior minister said the police had found detonators and an audio tape of Koranic verses inside a stolen van that was parked near the station where three of the four bombed trains originated.

In a sign of concern that the violence might not be limited to Spain, France raised its national terrorism alert from the lowest level. A senior French security official said in the days before the Madrid bombings that they had indications of possible terrorist attacks on railways in France and other European nations.

Yet in the chaotic aftermath of the bombings, anti-terrorism officials cautioned that other evidence seemed to implicate ETA.

One Spanish official who spoke on the condition he not be named said the dynamite-like explosive used in the attacks, Titadine, had been used before by ETA, which stands for Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna, or Basque Homeland and Freedom.

Most recently, the official said, the police found the same explosive in a vehicle they intercepted last month as it was driven to Madrid by ETA militants. The police also found bomb-laden backpacks like those used in yesterday's attacks when they foiled a bombing at a Madrid train station on Christmas Eve, an event they linked to ETA.

Yesterday's bombings also came

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San Francisco Forced to Halt Gay Marriages

By DEAN E. MURPHY

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 — The California Supreme Court on Thursday ordered city officials here to stop issuing marriage licenses to same-sex couples, bringing at least a temporary end to a monthlong experiment that had thrust San Francisco to the forefront of a national debate on gay marriage. "Effective immediately, we are stopping the issuance and recordation of same-sex marriage licenses," the city's assessor-recorder, Mabel S. Teng, announced at a news conference after receiving word of the court's unanimous decision. The court did not rule on the legality of the marriages, nor did it address the constitutional issues raised by city officials in defense of them. It also left open the possibility that the city could issue the licenses again after further review of two lawsuits on the matter.

"The people who were seeking to stop the marriages prevailed for the time being," said Jesse H. Choper, professor of constitutional law at the University of California, Berkeley. "The only question was who would win for the time being, and they won for the time being."

The ruling came as Massachusetts legislators moved a step closer to amending the state Constitution to ban same-sex marriage but allow civil unions. [Page A12.]

Opponents of the marriages, stymied in several efforts to block them in the lower courts, declared a long-

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At Shell, New Accounting and Rosier Oil Outlook

By STEPHEN LABATON and JEFF GERH

Arriving on stage in a spaceship and an astronaut suit, Philip Watts, then the senior executive in charge of exploration and production for the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, glowed as he delivered a message of optimism to a conference of 600 company executives in the Dutch city of Maastricht in June 1998.

"I have seen the future and it was great," he declared.

He was talking about the success of a special management program that had recently addressed a fundamental problem at the company — that it was pumping oil and gas out of the ground faster than it was finding new supplies. Internal documents show, however, that the program allowed Royal Dutch/Shell to increase its oil and gas reserves not by discovering major new sources, but by changing its accounting to add re-

serves that it was not sure could ever be tapped.

At the conference, executives wore yellow T-shirts that said "15 percent growth" and affirmed their faith in Shell's "transformation process" by singing "Ode to Joy," according to a company employee and a brief account in the Times of London.

Royal Dutch/Shell's future does not look as great now as it did then. The company, a storied oil giant that traces its roots to a Dutch oil company and an English seashell importer in the 1890's, ousted Sir Philip as chairman last week. He had risen to the top of the company three years ago in part because of his ability to increase reported reserves and had been knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 2003 for his service to Britain.

His departure followed almost two months of investor unrest over the company's decision to cut estimates of its proven reserves by 20 percent, or 3.9 billion barrels. The Securities and Exchange Commission, seeking

to protect American investors who bought Royal Dutch/Shell stock and bonds, is now investigating whether he or the company broke the law with the way they accounted for reserves.

Internal corporate documents and interviews with oil executives and industry analysts describe a company that in the go-go 1990's tried to manage its reserve figures much the way other companies managed their earnings — to satisfy investors.

The documents show that worried executives felt compelled to increase

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INSIDE

Former U.S. Aide Accused Of Working With Iraq

A former Congressional aide, Susan P. Lindauer, right, is accused of prewar contact with Iraqi intelligence. Investigators said she claimed to have access to a relative, the White House chief of staff. PAGE A14



Marty Katz

Missile System Questioned

The administration's proposed missile defense system, which would cost \$10.2 billion in 2005, faced intense questioning at a Senate committee hearing. PAGE A15

Another Look at Hubble

NASA has agreed to further study that may give the Hubble Space Telescope a reprieve from an early death. PAGE A12

Hockey Player Is Disciplined

Todd Bertuzzi of the Vancouver Canucks was suspended for the rest of the season for his attack on an opponent. SPORTSFRIDAY, PAGE D1

State Overrides Klein

Schools Chancellor Joel I. Klein's choice for a top post was blocked by state officials because she lacked a superintendent's license. PAGE B1

South Korea Moves on Chief

South Korea's Parliament voted to impeach President Roh Moo Hyun, accusing him of illegal campaigning and suspending his powers. PAGE A7

In Science's Name, Lucrative Trade in Body Parts

This article was reported by Sandra Blakeslee, John M. Broder, Charlie LeDuff and Andrew Pollack and written by Mr. Broder.

LOS ANGELES, March 11 — About 10,000 Americans will their bodies to science each year, choosing a path that, in the popular imagination at least, leads to the clinical dignity of the medical school or teaching hospital, where the dead help to unveil the wonders of human anatomy or the mysteries of disease.

Few donors, it is safe to say, imagine the many other ways corpses give their all for science: mangled in automobile crash tests, blown to bits by land mines or cut up with power saws to be shipped in pieces around the country or even abroad. Few see themselves ending up in a row of trunks, limbless and headless, arrayed on gurneys in the ballroom of a resort hotel for a surgical training seminar.

Nor do many people suspect that corpses are precious raw material in a little-known profit-making industry, and that they are worth far more cut up than whole.

A scandal at the cadaver laboratory at the University of California, Los Angeles, has thrown back a heavy curtain that has kept this business largely hidden from public view.

The university suspended its Willd Body Program this week, and university police arrested the program's director and a man the university accuses of trafficking in as many as 800 cadavers in a six-year body-parts-for-profit scheme.

The accused middleman, Ernest V. Nelson, who has cut up and carted away hundreds of cadavers from the U.C.L.A. medical school since 1998, said the university had been fully aware of what he was doing. He transferred the human parts, for sizable fees, to as many as 100 research institutions and private companies, including major companies like Johnson & Johnson, his lawyer said.

There is little controversy in the medical community about the use of donated bodies in teaching and research, although few discuss the topic openly and many prefer not to ask where the body parts they use come from.

The parts are supplied by a largely invisible network



Rollin Riggs for The New York Times

Janice Hepler of the Medical Education and Research Institute with a box used to transport cadavers.

of brokers who make handsome profits for processing and transporting human remains. Selling body parts is illegal, but there is no prohibition on charging for shipping and handling. Research doctors say the demand for bodies and parts far outstrips the supply, raising prices and encouraging a growing number of body-parts entrepreneurs. Some of these are companies that promote

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY OSCAR OCHS, MY BEST
friend. Oh how I miss you. Love, Maggie. — ADVT.