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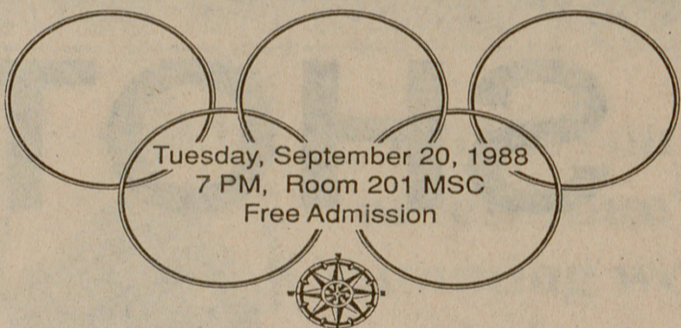
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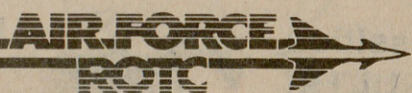
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World and Nation

Forest fires can actually help make strong habitat

CASCADE, Idaho (AP) — While many lament the fires that have charred much of Yellowstone National Park, a wilderness that went up in smoke just one year ago already displays lush and diverse greenery that attracts herds of elk.

"The fire created more wildlife habitat than anything we could have ever done," Forest Ranger Morris Huffman said of the Deadwood Summit fire in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in the Boise National Forest.

The fire 250 miles west of Yellowstone burned more than 50,000 acres during the summer of 1987.

"It's a natural mosaic now, with open meadows and stands of timber," said forest spokesman Frank Carroll. "A forest that was just getting older and deader has now been beautifully revived."

Federal land managers, rocked by

criticism of their hands-off approach to dealing with naturally sparked wildfires in wilderness areas and parks, point to Deadwood Summit as an example of a good burn. It's a tough sell.

Fires this summer have charred more than 1.5 million acres in and around Yellowstone. An early decision to let the flames go unchecked within prescribed boundaries ignited a firestorm of controversy, and Interior Secretary Donald Hodel has said a change is likely.

Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus, a former Interior secretary, and others have called the "let burn" policy a prescription for disaster, especially during the region's worst drought in decades.

But while the tourist-dependent communities surrounding Yellowstone look with apprehension at changes nature will take generations to erase, others say Deadwood

Summit is, and Yellowstone will be, an ecologically healthier place as a result of being burned.

"When fire goes through an area and turns those trees into ash, one of the things that happens is that the minerals the tree has captured during its life are returned to the soil," said Tracey Trent, chief of program coordination for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

As Huffman puts it, "It doesn't take long before nature starts doing its thing."

The Deadwood Summit fire was started by lightning on Aug. 1, 1987, about 25 air miles east of Cascade and three miles east of the Frank Church wilderness boundary.

The blaze was doused by rain and snow three months later, after burning about 40,000 acres inside the wilderness and 11,500 acres elsewhere inside a 75-mile perimeter.

Iran releases death figures for first time

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran said Sunday it lost 123,220 soldiers and 11,000 civilians in the 8-year war with Iraq, the first time it has announced casualty figures.

Islamic Guidance and Minister Mohammad Khatami in an interview with Tehran monitored in Nicosia, that other military personnel were as missing in action. He said he believed many of those are prisoners in Iraq.

The death toll cited by Khatami was well below estimates of 500,000 Iranians killed that Western analysts said were considered conservative.

Iraqi officials have claimed more than 800,000 Iranians were killed before a U.N.-sponsored cease-fire took effect Aug. 20.

Khatami gave no figures for Iran's wounded. But Western analysts estimated them earlier this year at 600,000 to 700,000.

U.S. and other Western analysts have estimated 120,000 Iraqis and 300,000 wounded in the conflict.

Iran held a 3-1 manpower advantage over its foe, but for much of the war the Iraqis fought from heavily fortified defense lines that helped minimize their casualties.

Khatami, who is also a deputy commander at military headquarters, said Iran's Revolutionary Guards suffered the worst casualties, 79,664 killed.

The Guards, known as Pasdaran, bore the brunt of the fighting and repeatedly launched human-wave offensives against Iraq's formidable defenses.

Khatami said 35,170 soldiers in the regular army were killed, and 10-fold more in the late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was crippled by revolution and purges after the monarch was toppled by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Khatami also said 11,000 children were killed in Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities.

Diplomatic sources said seven thousand civilians were slain in a seven-week "war of the cities" this year when Iraq fired some long-range missiles into Tehran and other cities.

Towns along the border were shelled almost daily by Iraqi artillery and short-range rockets. The fire power far outweighed what the Iranians were able to hurl back.

Swedish election returns hold unusual implications

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — The Social Democrats kept control of parliament and the upstart Greens environmental party won seats for the first time, nationwide election returns showed Sunday.

The governing party, architects of Sweden's welfare state, faced one of its most serious election challenges in 50 years in the first national vote since its leader, Olaf Palme, was assassinated on Feb. 28, 1986.

The big losers appeared to be the three non-socialist parties.

A computer projection carried by Swedish Television, based on returns from 340 of 360 population centers, indicated that the Moderates, Liberals and Center Party would lose 21 of their 171 seats in the 349-seat Riksdag, or parliament.

The Social Democrats lost only one of their 159 seats and the Greens picked up 20 seats, the television projections showed. The computer projection indicated the Communists, which had 19 seats, picked up two additional seats.

Overall, the Social Democrats were projected to win 43.9 percent

of the total, or 158 seats; the Moderates, 17.9 percent, 64 seats; the Liberals, 12 percent, or 43 seats; the Center Party, 11.9 percent, or 43 seats; the Communists, 5.7 percent, or 21 seats; the Greens, 5.5 percent, 20 seats; and the Christian Democrats, 3.1 percent, no seats.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, leader of the Social Democrats, said the government will hold the same course and offered a critique of the Greens.

"We will stick to the same policy as before," he said in a television interview. "The interesting thing is that the environment party entered (parliament) but are not power brokers... that is good, maybe even for them."

"The problem is that we don't know where they stand," Carlsson said of the Greens. "We will be able to judge them by their deeds in the Riksdag."

Greens spokeswoman Eva Goes declined to say whether her party will lean to the left or right.

"We'll be dynamic when it comes to ecology. That's what this election is about, the issues of the future, the

1990s... and you can ask yourself whether that is left or right," she said in a television interview.

Greens members were jubilant over their victory.

"Great fun," said party spokesman Birger Schlaug. "This was an impossible project, to get a new party into Sweden's Riksdag... our existence means parliament will be greener, and that's what's needed."

Political analyst Soren Holmberg called the showing by the three non-socialists a "disaster" and "their worst result in Swedish history."

The voter turnout was an unusually low 85.8 percent of those eligible, television reported.

Also competing for the attention of 6.3 million registered voters were about 100 minor parties. They ranged from the Socialist Workers' Party, which opposes foreign immigration to Sweden, to the Donald Duck Party, a joke party with no platform for voters who might otherwise turn in blank ballots.

Swedes also choose 284 municipal and 24 county councils and vote on local issues.

Pope urges end to 12-year civil war during African trip

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — Pope John Paul II, his shoulders draped with a leopard skin, on Sunday urged the Marxist government and rebels to end their 12-year civil war and called for international aid to rebuild the country.

"I felt the heart of the people bleed," the pope told Roman Catholic bishops, criticized by the government for advocating negotiations with the Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

During the last full day of a 10-day trip through southern Africa, the pope comforted victims whose limbs were blown off by land mines, celebrated Mass at a soccer stadium decked with political banners and was greeted by a boisterous crowd of 5,000 when he blessed an orphanage in a slum of reed huts.

He met with anti-apartheid clergy leaders from neighboring South Africa, which Mozambique's government has accused of aiding the guerrilla insurgency. The civil war began shortly after Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1975.

"With violence, nothing can be built and much is lost," he said, urging citizens of this nation on the Indian Ocean coast of southeastern Africa to follow "the path of dialogue and reconciliation which will stop the spilling of blood among brothers."

Addressing himself to the rebels, the pope said: "Abandon the paths of violence and vengeance. Put aside destructive action and try to save what's left."

The government, he said, "should make efforts in the sense of building."

"This nation needs assistance from other peoples and from the international community," he said. "Let me stress the urgency of this solidarity, aimed at a quick, total pacification and immediate aid grants to save a large amount of human lives."

The government accuses the guerrillas of massacres and destruc-

"Abandon the paths of violence and vengeance. Put aside destructive action and try to save what's left."

— Pope John Paul

tion of crops. The rebels deny such charges.

Among the crowd of about 50,000 were the anti-apartheid church leaders from South Africa, including the Rev. Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the Rev. Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. They are leaders of a civil disobedience campaign challenging emergency regulations and apartheid, South Africa's system of racial segregation.

Banners at Machava Sports Stadium bore slogans such as "Apartheid is the Nazism of our era" and "One does not negotiate the motherland, one defends it."

During his homily, the pope said Mozambique should be afforded "peace from the outside, of an ideological, military and economic nature" — an apparent reference to South Africa, which has been accused of using a variety of tactics to harass Mozambique.

The pope wore a leopard skin, a symbol of power to many Africans. Most of the crowd at the stadium joined a 300-strong choir in singing the hymn "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" in the Tsonga language, to the accompaniment of drums and hand-clapping.

Gifts of ivory carvings, fruit and a brass chalice were carried up a red-carpeted stairway to the altar. Children released balloons and white doves, one of which alighted briefly on the head of a white-robed priest.

World briefs

Helicopter opens fire on fishing boats

JERUSALEM (AP) — An Egyptian helicopter opened fire on three fishing boats that strayed into Egyptian waters Sunday, wounding two Palestinians from the Gaza Strip and sinking one of the boats, Israel radio said.

Also Sunday, 15 Palestinians were wounded in clashes with Israeli troops in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, according to Arab reports.

The army said a reserve soldier was jailed for meeting with Palestinians and promising that his unit would not use force if Arabs

demonstrated peacefully.

Israel radio said the three fishing boats were intercepted by the helicopter about 12 miles west of the Gaza Strip. One of the boats was set ablaze in the firing and sank, the radio said. The whereabouts of the crew was not known, it said.

Two wounded fishermen, brothers Azzam and Husayn Bakr, were pulled from the water by crewmen in another boat taken to Shifa Hospital in Gaza City.

Bush becomes famous for bloopers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Blame it on long campaign days with multiple stops, jet lag, or whatever. Bloopers are becoming a standard feature of George Bush's stump speeches.

"You ought to vote for me because I knew about Pearl Harbor three months before it happened," Bush joked last week, trying to take the edge off his mistake about the date of the Japanese attack that led America into World War II. He had said it was on Sept. 7 instead of Dec. 7.

Since that foulup, it seems that Bush slips in every speech.

"I hope I stand for anti-bribery, anti-Semitism, anti-racism," Bush said in one. "That is who drives me." Later, Bush sent a press secretary out to make sure reporters knew he did not mean to say he stands for anti-Semitism.

Tripping over his off-stage goal of full employment, the Republican presidential nominee said he wanted to ensure that "everybody who has a job wants a job."

Jackson outearns Cosby by \$5 million

NEW YORK (AP) — Michael Jackson has moonwalked his way past Bill Cosby to become the world's highest-paid entertainer, raking in an estimated \$60 million this year, Forbes magazine reports.

Jackson, who was ranked ninth on last year's Forbes Top 40 list of the wealthiest celebrities, is expected to earn a total of \$97 million for 1987 and 1988, Forbes says in its Oct. 3 edition.

The 30-year-old entertainer made approximately \$40 million from his recent worldwide tour, and the rest came from sales of his album *Bad*, his autobiography, "Moonwalk," Pepsi endorsements and other music publishing, the magazine says.

Cosby, who held the No. 1 spot on last year's list with 1986-87 income of \$84 million, was No. 2 on the current list with \$92 million in earnings for 1987 and 1988, Forbes says.

The youngest entertainer on the list is 22-year-old heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson. Tyson's earnings skyrocketed from \$10 million in 1987 to approximately \$45 million this year, the highest 1988 income being Jackson's, the magazine estimates.

Two other boxers, Sugar Ray Leonard and Michael Spinks, made the list, with \$27 million and \$17 million, respectively, in earnings for the two-year period.