

Shevardnadze prepares for Sino-Soviet summit

BEIJING (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrives Wednesday to put the final touches on preparations for the first Sino-Soviet summit since the two communist giants split in bitter rivalry 30 years ago.

Shevardnadze's visit comes after a year of rapid progress in bilateral relations expected to culminate this spring when Mikhail S. Gorbachev becomes the first Soviet leader to travel to China since 1959.

During his three-day stay, Shevardnadze is to hold two rounds of talks with his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, and will meet with Premier Li Peng. He is also to travel to Shanghai for a meeting Saturday with China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Shevardnadze is not scheduled to meet Communist Party head Zhao Ziyang, Eastern European sources said. China apparently wants to wait for Gorbachev before officially recognizing a restoration of relations between the two parties.

Qian, who in December became the first Chinese foreign minister to hold talks in Moscow in 32 years, told Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans on Monday that the Cambodian conflict would be high on the agenda.

Soviet support for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia has been the last and hardest sticking point in Sino-

Soviet discussions on normalizing political ties.

But China, apparently satisfied that Moscow wants Vietnam to end its war against the Chinese-backed resistance in Cambodia, agrees that conditions for a summit have been met.

The Gorbachev visit, which could come as early as the second half of March, would be the first since Nikita S. Khrushchev met his ideological foe Mao Tse-tung in Beijing in 1959.

Khrushchev, already feuding with Mao over the leadership and direction of world communism, at that meeting rescinded an offer to provide China a prototype atomic bomb. The next year, Moscow withdrew more than 1,000 technicians and ended all assistance for China's industrial and military development.

Relations reached a nadir in 1969 when troops along the border clashed and Mao called on the nation to prepare for all-out war.

Political normalization talks started in 1982, but made little headway because of what China calls the "three obstacles": Cambodia, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Soviet military presence along the Chinese border.

But 1988 proved "particularly auspicious" for Sino-Soviet relations, the authoritative weekly Beijing Re-

view said in its latest edition. It cited Gorbachev's decision to leave Afghanistan and his announcement of major troop reductions in Soviet-ally Mongolia and along the Sino-Soviet border.

Last August the two sides for the first time held direct talks on how to solve the Cambodian conflict, and in October they settled most of their disputes along the eastern sector of the 5,000-mile border.

Qian, returning from his historic visit to Moscow in December, said, "The most important result was that we started the normalization process."

But the Chinese also emphasize there will be no regression to the relationship of the 1950s, when the newly founded communist state in China depended on Soviet economic aid and followed the Soviet lead in international affairs.

Normal relations with Moscow, the Beijing Review said in an indirect reference to the United States, "will not affect the development of friendly relations between China and other countries."

Washington, whose own normalization of relations with China was in part spurred by common concern over the Soviet military threat, has welcomed the Sino-Soviet rapprochement, saying it will ease tensions.

Ph.D. student lectures on basics of psychological dream analysis

By Sharon Maberry

STAFF WRITER

Dreams can be exciting, confusing or frightening; but they generally mean different things to different people.

While there are many theories about the sources of dreams, Dr. Carl Jung, a Swiss psychologist, provides one of the most well-known ideas as to the source of dreams, Texas A&M psychology Ph.D. student Cathy Copeland said in a lecture on dreams Tuesday.

Specific images often are attributed to external stimuli such as indigestion, loud noises or a light being turned on. However, Jung believed dream images were psychically stimulated by everyday occurrences concerning the dreamer's family, job or past events.

Jung believed dreams were not a disguise, but rather, translated thoughts and emotions into imagery, Copeland said. He believed the purpose of dreams is to bring subconscious ideas into people's conscious thoughts.

The language of dreams is complex and often metaphorical, Copeland said. In Jungian psychology, a pig might represent someone with no manners and a kitten might represent a weak individual. Walking over a bridge symbolizes an individual is undergoing a transition in life, she said.

According to Jungian psychology, there are four major steps to analyzing dreams, Copeland said.

The first step is determining if the dream has a complete structure, she said. Complete dreams have four phases, much like a play. The beginning of the dream establishes the setting, the main characters and the situation with which the dreamer is faced. The next phase is development of the plot. The third phase is culmination, when something decisive happens. The final stage includes a solution or result of the dream.

The second major step in analyzing dreams is to establish the dream content, Copeland said. This step includes the conscious situation of the dreamer and information from the dreamer's environment.

The third step, Copeland said, is to characterize the dream images as

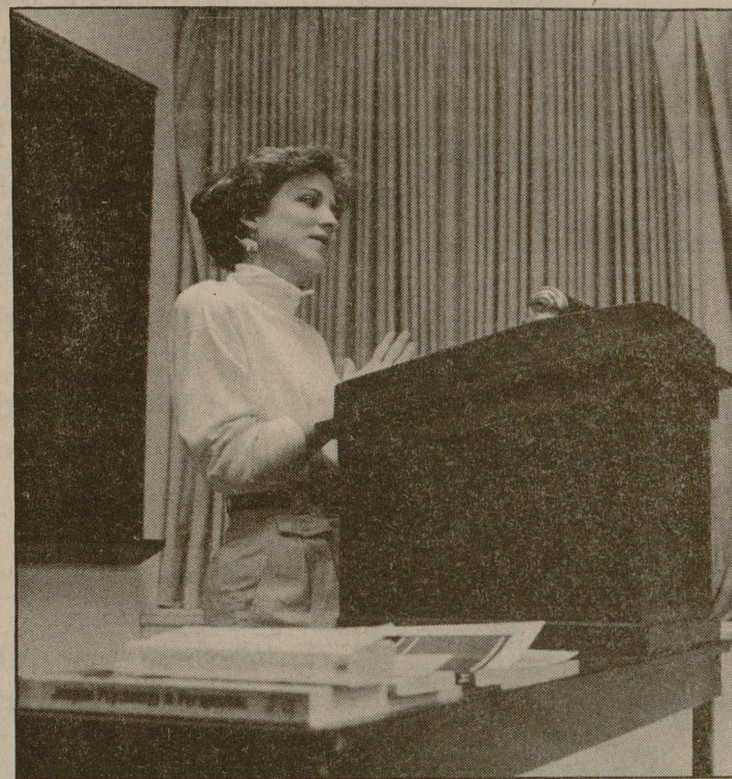


Photo by Wayne Lowe

Ph.D. student Cathy Copeland presents the lecture "Dreams" Tuesday evening in a program sponsored by the Jungian Society of the Brazos Valley.

objective or subjective. An objective image is just what it appears to be in the dream. A subjective image represents a facet of the dreamer's personality.

"You must pay attention to accuracy," Copeland said. "A figure in a dream that is not portrayed quite accurately should be viewed as part of the dreamer's psyche."

The fourth step in analyzing dreams is to form a hypothesis based on gathered information, Copeland said.

"You should put this hypothesis to test along with the relevant facts you've gathered," she said.

The four tests for the hypothesis are:

- Does the interpretation click with the dreamer? Does it fit?
- Does the interpretation act for the dreamer? Has the dreamer undergone a change of attitude?
- Is the interpretation confirmed

by subsequent dreams?

• Do the events anticipated in the interpretation occur in actual life?

Copeland said if the interpretation passes any of the four tests, it is at least partially correct.

It is important to remember that dreams never may be fully analyzed, Copeland said.

"Jung warned against being satisfied with a vague understanding of a dream," she said. "He said to treat it as an unknown object. Carry it around with you, imagine what it could be and talk to others about it."

For those interested in analyzing their own dreams, Copeland suggested keeping a dream journal.

"With a journal, you can refer back to it and you can notice common motifs in your dreams," she said. "Jung said the main thing is to stick to the images in the dreams and avoid free association (because that) brings out your complexes."

Committee won't budge on prison bond bill

AUSTIN (AP) — Despite the governor's call for \$200 million in new prison bonds, the head of the House Corrections Committee said Tuesday he doesn't plan to move forward with such legislation until he's convinced it's the only way to go.

"I'm carrying the bonding bill. That doesn't mean it's coming out (of committee)," Rep. Allen Hightower, D-Huntsville, said. "I'm going to hold that bill until I'm satisfied that that's the only answer for this session."

Clements has urged constructing facilities with the capacity for nearly 11,000 new prison beds, financed by a total of \$343 million in bonds. About \$140 million in bonds already earlier was approved for prisons but not used, so another \$200 million would be needed to implement his plan. Opponents have voiced concern about bond financing costs.

The governor endorsed such items as mandatory flat-time sentences for repeat offenders and increased penalties for assaulting police officers. He also indicated support for such prison alternatives as intensive supervision of parolees and probationers.

"The same folks that are advocating 11,000 beds and bonding \$340 million have a crime package that will send more inmates to TDC (Texas Department of Corrections) than the 11,000 beds they want . . . This legislature is already planning to send enough with enhanced punishments to fill those beds," Hightower said.

"The goal of the state should be that within the resources we have available, we structure our criminal justice system to incarcerate violent people and find progressive management areas for the other people," Hightower said.

The bonding measure is scheduled to come up in the House Corrections Committee on Wednesday.

Charles Terrell of Dallas, chairman of the Texas Board of Corrections, said, "I just want to get the units on line and protect the people from the early release of violent offenders, and I want to get our other programs going."

Sen. John Montford, a key opponent to prison bond construction, renewed his opposition to Clements' plan.

MARDI GRAS AT TEXAS A&M

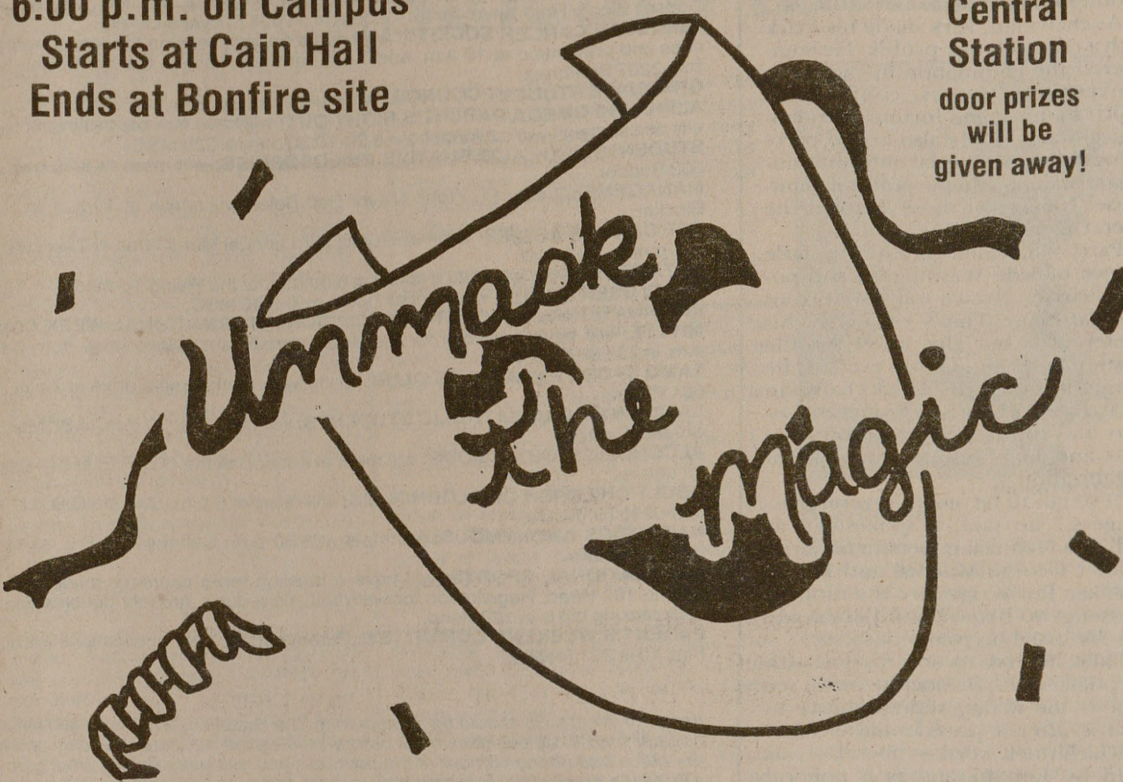
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