



**WEATHER**

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY:  
Mostly to partly cloudy and warm  
with a 20 percent chance of  
showers.

HIGH: 73      LOW: 53

## Education boosters seek more funds from state

AUSTIN (AP) — High-powered education boosters said Wednesday the state needs to spend about \$1 billion more on higher education to restore cuts made four years ago and make adjustments for inflation and increased student enrollment.

"It is critical that this deficiency be eradicated," Jess Hay, former chairman of the University of Texas Board of Regents told a joint session of the Senate Education and Finance committees.

Hay, joined by others with the Texas Foundation for Higher Education, said lawmakers should increase funding to the state's 34 general academic institutions and 49 community colleges by about \$919 million for the two-year budget period that begins Sept. 1.

The bulk of the increase would go to-

ward adjustments for inflation (\$292 million), covering the cost of increased enrollment.

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— Kent Caperton,  
chairman,  
Finance Committee

ment (\$279 million), and proposed faculty pay raises (\$200 million), Hay said.

The net result would be to bring the

state's higher education budget in line with the 1985 budget, prior to cuts made when the state's economy was rocked by the collapse of oil prices.

Senate members of the two committees responded favorably to the request.

"If we are to compete with other states like New York and California — all of the 10 most populous states — then we cannot retreat now," said Sen. Kent Caperton, D-Bryan, and chairman of the Finance Committee.

Sen. Chet Edwards, D-Dunaville, asked those testifying to help lawmakers raise the revenue for their budget request. He said temporary taxes, that are set to expire Sept. 1, must be maintained to boost higher education funding.

Gov. Bill Clements has said he wants the

temporary taxes to expire.

Hay said maintaining a quality "higher education enterprise" is critical to helping the state's economy.

He said Texas would not have had a chance to win projects, such as the superconducting super collider, without legislative support of higher education. Federal designation of Texas as the site of the atom smasher, "simply would not have happened. We would simply not have gotten past that academic screen."

Faculty pay should be increased 10.1 percent for each of the next two years in order to keep the best instructors and attract others, Hay said.

The average faculty salary in the 10 most populous states is \$40,000, while in Texas it is \$34,500, he said.

Larry Temple, who headed a Select Committee on Higher Education, called for an increase in faculty salaries.

"One reason faculty salaries are so important is because they provide the easiest and best basis of comparability between states," he said.

"They are a barometer of a state's commitment to higher education."

In addition, Temple said student enrollment has grown nearly 10 percent in the last two years — from 681,292 in the fall of 1986 to 746,002 last fall.

Without adjustments for inflation and student enrollment growth, funding of higher education for the next biennium at the current level would have a "practical effect of a reduction of almost 19 percent," Temple said.

## Tower vows to continue fighting for confirmation

WASHINGTON (AP) — John Tower, his nomination as defense secretary in grave trouble, made an extraordinary public admission of marital infidelity Wednesday but vowed to keep fighting to win Senate confirmation.

"I shall never surrender or retreat," Tower said as he fielded questions at the National Press Club about allegations concerning excessive drinking, womanizing and lucrative consulting fees from defense contractors.

The embattled nominee also said he regards his weekend vow to quit drinking if he wins confirmation as "sacred . . . and I can assure you I will abide by it."

In a development that further dampened Tower's confirmation chances, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell announced his opposition to the nomination.

Vice President Dan Quayle, meanwhile, conceded that the administration still lacks the votes needed for Senate approval.

But President Bush continued to court Democrats in a last-ditch effort to save the appointment, and spokesman Marlin Fitzwater asserted, "We'll just keep up the good fight."

Tower delivered a business-as-usual speech at the press club, addressing himself to defense policy issues, matters that he said "normally occupy the mind of the nominee of secretary of defense." But he unflinchingly fielded questions from his audience about his personal behavior.

Asked if he had ever broken his wedding vows, the twice-divorced Tower said, "As a matter of fact, I have broken wedding vows. I think I am probably not alone in that connection."

Tower's second wife, Lilla, alleged "marital misconduct" in court papers in the couple's divorce case.

There was no letup, meanwhile, in the political storm surrounding the nomination.

Republicans were trying to decide whether to seek a delay in the begin-

ning of the debate on the nomination, which has drawn widespread opposition from Democrats.

The administration is trying to hold all 45 Republicans and sway five of the Senate's 55 Democrats to get a tie vote that Quayle could break in favor of Tower.

Mitchell, D-Maine, the Democratic leader, announced his opposition to the nomination in a midday speech on the Senate floor, citing Tower's ties to defense consultants and his drinking.

Mitchell's position was widely anticipated, particularly since all Democrats who have expressed an opin-

ion on the nomination have opposed it, and almost all Republicans have endorsed it. He said he hoped the Tower struggle would not have "an adverse impact on relations" between the Democratic majority in the Senate and the administration.

"It is not moral perfection or the qualifications of senators that are at issue here," Mitchell told his colleagues. "It is the ability to serve effectively in a position of unique power and responsibility."

Mitchell said he read the FBI report on Tower and met with Bush to express his concerns.

## Martial law fails to end violence in Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Riots broke out Wednesday in the western slums despite martial law, and a newspaper said more than 200 people were killed in the Caracas area alone in three days of violence over price increases.

At least nine people were reported killed Wednesday.

The newspaper *El Nacional* said in its early Thursday edition that more than 1,000 people were injured and 2,000 were arrested in Caracas since riots — triggered by a wide-ranging government austerity program — began on Monday.

The newspaper listed the names of 159 persons whose bodies were in the Caracas morgue, which it said was "congested with corpses." It said there was a high number of corpses in other Caracas morgues.

The independent newspaper quoted unidentified police sources and gave no details.

Wednesday, Venezuelans jammed the few remaining food stores, which were guarded by soldiers.

Witnesses in outlying areas of Caracas said police exchanged gunfire with snipers and drove mobs away from stores. Other witnesses

said a woman had been killed by police early Wednesday in the town of Catia as she tried to loot a store.

Radio reporters said delinquents tried to break into homes in Guaremas, 30 miles west of Caracas, while homeowners were defending themselves with guns.

President Carlos Andres Peres declared martial law late Tuesday, saying the "incredible tragedy" of the violence threatened Venezuela's "consolidation of democracy." His spokesman said people must realize the rich years of the oil boom are over.

The president announced an agreement between industry and labor for an immediate wage increase that would raise the pay of those earning the minimum wage by more than 50 percent.

Bus fare increases of 30 percent to 50 percent were the immediate cause of the riots, but oil accounts for 90 percent of Venezuela's export income and the economy never recovered from the plunge in world prices several years ago. Inflation is expected to reach 70 percent this year, double the 1988 level, and the foreign debt is \$33 billion.



**Aggie soup**  
Students go to and from the Blocker Building Monday on the sidewalk along Ireland Street. Though Ireland is now a one-way street, traffic moves both ways on the sidewalk.  
Photo by Frederick D. Joe

## Tax facts for students

By Juliette Rizzo  
STAFF WRITER

According to the Tax Reform Act of 1986, some of the money from scholarships and fellowship grants awarded after Aug. 16, 1986 must be included in the recipient's taxable income. Before the reform, all scholarships and fellowships were tax free.

Internal Revenue Service publications define scholarships as "an amount paid or allowed to or for the benefit of a student at an educational institution to aid in the pursuit of studies." A fellowship grant is defined as an amount paid to a student to aid in the pursuit of study or research.

A student who is single and has gross income that exceeds \$4,950 has to file a tax return. If a student's gross income is less than this amount but his employer withheld earnings, the student should file in order to get a refund.

If a student is claimed as a dependent by his parents, the following information may be helpful.

Two types of income exist: unearned, which consists of dividends and interest earned on savings accounts; and earned, which consists of salaries and commissions.

If a student has unearned income of \$1 or more and the combined total of his unearned and earned income is more than \$500, he must file a tax return. If

he has no unearned income, he does not have to file unless he has earned a total of \$3,000 or more.

If the student is a degree candidate, the money received through scholarships that is used for tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment is subject to taxation.

Any education-related expense, exclusive of living expenses, can be excluded from taxable income as qualified expenses.

If a student is excluding part of a scholarship, tax form 1040 must be used.

Dr. Larry Crumbley, an accounting professor at Texas A&M specializing in taxation, said students need to have receipts for their expenses, otherwise it may be difficult to get a tax reduction.

Students who have a fellowship grant are not necessarily exempt from taxation.

Although earnings for teaching or research are taxable and must be reported as gross income, some government program scholarships and fellowships are not taxable. The money students receive from specific full armed forces scholarships is not taxable. Loans also are not taxable.

If students need assistance with filing tax returns, they should meet with a local tax consultant or call the IRS toll-free at 1-800-421-1040.

Tax forms are available in the Documents Division on the second floor of the Sterling C. Evans Library.

## Villagers blame Stalin for massacre of Soviets despite claims of officials

BYKOVNIA, U.S.S.R. (AP) — Thousands of skulls and skeletons found entwined with grass and bits of clothing testify to the years of murder concealed in a mass grave in a forest outside this Ukrainian village.

The single bullet hole in each skull offers the most chilling evidence that these victims — up to 300,000 by one unofficial estimate — were killed by Josef Stalin's secret police, not the Nazis as the Soviet government claims.

Stalin's men shot people in the back of the head. The Nazis usually lined up their victims on the side of a ravine and machine-gunned them, said Mikola G. Lysenko, a retired economist who is crusading to end what he considers a conspiracy of lies.

After 50 years of silence, elderly residents of this village near Kiev are speaking up, blaming their government for the bodies buried in the forest.

Petro Z. Kukovenko says he summoned the courage to speak after a Soviet commission reburied the bones and erected a memorial in May blaming the Nazis for the killing. On the spot where Soviet government trucks once dripped blood on the forest floor, the monument carved the official version in granite.

"When they put up this monument, I became ashamed that they were blaming this on the wrong people," Kukovenko, 74, said in an interview.

"My father may be buried there," Kukovenko's wife, Halyna, said. "My father was a collective farmer, and they killed him for nothing," she sobbed.

Western historians estimate 20 million Soviets were killed under Stalin, particularly during the Great Purge of the late 1930s.

But it was only in 1987 the Soviet government, as part of the reforms instituted under President

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, began to admit that Stalin was responsible for even thousands of deaths.

The monument blaming the Nazis for the victims at Bykovnia was built in May, Lysenko said. In December, he succeeded in forcing the government to form a fourth commission to find the murderers.

The last three commissions all blamed the German occupation army.

But Kukovenko said, "While the Germans were here, no one touched the gravesites." That statement is supported by 50 villagers, Lysenko said.

**"My father may be buried there. My father was a collective farmer, and they killed him for nothing."**

— Halyna Kukovenko,  
villager

All four commissions have involved officials with connections to the secret police, Lysenko said.

Kukovenko lived through that terrible time from 1936 to 1941, when canvas-covered trucks night after night hauled their mysterious cargo to the green-fenced compound in the Darnitsia Forest.

He first saw the horror for himself when a German officer forced him and four other men to exhume one of the graves just four days after Nazi troops occupied the area in September 1941.

"I know that this pit we dug up was a fresh

grave — maybe the people had been buried there a week earlier," just before the Red Army retreated, Kukovenko said. Since that time, further excavation has found the remains of thousands of Soviets in the pits, stacked like canned sardines.

Government estimates range from 6,000 to 68,000 bodies, but Lysenko said there are five to eight victims in every two square yards of the 80,000-square-yard site. That amounts to 200,000 to 300,000 people.

The German officer photographed the exhumation, and the pictures were published in an occupation newspaper, Kukovenko recalled. The Nazis were playing on Ukrainian nationalism to win over the people in the occupied region. The effort soon failed in the face of the Germans' own atrocities.

"The Germans were looking for Polish officers," Kukovenko said, but they found only Soviets. A year later, the Germans unearthed 4,250 Polish officers buried 310 miles away in the Katy Forest. Western historians say the Soviets wiped out the Polish officer corps in a massacre that nearly a half century later still haunts relations between Warsaw and Moscow.

Oles Shevchenko, head of the Helsinki Watch group in the Ukraine, believes Col. Gen. Ivan Hladush, the Ukrainian Minister of Interior, has covered up the crimes of his predecessors.

Lysenko is trying to have Hladush removed, and he is still striving to obtain government documents on secret police activities in the 1930s.

Attempts to reach the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs were unsuccessful.

Kukovenko says he's offended by constant references to the "myth" that Stalin's secret police killed the victims at Bykovnia.

"Am I a myth? Are my friends a myth?" he asks.