



WEATHER

FORECAST for WEDNESDAY:
Mostly cloudy with a 30 percent chance of thunderstorms.

HIGH:90s

LOW:70s

A&M lecturer left Tiananmen 1 hour before shooting began

By Mia B. Moody
STAFF WRITER

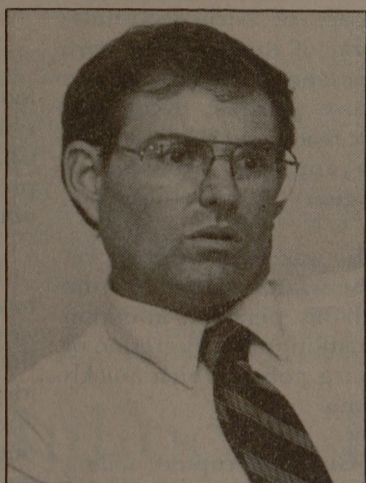


Photo by Kathy Haveman

Lawrence Wolken

The Tiananmen Square massacre turned what should have been a routine business trip into a scary event for an A&M lecturer who was two miles away from the bloody tragedy.

Lawrence Wolken, a lecturer in the business department, went to Beijing with the intention of discussing and setting up programs on how to improve trade relations and joint ventures with China, but ended up escaping a massacre by one hour.

"I had no idea that a massacre would occur in Beijing," Wolken said. "I knew what was going on, but I thought that there was little risk because I had seen the people of Beijing stopping troops on television."

Wolken said the Square was calm when he was there an hour before the massacre began.

"I was in the Square at 7 p.m.," he said. "It was crowded not only with students, but also with chil-

dren were shooting at anything that moved. I was supposed to move to a different motel the next day, but I decided to stay where I was."

That night Wolken decided to cut his two-week trip short and to come back to College Station.

"I made reservations the next day," he said. "I spent the night in the airport and flew home the next day."

Wolken said he believes the U.S. Embassy did little to help Americans.

"Other embassies reacted quicker and did more to help their people than the U.S.'s did," Wolken said. "I didn't even bother to leave my name with the U.S. Embassy because I remember how inadequately they helped me three years ago when I was there. The people who did leave their names were given little help. They were told that everything was OK, and they could use their airplane tickets to come home. I had sense enough to come home immediately."

Wolken said once the massacre began, he stayed away from Tiananmen Square.

"I could tell that everything was out of control," he said. "Sol-

dren and the elderly. When I left the Square at 8 p.m., I ran into a large group of people who were blocking army trucks. In this group, vendors were selling hot dogs and drinks, people were

Bush unveils plan to remove smog, reduce acid rain

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bush, declaring too many Americans "breathe dirty air," unveiled an ambitious plan Monday to purge urban smog from most cities by the year 2000 and to sharply reduce acid-rain pollution.

Environmentalists praised his effort but said he should go further. The coal industry said he was trying "too much too soon."

To curb smog-producing ozone, Bush recommended that automakers be required to build and sell methanol-powered cars in nine urban areas plagued by dirty air. And he recommended that limits on tailpipe emissions of ozone-producing hydrocarbons in existing cars be tightened by almost 40 percent.

Bush also proposed a 10-million-ton reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions from coal-burning power plants, a major cause of acid rain. If achieved, that would be a 50 percent cut.

Moreover, he said industry should be required to use new technology to curb the release of cancer-causing toxic chemicals into the air.

Bush outlined his legislative package at the White House in a speech

to members of Congress, governors, and industry and environmental groups.

Later, keeping the focus on the environment, he was heading to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming for a first-hand look at damage from the fires that blackened nearly half of the park's 2.2 million acres last year.

William Reilly, chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, said cleaning the air "will neither be free nor easy." For example, electric bills are expected to increase by 2 percent in some states to clean up coal-fired electric plants.

At a briefing before Bush's speech, Reilly estimated the overall program would cost between \$14 billion and \$19 billion a year.

Richard Ayres, chairman of the National Clean Air Coalition, said Bush's plan had strong provisions for dealing with acid rain. However, in the area of urban smog, he said he was concerned that not enough was being proposed to deal with pollution from existing gasoline-powered cars.

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China intensifies crackdown; U.S. harbors dissidents

BEIJING (AP) — The government on Monday gave police and soldiers permission to shoot people who stir unrest and banned all independent student and worker groups as it intensified its crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

China's hardline leaders also renewed criticism of the United States for harboring two prominent dissidents in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing and broadcast their pictures on national television.

"Don't let these people flee," an announcer said. "They are wanted for counterrevolutionary crimes."

In Washington, the Bush administration indicated that it would not allow authorities to arrest the two, astrophysicist Fang Lizhi and his wife, Beijing University assistant professor Li Shuxian. The standoff has further chilled once-warm relations between the nations.

Security forces made hundreds of new arrests, including several leaders of independent labor unions, bringing the number of arrested to more than 1,000 across the country, according to Chinese media reports.

All the developments pointed to a strengthening of the government's effort to suppress the student-led movement for a freer society and an end to official corruption.

The crackdown began June 3 when thousands of soldiers from the People's Liberation Army invaded Beijing and marched on Tiananmen Square, which was occupied by thousands of students.

The Chinese government says only 300 people were killed, mostly soldiers.

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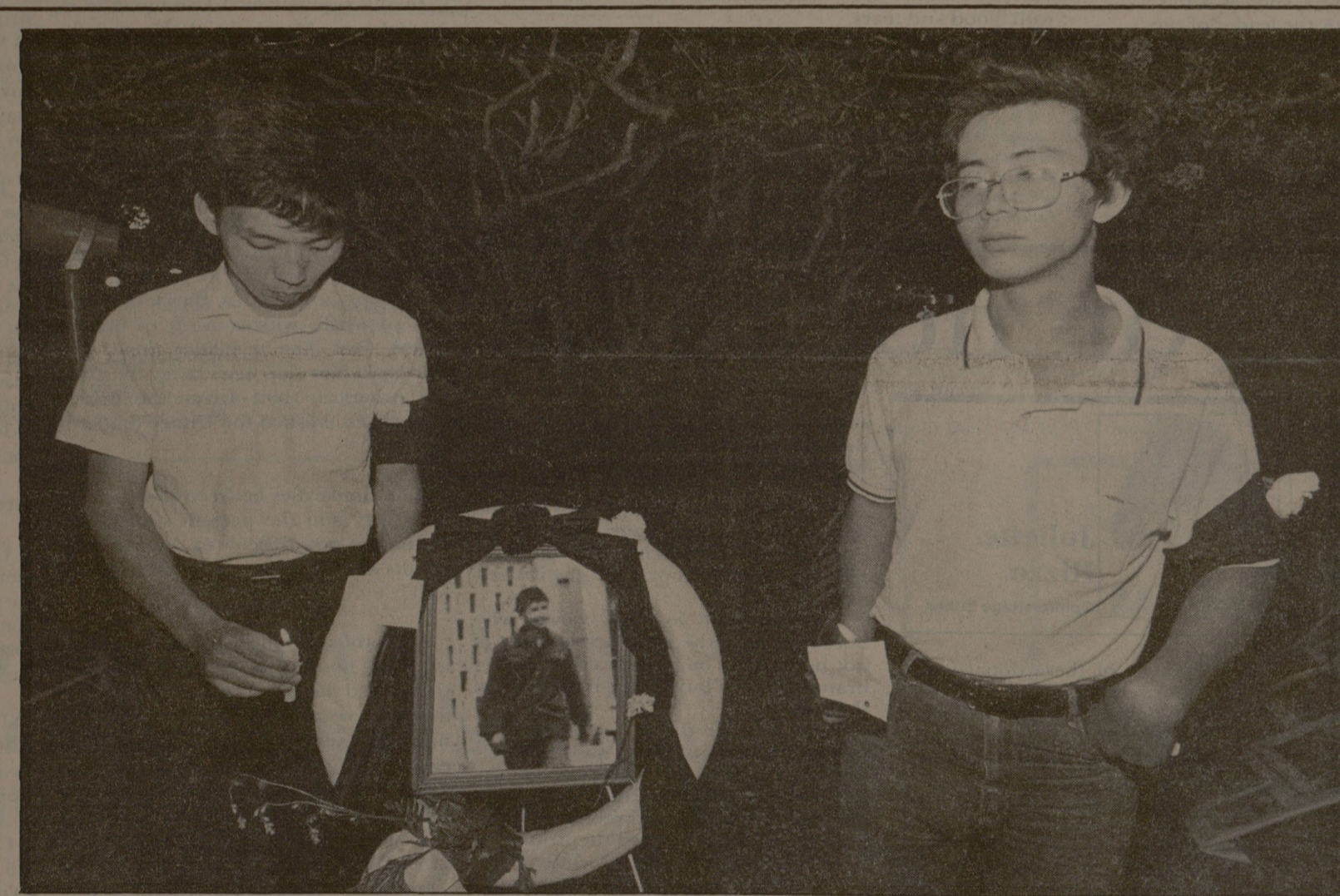


Photo by Phelan M. Ebenhack

In memory of . . .

Huawei Qiu and Sun Zhong, graduate students from Beijing, stand next to a memorial for their friend Xiao Bo during a candle-

light vigil Saturday night in front of the Academic Building. Xiao was killed during the military assault on protesters in Beijing.

Faculty Senate calls for insurance counseling service

By Kelly S. Brown

SENIOR STAFF WRITER

The Faculty Senate Monday approved a resolution creating a Benefits Counseling Service to help employees of the Texas A&M System who find it difficult to decide which insurance benefits will optimize their coverage.

The resolution, which came from the Personnel and Welfare Committee, stated that because many employees experience frustration in attempting to exercise their options and in significant cases make decisions which do not optimize their coverage, such a counseling service is necessary.

Another resolution approved from the Personnel and Welfare Committee recommended the System Benefit Office look at establishing a Preferred Provider Organization, which is an institute that assures a lower group medical cost by contracting with selected health care providers in the Bryan-College Station area.

A need exists for such an institute because health care providers are often charged fees beyond what is considered reasonable and customary, according to the resolution.

Chancellor says he will move office off campus

By Kelly S. Brown

SENIOR STAFF WRITER

Dr. Perry L. Adkisson, chancellor of the Texas A&M University System, said Monday he plans to move his office from the Texas A&M campus to a "more neutral" location in hopes of ending the confusion about the relationship between the president of A&M and the system chancellor.

Adkisson said he believes that because his office and that of the president are both on campus, people aren't clear about which role is which.

An example Adkisson gave of the confusion between the offices of the president and of the chancellor is when people want to go to "the top person in charge."

"The chancellor is the chief executive office of the TAMUS," Adkisson said. "My role is to look at the scope of the University, its goals, to deal

with the legislature and fiscal aspects, as well as to carry out basic policy and appoint CEO's."

"My job is not to oversee the day-to-day operations of the University," he said.

He said he has had good relationships with former President Frank Vandiver and President William Mobley, and in order to maintain the harmony it's necessary for him to vacate the System Administration Building, probably around 1991.

"And in the future maybe even further," he said, "to Austin or Houston."

When Adkisson addressed the Senate, he discussed three points, the first being state appropriations.

"We didn't do as well as I would have liked," Adkisson said, "but we received a larger increase than most universities. A&M received a 12 percent increase, whereas the University of Texas received a nine percent increase."

In other meeting action, the Senate approved the following additions to the Core Curriculum Guidelines:

- That a given course normally be included in no more than one category of the Core Curriculum.
- That the category Cultural

Heritage be changed to Humanities to represent more accurately the nature of the courses in this category.

- That no course be included in the Core Curriculum in the Humanities or Social Sciences areas which is

concerned predominantly with vocational training.

- That no student be permitted to satisfy all Core course requirements in the categories of Humanities and Social Sciences by courses having the same prefix.

Two guidelines approved are intended for the use of submitters and the members of the Core Curriculum Oversight Committee:

- To be included in the Core Curriculum in the category of Humanities a course should address

one of the following subject areas: history, philosophy, literature, the arts, culture or language. The course also should demonstrate one or more of the following objectives: seek to recover, transmit, analyze and interpret artistic or creative expressions of human culture; develop an appreciation for and an ability to analyze or interpret aesthetic structures; promote self awareness, self analysis, or the ability for ethical reasoning; promote an understanding of the historical context of science, the arts or culture; and promote a philosophical understanding of the principles of science, the arts or culture.

- To be included in the Core Curriculum in the category of Social Sciences, a course should address one of the following subject areas: anthropology, economics, political science, geography, psychology, sociology, or communication.

A course also must demonstrate one or both of the following objectives, according to the guidelines: promote a scientific or analytical study of social institutions and/or the behavior of individuals or groups in relation to these institutions, and

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