

WEATHER

TOMORROW'S FORECAST:
Cool and cloudy with a chance of rain
HIGH: 65 LOW: 42

Soviet crowds demand surrender of monopoly

MOSCOW (AP) — Hundreds of thousands of cheering protesters filled the broad streets of the capital Sunday to demand that the Communists surrender their stranglehold on power, perhaps the biggest protest in Moscow since the Bolshevik Revolution.

The huge gathering came on the eve of a party Central Committee meeting during which President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is expected to propose that other parties be allowed to compete for power, a move likely to spur an intense struggle between hardliners and reformers.

The crowd waved huge white-red-and-blue flags of pre-revolutionary Russia and held signs warning party officials to "Remember Romania," where a bloody revolt last year toppled the Stalinist regime of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The masses stopped next to Red Square for a gigantic rally that was meant to influence the pivotal Communist Party plenary meeting that opens Monday.

"This plenum is the party's last chance," declared Boris N. Yeltsin, a populist Communist leader who promised to place the crowd's demands before the 251-member Central Committee.

Others, harkening to the revolution that overthrew the czar in February 1917 before being swept away by Lenin eight months later, said a new revolution was under way.

Some demonstrators at the head of the rally chanted "Politburo resign!" Others whistled in derision when they passed the Moscow city council headquarters on Gorky Street.

Trucks blocked Moscow's Garden Ring Road for the marchers who linked arms next to Gorky Park and completely filled eight lanes of traffic, stretching back more than half a mile. Cordons of uniformed police blocked cars elsewhere, turning the center of Moscow into a virtual pedestrian mall.

In all, the march and rally lasted for about five hours before participants began to disperse. Police observed the peaceful proceedings in the historic heart of the capital, but there were no reports of any disturbances.

Windfall



A road sign on the Highway 6 east bypass was blown over weather cleared up Saturday afternoon, and Sunday was the first day of blue skies in nearly a week.

Photo by Steven M. Noreyko

SCONA examines foreign policy

Experts direct political discussions with student delegates

By JULIE MYERS
Of The Battalion Staff

Experts on U.S. military and agricultural foreign aid and students and faculty from around the nation and abroad will meet at Texas A&M this week to debate the United States' foreign aid policy.

The 35th annual MSC Student Conference on National Affairs will begin Wednesday at 8 p.m. and end Saturday.

Since its inception in 1955, SCONA has been planned, organized and presented by A&M students. Three other programs like it exist in the United States.

Topics for this year's SCONA program include an overview of U.S. foreign aid, its efficiency, the convergence of foreign investment and foreign policy and the goals of the United States from a global perspective.

In addition, visiting discussion leaders, many of them scholars or firsthand observers of foreign aid policy-making, will lead 10 round-table discussions for the student delegates in Rudder Tower and the MSC. This is the focal point of each SCONA conference.

As a year-long project, the preparation for the conference is divided into three major subcommittees: finance, planning and operations. The tasks facing the SCONA committee in developing an educational conference include: selecting and refining a topic, researching and obtaining the speakers, inviting discussion leaders, raising the annual budget and notifying colleges and universities about the upcoming conference.

SCONA does not receive any funds from the University to support its estimated \$100,000 budget. Consequently, SCONA chairman and senior marketing major Kellye Bowman said the conference is trying to secure an endowment similar to those which finance other MSC programs like the Jordan Fellows.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, Nobel Prize Winner Milton Friedman and Vice President Walter Mondale have been featured SCONA speakers in the past.

All speeches and panel discussions are free to the public.

• John Maxwell Hamilton, senior public affairs adviser for the



World Bank, will discuss the origin, history and purpose of foreign aid Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Rudder Theater.

• The formulation of U.S. foreign aid will be debated Thursday at 10 a.m. by Col. Charles R. Weaver, former U.S. military cooperation chief in Beirut, Lebanon; Patrick Breslin of the Inter-American Foundation Office of Learning and Dissemination; and Dr. James T. Goodwin, coordinator of International Agricultural Programs at A&M.

• David Black of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture will speak at 7:30 p.m. Thursday on execution of foreign aid.

• Paul Coverdell, director of the Peace Corps, will speak at 10:30 a.m. Friday on evaluating foreign aid.

• Dr. Betty Unterberger, A&M history professor and foreign affairs specialist, will speak on the future of foreign aid at the closing address Saturday at 10 a.m.

Mandela's wife calls for pressure on government

PAARL, South Africa (AP) — Serious obstacles still block the release of Nelson Mandela and more pressure must be put on the white-led government before he can be freed from nearly three decades in prison, his wife said Sunday.

The government, meanwhile, warned Mandela's newly legalized African National Congress that the world would turn against the group if it continued to wage a guerrilla war.

Mandela met with his wife, Winnie, on Sunday, two days after the government lifted numerous restrictions on the anti-apartheid movement. After the meeting, she appealed for renewed pressure on the government to force the lifting of remaining emergency restrictions.

"Unfortunately, the obstacles that were in the way, which prevented his release on Friday, still exist," Mrs. Mandela said after the four-hour visit at the Victor Verster prison farm.

"It ... doesn't depend on him when he will be released," she said. But in answer to repeated questions about the obstacles, she said Mandela still demands the complete lifting of the 3.5-year-old state of emergency.

President F.W. de Klerk partially lifted the emergency in a historic speech Friday in which he legalized the African National Congress, placed a moratorium on executions and lifted restrictions on hundreds of individuals and scores of anti-apartheid organizations.

De Klerk's actions met many, but not all, of the conditions the ANC and Mandela had set for the start of negotiations to end apartheid and give the voteless black majority a voice in the government.

Under the emergency regulations that remain in effect, the government can detain anyone for up to six months without charge, police have wide powers to ban

"Unfortunately, the obstacles that were in the way, which prevented his release on Friday, still exist."

— Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned anti-apartheid leader

meetings or speeches and restrict television or photo coverage of their own actions in dealing with political unrest.

De Klerk issued a statement through government-run radio Sunday night responding to comments from ANC officials that the guerrilla campaign would continue. If that happened, de Klerk was quoted as saying, "The world would turn against them."

'The democratic movement is the trend of the world'

Chinese students talk about changes

By KEVIN HAMM
Of The Battalion Staff

To Ke Zhou, the relationship between China and the United States is crystallized in a political cartoon he saw: the picture is of President George Bush holding Chinese students in one hand, with his other arm around the shoulders of Chinese leaders. "Now we can really negotiate," the caption says.

But for the 33-year-old Texas A&M graduate student, understanding Bush's efforts to assuage China's government is not the same as agreeing with them.

Like many of the 40,000 Chinese students in the United States, Zhou was frustrated when legislation to protect them from deportation died in the Senate last week, four votes short of overriding the president's veto.

"I think in the long run he made the wrong choice, because this generation will be back sooner or later," Zhou said. "The democratic movement is the trend of the world. Eventually China will go in this direction, and then the leaders will be from the generation here. This will harm their relationship in the future."

"I don't think (the president) anticipated the democratic system would be established in China in the short term — he's just trying to improve the dictatorship," Zhou said. "In that case he made the wise choice. But, if we are going to have a democratic system in the near future, everyone will remember what George Bush did."

Bush had to choose between signing the legislation into law, or vetoing it and issuing an executive order accomplishing the same objectives. He chose the latter after expressing the need to exercise caution when dealing with China.

"This is not the time for an emotional response but for a reasoned, careful action that takes into account both our long-term interests and recognition of a complex internal situation in China,"

Bush said during a June 5 news conference.

China's government had threatened to cut all student exchange programs and cultural relations with the United States if the bill became law, but they haven't expressed concern over the executive order.

Zhou said this is because the Chinese government trusts Bush.

Bush won that trust between 1974 and 1975 when he was the head of the United States Liaison Mission to China.

"I think they know, most of them in Congress, that I have not only a keen political interest in China, but that I understand it reasonably well," Bush said.

"When we go back, we will disappear. That's why students really need protection. They need protection desperately."

— Xun Ge, Chinese graduate student

Zhou agreed that Bush knows how the Chinese government works, with personal relationships between leaders being very important, he said. But he said Bush was in contact with only the older leaders while he was in China, not with the people. Bush had a standing invitation every weekend to lunch with Deng Xiaoping, who is currently China's senior leader, Zhou said.

Chinese students also are confused by the president's seemingly inconsistent foreign policy.

Xun Ge, a 30-year-old graduate student at A&M, said, "When you look at the whole issue, when you look around the world, your policy has to be consistent."

Citing the United States' support of democratic changes in Eastern Europe, he said, "It's hard to understand why you have double standards in the human rights."

Zhou said, "The United States should stand for human rights, for freedom and democracy, not for the dictatorship."

Ge said he is afraid for Chinese students, like himself and Zhou, who have spoken out in support of the democratic movement, if they are forced to return to China. The Chinese government keeps a "black list" with names of students who are actively involved in protesting the government, he said.

"When we go back, we will disappear," Ge said. "That's why students really need protection. They need protection desperately."

Zhou agreed that they will be punished eventually.

"When we go home, they can catch us whenever they want," Zhou said. "Sooner or later you will be caught."

"If something happened to me, they could say 'He is in China, we have our own law.' In their opinion, that's right."

Although students aren't in danger while in the United States, Zhou said the Chinese Consulate in Houston has tried to coerce students over the phone, warning them not to get involved in the movement or demonstrations. Zhou has received two phone calls.

"They probably know it's no use to intimidate me," Zhou said. "They just want to persuade me to trust the government."

Ge is not worried about being deported any time soon. However, he wonders what will happen in the future when the Tiananmen Square massacre begins to fade from people's minds.

"Right now (Bush) says, 'I'm going to protect all these Chinese students by executive order,'" Ge said. "But who See China/Page 8

Visiting lecturer named communications head for economic summit

By STACY E. ALLEN
Of The Battalion Staff

A Texas A&M visiting lecturer has been appointed communications director for the 1990 Houston Economic Summit Host Committee.

Peter Roussel, who teaches JOUR 440, Media and the Presidency, has served in the White House as a media staff assistant under President Ford and President Reagan.

"I'm excited about doing this because it will present Houston to the global news media and to the leaders that will attend the event," Roussel said. "I am a native Houstonian and have a 20-year personal and professional association with President Bush, and I want the summit to be a success for him. I have discussed this with the president and received his encouragement."

Roussel was special assistant and deputy press secretary to Reagan from 1981 to 1987, staff assistant to Ford from 1974 to 1976 and press secretary/personal press officer to Bush from 1969 to 1974. As a spokesman for Reagan, Roussel helped plan the U.S. media participation for six economic summits.

Roussel said his job will include keeping the ongoing economic summit media focused on three things: the activities of the seven leaders that will be in attendance at the summit; the city of Houston and its positive aspects; and the role of President Bush as the host of the event in his hometown.

Roussel will commute between Houston and College Station throughout the semester to honor his commitment to A&M.

In addition to teaching, Roussel is serving as a public relations consultant for A&M to advance the University's reputation in the national media. He is working with President Mobley to improve A&M's chances of securing the Bush library.

"In taking this position," Roussel said, "I told Lay (co-chairman of the Summit Host Committee) that I had a commitment to Texas A&M and President Mobley, and if doing this would hurt A&M or get in the way of my commitment, I wouldn't take it."



Battalion File Photo

Peter Roussel