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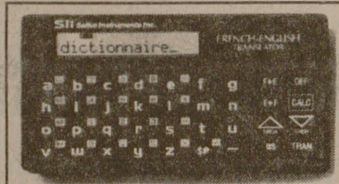
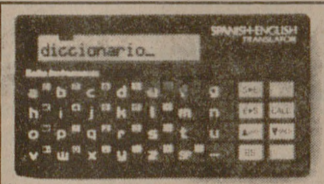
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presents:

MEDIA VS. PUBLIC OPINION: Who's Really in Control?

Panel: Dr. Patricia Griffin
Senior Lecturer, Political Science
Dr. Richard Shafer
Asst. Professor, Journalism
Mr. Edward Walraven
Asst. Director, Office of Public Information

Moderator: Dr. Don Tomlinson
Asst. Professor, Journalism

Thursday, April 5, 1990
7:30 p.m.
601 Rudder Tower

The Battalion

WORLD & NATION

11

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Shevardnadze, Bush meet

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze arrived Tuesday for wide-ranging talks with President Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker III and pledged to hold "honest dialogue" with secessionist Lithuanians.

Shevardnadze is expected to give Bush and Baker a message from Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Administration officials hope it will spell out Moscow's promise to deal peacefully with the independence movement in the Baltic republic.

While Shevardnadze's remarks on arriving at Andrews Air Force Base had a conciliatory ring, the foreign minister emphasized the significance the Kremlin attaches to the Soviet Constitution and laws in the face of the Lithuanian challenge.

"You must understand the importance of that question for the Soviet Union and the Soviet people," Shevardnadze said as he set the stage for talks with Baker beginning Wednesday afternoon and with Bush on Friday.

"Our main weapon in resolving any issue ... is dialogue, honest dialogue," he said. "And this is the dialogue we are looking forward to with the Lithuanian people and the Lithuanian leadership."

Shevardnadze was met at Andrews by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger.

The foreign minister's agenda here reaches beyond Lithuania to the war in Angola between U.S. and Soviet-backed forces, to ways of limiting cruise missiles in a U.S.-Soviet arms control treaty nearing completion in Geneva and to trying to set a date for Gorbachev's summit meeting here with Bush in June.

Bush and Gorbachev hope to sign an accord at that meeting to limit their long-range nuclear missiles, bombers and submarines. However, claims that the overall cutback would amount to 50 percent were being challenged.

A senior Bush administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, told the Associated Press that the United States would wind up with only slightly fewer deployed warheads than in the current arsenals.

When warheads kept in storage are taken into account, he said, the U.S. total actually would exceed today's level.

The official said the principal virtue of the treaty from the U.S. standpoint would be to force a reduction in long-range Soviet SS-18 missiles.

"Our main weapon in resolving any issue ... is dialogue, honest dialogue. And this is the dialogue we are looking forward to with the Lithuanian people and the Lithuanian leadership."

— Eduard A. Shevardnadze, soviet foreign minister

Meanwhile, Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokeswoman, said the treaty would cut the SS-18 force in half and reduce the total deployed Soviet missiles by roughly 50 percent.

"The treaty is based on equality," she said, reading from a statement. "Since Soviet force levels exceed our own in the most dangerous and destabilizing systems, their reductions will be somewhat larger."

Still, Tutwiler said Soviet actions in Lithuania were at the top of the agenda for Baker's sessions with Shevardnadze.

When they met last month in Namibia at independence ceremonies for the new African nation, Shevardnadze offered assurances the conflict in Lithuania would be dealt with peaceably.

Attorney for Imelda Marcos says Bush urged investment in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Imelda Marcos' attorney contended Tuesday that George Bush urged her husband to invest in U.S. real estate and that the CIA "was aware of every transaction" for which she is on trial on racketeering charges.

In opening arguments, defense attorney Gerald Spence also said he plans to call Bush as a witness.

The lawyer said that Bush, then the vice president, was concerned about the Marcoses negotiating an oil deal with Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi and suggested to Marcos during a 1981 meeting in Manila, "Why don't you invest in American properties?"

The Marcoses, "who saw themselves as children of America," took the advice, Spence said. "They abandoned any further attempt to invest in Libya and began to put their money into New York real estate."

In Washington, White House spokesman Steve Hart had no immediate comment on the attorney's

statements. Earlier Tuesday, a prosecutor portrayed Marcos as an uncontrolled spender who treated the Philippine National Bank as her "personal piggy bank."

The former Philippines first lady and her late husband, Ferdinand, were named in the 1988 indictment that charged them with stealing millions of dollars from their homeland's treasury to buy Manhattan real estate, jewelry and art. Marcos died in exile in Hawaii last September.

On trial with Marcos is Saudi arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi.

Spence said Marcos was warned by the CIA that he might not have enough money to marshal a force to retake the Philippines if it was taken over by the Communist insurgency.

Without going into specifics, Spence claimed that the CIA was worried that the Philippines would fall to the Communists as Cuba had

been taken over by Fidel Castro.

"The evidence in this case is that the CIA was aware of every transaction that took place in this case," Spence said without giving details.

Prosecutors objected repeatedly as Spence gave a rambling discourse of Philippine history. U.S. District Judge John F. Keenan sharply rebuked the defense attorney several times.

At one point, Keenan told Spence: "We're not going to go back to Philippine election campaigns. We're going to try the case before this court."

Marcos broke into tears as Spence told the jury that she was a devoted wife committed to defending the honor of her late husband.

Although Spence said he was not going to use an innocent-spouse defense, he claimed Marcos, 60, did not understand the "intricacies of finance."

Soldier seizes N.Y. bound jet in Haitian port

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — A soldier with a submachine gun seized a New York-bound jet at Haiti's airport and threatened to blow it up Tuesday if he was not flown to the United States. There were no passengers or crew on the plane, officials said.

Pvt. Pierre Gerald, an airport security guard, boarded American Airlines Flight 658 on Monday afternoon as it was preparing to leave for New York, said Radio Haiti Inter and an American Airlines spokesman.

The radio said it was not known whether the soldier was armed with explosives, but a Haitian resident said by telephone from Port-au-Prince that Gerald carried some grenades.

The radio said Gerald commandeered the plane in an attempt to desert the army after being reprimanded by an officer for alleged insubordination. It said he ordered everyone off the plane after seizing it.

Negotiations with military and airport officials Monday night were fruitless and Gerald spent the night alone in the aircraft, the radio said.

The Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste said in a telephone call from the Haitian capital Tuesday that he found out about the incident when he went to board a plane Tuesday and found the airport closed. According to Jean-Juste, the soldier had some grenades and possibly an Uzi submachine gun.

Gerald told an unidentified mediator Tuesday he was willing to travel with passengers to Miami, radio stations reported.

Israel displays technology

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel sent its second experimental satellite into orbit Tuesday and showed off its advanced rocket technology at a time of rising Middle East tensions.

Israel denied the Ofek-2 satellite was part of a program to spy on its Arab neighbors, but Israeli leaders boasted that the launch showed the country's scientific and military superiority over Arab countries.

Military analysts have long noted that Israel's space program could give it immediate intelligence on Arab military moves and that the rocket technology involved also could carry more lethal payloads.

Witnesses said the rocket that hefted the 352-pound satellite into space lifted off at 7:02 a.m. CDT. The Ofek-2 — "Ofek" is Hebrew for "horizon" — was launched from an undisclosed site in the center of the country and entered orbit 90 minutes later.

It was fired westward over the Mediterranean to avoid giving Arab countries a look at the rocket. Despite the secrecy of the launch, civilians including a busload of school children stopped to watch the rocket arch into partly cloudy skies.

Israeli officials refused to discuss the rocket involved in the launch. The satellite's orbit will range from 130 miles at its lowest point to 923 miles at its highest, according to Israel Aircraft Industries, which developed the satellite.

The launch came a day after President Saddam Hussein of Iraq threatened to react to any Israeli assault on his country with a chemical warfare attack that would "make fire eat half of Israel."

But Israel Space Agency director Yuvaal Neeman denied the long-rumored launch was a response to the

Iraqi warning. "We don't send satellites because of threats," he said. He described the new satellite as experimental and similar to the Ofek-1 launched aboard a three-stage rocket Sept. 19, 1988.

"The only difference is that we can call the satellite and send it messages and receive answers back," Neeman said, adding: "It is not a spy satellite and has no military significance."

Neeman said on Israel television that Ofek-2 would remain in orbit for two months, adding there is "no reason for it to stay longer because it has no real purpose."

Ofek-1 remained four months in orbit although it was scheduled to spend only a month in space.

Senate approves air pollution controls on automobiles, factories, power plants

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate overwhelmingly approved sweeping air pollution controls on automobiles, factories and power plants Tuesday after a decade of struggle over whether to strengthen federal clean air laws.

The new controls, which are estimated to cost the economy \$21 billion a year when they go fully into effect, were approved by a vote of 89-11.

President Bush, speaking in Indianapolis in advance of Senate action, called it "a historic vote" that would "affect generations to come as we work to build a cleaner, safer America."

Senate approval shifted the clean air debate to the House where a similar bill is being written by the Energy and Commerce Committee. Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., the panel's chairman, said he plans to have the committee vote by week's end and expects floor action next month.

Differences in the Senate and House measures will then still have to be worked out.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, D-Maine, acknowledged the new requirements would be expen-

sive to industry, but argued "the costs of inaction will be higher than the cost of this bill." Health experts have estimated air pollution may account for 50,000 premature deaths every year, he said.

"We can no longer delay," said Mitchell, who has sought federal controls on acid rain for nearly a decade and made the clean air bill his top priority as Democratic leader.

"The American people want action. They demand action," he continued.

But to many senators, particularly from the Midwest, the vote represented an agonizing choice between cleaner air and concern about the impact of the new controls on employment and electric bills back home.

"This bill will absolutely decimate my state of Illinois," said Sen. Alan Dixon, D-Ill., whose state has utility plants that rely on high-sulfur coal as well as coal miners whose jobs will be jeopardized by new measures to combat acid rain.

Dixon was among the 11 senators who voted against the legislation.

Media contacts two jurors in Poindexter trial

WASHINGTON (AP) — The judge in John Poindexter's trial disclosed Tuesday that two jurors had been contacted by the news media and he ordered the jury sequestered to avoid further problems from such "irresponsible behavior."

U.S. District Court Judge Harold Greene said both jurors will remain on the panel because they "were alert and intelligent and didn't allow" any conversation about the case to take place.

He said of the contacts, "Some now might think this was an obstruction of justice. ... I will think about that."

Poindexter lawyer Richard Beckler said he had no objection to the two jurors staying on the panel.

Poindexter, who was national security adviser to then-President Reagan from late 1985 to November 1986, is charged with conspiring to obstruct Congress, making false statements to lawmakers and obstructing congressional inquiries into the Iran-Contra affair.

Jury deliberations resumed for a second day after a court session to discuss the contacts.

At the session, it was disclosed that Washington Post reporter Nora Boustany had telephoned juror Leroy Witherspoon at home after Monday's first day of deliberations in the Poindexter trial. Witherspoon said he hung up on her twice.

Juror William Harris said he was contacted Monday evening by a woman identifying herself as a reporter. He hung up and she didn't call back.

Greene said the "irresponsible behavior of the press leaves me no alternative" but to have the jurors "taken by the marshals" to a hotel each night.

"I certainly don't want to have a mistrial," Greene said at a court hearing.

"I understand the Post has many more reporters ready to call the jurors," Greene said. "None of us has any confidence" that court "regulations will be observed" concerning contacting jurors.

In court, Witherspoon said Boustany wanted to know when the jury was supposed to have a verdict.

Washington Post editors instructed Boustany to find out how to get in touch with Witherspoon after the verdict, said Robert Kaiser, the Post's assistant managing editor for national news.