



WEATHER

TOMORROW'S FORECAST:
Mostly cloudy.
HIGH: 72 LOW: 50

Superpower leaders schedule summit in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev will meet for a superpower summit in the United States beginning May 30, U.S. and Soviet officials said Thursday as both sides returned to bargaining on possible arms-control treaties.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said several major agreements could emerge at the summit, including a long-sought Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty to limit long-range nuclear weapons.

But Bush said merely that the summit would provide "time for a lot of dialogue and a lot of discussion."

Fitzwater said the summit — Bush's second meeting as president with the Soviet leader — would be a "tough love" encounter, with the crisis in Lithuania a central topic.

Bush and Gorbachev last met early in December at the Mediterranean island of Malta. Since then, pushes for independence in Lithuania and other regions of the Soviet

Union — and the Soviet response to them — have strained superpower relations.

The timing of the summit, earlier than the late-June schedule originally envisioned, raised new doubts on whether all details of an arms pact could be nailed down in time.

A senior U.S. official, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said "it depends in some part on what we're able to do here" in Washington talks between Secretary of State James A. Baker III and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The official said there was a good chance that major issues could be resolved by the summit date, but "realistically" the actual treaty-signing might have to wait until later in the year.

Soviet negotiator Yuri Nazarkin was even more blunt, saying: "Taking into account (the summit is) in seven weeks, it's impractical, I think, to expect it (the treaty) is going to be signed at the summit."

Simultaneous announcements of the

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summit came from the White House and the Soviet news agency Tass early Thursday as Baker and Shevardnadze were holding their second day of meetings on arms control and other issues.

"There's still a lot of work to do, particularly in light of the fact that the summit will begin on the 30th," Baker told reporters. "So we have our work cut out for us."

Shevardnadze, who will meet with Bush

on Friday, echoed Baker's remarks. "There is very little time, only seven weeks," he said.

Both the Washington and Moscow announcements gave the summit dates as May 30 to June 3.

However, Fitzwater said all five days might not be used. "It could turn out to be a two or three-day summit, depending on travel schedules," he suggested.

U.S. officials were also vague on whether the meeting would take place entirely in Washington, or at some other location as well — such as the president's oceanside home in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Gennadi Gerasimov, the Soviet Foreign Minister spokesman, told reporters at the State Department on Thursday, "It's going to be a working visit; no time for sightseeing."

Just this week, the Bush administration was talking about the last two weeks in June for the summit. Neither side on Thursday gave any precise reason for moving the

dates up other than scheduling difficulties.

Gerasimov said that Bush had a heavy schedule in June and that Gorbachev wanted time to prepare for the meeting of the Soviet People's Congress in early July.

Standing alongside pop singer Michael Jackson at a Rose Garden ceremony honoring the musician, Bush said he was pleased that the summit dates had been set. "Dialogue is important," he said. "And I'm looking forward to seeing Mr. Gorbachev here."

Fitzwater said that the crisis in Lithuania would "undoubtedly be an issue" at the summit and that the president intended to raise it. "If anything, Lithuania makes the summit even more important," the spokesman said.

"I would characterize this summit more in terms of demonstrating the kind of tough-love working relationship that we were able to develop with the Soviet Union by virtue of four or five summits," Fitzwater said.

Pro-choice activists rally against Williams

Candidate tops state list as threat to movement

By BILL HETHCOCK
Of The Battalion Staff

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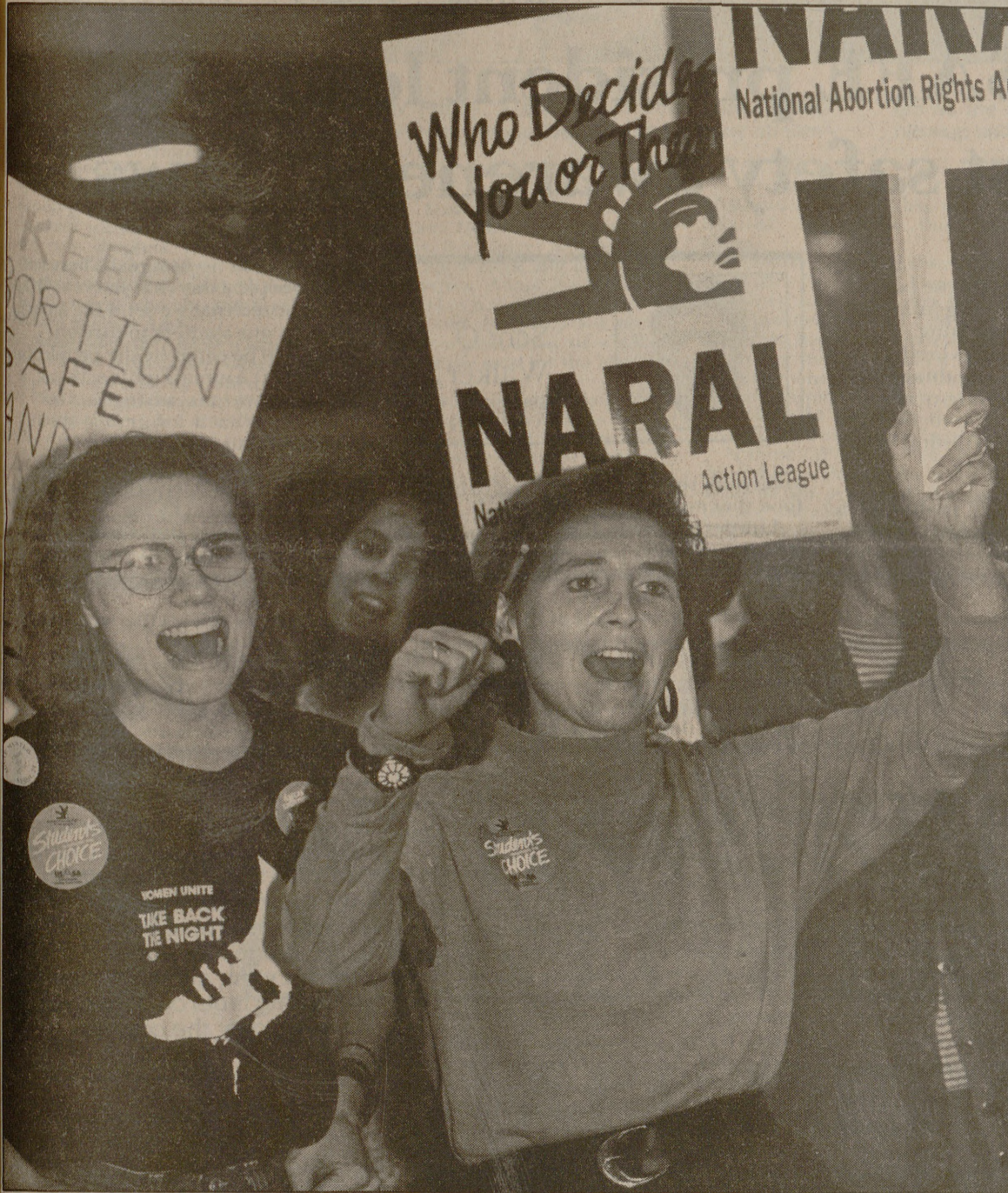


Photo by Jay Janner

Around 100 people gathered in the MSC Thursday for a pro-choice rally. Students from more

than 60 universities and colleges nationwide participated in abortion rights rallies Thursday.

Republican gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams came under attack by abortion rights activists during a pro-choice rally Thursday in the MSC flagroom.

Williams tops the Texas Abortion Rights Action League's list of candidates considered to be a threat to the pro-choice movement, said Phyllis Dunham, executive director of TARAL. TARAL is the largest pro-choice group in Texas.

A veto of an anti-abortion bill by Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus prompted the early release of Williams' name as the main candidate TARAL has targeted to defeat in the November election, Dunham said.

"The veto in Idaho made it clear that we must have a pro-choice governor," Dunham said. "We need a pro-choice governor as a last line of defense in case abortion-restricting laws pass the legislature. Clayton Williams is clearly a candidate that is out of touch with Texas women's lives."

Mona Palmer, deputy press secretary for Williams' campaign, said Williams campaign officials do not know what kind of effect, if any, the TARAL statement will have.

Palmer also restated Williams' position on abortion, and his reaction to being placed at the top of TARAL's list of politicians they hope to defeat.

"Clayton believes in such things as parental consent in cases where minors are seeking abortion," Palmer said. "He anticipates that this will be a major component of his legislative package dealing with the issue."

"He recognizes that TARAL does not share that belief, so it's no surprise that they are endorsing another candidate."

John Welch, president of Pro-Choice Aggies, urged the crowd of about 100 students and local community members who attended the noon rally to vote for candidates who will not restrict abortion rights. A voter participation drive was part of the rally.

"We're here to tell the Clayton

Williamses of Texas we will not support them," Welch said. "If they don't allow us reproductive choice, they will not get their job."

Dunham said the main reason she is active in the pro-choice movement is because she feels the choice of whether to have an abortion should be made by individuals, not legislators.

She said she hopes efforts to register and identify pro-choice voters will discourage legislators from enacting abortion-restricting laws.

"The woman, not some cigar-smoking, pot-bellied 'Bubba' in the legislature, should make this decision," she said. "If they are out of touch with the pro-choice majority, they will be out of work as well."

Bob Binghamon, field director for the National Abortion Rights Action League, said students from more than 60 universities and colleges nationwide were participating in abortion rights rallies Thursday.

NARAL tagged Thursday as "National Day of Campus Pro-Choice Action." The goal of NARAL's campus organization project is to transform pro-choice energy on campuses into political power in the 1990 elections, Binghamon said.

Kelly Ann Robinson, a Texas A&M student, spoke at the rally and encouraged students to weigh the abortion rights issue heavily when they go to the polls.

"I consider myself a Republican, but I will go outside of my party and vote for choice," she said. "This is a very important issue, and to me it's worth leaving my party to show where I stand."

Greg Buford, a senior management major, said he attended the rally to show his support for the pro-choice movement and to see how many people at this University were interested in the issue.

"I'm here because I don't believe the state has the right to force a woman to have a child if she doesn't want to," Buford said. "The abortion issue will be a very strong factor in determining my vote."

Authorities close square to mourners

BEIJING (AP) — Authorities staged all-day rallies in Tiananmen Square on Thursday, China's annual day for mourning the dead, preventing unofficial visits to the symbolic center of last year's crushed democracy movement.

It was the second time in a week city officials held official activities in the square as an excuse for closing it to the public.

The method appeared successful. There were no reports of attempts to lay wreaths near the square or otherwise honor the hundreds and possibly thousands of people killed June 3-4, when the army opened fire on pro-democracy protesters and retook the square where they had camped.

In Hong Kong, however, an estimated 20,000 people marched in honor of the Beijing dead, many carrying banners or bouquets of flowers.

A wreath was left from Chai Ling, a leading activist in the Beijing uprising who escaped to the West last week after 10 months on the run in China.

Thursday was China's annual Qingming, or Clear and Bright Festival, when families traditionally visit graves to mourn their dead. Chinese dissidents abroad, through faxes and mailed leaflets, urged Beijing residents to stroll through Tiananmen Square on Qingming in memory of the slain protesters.

Early in the week, however, Beijing authorities issued orders curbing even normal mourning activities, such as group visits to crematoriums.

The Beijing Daily newspaper published a letter Sunday from a city official warning residents to pass Qingming in a "civilized and healthy" way and not "take advantage of the opportunity to create disturbances."

Schools and factories told people not to wear traditional signs of mourning, such as black armbands or white flowers. Some colleges suddenly announced special, mandatory political lectures, apparently in an effort to keep students occupied.

Panel: Public maintains opinions despite media

By NADJA SABAWALA
Of The Battalion Staff

The public has opinions of its own and usually keeps them despite media influence, said a panel Thursday night.

MSC Great Issues presented the topic, "Mass Media vs. Public Opinion: Who's really in control?" with presentations by Ed Walraven of the Office of Public Opinion, Dr. Richard Shafer of the journalism department and Dr. Patricia Griffin from the Department of Political Science. The panel was moderated by Dr. Don Tomlinson of the Department of Journalism.

Shafer said about his years as a journalist, that he was not influenced by public opinion, but rather his background.

"I don't think public opinion dominated what I did," Shafer said. "It was more from my own historical, ethnic, religious, cultural and geographical origins of

what I perceived to be the reality of the world around me."

Walraven, who through his job at OPI tries to influence public opinion about A&M, said he believes the topic is "not a black-and-white issue."

"I guess I'm naive enough to think that the media influences the public opinion," Walraven said. "But in the long run, the public takes control of the situation."

The "Teflon presidency" of Ronald Reagan is an example, Walraven said, of how the public is in ultimate control. Reagan's blunders were media favorites, he said, but no matter what he did and how the media portrayed it, he would often come out unscathed.

"The public cares less than the media does," he said. "They care more about (politicians) issues

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South African exile says laws resemble Nazi rules

By CHRIS VAUGHN
Of The Battalion Staff

A member of the African National Congress exiled from South Africa for the past 15 years compared the South African government to that of Nazi Germany in a speech at Texas A&M Thursday night.

Shuping Coopage, a member of the ANC observer mission to the United Nations since 1978, spoke Thursday as part of the MSC Political Forum's "South Africa Series." A member of the South African government spoke Tuesday night at A&M.

Coopage said the South African government based many of its laws on laws erected by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany.

"They took all the laws that were passed at Nuremberg by Nazi Germany, refined them, and put them in the books of South Africa," Coopage said.

The South African land act which confines blacks and other non-white groups to certain areas of the country was passed like the Nazi law which confined Jews to certain parts of Germany, Coopage said.

He said the law Germany passed under Hit-

ler's leadership which made all marriages between Jews and Germans void was passed in South Africa titled the Mixed Marriage Act.

Coopage compared the South African government to Nazi Germany again by saying the Race Classification Act in South Africa allows the government to racially classify anyone and place them in segregated areas, similar to what Germany did with Jews.

"They (South African government) don't care," he said. "Because of their Calvinistic doctrine, they believe the white race was predestined to rule and the black race was to labor for the white person."

Coopage said the five million whites in South Africa own 87 percent of the land, while the 27 million blacks live on 13 percent of the land. He said this type of government cannot be reformed.

"We cannot be told of constructive engagement, which failed miserably," he said. "We cannot be told of reformism. South African President F.W. de Klerk cannot reform apartheid. Apartheid is there to serve the interests of a minority."

He said de Klerk has been labeled a reformer. See S. Africa/Page 8



Photo by Scott D. Weaver

Shuping Coopage