

Tuesday, June 12, 1990

Shamir approved by parliament

Israeli prime minister pledges to seek peace

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir won narrow parliamentary approval Monday for one of the most right-wing governments in Israel's 42-year history, gaining 62 votes in the 120-seat Knesset.

In presenting his 19-member Cabinet, Shamir pledged to seek peace but promised expanded Jewish settlements — a pledge likely to raise tensions with Washington and the Arabs.

It is the first government fully in control of the right-wing Likud bloc since 1984. It takes over at a time of new crisis in the Mideast, with Iraqi

peace efforts. But he said "the Arab hatred towards us has not expired. ... The problem is the rejection of the very existence of Israel."

As he spoke of his government's obligation to seek peace, Shamir was interrupted by jeering from an Israeli Arab Knesset member, Abdul Wahab Daroushe. He shouted back at Daroushe, "Shut up and let me speak."

Another Arab parliament member, Tewfik Toubi, said it was "a black day" because Shamir's government relied for support on a two-member faction called Moledat, or "Homeland," which seeks to expel all Arabs from Israel-held territory.

Shamir also got into a shouted exchange with Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, who blamed the prime minister for blocking peace moves and said the new government was unstable and dangerous for Israel.

"The government proposed today is a shaky one, built on many legs of clay," Peres said. "Its composition, its guidelines are not bringing peace. It has no ability to change, no joy of hope. It is a sad government for its members and a sorrowful government for Israel."

David Levy, a leading Likud figure and the foreign minister, walked out of a meeting with Shamir because he was only one of two deputy premiers and not Shamir's undisputed successor.

Demonstrators gathered outside the Knesset to demand political reform, shouting slogans about concessions made to bring ultra-Orthodox parties into the government.

Amnon Rubinstein of the liberal Shinui Party said the bargaining amounted to bribery by offering jobs to defectors from Labor.

"If you're proposing for one person to come to another party and you give them a ministry ... it is nothing but bribery," he said.

Former Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Labor compared the new Cabinet to Begin's right-wing government elected in 1981 that started the Lebanon war.

"This is a narrow government, narrow in its shoulders and horizons, a government that cannot answer the great challenges and decrease the great dangers," he said.

Shamir pledged in his address to the Knesset that he would continue to seek dialogue with Palestinians and a deeper involvement of Egypt in

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—Shimon Peres, Labor Party leader

President Saddam Hussein issuing threats against Israel and Palestinians asking for escalation of the insurrection in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The vote came after a six-hour debate. Liberal lawmakers charged that Shamir's Likud bloc used bribery to forge the coalition of nine small far-right and religious parties, and the rival Labor Party said the new government cannot bring peace.

Shamir replied that the criticisms were "piti-

Scientists meet, discuss Mars landing

BOULDER, Colo. (AP) — A conference of scientists meeting in Boulder says it's only a matter of time before the United States reaches Mars.

More than 250 planetary scientists, aerospace engineers and theorists from the United States, Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan met to discuss various proposals for manned Martian exploration.

The Bush administration recently called for an American landing on Mars by the year 2019, to coincide with the 50th anniversary of America landing on the moon.

The conference was sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Martin Marietta and various government agencies.

Many of those attending the conference criticized NASA, saying it has become too cautious in setting a 30-year time frame on the project, which would cost \$400 billion.

"Many of the NASA people who made their mark with the Apollo program are now close to retirement and are hesitant to make waves by supporting bold, new proposals," said J.R. French, a California aerospace consultant.

The last unmanned exploration of the planet was in 1976, by the NASA Viking mission that sent back data for more than five years. The Viking project found a planet a quarter of the size of Earth, with one-third Earth's gravity and an atmosphere almost entirely of carbon dioxide and water in a frozen ice cap.

Scientists presented several possibilities for establishing Martian base-colonies as springboards for further interplanetary travel.

Czechs fear 'cult of personality', find fault with leader's attitude

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — The symbol of the anti-Communist revolution, President Vaclav Havel has built enormous power and popularity since taking office. Much of the public following is genuine veneration, but critics say a "cult of personality" is growing that Havel does too little to control.

After his fairy-tale progression from prison to the presidency last year, Havel has become a national father-figure, particularly for his fellow Czechs, who make up two-thirds of the 15.5 million people in Czechoslovakia.

In Prague, a stronghold of the Civic Forum movement Havel founded to lead the revolution, pictures and buttons of the president are everywhere.

Havel himself complained in late April that his popularity had reached such extremes that he could no longer say, for instance, that he disliked a passing dog. If he did, he said, he would find five people ready to shoot the animal.

But some critics, who have observed Havel closely before and after he took office, say the president has developed a tangible taste for power and does too little to discourage such veneration.

"We have a new cult of personality," said an ex-dissident who asked not to be identified because of past loyalty to Havel. "He has always relied on friendly opinions around him ... There is too little criticism."

After taking office, Havel appointed friends, mostly fellow dissidents, to influential positions in the castle that dominates Prague's skyline.

Fellow dissident Jiri Kanturek took over state television, and another fellow dissident, Petr Uhl, the state news agency CTK. Civic Forum sympathizers control key ministries and institutions such as the state prosecutor's office.

Nobody suggests that such people are anything but democratic and admirable for their courage in fighting communism.

On Sunday, however, TV viewers waiting to watch their World Cup soccer team crush the United States 5-1 were treated to the third broadcast in four months of the star-studded tribute to Havel when he visited New York.

Czechoslovakia's soccer captain, Ivan Hasek, dedicated the World Cup victory to Civic Forum and to Havel personally.

Such reverence, and the Czechoslovak media's reluctance to criticize Havel, stem in part from the lack of free expression during four decades of Communist rule and the Nazi domination before that.

Journalists say they also think twice about writing critical articles because, in the new climate of free mar-

ket competition, newspapers must worry about the readership loss that might result.

Vladimir Mlynar, a writer for the independent daily Lidove Noviny, said an article he wrote criticizing the practice of closing streets for Havel's motorcade drew mixed letters.

"Some said, 'Thank God somebody is saying it,'" he said. "Others criticized, asking 'How dare you attack our idol?'"

The overwhelming victory for Civic Forum and its Slovak ally Public Against Violence was in large measure a personal endorsement of Havel. But Havel broke the tradition of a non-partisan president by openly campaigning for his political allies.

In other respects, Havel openly evokes the president who molded that non-partisan tradition — Thomas

"We have a new cult of personality. He has always relied on friendly opinions around him ... There is too little criticism."

—anonymous ex-dissident

Garrigue Masaryk, founder of Czechoslovakia in 1918 and president until 1935.

Presidential spokesman Michael Zantovsky, asked about Havel's popularity, said it was to some extent inevitable.

"This is a new-found nation ... which looks for self-confidence," he said. "Just as something close to a cult of personality was built around Masaryk after independence in 1918, so we see the same kind of thing happening."

But Havel also cultivates the comparison.

He loves to frequent the country residence built for Masaryk in Lany, 30 miles west of Prague, the town where the Masaryk family is buried. Havel addresses the nation each Sunday by radio in a program called "Conversations From Lany."

A Czech television journalist who has watched Havel closely said the president has yet to succumb to the "cult of personality."

By contrast, he said, those around the president tend to be too uncritical.

"If ... he keeps on relying on friendly advice rather than real expertise, he may pay dearly for this," said the journalist, who like some others spoke on condition of anonymity because he said he feared for his job.

Sun Belt shows job increases

Texas adds one million jobs by year 2000

WASHINGTON (AP) — One of every six jobs created through the turn of the century is expected to be in California, reflecting the continued shift of economic activity to the Sun Belt, the government said Monday.

"California is projected to gain 3.4 million of the 18.9 million new jobs created nationally" from 1988 to 2000, said the forecast by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

That would give the state 19 million jobs.

"Florida and Texas are projected to have increases of more than 1 million jobs each," to 8 million and 9.7 million respectively, the department said.

National employment opportunities are expected to rise 14.3 percent

to 151.5 million jobs. The study projected that the fastest

"The projected growth in Nevada and Arizona reflects rapid population growth and strength in their economies, in part due to the continued shift in economic activity toward the Sun Belt."

— government study

est job growth will be in Nevada, up 31.5 percent to 847,000, and Arizona, up 26.7 percent to 2.3 million. Those two states also should show

the fastest growth rates in total personal income and population, the department said.

"The projected growth in Nevada and Arizona reflects rapid population growth and strength in their economies, in part due to the continued shift in economic activity toward the Sun Belt," the study said. "Florida, Utah, California and Hawaii also are projected to show rapid growth."

California will continue to be the nation's most populous state, growing 17.1 percent to 33.2 million people. It also will be first in total personal income, up 33 percent to \$568 billion.

Personal income will jump 46.2 percent to \$21.7 billion in Nevada and 40.6 percent to \$59 billion in Arizona.

Total U.S. personal income is expected to advance 26.2 percent to \$4.11 trillion. The income projections are adjusted for inflation.

Connecticut is projected to continue having the highest average per capita income, rising 10.8 percent to \$20,503. Mississippi, although gaining 19.0 percent, is expected still to be last, with \$10,631.

The national average will be an estimated \$15,345, an increase of 15.9 percent.

The population in Nevada is projected to rise the fastest, 29.8 percent, to 1.4 million. If the projection proves to be true, Arizona will be next, with its population rising 21.4 percent to 4.2 million. Florida would be third, up 18.2 percent to 14.6 million.

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Associated

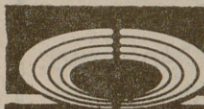
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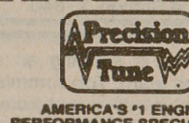
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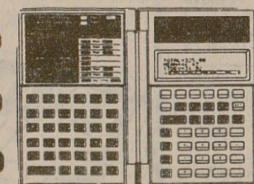
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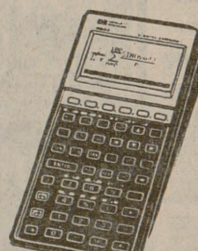
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