

World Cup

 West German victory celebration ends in deaths
 See Sports, Page 7

Summit opens to Soviet aid, subsidy questions



Photos by Thomas J. Lavin

(Above) President George Bush greets Great Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in front of the Bayou Bend Collection of Fine American Art for Monday's working dinner at the Economic Summit. The Collection, part of Houston's Museum of Fine Arts, is housed in the former home of Houston philanthropist Ima Hogg. (Middle) The seven heads of state that have gathered for the summit plan to meet in the Bayou Bend dining room for a meal that includes grilled red snapper and cornbread sticks. (Far Right) Bush and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl try to accommodate photographers looking for pictures.

By CHRIS VAUGHN
 Of The Battalion Staff

HOUSTON — President George Bush maintained his hardline approach Monday of not giving the Soviet Union direct financial aid despite disapproval by several other world leaders gathered here for the 1990 Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations.

Bush, along with the leaders of Great Britain, Italy, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan, conducted the first meetings on Monday afternoon of the three-day economic summit at Rice University.

Opening ceremonies for the summit also were Monday in front of Lovett Hall at Rice.

"Houston's Hot," the summit's slogan, remained an appropriate one Monday, but the world leaders beat the midday-Houston heat by gathering on an air-conditioned platform for the opening ceremonies.

The main topics of the 16th annual summit are world trade, aid to the Soviet Union and the environment — all issues which separate Bush from several European leaders.

Terrorism, the drug war and other issues also

- Poor nations gather/Page 3
- Subsidy question rankles summit/Page 3
- Democracy leader speaks out/Page 4
- Americans react to Soviet aid/Page 5
- Spouses tour Texas/Page 5

are on the summit agenda. Bush refuses to give the Soviet Union direct financial aid until it moves to a more open, freer economy, and it cuts off aid to Cuba. It presently supplies Cuba with more than \$5 billion a year.

"Further economic reforms and spending priorities in the Soviet Union are necessary before direct aid is justified," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Monday.

Bush prefers providing technical assistance to the economically beleaguered Soviet Union. He also believes technical assistance is a better long-term answer to the country's economic woes than a quick loan, Fitzwater said.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Francois Mitterrand, who reportedly received a direct plea from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to lobby for direct aid, proposed a \$15 billion aid package from the Western nations.



Gorbachev secures power struggle A&M pursues grant for science education

MOSCOW (AP) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev won a critical power struggle Monday for a virtually new Communist Party Politburo expected to champion his reforms and loosen central controls on the 15 republics.

The 28th Communist Party Congress voted that the Politburo must include the general secretary, his deputy and the heads of the 15 republics' parties.

The change guarantees that the small group of primarily Russian men who traditionally ruled the Soviet Union will be replaced by largely pro-reform, non-Russian Communists.

In addition, most of the new Politburo members will not live in Moscow, helping Gorbachev's long-term plan to transfer power from the party Politburo to the government heads as president.

The majority of the republics' party leaders want political sovereignty, a market economy and a looser union of states. Eight of the 15 republics have submitted plans for a new confederation, according to Lithuanian officials.

Gorbachev is expected to be re-elected general secretary by the con-

Pro-reform Communists will control new party

gress, despite hard-line criticism of his political and economic reforms in the past week.

The congress is expected to elect a new Central Committee and a deputy general secretary, a newly created post that some delegates said would be filled by a Gorbachev protégé.

Gorbachev told delegates that the Central Committee could elect two to six more members of the Politburo, in addition to the 17 named in the new rule adopted Monday. That would bring the total to 19 to 23, or nearly double the 12 voting members on the current Politburo.

He said the new structure would allow the 15 republic parties "to act independently, and to really influence the Central Committee and Politburo."

Gorbachev's victory comes at a party congress dominated by hard-line Communists furious at the party's loss of authority.

A weary-looking Gorbachev took the floor Monday afternoon after hammering his proposal through four hours of what he called "heated" committee discussions. He slurred his words in explaining the changes.

After making his announcement, Gorbachev sat down next to the temporary chairman of the congress, Anatoly Lukyanov, and urged quietly, "Let's vote."

The key vote on changing the Politburo membership to include the republic leaders was 3,325-839.

Decentralization would give the republics more power over their own affairs.

Most republic leaders also believe their areas will fare far better under a market economy than under continued central planning, which they blame for taking their republics' resources and giving little in return.

Gorbachev also could use the new plum of membership on the Polit-

buro as an incentive to draw the Baltic Communist parties back into the fold.

Soviet Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov said Monday he favored an almost complete turnover in the membership of the Politburo.

"Fresh forces should be brought in, preferably, people of a younger age with a future," Ryzhkov said.

"For all my respect for Comrade Gorbachev, it's a bad thing that in such a large party, we do not have another leader who would enjoy as much prestige as Comrade Gorbachev," Ryzhkov said. "So we need younger people to give them time to work and to become known to the country, to grow and come into strength."

He also said varying views should be represented on the Politburo.

The current 12-man Politburo has only two non-Russian members: Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze from the republic of Georgia and Ukrainian President Vladimir Ivashko. There is just one non-Russian, Latvian Boris Pugo, among the seven candidate members of the Politburo.

By SEAN FRERKING
 Of The Battalion Staff

"We are in a race between education and catastrophe."
 — H.G. Wells

In response to President George Bush's call to make American students first in math and science, Texas A&M is leading the quest to gain a grant possibly worth \$10 million from a new "hot spot" program sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

The NSF will choose from four to eight states to participate in the new initiative which is intended to improve math, science and engineering education at all levels.

Each designated state will receive between \$1 million and \$2 million per year throughout the five-year program to correct the deterioration of the present educational system.

The foundation will select the participants of the program based on areas where the most can be done, or in the "hot spots" of education.

Gov. Bill Clements chose A&M as the lead institution for Texas on April 19. The governor designated the University as a guide in the preparation of a proposal for the new NSF program.

Dr. Dean Corrigan, A&M President William Mobley's deputy for educational leadership, said Clements chose A&M because of the University's close ties with other educational and technical institutions across the state.

He also said A&M was selected because the University had taken a leadership role in the area of education.

"Under the president's direction, Texas A&M has become the national leader in producing math and science teachers," Corrigan said.

A&M's Commitment to Education, a committee established in the fall of 1989 at the request of Mobley, also was a major reason for the governor's selection, he said.

"By the time the NSF had decided to develop this program, A&M had established a definite desire to improve the state's and nation's educational systems," Corrigan said.

After the governor's choice, A&M established an advisory committee which then was divided into two sub-committees.

Corrigan said the two groups were asked to identify leaders from various groups which are concerned with math, science and engineering.

He said these groups also were requested to develop initial proposals within the state.

"We are trying to work very closely with the leaders in the areas of education and industry," Corrigan

Official: Education continues to decline

By SEAN FRERKING
 Of The Battalion Staff

The nation's education system is in a state of near collapse, and if quick measures are not taken, the United States might fall permanently behind the industrial world, an official with the National Science Foundation said.

Acting on President George Bush's request to improve American education, the NSF developed a new grant program addressing the nation's educational problems in math and science.

According to a September 1989 study used in developing the program, the average student in Japan scores higher on college preparatory math exams than the top 5 percent of students in the United States.

Also according to the study, nearly a million students, or 25 percent, annually drop out of U.S. secondary schools.

An average of 3,800 students drop out of high school each day. Every class of dropouts costs the nation \$240 billion in lost earnings and taxes.

The dropout rate in Texas is approximately 30 percent, almost 50 percent for minorities, with a cost to Texas of \$17 billion per class.

See Decline/Page 8

Faculty Senate continues Corps inquiry

By SEAN FRERKING
 Of The Battalion Staff

A member of the Texas A&M Faculty Senate proposed a continuation in the Senate's inquiry into the role of women in the Corps of Cadets.

Senator James Rosenheim, an assistant professor in history, made the proposal during Monday's Faculty Senate meeting.

Dr. Bill Stout, speaker of the Senate and a professor of agricultural engineering, said he had drafted a memo to the committee on discrimination on campus discussing the matter of women in the Corps.

Stout said he will meet Wednesday with President Mobley. The outcome of that meeting would determine if the drafted memo would be sent to the committee.

"The president's response to the matter was not very satisfying," Stout said. "We will continue looking into it until the matter is settled."

The announcement that Mobley had rejected a committee that would advise him about female integration and sexual discrimination in the

These little pigs stayed home

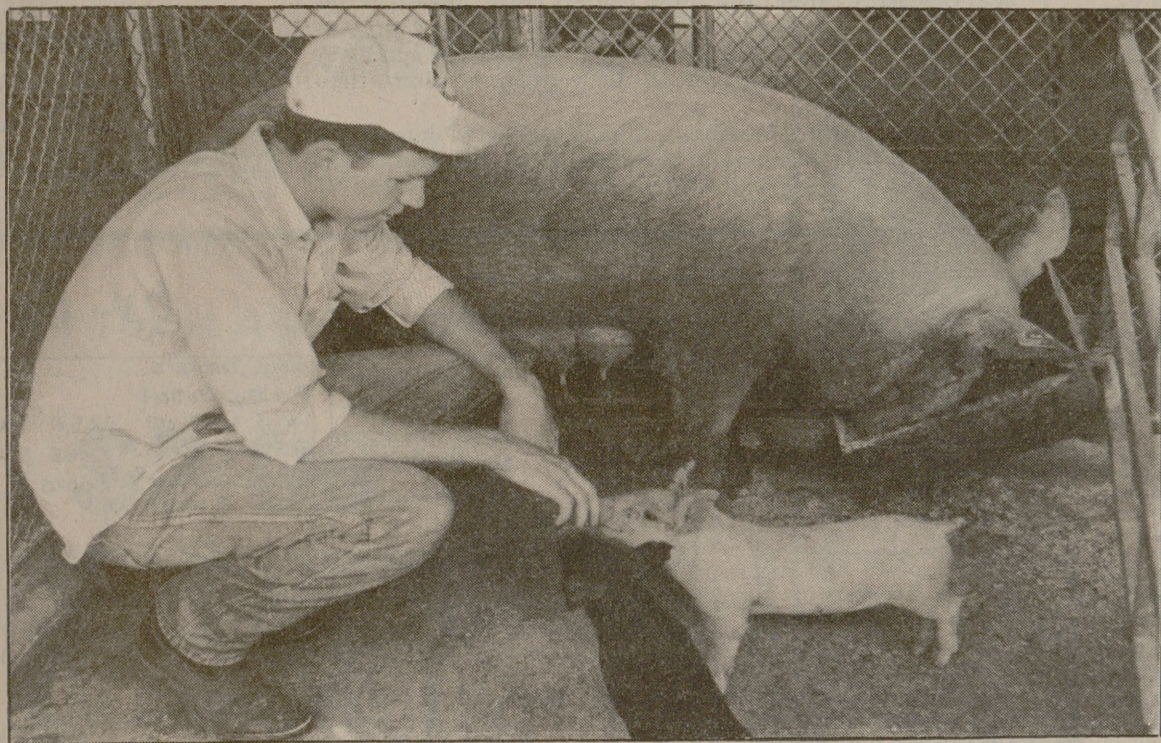


Photo by Söndra Robbins

Neil Williams, a sophomore animal science/animal industry option major from Lancaster, stops

to pet some baby pigs after feeding one of the female swines at the Swine Animal Science Center