

Sonic Youth
 Industrial rockers explore new sounds and ideas in latest release, "Goo."
 See Review Page 5

Blood drive helps ease shortage in local area

By ISSELLE MCALLISTER
 Of The Battalion Staff

About 150 pints of blood were donated at First Baptist Church of Bryan as of 5 p.m. Wednesday during an emergency blood drive to help alleviate a severe blood shortage in the local area.

In an attempt to alleviate the blood shortage, the city of Bryan, along with Brazos County, the Bryan Police Department and First Baptist Church of Bryan asked local residents to give the gift of life.

Blood was donated at the church. With one hour of donating remaining, 150 pints had been collected. Organizers had hoped to collect about 240 pints, which was collected at about this time last year.

However, one of the organizers told Joe Brown, director of communications for the City of Bryan, that most two-day drives collect only about 100 pints.

"Organizers are calling this a success," Brown said. "It's a lot of blood to be collected for a one-day drive."

Brazos County is still in dire need of blood. At the time of the drive, 2,050 pints were short of the amount of blood used here in the past year, he said.

Choya Walling, Bryan police sergeant and Red Cross board member, said there was a sharp dropoff in donations earlier this year.

"We're still trying to recover," he said.

Walling said blood donations are low in the summer because many donors are on vacation or are busy with other activities.

The demand, however, does not decrease during the summer months.

"The best thing for someone to do is to take the time to give," Walling said.

"It doesn't take long," he said, "it's not painful and it could mean the difference between life or death for someone — maybe even for you or someone you know."

Brown said he believes the increasing population of Brazos County and the cardiac-care unit at St. Joseph Hospital are a few of the reasons for the high demand for blood in Brazos County.

Bush triumphs as Economic Summit closes

By CHRIS VAUGHN
 Of The Battalion Staff

HOUSTON — President Bush scored a hard-fought political victory here at the conclusion of the 16th annual Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations by getting his way on the three main summit issues — aid to the Soviet Union, agricultural trade reform and the environment.

The three-day economic summit with leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan concluded Wednesday when Bush delivered the final communique at George Brown Convention Center.

Bush came to the summit, the first one since the end of the Cold War, with opinions on the three major topics differing from many of those in the European Community.

The President sought only technical assistance for the Soviet Union as its President Mikhail Gorbachev initiates reforms, not direct financial assistance like several of Europe's leaders wanted the entire West to send.

The summit ended with the so-called Group of Seven (G-7) agreeing on technical assistance for now.

Bush also sought to work out a deal with the European Community to drastically cut agricultural subsidies and reform the international trade market.

After two days of intense, often heated discussions, a compromise was reached late Tuesday night, and the leaders agreed to cut farm subsidies like Bush wanted.

The President also wanted to hold the line against Europe's leaders on environmental issues, which he managed to do despite the prediction the European Community would press hard for more action on slowing global warming.

Despite the obvious political victory for Bush, he downplayed it saying, "There weren't any winners or losers."

Although the decision reached on agricultural subsidies and trade reformation was considered the most important by many U.S. leaders, the issue on how and when to help the Soviet Union clearly was the most exciting.

A political communique from the leaders expressed strong support for Gorbachev, who was re-elected as Communist Party leader Tuesday, and pledged financial assistance to the shaky Soviet economy.

The type of assistance finally agreed upon by the G-7 was to pledge immediate technical assistance, especially in areas such as transportation, banking and communication, and begin a study on the needs of the Soviet economy.

But Bush refused to pledge direct aid from the United States until Gorbachev meets several conditions.

Among the conditions are to move its economy to a more open, freer economy; cease its billions of dollars in aid to Cuba, Libya and other foes of democ-

See Summit/Page 8

Summit spotlights

Aid to the Soviet Union
 Leaders of the seven richest democracies agreed the Soviet Union should receive technical assistance to help encourage Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to promote a market economy in his country.

Agricultural Subsidies
 Trade negotiators reached a compromise on the thorny issue of eliminating agricultural subsidies, a position the Americans favored and the Europeans rejected. As a middle ground, the summit communique

said the industrialized nations have a long-term goal of ending subsidies.

Environment
 The communique agreed to a pilot study on ways to help save Amazon rain forests, but did not press for specific reduction targets for pollutants suspected of causing global warming.

Third World Debt
 The wealthy nations encouraged debtor countries of the Third World to adopt economic reform programs designed to reduce debt.



(Above) The summit delegation leaders gather in the George R. Brown Convention Center for the Final Communique of the three-day event.



(Right) President and Barbara Bush end the summit with a "Thank You to Houston" party in the University of Houston's Library Plaza.

Photos By Thomas J. Lavin

Poll surveys students' opinions concerning Bush's tax stance

By ELIZABETH TISCH
 Of The Battalion Staff

President Bush's pre-campaign slogan "read my lips, no new taxes" won the confidence of voters across the nation. However, voters are now wondering if they misread his lips.

President Bush admitted last week that he had to raise taxes saying the increase is needed to reduce the soaring national deficit.

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill. and chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means committee was quoted as saying Bush's statement is "an important step in the right direction." However, Rep. Robert Walker, R-Pa. and member of the House GOP leadership, said the increase will "undermine the economy and substantially weaken it."

President Bush has not yet revealed his plan on what taxes will be raised and what spending programs will be cut. Regardless of Bush's decision, members of Congress and American citizens still have conflicting opinions about the tax increase.

While members of Congress argue about the tax increase, The Battalion has conducted a poll asking A&M students their opinions on the tax increase and how it will affect Bush's popularity.

The Battalion poll is a survey of Texas A&M students intended to measure opinions about campus-related issues.

The poll, which will be conducted periodically, is taken from a random sample of students attending summer school. A sample of 400 students was obtained from telephone interviews.

The results of the poll showed that 55 percent of the students felt the increase was needed. Thirty-eight percent, however, disagreed while seven percent had no opinion on the topic.

When the A&M students were asked whether the tax increase will harm Bush's popularity among the nation, 54 percent said yes. Forty-one disagreed while five percent had no opinion.

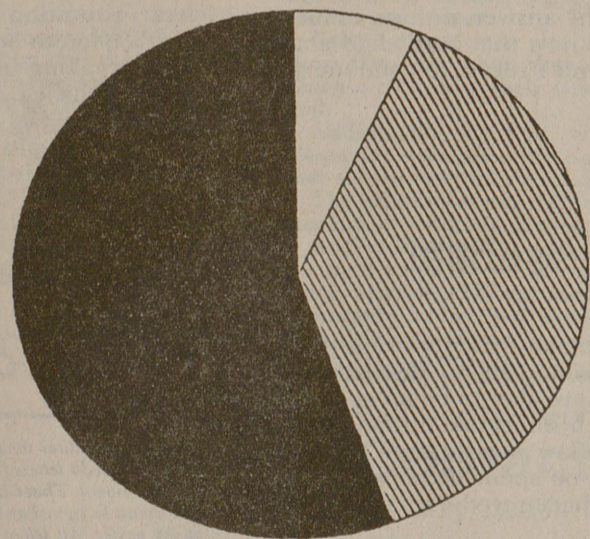
A random sample of 400 yields a margin of error of plus or minus five percentage points with 95 percent confidence.

This implies that if the total student population were surveyed, the results obtained in the present sample would be within plus or minus five percentage points.

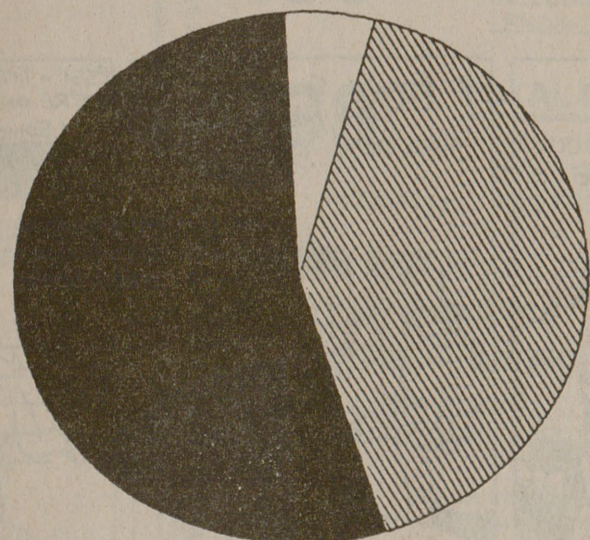
The poll was conducted exclusively for The Battalion by Research Associates, a firm operated by A&M students Alister Miller and Mitch Peck.

Miller and Peck are graduate students in the sociology department.

Monique Threadgill, editor of The Battalion and senior journalism major, asks students to call The Battalion office at 845-2647 if students who participate in the poll encounter any problems.



Increasing federal taxes is necessary to reduce the federal deficit.



Increasing federal taxes will hurt the popularity of President Bush.

Police fire on Mohawks

OKA, Quebec (AP) — About 200 armed Mohawk Indians wearing war paint fought off a police assault Wednesday in a dispute over plans to expand a private golf course surrounded by tribal land. One officer was killed.

Provincial police officers in helmets, fatigues and gas masks exchanged hundreds of rounds of bullets with the Indians and fired tear gas and stun grenades during a battle over several hours.

Police later retreated and both sides remained behind barricades in a standoff.

It was not immediately clear who ordered police to assault a Mohawk barricade set up three months ago on the access road to the disputed land.

"I find it awful that police would attack our people," tribe member Eleanor Montour, 67, said.

"We're not savages, we're proud to be Mohawks," he said. "We were pushed around for centuries and we're being pushed again and we're getting awfully tired of it."

The dispute centers on land owned by the town of Oka since 1947. The Indians have always maintained it is their land, and their Kanestake settlement surrounds it.

Oka, 18 miles west of Montreal, rents the land to the operators of the private nine-hole course. The operators say they want to cut down the white pine forest on the land and expand the course to 18 holes.

Police spokesman Richard Bourdon said officers were supposed to tear down the Mohawks' 3-month-old barricade to enforce a court injunction ordering the Indians to let traffic pass.

"The reason we moved was because the Mohawks were breaking the law," he said. "They were blocking a public road and this is a criminal act."

In Quebec City, acting public security minister Michel Page said he did not authorize the police action. An aide to Premier Robert Bourassa said the premier was not contacted before police moved in.

About 100 police officers in helmets, fatigues and gas masks moved into the area at about 5:30 a.m. Wednesday. Shots were fired and tear gas was lobbed into the Mohawk encampment near the barricade, but nobody was hurt.

After bringing up heavy equipment and placing snipers in trees around the barricade, police staged a massive assault at about 9 a.m. with automatic weapons, stun grenades and more tear gas.

Cpl. Marcel Lemay, 31, was shot in the face and was declared dead about an hour later at nearby St. Eustache hospital.

About 200 armed Mohawks wearing war paint and covering their faces with bandannas fought the police assault from the barricade. They were joined by about 100 women and children from the 1,000-member Kahnestake community.

Senate OKs broad crime bill Prison terms stiffened for S&L fraud offenders

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate approved a broad crime bill Wednesday that stiffens prison terms for savings and loan fraud, bans nine semiautomatic weapons and makes three dozen federal offenses punishable by death.

The election-year measure sailed through the Senate, 94-6, with opposition coming largely from critics of capital punishment.

"This is the toughest and most comprehensive crime bill in our history," Judiciary Chairman Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del., said. He said the measure could cost up to \$2 billion in 1991 and added the source of the funds was uncertain.

At the last minute, the Senate added \$162.5 million to combat

• S&L owner indicted/Page 3

savings and loan fraud and tough prison terms for those convicted in the scandal, including life for "kingpins." Whistle blowers could collect rewards of up to \$300,000 for turning in S&L looters.

The bill would add hundreds of savings and loan fraud investigators and allow the government to seize the assets of S&L looters in the same fashion that it now confiscates those of drug kingpins.

Lawmakers said they have felt distinct pressure from back home to step up prosecution of S&L offenders.

"We need to be cracking down on the orgy of fraud and law-breaking that occurred in the sav-

ings and loan crisis," Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., said.

Among the provisions settled earlier was the ban on import or domestic manufacture of nine kinds of semiautomatic assault weapons, approved over the fierce opposition of the National Rifle Association.

Senators also had agreed on provisions allowing executions for 34 federal offenses including treason, hostage-taking and presidential assassination. It is already possible under current law to seek capital punishment for drug kingpins who commit murder and for terrorists who kill Americans overseas.

Additional features range from an increase in funding for "boot camp" prisons to tougher penalties for sale of the drug "ice."