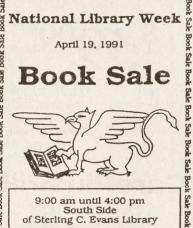
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World & Nation 'We're not going to pull the plug' U.S. brings aid to refugee Kurds

SAFWAN, Iraq (AP) — The U.S. military presence in southern Iraq shrank to a narrow buf-Wednesday.

themselves or until there's somebody else here to take care of fer zone along the Kuwait border them," said Lt. Col. John Kalb, who runs a sector of the Kuwait border zone that includes the For the first time, meanwhile, U.S. soldiers entered northern U.S. Army-run refugee camp in Safwan. Iraq to look for sites that will

An estimated 40,000 Iraqis are serve as camps for Kurdish refugees. The Pentagon said U.S., in the zone, seeking refuge from civil unrest in southern Iraq, French and British troops would build tent cities and provide food where Shiite Muslims rebelled against Saddam Hussein. About a fourth of them are fed and and medical care for the Kurds. At the southern buffer zone, the field commander in charge of

the Safwan camp. The zone, which was created the 18,000 soldiers of the 3rd Armored Division said they would feed and protect refugees in the under the cease-fire implearea until relief agencies can take mented by the United Nations

over the work.

plug until people can take care of into Kuwait.

Iraqi and Kuwaiti military units are barred from the zone, but the Iraqi part of the zone is to return to the civil control of Saddam's government once U.N. peacekeeping troops are de-ployed. Many refugees who deserted from the Iraqi army or supported anti-government uprisings fear the changeover will give free reign to Iraqi police to exact revenge.

Kalb said the refugees would treated for medical problems at be safe as long as U.S. troops the Safwan camp. liceman shows up with a gun, I'm taking the gun," he said. He said that no regular Iraqi

er the work. "We're not going to pull the miles into Iraq and three miles but that several secret police Saudi Arabia, said.

agents had been arrested by th Americans. They were seeking information on the U.S. milita and the names of Iraqis working with the Americans, he said.

Kalb said American soldiers might stay on to run humanita rian programs even after the 1,440-member United Nations peacekeeping force begins pa trolling the buffer zone. No de ployment timetable has been set and relief agencies have not an nounced plans to take over the Army's humanitarian work.

U.S. military strength in the Persian Gulf theater dropped under 270,000 men and women Wednesday, just under half the peak at the war's end, the U Central Command in Riyad

One Soviet mine resumes operations; other industries threaten to join strike

MOSCOW (AP) — The nation's largest coal mine resumed operations Wednesday free from Kremlin control — a small crack in a crippling strike but a victory in the fight by republics to gain control over Soviet industry and natural wealth.

Meanwhile, workers in other industries threatened to join miners who continued the 7-week-old strike.

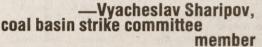
The strike was backed by a veteran dissident who returned to Moscow this week after more than 15 years in exile.

Vladimir Bukovsky urged protests and said a general walkout "is the only solution" to force Kremlin reforms and to oust Presi-dent Mikhail Gorbachev. He was in Tokyo seeking Japanese investment for the crumbling Soviet economy.

Some hard-liners also have demanded Gorbachev's resignation, saying he has not acted firmly enough to end ethnic and labor strife.

Next week, the party Central Committee is scheduled to meet in Moscow to review the work of its leaders, including Gorbachev.

• On one hand, it's wonderful that they have resumed work. On the other hand, it's damaging to the workers' movement.



The mine strikes have battered the Soviet economy and posed a strong challenge to Gorbachev's authority as party chief and government president. The miners started the strike on March 1 demanding pay raises, but Gorbachev's resignation has become Miners at the Raspadskaya mine in west-

their main goal.

ern Siberia returned to work Wednesdaya ter the republic of Russia agreed to take control of the operation from the national government, said mine officials and strik

"The country's largest coal mine is now flying the (Russian) flag instead of the So viet one," said the independent Postfactum news agency. The mine formerly was run by the national Coal Ministry, meaning all decisions about production and sales were made in the Kremlin.

Tass quoted the Raspadskaya mine director, Alexander Yevtushenko, as saying and shipments from the mine would resume Thursday. It said the mine is capable of pro ducing 20,000 tons of coal a day.

No figures were immediately available how many miners work there or how the arrived at the decision to return to work.

Japanese leaders doubt security of Soviet economy, deny requests

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's elite toasted and cheered Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Wednesday but turned a cold shoulder to the Soviet leader's frank plea for aid and investment.

Gorbachev, in a speech to Par- minutes later. liament, urged Japan to join the "new spirit in Soviet-U.S. relations" that began with the end of the Cold War and promised that the Soviet Union would never attack Japan.

president entered the wood-paneled main chamber of the Diet, the crumbling Soviet economy. or parliament, to a standing ovation. He received another when he finished speaking 45

Raisa, the 60-year-old Soviet to persuade 600 business leaders he was serious about reforming "Our Far East and Siberia have

resources, but they lack the infrastructure to develop them," Gorbachev said, adding that the

U.S. justices dismiss suit by passengers

WASHINGTON (AP) - Th Supreme Court on Wednesday made it more difficult for some airline passengers to sue over emotional distress from near-

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He also claimed broad Soviet military reductions in Asia and said he did not intend to interfere with Japan's most important relationship, its security treaty with America.

Yet midway through Gorbachev's historic four-day visit, deep-seated Japanese doubts about their giant Soviet neighbor and its economic stability were proving more difficult to overcome than Cold War hostility.

In his most plain-spoken request to date for foreign aid, Gorbachev warned that "the development of a new peaceful world order will largely depend on the outcome of perestroika. ... We are counting on support for our efforts, particularly now as we go through this critical stage.

"If we let the new social processes get out of hand, the country may really be thrown into the chaos that gives birth to dictatorship," he said in a speech interrupted seven times by applause.

At a luncheon meeting earlier, Gorbachev was blunter about asking for aid. He threw out Accompanied by his wife, most of a prepared text in trying

Soviet Union has much to learn crashes. from Japan's experience of converting military industries to commercial use.

Gorbachev stressed he was aware of the need for the Soviet Union to deal with its outstanding debts.

"This year has been especially difficult because our oil exports have declined due to the Gulf War," he said. "But we have the resources to resolve the problem. Your understanding would be appreciated."

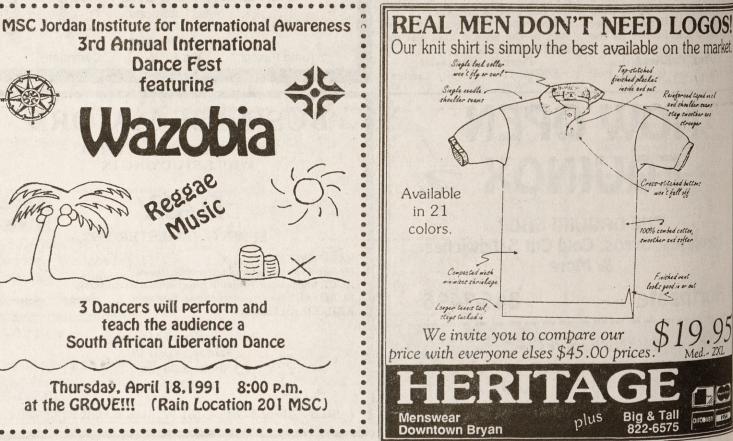
But Japan's hard-nosed busi-ness elders, whose savvy built this country into the world's No. 2 economic power, said political and economic problems must be by physical harm in a variety resolved before they can invest.

The justices unanimous threw out a lawsuit by passe gers who said they endured minutes of sheer terror when engines temporarily failed on a Eastern Airlines flight from M

ami to the Bahamas in 1983. The decision said passen on international flights may r invoke a key 1929 treaty to sue they suffered no physical harm

The ruling has no direct bear ing on psychic injuries incurat on domestic U.S. flights. Shat judges increasingly are permit ting financial recovery for em tional distress unaccompan personal injury suits.

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