

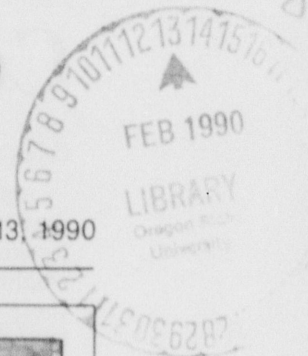
The Daily Barometer

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, CORVALLIS, OREGON

VOL. XCIV NO. 89

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1990

Bindery



Yusaf investigates insurance options

By KIM BEELER

of the Daily Barometer

ASOSU President Shahid Yusaf is conducting research on the feasibility of his proposal for statewide student health insurance, which was brought up and discussed at earlier meetings of the Oregon Student Lobby.

The program would cover health insurance needs for OSU, University of Oregon, Portland State University and four regional colleges: Western Oregon State College, Southern Oregon State College, Eastern Oregon State College and the Oregon Institute of Technology.

Yusaf will report back to the Oregon Student Lobby about this proposal on Feb. 24.

"When I took office, we found that we had a problem with our insurance company that we have now," he said.

The major problem is a pre-existing clause in the contract. This clause has caused some of the claims filed by students to be denied, Yusaf said.

"The pre-existing clause needs to be modified/clarified," according to a memo of the ASOSU Student Health Insurance Plan. "We need to emphasize that insured status can be verified by phone, but no statements may be made as to whether or not a claim can be paid until the PHA Claim Department receives all the necessary information to make the evaluation. We have received from PHA notification of eight cases being denied because of pre-existing conditions."

Other issues that have raised concern regarding OSU's current health insurance company are administrative problems and students not receiving brochures from the company on time, Yusaf said.

Other schools have faced similar problems, he said.

"We all felt we should develop a program that would encompass all the schools that come under the Oregon State System of Higher Education, excluding the Oregon Health Sciences University," he added.

If these schools are combined to have one insurance company, this would encompass approximately 63,000 students. Hopefully, if the pool is larger, rates might decrease, Yusaf said.

However, Yusaf added that OSU has one of the best student body health insurance plans. One of its benefits is a low premium rate of \$309 for a 12-month period. Also, OSU gets \$25,000 maximum benefit per illness or per accident, and there is a \$100 deductible. However, the University of Oregon has a \$200 deductible and \$20,000 maximum benefit per year.

"We are looking into contracts to see if there is a way to save money and pay less for the service we're getting," he said.

So far, Yusaf has contacted several different insurance companies in and out of the state. He said he is trying to find the best service and the best benefits for the least premium.

"We are asking for an informal bid," he said. "Basically, the companies will give us a breakdown of the costs, given the three alternatives and keeping in mind 63,000 students."

If the combined insurance idea isn't feasible, Yusaf said he is simultaneously working on OSU's problem as well. Therefore, if one plan doesn't go through, he has the OSU plan in tact.

See INSURANCE, pg. 2



James Hutchens/The Daily Barometer

ABOVE Eleven-year-old Jason Durham enjoys the day off from school building a snow man in his front lawn. BELOW A student walks to class during one of Monday's many snow showers.

Let it snow, let it snow, let us go!

Snow fell Monday, then melted, then fell again. "One minute it's sunny. The next minute it's snowing," said Bob Bruce, assistant vice president for university relations.

Monday afternoon and evening classes were scheduled to continue as normal, but a decision about whether to cancel Tuesday classes was not made by Monday afternoon, Bruce said.

Graham Spanier, provost and vice president for academic affairs and Ed Coate, vice president for finance and administration, decide whether to cancel classes. A decision about Tuesday's classes would be made at about 5 a.m. Tuesday.

Last year, classes were cancelled because of heavy snowfall while students were driving to campus, but Monday's conditions differed, Bruce said. Most students were already on campus when the snow began falling.

Colder and icier conditions Tuesday might lead to cancellation of classes, Bruce said.

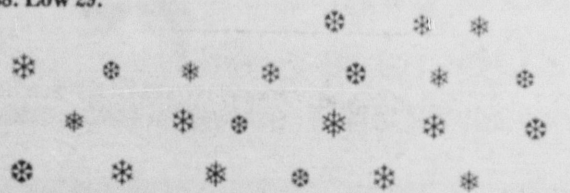
Students can find out whether classes are cancelled by listening to KFLY, KLOO, KUGN, KPNW, KZEL, KXL, KEX and Salem, Albany and Lebanon stations.



James Hutchens/The Daily Barometer

WEATHER

Willamette Valley Tuesday:
Snow mixed with rain. High 38. Low 29.



NEWS

Colleges may be required to report campus crime rates p. 2

Bush discusses progress in arms reductions p.12

SPORTS

Tumblers take hard fall to Utah Utes p. 3

Arizona's Buechler wins Pac-10 Player of the Week p. 4

Congress may force revelation of campus crime rates

College Press Service

Congress will start seriously considering a bill that would force colleges to tell students, employees, applicants and their parents how many crimes occurred on their campuses.

While many public relations-minded administrators oppose the bill because it could make their school look bad, a group of college security experts resolved Jan. 12 to

oppose it because it would be unenforceable.

"We're not in favor of the law because it's not enforceable," said Jan Sherrill of the Center for the Study and Prevention of Campus Violence (CSPCV), which concluded its annual conference Jan. 11.

Major support for the bill comes from students, parents and faculty members who say they need to know about local

crimes in order to protect themselves.

Currently, only 352 of the roughly 3,200 two- and four-year colleges in the country bother to report crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which tracks criminal activities.

The quality of the statistics, moreover, is uneven. While one school may report a crime committed on what is legally a city-owned curb, another school may decide not to report it as a "campus" crime. Consequently, the former college, appearing to be a dangerous sinkhole, may have a harder time recruiting students and faculty members than the latter one, which comes off looking like a relatively pacific oasis of learning.

The result, students and experts seem to agree, is a high-

ly unrealistic image of leafy, safe campuses in which residents feel so secure that they don't take basic security precautions.

"It's easy to get a false sense of security on campus," said Amy Bell, a student at University of Wyoming. "Students, especially freshmen, think nothing bad will happen to them."

"Students often have a false sense of security on college and university campuses," said Rep. Bill Goodling, R-Pa., who in September introduced the federal bill that would require schools to tell the public about the crimes committed in their communities.

"It's interesting that students do things on campus that they would never do at home," said Sherrill of the CSPCV, which is based at Towson State University in Maryland.

"You would never prop your front door open for the pizza man or leave the window open for your boyfriend to crawl through at home, yet it happens routinely in the dorms," Sherrill said.

Such an incident sparked the current move to force colleges to confess that crimes happen on campuses.

In 1985, Lehigh University freshman Jeanne Clery was

brutally beaten, raped and murdered in her Pennsylvania dorm room. Her attacker got into the dorm because a pizza box was propping the main door open, and Clery's room remained unlocked while she slept.

Jeanne's parents, Howard and Connie Clery, sued Lehigh for negligence, claiming that, given the dearth of crime statistics, no one knew such an assault was likely or even possible at the school. They were awarded \$2 million in an out-of-court settlement.

The couple used the money to start a nonprofit organization, Security on Campus, dedicated to help other universities improve campus safety measures.

Thanks to the Clerys' lobbying, Pennsylvania was the first state to require schools to report crime statistics. The bill became law in May 1988.

Since then, Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee have passed crime statistic laws. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Missouri, California and Delaware are considering similar laws. The penalty for non-compliance would be \$10,000, except for Tennessee and New York, where the fine would be \$1,000.

Goodling's bill, the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1989, would make

all campuses provide "timely notification" of crimes and publicize their security policies.

"If details of crimes are not publicized, a student may unknowingly walk alone into a parking lot where several rapes occurred or may prop a dorm door open unaware that burglars robbed students in other dorms where doors were left open. If these students were properly informed, they might have made different choices," Goodling said.

Bell believes that Goodling's bill would make a difference.

"Crime (on campus) happens more often than students know. If they knew more, they would be a lot more careful," she said.

"It's our responsibility to get crime statistics out to students so that they can be aware," added Traci Bauer, editor of the *Southwestern Statesman* at Southwest Missouri State University (SMSU) in Springfield.

"People are so sure this campus is safe because they don't hear about crime," Bauer said.

Bauer's paper, in fact, is trying to pry crime statistics from unwilling SMSU administrators.

See CRIME RATE, pg. 12

Correction

A news release in the Feb. 12 issue of the *Daily Barometer*, "700 summer positions at wildlife, forestry agencies," contained an error. On Feb. 15, Vicky Hartman will meet students in Room 101 of Peavy Hall, not the Memorial Union. The *Daily Barometer* regrets any misunderstanding caused by this error.

The *Daily Barometer* is published under the authority of the Oregon State University Student Media Committee on behalf of the Associated Students of Oregon State University.

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"ISRAELI RESPONSES TO THE PALESTINIAN UPRISING"

Speaker: **Dr. Joel Beinin**
Professor of History at Stanford University and author
When: **Tuesday February 13, 1990**
Social Hour 11-11:45 a.m.
Lecture 12:1-30 p.m.
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INSURANCE, from page 1

Presently, Yusaf is exploring three alternatives: to make it mandatory for students to have insurance; the "lose waiver system," which includes checking off an area on the registration form if students don't want insurance, or else they will automatically get it; or the "voluntary" system, which is presently used, where students purchase health insurance themselves.

Health insurance won't be made mandatory

unless the students approve, by conducting a poll or survey, Yusaf said.

"We are looking at the second and third options more seriously, especially the second because we feel if insurance is cheap, there will be a lot more students who will be willing to buy insurance," he said. "Right now, a lot of students cannot afford it."

"If somebody has any other ideas, I'd be happy to talk to them."

An Update on AIDS with Anna Harding, Health Educator - no fee, no registration -

Wednesday, Feb. 14th 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. M.U. 208

(For more information, call 737-2775)



HEALTHY STUDENT BODIES OSU Student Health Center

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Sports

Oregon State gymnasts tumble to Utah Utes

By ROD PORSCHE
of the Daily Barometer

The Utah Utes came close to perfection last night.

They entered the gymnastics meet against OSU as the No. 1 team in the nation and proved why, scoring an amazing 193.40. The Utes averaged over 9.65 per routine, and the team score is a school record.

"Utah is definitely the team to beat at nationals, they have all the fire power to win there," OSU head coach Jim Turpin said following the meet.

The Beavers finished with a 187.15 and failed to place any gymnasts in the top three in any of the four events. Being on your home turf is truly an advantage in gymnastics. These same two teams met on Jan. 27 at Gill Coliseum, and it made all the difference in the world. The final score was 189.60 to 189.05, and although the Utes won, they didn't put on a clinic.

What a difference two weeks can make. Utah, now 6-0 on the year, had all four all-arounders score well over 38.00, led by All-American Missy Marlowe's career high, 38.95. Oregon State's Joy Selig was fifth in the all-around with 37.95.

The Beavers' best performance on vault and balance beam were Selig's fourth place finishes scoring 9.60 and 9.70, respectively. On floor, all six Utes were scored higher than Selig's 9.55, which topped OSU's effort.

OSU has been riddled with injuries this season. Three gymnasts were out for the season before the first meet, and last night OSU was only able to compete with five gymnasts on both vault and floor. Leslie Hammond was scratched from the vault, and Shannon

Hohenschuh was held out altogether.

"As the score indicates, we're pretty beat up," Turpin said. "We didn't have a horrible meet, but we were under average. We had to count a couple of falls."

It wasn't a meet where OSU did so poor, it was just a situation of Utah doing so well. Although no one got a perfect 10, the Utes came close.

Marlowe, a member of the 1988 U.S. Olympic team, placed first on the uneven bars with a 9.80. She tied for second, with teammate Kris Takahashi, on beam with another 9.80. The high score of the evening came when Ute freshman Kristin Kenoyer, received a 9.85 on beam.

The Utes are very well supported drawing 7,399 fans last night. Utah is used to performing in front of a large crowd, which will help them prepare for nationals to be aired on CBS.

OSU hosts nationals this year, and tickets for the two day tournament are on sale now. The event will take place on April 21-22, and a special section has been developed to give the students the best seats in Gill Coliseum. The two day student tickets are \$10 each and will be on sale Wednesday through Friday, at the MU box office ticket windows.

The regular ticket office at Gill will also be selling tickets for nationals. Tickets not purchased by Friday will be offered to the general public. Students may continue to buy tickets, along with others, as long as supplies last.

The Beavers return home to host the Shanico Invitational at Gill Coliseum on Saturday night. Third ranked Nebraska, 14th ranked Washington and Minnesota, led by defending Shanico titlist Marie Roethlisberger, will join OSU for the 7:30 p.m. start.



KARL MAASDAM/The Daily Barometer

Jennifer McMullin performs on the beam during a meet earlier this year. The Beavers fell to the top-ranked Utah Utes last night in Salt Lake City, 193.40 to 187.15.

Upsets and blowouts highlight IM hoops

By JED SHAFER
of the Daily Barometer

The fourth week of intramural basketball provided upsets and blowouts in the "A," "B" and women's divisions.

Money continues to stand atop the "A" rankings. The team pulled out an impressive victory over a very tough Shake, Rattle and Roll team. The seesaw battle saw the No. 1 team squeak by the No. 8 team 52-47.

Last week's No. 2 team, Delta Tau Delta, fell to previously unranked Phi Delta Theta. The Phi Deltas pulled out a 51-48 win to move to No. 6 on the poll.

Moving up to No. 2 is last week's No. 4 team, Bumpers. Bumpers picked up a big 62-28 win over S.B.M.F.'s, to push to a 4-0 record.

Holding at No. 3 again this week is the Untouchables. They slipped by the Rubber Busters for a 58-51 win.

Joining the rankings at No. 9 this week is Hoopsters. Hoopsters, now 4-0, crushed Gargle Busters 57-35. They replace last week's No. 5 Delta Upsilon, who was beaten handily by unranked Theta Chi.

Here are the Top 10 "A" teams:

1. MONEY (beat No. 8 Shake, Rattle and Roll 52-47)

2. BUMPERS (beat S.B.M.F.'s 62-28)
3. UNTOUCHABLES (beat Rubber Busters 58-51)
4. RUPRECT (beat Pi Kappa Phi 61-33)
5. FUN WITH VEGATABLES (beat Sambuku On Ice II 75-17)
6. PHI DELTA THETA (beat No. 2 Delta Tau Delta 51-48)
7. SIGMA CHI (beat Sigma Nu 33-31)
8. VARSITY HOUSE (beat Alpha Sigma Phi 43-26)
9. HOOPSTERS (beat Gargle Busters 57-35)
10. SHAKE, RATTLE AND ROLL (lost to No. 1 Money 52-47)

In the "B" division, Sigma Phi Epsilon just barely hung on to No. 1. The SPE's played No. 4 ranked Theta Chi in what proved to be the game of the week. The nip-and-tuck battle featured tough defense by both teams. SPE's got the upper hand winning 33-31.

In the No. 2 spot It's Only a Matter of Time again proved worthy. They skinned The Furs 67-27 to push to 4-0. Third in the polls again is Beasts From the East. The Beasts handled the Dick Vitale Rebels 49-30.

This week will also feature a big matchup between two unranked and unbeaten teams, KDR's and Varsity House. The winner of that

game will probably crack the top ten next week.

Here's the "B" teams:

1. SIGMA PHI EPSILON (beat No. 4 Theta Chi 33-31)
2. IT'S ONLY A MATTER OF TIME (beat The Furs 67-27)
3. BEASTS FROM THE EAST (beat Dick Vitale Rebels 49-30)
4. THE "B" TEAM (beat Civil Engines 65-25)
5. DELTA TAU DELTA (beat Phi Gamma Delta 56-23)
6. THE BRETHERN (beat Too Short 49-23)
7. LAMBDA CHI ALPHA (beat Chi Phi 45-27)
8. FLATULATING BUTTHEADS (beat HBC 60-48)

9. BBQ RIBS (beat Phi Kappa Psi 49-23)
10. THETA CHI (lost to No. 1 Sigma Phi Epsilon 33-31)

The women's division featured two big upsets. No. 1 Kappa Kappa Gamma and No. 2 TBT both picked up losses. Kappa's lost to No. 3 Hoopsters 25-18, while TBT lost to unranked Alpha Phi 22-19.

1. HOOPSTERS (beat No. 1 Kappa Kappa Gamma 25-18)
2. HOALES (beat Chi Omega 29-25)
3. DELTA DELTA DELTA (beat Finley Force 57-16)
4. ALPHA PHI (beat No. 2 TBT 22-19)
5. KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA (lost to No. 3 Hoopsters 25-18)

Buechler grabs Pac-10 weekly honors

United Press International

WALNUT CREEK, Calif. — Arizona's Jud Buechler and the Washington twosome of Laurie Merlino and Amy Mickelson were named Monday the Pacific-10 Conference Players of the Week.

Buechler, a 6-6 native of Poway, Calif., totaled 38 points and 25 rebounds in victories over UCLA and Southern California last week keeping the Wildcats in the race for the conference title.

It was the second time this season that Buechler has been so honored.

Merlino and Mickelson led the Lady Huskies to an 81-78 triumph over highly-regarded Stanford this past weekend. Merlino, a junior out of Vancouver, Wash., scored Washington's last eight points in the upset and finished with 22 points, three rebounds and six assists.

Mickelson, meanwhile, led all scorers against the Cardinal with 24 points. She also scored 23 points and grabbed nine rebounds in a victory over California.

OSU's Gary Payton was also nominated for Player of the Week for his 30-point shooting effort against University of Oregon on Sunday. Payton is the only player to win the honor three times this season.

Ducks blast Lady Beavers

By DENNIS NELSON
of the Daily Barometer

Turnovers and fouls have hurt the Oregon State women's basketball team all season long, but improvements in both areas couldn't overcome a hot shooting University of Oregon squad as the Lady Beavers lost, 82-63, in Eugene Friday night.

In Pac-10 Conference action, OSU dropped to 0-10. Overall, they fell to 4-18, as their losing streak went to 16 games. The Ducks improved to 15-6 overall and 7-3 in conference action.

OSU has had foul and turnover problems all season, but they committed three less turnovers and were only outscored at the charity stripe by five points. Even correcting these problems couldn't stop a Duck team that shot 70 percent from the field in the first half.

Michelle Eble hit a three pointer with 18:35 left in the first half to put the Ducks up

3-0 as they led from wire-to-wire. The Ducks expanded on their lead the rest of the half, as they went into the locker room up 51-30.

U of O center Stephanie Kasperski led the first-half shooting parade as she hit all seven of her shots. Kasperski, the Pac-10's leading scorer, ended with a game-high 25 points and 15 rebounds.

Shanna Daniels kept the Beavers afloat in the first half as she scored 11 points in the half.

The Ducks coasted in the second half as all 11 players saw action. OSU outscored U of O in the half, 33-31, but the game was already out of hand at the intermission.

U of O ended the game shooting 57 percent from the field and had nine players scoring in the victory.

Daniels led the Beavers in scoring with 15 points. Center Jennifer Sharp grabbed a team-high seven rebounds.

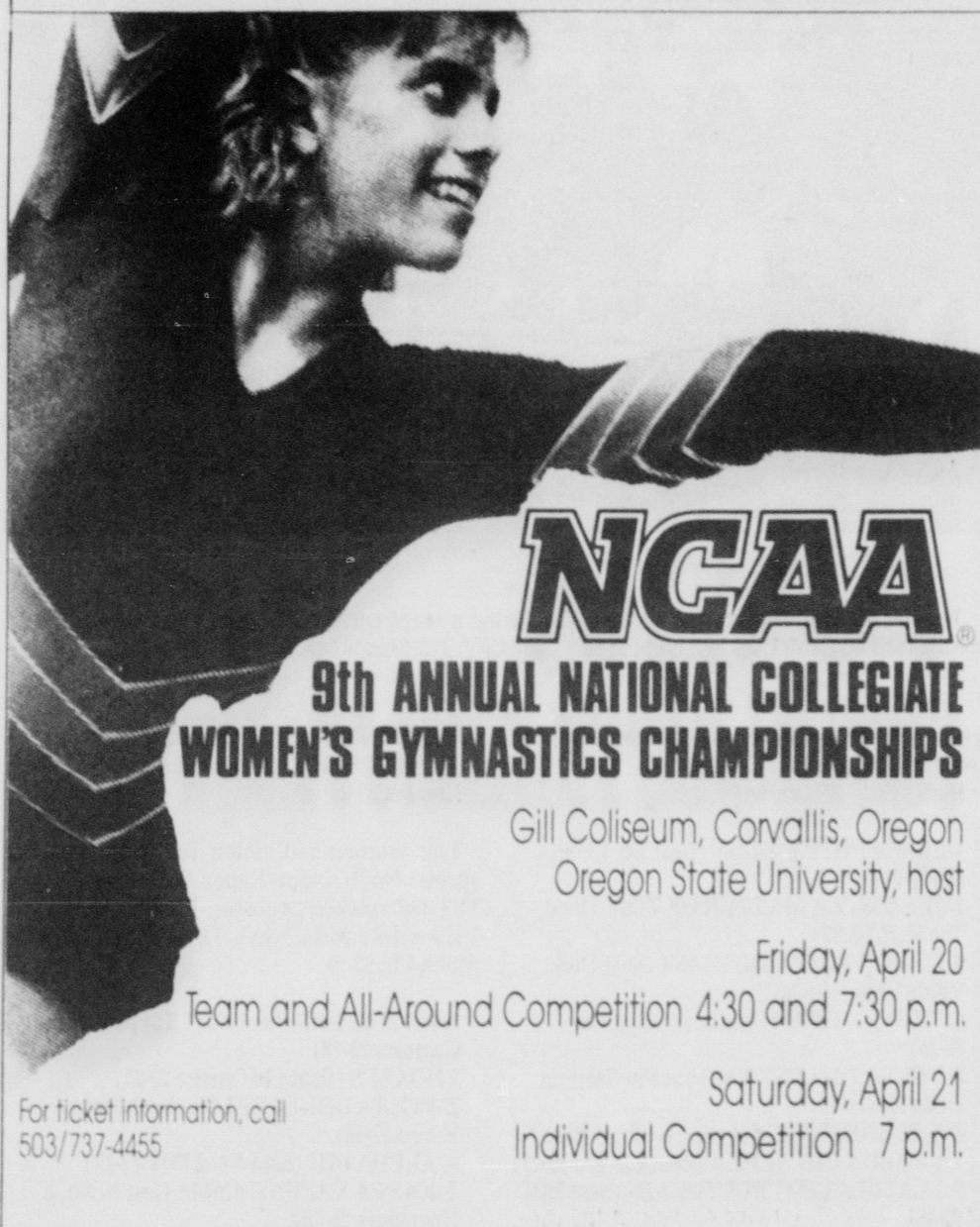
The 16-game losing streak is a career school record.

Attention OSU students!

NCAA Gymnastics tickets will be available for your purchase Wed. through Friday, Feb. 14th to the 16th in the MU Ticket Windows from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.. A block of tickets has been set aside for you exclusively during this three day period. Tickets not purchased at this time will be offered to the general public. Students may continue to buy tickets, along with others, as long as supplies last. Call the Ticket Office at 737-4455 for further information, or visit the MU Box Office Ticket Windows Wednesday through Friday of this week.

OSU Student 2 Day
Passes \$10.00.

"All Sports Passes" not
good for this cham-
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NCAA
9th ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Gill Coliseum, Corvallis, Oregon
Oregon State University, host

Friday, April 20
Team and All-Around Competition 4:30 and 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 21
Individual Competition 7 p.m.

For ticket information, call
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Kansas reclaims No. 1 ranking

By JOE ILLUZZI

United Press International

NEW YORK — Kansas reclaimed the No. 1 ranking it lost to Missouri three weeks ago when the UPI Board of Coaches made the Jayhawks a consensus choice Monday over Georgetown.

Kansas, ranked second last week, capitalized on Missouri's upset loss to Kansas State to overtake its Big Eight rival in the rankings. Missouri, which became No. 1 on Jan. 22 after handing the Jayhawks their first loss, slipped to No. 4.

The Jayhawks, 24-1, received 38 of 41 first-place votes and scored 612 points. No. 2 Georgetown, which improved three positions, collected two first-place votes and totaled 515 points. Nevada-Las Vegas claimed the other first-place vote. One coach failed to vote this week. Voting is based on 15 points for first, 14 for second, etc.

No. 3 Syracuse, rated No. 1 through the first six weeks of the season, climbed to its highest ranking since being knocked from the top spot.

Kansas' No. 1 ranking will be in immediate jeopardy because the Jayhawks play host to

Missouri on Tuesday night.

"Our students are getting fired up," Kansas coach Roy Williams said. "We had some students who started spending the night out last Wednesday night waiting for the doors to open this Tuesday."

"I think they've gotten caught up in it, but I think Missouri and Kansas is going to be big most of the time. Just to the rest of the people in the country and the attention that it is getting, it's going to make you understand that it is a little bigger."

Said Missouri coach Norm Stewart: "From my recollection, I can't remember two ballclubs and particularly with the traditional rivalry that we have, playing two ballgames under these conditions. And the last one was a great ballgame and lived up to all the hype."

Rounding out the Top 20 was No. 5 Duke, No. 6 Michigan, No. 7 UNLV, No. 8 Arkansas, No. 9 Louisiana State, No. 10 Oklahoma, No. 11 Georgia Tech, No. 12 Purdue, No. 13 Connecticut, No. 14 La Salle, No. 15 Minnesota, No. 16 Oregon State, No. 17 Illinois, No. 18 New Mexico State, No. 19 Xavier (Ohio) and No. 20 Loyola Marymount.

Break the Smoking Habit: A Mini-Workshop with

Cheryl Graham, Health Educator

- no fee, no registration -

Tuesday, Feb. 13th

7 to 9 p.m.

M.U. 209

(For more information, call 737-2775)

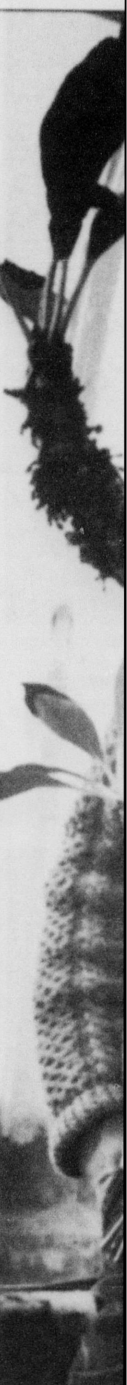
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FRONTIERS

Science and
Technology Magazine

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, CORVALLIS, OR

Ants and plants work together for mutual benefit

By MOLLIE MONDOUX
of the Daily Barometer

In the world of vegetation and food crops, humans aren't the only creatures fighting against insects to save leaves and fruits for their own benefit. Plants themselves are active participants in this struggle.

In this competition, some plants produce chemicals just as toxic as the ones humans use. Manufacturing cyanide and strychnine to poison leaf-munching insects is just one way plants have evolved to defend themselves against predators.

Another method involves a symbiotic relationship between ants and certain plants that is as complex and interesting as many of the relationships invented by people.

Some plants use ants as pest control agents. By providing the ants with a place to live, or with food to eat, the plant attracts the ants and gives them a reason to stick around. And wherever there are ants, there usually aren't predators around to munch on a plant's leaves.

In explanation of the ants' effectiveness as plant defenders, botany and plant pathology Professor Fred Rickson said that ants are so highly organized and aggressive that they can deter just about anything in the natural world.

"Ants represent a colony at peace with itself, but at war with the rest of the world," Rickson said. And war is just what they declare on anything in their path. This is what makes them effective pest controllers.

One especially chummy plant/ant relation-

ship that Rickson has studied is the one between the Central American acacia tree and its ants. The acacia trees grow large, hollow thorns, in which the ants lay their eggs — this takes care of the housing problem. The tree also continually secretes sugar from special tissues called nectaries and grows other nutritious food on the tips of its leaves — this takes care of the ants' food problem. With all of their needs met, there is no reason for the ants to ever leave. And indeed they do stick close to home, protecting it with their fierce aggressiveness.

The only time they may leave, and even then they don't go too far, is to clear away a circle of grass from under the tree, Rickson said.

"The ants actually make a firebreak for the trees. And they keep this up for the life of the tree."

Because the acacia trees grow in grass savannas, a firebreak is handy protection against fires.

"The fires burn right around the tree and are gone," Rickson said.

The relationship between the acacia and its ants is so close that without the ants to protect it, the tree would soon be devoured by herbivores. It has lost its ability to produce any toxic chemicals to ward off predators.

Rickson has studied the relationships between plants and ants for more than 20 years. Because of his studies, he has developed theories on ways to manipulate the plant/ant relationship to benefit the human/plant relationship.

The particular human/plant relationship he wants to help is the one between small cooperative farmers in lesser developed countries and the cashew trees they grow.

While the relationship between ants and cashew trees isn't as strong as the one between the acacia and its ants — the cashew secretes sugar to lure the ants for only part of the growing cycle — there is enough of one to provide a possible advantage to the small farmer, Rickson said.

Cashew trees depend on ants to protect their new leaves from herbivores. The emergence of this succulent growth is when the trees need protection the most. It's at this time that small nectaries on the leaves secrete sugar. Several kinds of ants are attracted to the tree because of the nectar, and during their foraging they clear off other insects from the tree, thus protecting the young leaves from predation.

When the leaves mature and harden they produce toxic chemicals. These chemicals defend the plant from predators, so the nectaries stop producing sugar, and the ants then go off to make their living elsewhere.

"What makes cashews unique is that it has its own nectaries," Rickson said. "It's an agricultural crop that has potential to bring on its own anti-pest agent."

If ants aren't around on the cashew trees during the new growth period, then the leaf eaters, stem borers and scale insects would take over.

"Cashew has a lot of pests that bother it," Rickson said.

That's why growing a lot of trees on plantations means using a lot of pesticides. There is no way ants could handle a big situation like a plantation because there aren't enough ants to forage in a large number of trees at the time when all the nectaries are secreting, Rickson

said. But in small cooperatives with fewer trees, the ants could be used as protection instead of chemical sprays, especially if the trees can be manipulated so they all don't need the ants at the same time.

In the wild, all the cashew trees in a particular population don't flower at once, Rickson said.

"There is a lot of variability. So, if a farmer who was handling 10 or 20 trees could stagger the growth of these trees over a six-month period, then the ants could move from tree to tree as the nectaries started producing."

Staggering the time when the tree most needs the ant protectors would ensure that there were enough ants to go around. "It's never been looked at, it's never been tried, but I'd like to take a look at it to see if that sort of thing can happen," Rickson said.

Cashews are an important crop and are grown all over the world in tropical areas. "It's a perfect Third World crop," Rickson said. "Very labor intensive. You almost have to harvest each nut by hand, and you only get one nut from each flower. And then they have to be roasted. They're very poisonous in their natural state until they're roasted. Roasting extracts the alkaloids."

The labor intensiveness surrounding this nut may influence its comparatively high price in the United States. "You pay about \$3 or \$4 a bottle for cashews compared to \$1 a bottle for Spanish peanuts," Rickson said. "And only about 40 percent of the world demand is being supplied right now in cashews, so there is a big market for them."

Another value cashew trees provide is as a soil stabilizer. "The tree can grow on beach sand or volcanic rock," Rickson explained. So it is also being looked at as a colonizer for reforestation work in the tropics. But, he added, "It's mostly an export crop, which is what those people really need. They need an export crop for hard currency, the way Brazil nuts are a tremendous export crop for Brazil."

There are other reasons for taking advantage of the natural relationship between ants and cashew trees to decrease pesticide use. The United States may grow more concerned in the future about pesticide residue on its imported crops, Rickson said. And not having to buy chemicals obviously saves the farmer some money.

"If the farmer can save a buck or two on not having to spray his or her trees, then a dollar or two might be a week's or a month's supply of rice. It might make a big impact on a subsistence farmer."

The idea of manipulating ants for pest control is an old one. Not only do plants use ants for protection, but the Chinese have been using them for the same reason for over 2,000 years, Rickson said.

They bring nests of wild ants into their citrus orchards. Then they surround the outside edge of the orchard with something sticky so the ants can't escape.

"The ants very quickly eat whatever pests are in the orchard, and then they want to go off somewhere else to make a living," Rickson said. "But the Chinese have this figured out. They hang dog intestines and rats in the trees as food for the ants." This and the sticky



ERIC LARSEN/The Daily Barometer

Professor Fred Rickson of the botany and plant pathology department stands behind "hydrophytum," a plant native to southeast Asia. The hydrophytum is an example of a plant with a symbiotic relationship with ants. The ants live inside the hypocotyl, the thick area between the roots and the stem. The hypocotyl provides protection and shelter for the ants. The ants in turn fertilize and feed the plant by stockpiling food in the hypocotyl, which the plant utilizes as a food source.

See ANTS, pg. 7

Taking aim on disease resistance

'Gene gun' to develop new varieties of trees

By GREGORY TRENT
of the Daily Barometer

For years forestry researchers have been cross-breeding species of trees in order to produce healthier and more viable specimens. This process was often time-consuming and would not produce the characteristics researchers were looking for. Now, however, a new technique is being developed that will revolutionize the way in which trees are bred. This method utilizes a "gene gun," which fires genes at cells through the use of a .22 caliber plastic slug. Genetic engineering, as it is known, is research that involves introducing a new gene (a segment of DNA containing the code for a specific function) into the cell of interest, in this case a tree cell. Once this gene is incorporated into the tree cell, the cell will reproduce and each new cell will contain the incorporated gene.

This new field is the area of intense study by Dr. Steve Strauss, an assistant professor in the department of forest science. Strauss is conducting his research in two areas: molecular evolution and genetic engineering of trees.

"Under molecular evolution, what we are trying to do is study gene sequences as indicators of relationships of trees, how they evolved, who is most closely related to who, when they evolved, and whether the rates of evolution of different trees have been the same or different," Strauss said.

Strauss' research in genetic engineering involves developing methods to insert foreign genes into trees. It also involves the process of finding genes that do something of value. These genes might enable the tree to produce its own insecticides or it might be a gene that produces sterility in a tree.

"One kind of gene which is being used a great deal in agriculture, which may have some application in forestry, is herbicide-resistant genes. We have shown many times that weeds are very fierce competitors with trees. If you plant seedlings in an area where the weeds are controlled and then plant them in an area where the weeds are not controlled, the differences in the growth of the trees is dramatic," Strauss explained.

The problem with using herbicides to control the weeds is that usually the trees are also

susceptible to the herbicides that kill the weeds.

"The strategy being pursued by many groups is to put a gene that gives the tree resistance to the herbicide inside the tree. Then you can spray the whole area so the weeds will die and the trees won't," Strauss said.

There are several advantages to this. First, genes can be developed that would give the tree resistance to the most environmentally safe herbicide. This would allow the trees to survive while spraying herbicides that are the least damaging to the environment. Secondly, genes can be incorporated into trees that would give them resistance to the most potent herbicides. The amount of herbicide used would then be decreased substantially. In either case, using fewer herbicides is an ultimate goal.

Another important gene that Strauss is pursuing is one that would produce sterility in trees. Why would you need a sterile tree? There are several reasons sterility is desirable.

"Trees produce huge amounts of seeds, pollen and cones," Strauss explained, "but it has been shown many times that in the years trees produce large seed crops, they grow less. So, if you could produce trees that can't produce these reproductive structures, they will grow faster."

Another concern is that if you engineer trees and then put them out in the forest with non-engineered trees, they will interbreed. This can be a significant environmental hazard, at least in the case of some genes. The genes that were introduced for the engineered trees may not be suitable for other naturally occurring trees. So, the advantage of having a sterile, genetically engineered tree is that it will not cross-breed with other wild trees.

A third advantage of producing sterile trees is to force cross-breeding to occur in certain species.

"Many tree species, conifers in particular, produce male and female flowers, both on the same tree. If you put two trees together to mate, a larger portion of the progeny will be the result of self-pollination. What you would like to do is force all the progeny to be from the interspecies cross," Strauss said.



ERIC LARSEN/The Daily Barometer

Dr. Steven Strauss, assistant professor of forest science, prepares a sample for his "gene gun." The device actually fires a plastic .22 caliber bullet loaded with genes to forcibly insert them into cells that will eventually become new varieties of trees.

See TREES, pg. 7

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Korea	Feb. 14	1:30-2:30	MU 207
China (Beijing)	Feb. 21	1:30-2:30	MU 209
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TREES, from page 6

The way in which this forced cross-breeding is done traditionally is by bagging the flowers and making the crosses by hand. With genetic engineering, the tree can be engineered so that the male part of the tree is sterile, for example, while the female part isn't. Then all of the seedlings produced would be from the cross-breeding.

One of the more difficult tasks of genetically engineering trees is the process by which genes are inserted into cells and then how the cells are propagated and induced into producing a tree. There are four steps to this process.

"The first step is to find a gene that is of some value because of a certain characteristic. It can come from a variety of places. Insect resistance and herbicide resistance genes come from bacteria," Strauss explained. Some virus-resistant genes come from actual plant viruses and genes from animals can be introduced into tree cells, which might be useful in aiding the process of gene insertion.

The second step involved in genetic engineering is to "configure" the gene so that it will work properly once it is placed within the cell. Although a gene may be transferred into a cell, once it is there, it needs to receive signals that turn it on and off. The largest problems arise when it is a large gene transfer, say from bacterium to tree.

The third step is to find a process of getting the gene inserted into the tree's chromosome to make it a permanent part of the tree's DNA. Where this step involves only a single cell, the last step is to propagate that cell into a plant. This is probably the most difficult step because, like in humans, trees don't have the capacity to redifferentiate into a whole new organism. That is, you can't take a single cell from a human and expect it to grow into a whole being.

The third step in Strauss' research is one of intrigue because it involves a radical method of inserting genes into cells. In traditional bacterial genetic engineering, a foreign gene is inserted into the host DNA by the use of enzymes. These enzymes help to speed the rate at which the gene will recombine with the cell's DNA.

Strauss, however, relies upon brute force to get recombination to occur. This method uses a "gene gun" to saturate the cell with the gene and hope for natural recombination to occur. In fact, the gene gun is an actual gun in that it fires .22 caliber plastic bullets. In this method, Strauss fires metal fragments laced with the gene at high speeds toward the cell. With these high speeds, the gene can be forced into the cell.

An interesting point of Strauss' research, which has just started, is to produce sterile trees by taking gene signals from the tree that are involved in the normal reproductive cycle and

connect them to another gene which poisons the reproductive cell.

All genes have particular signals associated with them, either to tell them to turn on or turn off, depending on what stage of development the tree is in. These signals, which are coded within the gene itself, might tell the tree to start producing flowers or it might signal the tree to stop producing flowers and start producing foliage.

What Strauss proposes to do is take a particular gene that carries a signal for reproduction and attach that signal to another gene which will produce a suicide product. Once the signal for reproduction is received by this gene, it will produce its toxins and wreak havoc within the cell, in this case the cells which produce the reproductive part of the tree.

"What we are doing is defining not so much a specific gene, but really the process of gene control itself. Once we determine this, we can begin to manipulate it to do something we want, which in this case is to actually abort flowers very early in their development so that the tree will never invest in them in a significant way," Strauss explained.

The most controversial point of genetic engineering is the fact that through this process, a completely new tree is developed. Many groups are worried about the potential environmental effects these new species will have once they are introduced into the environment. However, geneticists have been cross-breeding plants and trees for a long time. With genetic engineering, the gene is closely studied, and its effects are already known before it is introduced into the host cell. In this respect, genetic engineering can be seen as a safer and more effective method of producing new species of trees.

ANTS, from page 5

perimeter keeps the ants milling around the orchard and protecting the crop.

When the crop is ready to harvest, the ants are no longer needed. The Chinese farmer has a plan for this too, Rickson said. By placing long bamboo runways from the trees out into the jungle and withholding the ants' food supply, the ants quickly leave the orchard, and the crop can then be harvested.

Insects in the service of mankind has a long history. Raising bees as pollinators and honey makers is an ancient practice. Praying mantises and lady bugs have been commercially grown and sold for years to farmers and gardeners as natural insect controllers. Ants, by aligning themselves with certain plants, have provided their services indirectly. In some cases it seems that humans, plants and insects are all able to make a living without anyone losing.



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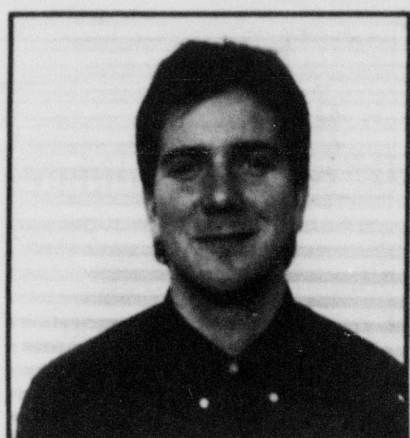
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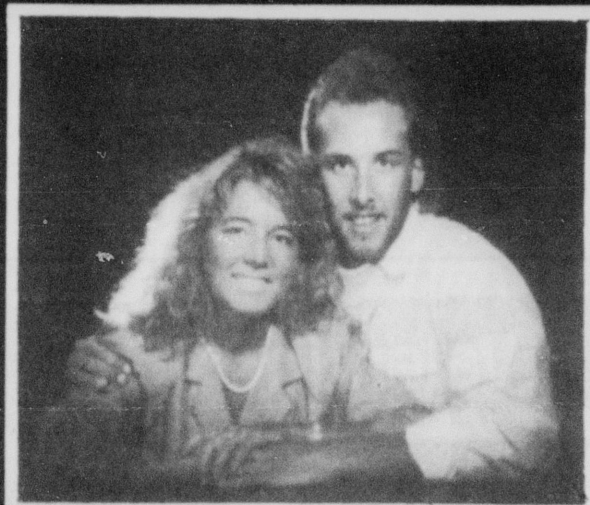
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Ecologists to meet at Snowbird resort

By **AUGUST BAUNACH**
 of the Daily Barometer

Corvallis and OSU are well-represented in the world of ecology. The Ecological Society of America (ESA) has currently more than 6000 members — and 1 percent of that membership resides in Corvallis. The ESA is currently at work on a document that may influence environmental priorities in the 1990s.

Dr. Jane Lubchenco, the OSU zoology department chairwoman, is a former member of the society's executive committee. Lubchenco is both past vice president and currently a candidate for president of the ESA, founded in 1915. Lubchenco said ESA members are "ecologists who are at universities, in government agencies and also in the private sector."

"OSU is rich in ecologists," Lubchenco said, "and they come from almost every major unit on campus."

Lubchenco explained that while ecologists within the ESA have a tremendous diversity of opinion, they are currently working together to "formulate a strategic plan for ecology for the coming decade." The purpose of this strategic plan, Lubchenco said, is to identify research priorities.

A draft of the plan will be presented at ESA's annual meeting, which will be held this year in Snowbird, Utah, July 29-Aug. 2. The final document will be made public in fall of 1991.

Formulation of this strategic plan began in 1988 when Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, gave a speech at the national academy's 125th anniversary meeting.

"Press challenged scientists to participate more actively in setting scientific agenda," Lubchenco said, "instead of letting them be dictated solely by funding agencies and Congress."

Press' challenge was taken up by the ESA, and it became Lubchenco's job as vice president to get the study underway. Lubchenco currently heads the ESA's Research Agenda Committee. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation funds this committee, whose members include 15 ESA ecologists from around the country. Committee members are currently soliciting input from the 6000 ESA members. Additional requests for input have been made in the society's publications, Lubchenco said.

"Members are invited to contact committee members and give suggestions and ideas."

The society publishes three journals: the *Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America*, *Ecology*, and *Ecological Monographs*. Lubchenco said the latter two publications can be found in libraries worldwide.

"We're drafting a document that will be presented at our annual meeting," Lubchenco said. "Any members of the society will have copies of the document prior to the meeting. Anybody can give us written comments or verbal comments at the meeting."

"It's an iterative process. The document will undergo multiple reviews — before and after the national meeting."

"At our next committee meeting, we're inviting the testimony of 10 experts who represent areas that we feel the committee is not particularly strong in. After incorporating their ideas, we will send the document out for review to approximately 100 ecologists. The end result will be a document that is, we hope, representative of the views of the majority of the members of the society," Lubchenco said.

Many of the ecological issues under consideration will have a direct bearing on environmental issues. Lubchenco gave as examples: "global change, environmental degradation, water and air pollution and management issues concerning forests and fisheries."

"There are obvious important applications of basic ecological science to very important current environmental problems, and the intent will be to show those links, and to include information that will be targeted toward the general public, to staff members of congresspeople and to (government) agency staffers."

Lubchenco said the completed document will be a formal arrangement of information that individual scientists are often requested to provide. The society's recommendations could be used, for example, by the National Science Foundation when putting together a budget.

"We're going to give them the information that they have been asking for, but in the form of a much broader representation of scientific opinion."

OSU receives grant for wheat research

United Press International

CORVALLIS — Oregon State University has received \$79,000 in federal funds to research a strain of wheat-damaging insects that last year destroyed at least 10 percent of Oregon's wheat crop.

After an epidemic of the crop-damaging pests in the spring of 1989, Oregon growers are bracing themselves for the worst in the coming months.

But Dick Jackson, an entomologist with the Oregon Department of Agriculture in Hermiston, said decreasing populations in Columbia Basin sampling sites have lessened this year's threat.

"We are seeing the beginning of a downward trend," he said. "But more samples will need to be taken to verify this trend."

Research stepped up last winter after the Asian aphid strain cut wheat and barley yields in the Great Plains by at least 50 percent.

Researchers from OSU's Agricultural Experiment Station are using the new funds to test the plant-sucking insects for resistance to biological controls, including natural enemies such as

parasitic wasps.

OSU now tests 112 sites in Morrow, Gilliam and Umatilla counties monthly, Jackson said.

However, the tiny parasites are still puzzling researchers because of their unpredictable outbreaks and growing patterns.

"The infestation rate has been erratic," said Jackson, who worked closely with colleagues in the U.S. Department of Agriculture to control the international pest.

"Eighty percent of our sampled fields have at least one aphid per plant, but the numbers of aphids per plant is quite variable."

Although the threat is not as immediate as it was last spring, Ralph Berry, chairman of OSU's entomology department and coordinator of the wheat aphid research program, said OSU researchers will continue trying to develop a strain of wheat resistant to aphid damage.

"It's definitely still a threat," he said. "Maybe it's not as bad as some said it would be, but we can't just say, 'oh well.' We have to keep working on this."

The OSU funding will be provided from the 1990 Agriculture Appropriations Bill.

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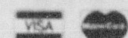
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Opinion

EDITORIAL

Violence, we hate it and love it

Violence is all around us.

In Lebanon, Christian forces are fighting each other in a civil war within a civil war. Yesterday, riots and pogroms erupted in the Soviet republic of Tadjikistan. Last week, 140 Palestines were shot and wounded by Israeli troops. Prior to that, nine Israeli tourists were killed by terrorists.

We live in a world where violence is often used as the means to achieve an end. We live in a world where we abhor violence, but at the same time tolerate the use of violence as an acceptable solution to a problem.

In the Middle East, our government condemned the use of terrorism by the Palestine Liberation Movement (PLO). But in the Soviet Union, our president said he supports the use of force to restore order. In El Salvador, we condemned the attempts to overthrow the government by rebel forces. But in Nicaragua, we support the efforts of revolutionary forces to overthrow the government. In China, we condemned the hardliners for the massacre in Tiananmen Square. But in South Africa, we celebrated the release of Nelson Mandela, a man who said he will not rule out the use of violence to end apartheid.

Why is violence acceptable in some situations but not in others? Why do deaths need to be involved in any solution to a problem?

Some people say the use of violence is sometimes the only solution to the problem because the *opposition* will not negotiate fairly nor peacefully. If this is indeed the case, then why don't we just send in our military to force an end to apartheid in South Africa. After all, a majority of the people in South Africa wants apartheid to end, we want apartheid to end and leaders throughout the world want apartheid to end. So let's send in the troops and kill everyone who supports apartheid. That will end apartheid, won't it? The ends justify the means, right? Forget the fact many people will be killed in the process. It's the end result that is most important.

The truth of the matter is, the end result is not what is most important about any conflict. What is important are the ideas behind the problem. What is important is the way we go about solving our problems. What is important are the lives we can save by avoiding violence. What is important is being able to see the end results.

Being prepared to die for an issue you believe in is very noble. But to actually go out and seek death is foolish and nonproductive. If Mandela uses violence to end apartheid, he will be taking a big step back in the resolving the issue and he may even die. Mandela and the African National Congress should refrain from using violence to end apartheid.

In fact, people all over the world should no longer use nor accept violence as a means to an end. The end results of violence is not an ideal, but death ... many deaths. (KC)

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FROM THE MAIL BAG

Out of Africa: The Origins of Math and Science

To the Editor:

Wednesday night, about 75 people heard Kamau Anderson speak in the LaSells Stewart Center regarding "African Origins of Science and Mathematics."

There should have been more.

There should have been because what Anderson had to say transcended anything that math, science, or engineering could ever hope to be. He spoke of an African nation whose history has been stolen, whose progress has been scoffed at, and whose culture, whose very lifeblood, has been ignored.

Very few of us know about Napoleon exploding the nose off the Sphinx in order to hide its Negro appearance; or of Pythagoras stealing "his" famous theorem from Ancient Kemet; or about the vast amount of evidence verifying other historical and social acts of burglary the Western world has committed against Africa.

We don't know because we're not supposed to. It's all been covered up. Much of what we call history and what we teach in our

schools from the first grade on up is all part of a royal scam.

When Greece stole and gave to the Western world the science developed by the Kemet people, they were not just assuming mathematical knowledge. More importantly, they were taking the African way of life, the peacefulness, the dignity, the respect for land and for others, and erasing it all from history. And to follow suit, modern western culture has filled in the blanks with an arrogant materialism that is nothing short of disgusting.

No doubt this mockery for an entire heritage led in some way to the ensuing enslavement and persecution that continues even today in South Africa and elsewhere.

I think it's time for our society to stop glorifying Ancient Greece and Rome and their materialism that is now associated with America and some of Europe.

Many generations ago, a brilliant culture was erased. The time has come to bring it back.

Garrett Smith
Junior in Mechanical Engineering

Thanks for Dad's weekends

To the Editor:

Dad's Weekend was great. I am pleased with the education my daughter is receiving, the students and faculty with whom she associates, and the supportive and friendly

environment in which she lives. Helping a student graduate for OSU is a good investment.

Tom Hoyt
Eugene

COLUMN

Senator Jackson

If I were a bookie, I'd offer odds of at least 5-to-1 that Jesse Jackson won't run for mayor of Washington, D.C.

I haven't talked to him about his plans, nor do I have any inside information. But there is one thing I know about Jackson. He's smart.

Let me correct that. There's one other thing I know about Jackson. He lives to talk. He looks at a defenseless ear the way William Perry eyes a roast chicken.

MIKE
ROYKO



And there is not a subject that Jackson cannot talk about, whether he knows anything or not. However, his favorite topics are those that are of majestic, grand, national or global importance.

So what's he going to say if, as Mayor Jackson, someone yells: "Hey, why the hell didn't they pick up my garbage this week?" Garbage is not the most majestic of subjects.

But garbage is what a mayor is about. And street lights, sewers, curbs, cracked sidewalks, and how fast the cops and firemen get from here to there or there to here.

The last thing a mayor needs is the gift of oratory. Even worse, the compulsion to say whatever pops into his mind.

The most successful mayor of modern times was Chicago's Richard J. Daley. He was at his oratorical peak when saying: "The wunnerful people of dis wunnerful city."

I remember when he exhorted a group of young Democrats to put aside their differences and unite in the coming campaign. He dipped into history and shouted:

"It's like George Washington told his men when he was crossin' duh Delaware. Let's all get in duh boat!"

But who cared the way he talked? Not the voters. He knew what everyone in city government was doing — feloniously or otherwise. His idea of fun reading was to pore over a massive budget or a stack of contracts.

In contrast, one of the most talkative mayors in modern times was Ed Koch, in New York. He talked so much that the voters of New York finally said, in effect, "Shuddup and g'by."

No, being a mayor is a nuts-and-bolts job. Sure, there are grand plans to be made. Let's tear this old thing down and put that new thing up. Let's turn this into a shining city on a hill. It can be great fun, unveiling architectural renderings of a domed stadium or a hospital complex.

But when the fun is over, you have to sit down at your desk, get out the calculator and figure out where the money is going to come from. The gift of oratory is wasted when you tell a voter packing a mortgage and tuition payment that he has to cough up more this year.

It also doesn't do you much good when unions come in and say: "This ain't enough."

I doubt if the rhyme-happy Jackson would satisfy a union boss by saying: "It is rough, not being enough, so can we deal on the cuff?"

See JACKSON, pg. 11

Dealing with the OSU administration is such a pain

To the Editor:

I have had yet another cheerful experience with the administration here. As I understand it, OSU is changing the graduation requirements significantly, from the old system to the NEW BACCALAUREATE CORE. Well, I figured I had better get my hands on a new 1990-91 General Catalog to check out the new info.

I went to the Admissions Office, where I was told to go for a General Catalog, and was greeted with the question, "What's this new

Baccalaureate core?" Now maybe I expect too much, but I think the people who work in the Admissions Office should be up and up on the changes. But, there's more! After I explained to him what the NEW BACCALAUREATE CORE was, I asked if I might have my own precious copy of the new General Catalog. "Oh, that'll be \$4, and you'll have to buy it at the bookstore," he replied. And of course, the bookstore was out of them, and not expecting another shipment for another week.

Alex Lockard
Freshman in Pre-Engineering

JACKSON, from page 10

No, if anyone in public life would be miscast as a mayor, it's Jesse Jackson. Even Sonny Bono makes more sense being the mayor of Palm Springs. He can get by saying: "Frankie, you're a beautiful person and a wonderful human being."

But Palm Springs doesn't have crackheads sprawled within tripping distance of the White House. What's Mayor Jesse going to do about that? Hoist them to their feet and say: "You are somebody!"

No, after one term, he'd be a beaten man. Washington's many poor would still be poor. The dopers would still be doping. The press would be asking: "What about the homeless rate, the homicide rate, the overdose rate, the tax rate, and how come the garbage wasn't picked up yesterday?"

Telling the press, "Ah, but you must consider those problems in the context of the entire universe," just won't cut it.

So that's why Jackson is pushing the idea of making the District of Columbia a state.

Then he could have the job he is perfectly suited for — U.S. senator.

A senator doesn't really have to do anything but talk. And they don't have to do that if they aren't in the mood.

Senators have aides who do all the mundane chores, from answering letters to drafting legislation to hustling campaign contributions. So all a senator has to do is make sure he looks awake and sober when the C-Span cameras are on him.

There are those who say statehood for D.C. is ridiculous, and maybe it is, but I'm in favor of it.

If it doesn't happen, and Jackson can't become a senator, then he's going to run for president again. And again and again.

And as President Bush might put it: "Ears-wise, I'm not sure I can take much more of that oratory thing."

Mike Royko is a columnist for *The Chicago Tribune*

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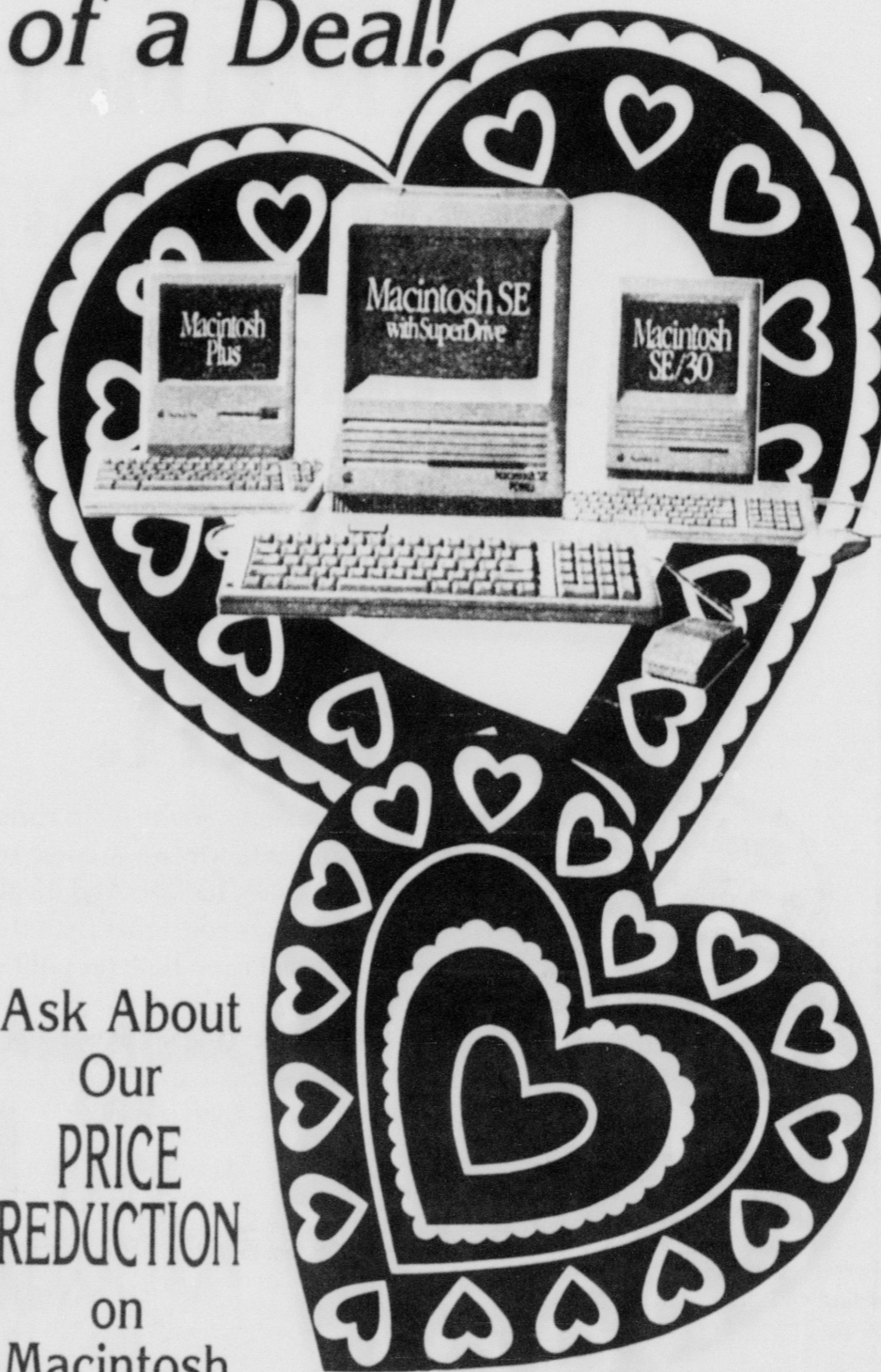
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Bush notes progress made with Soviet Union in arms negotiations

By HELEN THOMAS

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Bush declared Monday "solid progress" had been made in three key areas of arms negotiations with the Soviet Union this past week, but insisted the United States would stand by its latest plan for cutting numbers of troops in Europe.

At a White House news conference, Bush stopped short of promising the two superpowers would be able to sign treaties on new limits for conventional arms and nuclear and chemical weapons at the planned June summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

But he insisted progress was made in all areas during Secretary of State James Baker's trip to Moscow.

"All in all, Secretary Baker's talks in Moscow accomplished much of what Chairman Gorbachev and I intended when we set the goals for this meeting" at the summit in Malta, Bush said.

"Secretary Baker's visit to Moscow made solid progress in pushing the U.S.-Soviet agenda forward in preparation for the June summit here," Bush said. "We made important headway on conventional arms control, START, nuclear testing and chemical weapons and continued to explore ways to reduce our differences on regional issues, especially concerning Central America and Afghanistan.

"I'm not sure that there will be three treaties to be signed by the time we have this summit, but I think there is going to be progress toward all three," the president noted.

However, Bush appeared to reject Gorbachev's counterproposal on conventional troop levels in Europe.

Bush has proposed cutting U.S. and Soviet forces in Central Europe to 195,000. But Bush has suggested an additional 30,000 U.S. forces be kept in Western Europe.

Gorbachev has countered with a plan that would leave the Soviets and United States at the same levels in all of Europe.

"We're going to stay with our proposal because we don't see this linkage to that degree," Bush said.

"We've got a big ocean between us and Western Europe. So the argument that we should always have a linked reduction is one I want to get away from now," the president said. "I think we've made some real progress on this."

Despite the difference, Bush said the two superpowers were not at an impasse over the issue.

"I wouldn't call it an impasse. This is the way it works when you're discussing these arms control things," he stressed.

The president insisted the NATO allies wanted the additional U.S. troops in Europe as a stabilizing force and suspected that Eastern European countries also would be pleased with the American presence.

He said while recent events in Europe and the Soviet Union were extraordinary, no one could adequately predict what would happen in the future.

Bush also praised the move in the Soviet Union to open the political process and let others compete with the Communist Party and said it was another sign of why his administration has supported Gorbachev's moves for perestroika and glasnost.

On another matter, Bush said he wanted to discuss U.S. sanctions against South Africa with newly freed South African black leader Nelson Mandela and President Frederik de Klerk, but stressed that those economic penalties, as currently written, could not be lessened until South Africa takes more steps to eliminate apartheid.

Bush has invited both men to visit the White House. He said Monday that in separate telephone conversations with the two, they had accepted those invitations in principle, although no date had been set.

When it became clear Mandela would be released after 27 years in a South African prison, Bush had said he wanted to talk to congressional leaders about the sanctions. In response to a question about whether he would like to ease the penalties he replied, "We can't do that. I'm bound by the law."

CRIME RATE, from page 2

SMSU's police force says it will release information only through University Relations Director Paul Kincaid who, in turn, won't give crime data to the *Statesman* on the grounds it would violate the Privacy Act of 1974. The Privacy Act keeps students' private records from becoming public information.

Kincaid added he has asked Missouri's attorney general's office to issue an opinion whether he is correct or not.

If Kincaid ultimately refuses to reveal the information, Bauer said the *Statesman* may sue to get it.

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