When heads of state representing the seven largest industrialized democracies gather for their sixteenth annual economic summit July 9-11 in Houston, the primary area of discussion is expected to be how the West should react to the current changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, according to experts at Rice University and Southern Methodist University.

Other issues expected to figure prominently at the summit include trade and protection policies, the mounting debt problems, and the possibility of a major treaty between the two superpowers.

The economic problems of developing countries, the six select states convene to discuss economic policies to combat growing international terrorism, the summit meetings will take place in the building.

According to officials at the Houston Economic Summit Host Committee, the White House will release an official agenda and proposed topics for the discussions in the days prior to the summit. But because of the tremendous pace of developments, "the agenda is not fixed as of yet," said Rice political science professor John Ambler, who specializes in Western European politics.

"The primary current issue which will have to face is how Eastern Europe is to become integrated into the international economy, including the Soviet Union," says Michael Ferrante, an economics professor at SMU in Dallas.

For industrial nations, the recent political developments in Eastern Europe have significant economic consequences. The new market for grain sales may provide new export opportunities for the United States, but they will have to face the reality that the bloc is likely to remain politically divided. The summit will be an opportunity for Western nations to discuss ways to improve ties with Eastern Europe.

The impact of the summit on the budget deficit has caused an internal shakeup in the White House, and the president has substantially increased the number of officials involved in foreign affairs that will continue to meet in the region. During the 1989 summit in Paris, President George Bush announced his desire to focus more on Europe and the Soviet Union, a trend which is likely to continue.

The summit will be an opportunity for Western nations to discuss ways to improve ties with Eastern Europe. Western Europe is set to continue discussion of the previous year's topics, the diversification of energy sources is emphasized. Coal and nuclear energy are accepted as viable substitutes for oil.

The economic progress of developing countries becomes a significant concern as well.

In their first concerted effort to affect developing economies, summit participants endorse soft loan funds of the World Bank and of the regional development banks. In addressing concern over growing international terrorism, the summit participants step beyond the bounds of economic policy.

The economic summit began July 9 in Houston, the primary issue which will have to face is how Eastern Europe is to become integrated into the international economy, including the Soviet Union. The current changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, according to experts at Rice University and Southern Methodist University, will be discussed at the summit.

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The free-market reforms in Poland and Mexico are not the mere rhetoric of the politicians. Whether you agree or not with politicians' policies, it's important to understand that democracy is not an end but a beginning. We must find a way to make the system work, to ensure that the people have a voice in the government and that the government is accountable to the people.

In Poland, for example, the election of Lech Walesa as president was a significant step forward. Although it was not a perfect democracy, it was a step in the right direction. The same is true in Mexico, where the election of Vicente Fox as president was a major victory for democracy.

But we must also remember that democracy is about more than just elections. It is about free speech, free press, and a vibrant civil society. In both Poland and Mexico, there are still significant challenges to be overcome. But with the support of the international community and a commitment to democracy, we can make progress.

In conclusion, the free-market reforms in Poland and Mexico are significant steps forward. But we must also remember that democracy is about more than just elections. It is about free speech, free press, and a vibrant civil society. With the support of the international community and a commitment to democracy, we can make progress.
U.S. China policy cruelest to "small people" who moved world

by Spencer Yu

The democratic sentiments that sweeten China's image can be attributed to the extensive reforms in the economic system of that nation. In fact, hard-liners in the Beijing government have accused the reforms of creating an attitude of bourgeois decadence among the Chinese. All of this reinforces the notion that economic reforms are inevitably linked to political reforms (and vice versa). Using this reasoning, one can easily justify the continuation of the "most favored nation" trading status that was recently awarded to China. But is the solution that simple? Will the continuation of the economic growth and reforms continue to foster democracy (or at least capitalistic ideals) in a nation that now becomes a virtual police state? One must be overly optimistic to believe this.

The continuation of cordial relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China is deemed necessary in the arena of international affairs. As China continues to develop and grow into a modern power, the Bush administration is finding China diplomatically and using trade sanctions will actually be detrimental to the country and the world. China's actions of pacification towards the Beijing regime, or at least maintaining an armistice with it, exact a high price on democracy and those students who made tremendous sacrifices in an attempt to bring freedom to their nation. It is very ironic that, in defending democracy, we also must defend those who wish to repress it. By Chuck Yates

Sinatra christens new Woodlands Pavilion

The University: An Owner's Manual, by Kurt Moeller

by appearing in the Woodlands on June 2, 1990, as the featured performer at the public unveiling of the Pavilion, Frank Sinatra is performing at the Woodlands, a planned community the Woodlands, Texas, the Woodlands, a planned community that has now undergone many reforms in China. The Soviets, who have undergone so many reforms and with whom we have a close relationship, have not been given most favored nation status. In the Baltic states, the military has not been used to kill innocent lives (at least, not yet).

In the context of this, it may be more disastrous to democratic ideals in a nation that has now become a virtual police state? One must be overly optimistic to believe this. The democratic sentiments that sweeten China's image can be attributed to the extensive reforms in the economic system of that nation. In fact, hard-liners in the Beijing government have accused the reforms of creating an attitude of bourgeois decadence among the Chinese. All of this reinforces the notion that economic reforms are inevitably linked to political reforms (and vice versa). Using this reasoning, one can easily justify the continuation of the "most favored nation" trading status that was recently awarded to China. But is the solution that simple? Will the continuation of the economic growth and reforms continue to foster democracy (or at least capitalistic ideals) in a nation that now becomes a virtual police state? One must be overly optimistic to believe this.

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by Charles Kuffner

Thresher sports columnist

It's summertime, summertime, sum sum sum sum sum, and as the sun beats down relentlessly on our already-red noses, let us pause for a moment with this college-novels per equivalent of a cold beer and brashly novel to reflect on what has occurred lately in the world of sports. Summer means the end of the basketball season—indeed, to some, the end of the basketball season means the beginning of summer. This year's end is without the familiar faces of the Los Angeles Lakers, ousted in the second round by the Phoenix Suns. Some have said that this year marks the end of the Lakers' dominance in the NBA. They say that the 90's will be less kind to the men in purple than the 80's were, when LA won 5 titles and made it to the finals three other times. They also say that the 90's will favor the so-called Bad Boys, the Detroit Pistons, who are odd-on favorites to become repeat winners this year. I say the 90's will favor nobody, and that the NBA will see NFL-style parity, with many teams having a legitimate shot to win it all.

Summer also means that school is out, and in the Southwest Conference, that can be dangerous. So, with the students being home and the only action being the track and field championships, the athletic directors around here often need to find things to do to entertain themselves, and while that seldom leads to anything of importance, it can lead to some amusing copy. I saw in the papers the other day that Texas and Arkansas are arguing over who won the men's "all-sports" title in the SWC. This title is determined by how well each men's team did in conference play, with first place worth so many points, second worth one less, and so on. The argument centers around football (so what else is new?). The University of Houston was on NCAA probation this year and was thus ineligible to win the conference title. By their record, they finished second this year, and this is how Arkansa computed the where-you-finished point. Texas claims that since UH was ineligible to finish first, they were nonexistent, and that they should have no bearing on the conference standings. This is how they computed the points, and since they would have finished behind Houston, they gained more points by their reckoning than by Arkansa', and this difference is enough to vault them past the Hogs and into first place according to themselves. Arkansa begs to differ. You may be wondering why this is amusing. Well, this "all-around" sports title doesn't actually exist, at least as far as the SWC is concerned. It's a mythical thing that the schools who care quibble about each year. There is, however, a trophy for this title, and no matter how the Horns-Hogs spat is resolved, you can bet your press pass...

...it wouldn't be summer without baseball, and it wouldn't be baseball without managers getting fired.

Arkansa will win it. Why? They own it, having had one made a few years ago to celebrate this momentous achievement, and every year they win the title they engrave their name on it to commemorate. What happens if they don't win? According to a spokesman in Fayetteville, "We send out a press release saying so-and-so won. We don't put their name on the trophy, however." Ah, sportsmanship.

Speaking of Arkansas, rumors abound that they may jump to the Southeastern Conference. Seems the SEC is looking to expand, and they think the Hogs, among others, would be a fine addition to their ranks. The brass up that-a-way is playing it coy, wanting to hear what the interlopers have to say before expressing an opinion. It's my humble opinion that Arkansa will stay put, at least if they listen to their fans. Lots of the Hog faithful own tickets to the SWC basketball tournament in Dallas, and I'm sure very few of them would surrend-dering them as they would have to if Arkansas jumped conferences. If they're anywhere for this title, and no matter how the horn-Hogs spat is re-solved, you can bet your press pass...

Dr. David Egelman's
Search for Truth

by David Egelman

Thresher humor columnist

If you ask me, the major powers of the world are secretly itching for another war. Even if you don't ask me, I will still subscribe to that belief. As always, I invest much faith in my own theories.

The problem has its roots in a worldwide exclusivity of education and sleeping. To wit, in statistics 1. Only one percent of all the people on earth go to college; 2. About only five percent of all college students get at least eight hours of sleep a night. Thus, it appears our restated popu-lation is uneducated, and our schools are bleak-eyed and irritable. The dogs of war are stirring.

But education is certainly not the only problem. Another stigma on the human report card is in the category of Common Sense. Everyday we see people silently nodding their heads and wondering thousands of dollars man-hours to publish reports such as "Fat People Eat More at All-You-Can-Eat Buffets." With all these more values placed on Trident missiles than on teachers, as a teacher cannot be fired with tremendous velocity at another country.

And let's examine another popular issue—the reunification of Ger-many. This is obviously a plan insti-gated by a history buff. The idea, take a country which, since 1980, has provoked the three largest wars of the era. The first blanketed Europe; the second covered the globe. Since little has stirred there in the last 45 years, reunify the country and see if that replicates the spark. Perhaps we can send them some teachers to hurl at us, while we're going about it.

That leads to the next question: if we had a supply of launchable teach-ers, and an enemy had a supply as well, would it be sensible for us to pass laws that take away our teach-ers and not theirs? How about guns and criminals? If they don't obey the current laws, would it be sensible to obey bright and shiny new ones? Perhaps they'll just feel more guilty after a crime. And if there feels guilty enough to rumble an apol-ogy; then we can release them early from their prison sentences, and say, "I think journalists deserve a pay raise," please be sure to sit straight and nod enthusiastically. It's the only way to put the dogs back to sleep.

Razorbarks, Longhorns compete for non-existent title

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"Other' economic summit to address issues absent from G-7"

by Sarah Leedy

On July 46, immediately preceding the Economic Summit of the Industrialized Nations, a series of lectures, workshops, and plenary sessions will be held under the auspices of The Other Economic Summit (TOES). Proclaiming itself to be "The Voice of the People," a TOES summit has been held every year since 1984, when it met before the summit in London.

KKK, other groups plan demonstrations

by John Weimer

The subject of race relations will come to center stage as special interest and protest groups convene in Hermann Park and downtown Saturday (July 7) to begin the opening sessions of the Economic Summit.

Although several organizations are currently applying for marching and protest permits, a handful of groups are planning their own events. The Ku Klux Klan will begin its march at the Sam Houston Statue at 1:30 p.m. and proceed south on Main Street until arriving at the Rice University main entrance adjacent to Rice Boulevard. From there, the Klan will return to the Sam Houston Statue where a rally will take place. A series of speakers, including Texas Grand Dragon Charles Lee, will address the group under the statue.

The Human RACE (Racial Acceptance and Class Equality) has scheduled a series of events, including live music and speeches by a variety of elected officials and prominent citizens from 1-5 p.m. at City Hall.

Despite the inherent conflict between all groups and the local community, the Klan, according to Lee, is reaffirming its presence while promoting the economic summit being held in the United States. Lee chastised Rice University in particular. "We're upset at Rice University for allowing the summit to be held there. We believe it's a plot against the American people."

In contrast to the KKK, the Human RACE hopes to present Houston as open to all forms of racism. The organization began last September in response to Houston Post columnist Robert Newberry's fourth editorial on the absence of whites speaking out against racism. Black teen-ager Yusuf Hawkins' murder in the white Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn directly prompted Newberry's comments.

The Human RACE has since applied for a housing permit, which would grant it non-profit status, and has recently begun a membership drive. "We're sending a message that the white racist movement is alive and well and is growing throughout America," Lee said. Klan representatives from Chicago and Connecticut would be joining KKK members from throughout the South. Lee also expected representatives from other "white American patriot groups, such as the skinheads and Carry A Nation. Lee has increased his January prediction of 500 participants in the march to 200 and 300. "We think Bush and his cronies have betrayed the American people with the open border policy and by letting taxpayers' money go outside the country," Lee views the summit as another opportunity for federal monies to be applied to international problems instead of domestic ones. "Money should stay in America where it's needed." The KKK, children, public schools, and the drug problem are in dire need of monies currently allocated to foreign aid programs, according to Lee.

For these reasons the Klan opposes the economic summit being held in the United States. Lee chained Rice University in particular. "They're going to be sent here for allowing the summit to be held there. We believe it's a plot against the American people."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has a previously scheduled national convention in Los Angeles which will prevent it from making an appearance. But it probably will send a representative to attend the Human RACE activities, according to a staff member of the organization's local office.

Dean K. Minceberg, Professor Selina Ahmed of Texas Southern University and State Representative Debra Danberg will speak later in the afternoon.

"We are not opposed to the economic summit," Lloyd said. She emphasized the importance of presenting Houston as a city which "honors, loves, and cherishes its [race] collection of races." Lloyd also said that the city council is considering a proclamation which would July 7 Human Race Day.

The American Enterprise Institute, a non-profit, non-partisan organization, requested the sponsorship of the Human RACE to hold a series of lectures and activities for the economic summit. The lectures will "illuminate larger themes of TOES as different facets of the global economy."

"But now we are moving out of the time when money was made from resources to a time when money is made from knowledge and acquired skills. Some say that education is going to be the cotton and oil of the future," he said.

The challenge of Houston and Texas is to make the long-term, collective investments in education and the environment that the future requires. Each day of the summit will have lectures that will "illuminate larger Houston with local examples," said Eric Davis, a recent Rice graduate and a TOES volunteer.

This will be just a small part of the TOES agenda, however. One not-to-be-missed opportunity will be Max Sizula, an economist with the American National Congress, and address the question of how to develop a just post-apartheid economy in South Africa. Another, entitled "Democracy in Eastern Europe: Socioeconomic Foundations" will include academics from Poland, Austria and Hungary.

The second day's morning session will focus on redlining prosperity to include environmental considerations. Speakers will include a former Minister of the Environment in Colombia and economists from the World Bank and Harvard University. Events focusing on global poverty will include "The Colonizing Self" and "Impact of Capitalism on Blacks, Other Minorities and the Poor."

All TOES events are open to the public. For information, call the Houston TOES office at 668-7974.

by Fred Tyler

TOES '90 will focus on three issues: "A Changing World: Listening for a Change," "Ecology and Economy," and "Reconstructing Economic Economics: As if People Matter." Lecturers and guests will include environmentalists, business leaders, religious spokespersons, policy makers, and academics from industrialized nations and the Third World. Rice sociology professor Stephen Klineberg will contribute to a session entitled "Houston as Microcosm" which will discuss Houston in relation to the global economy.

Negotiations are in progress to bring two-time Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson and South African anti-apartheid activist Nelson Mandela here as key speakers. "TOES is a very serious effort to bring up those issues not being put on the table at the G-7 summit," said Klineberg.

These seven nations do not have the interests of all 5 billion people on this earth in mind," he continued.

They mainly have the interests of their own peoples in mind. TOES is intended to help broaden the dialogue about the choices we face at this juncture in history," Klineberg summarized the three themes of TOES as different facets of the same question: how the world is making the transition from "a resource-based, nationalized industrial economy to a knowledge-based, global information economy" in terms of global technological, environmental and poverty issues, "in the last ten years due to the debt crisis there has been a net transfer of wealth from poorer to richer nations, and the result is that there is much more poverty and starvation," he said.

Klineberg's own contribution to TOES will focus on Houston as a metaphor, a city "trying to navigate this transition. Houston was riding the resource, oil, of the industrial economy."

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"Other' economic summit to address issues absent from G-7"
Past

FROM PAGE 1

of economic issues.

Tokyo, 1979—(June 28-29) In response to OPEC's recent price increase on oil, the political leaders emphasize the importance of sustained international economic cooperation and the economic progress since last year's summit. Although there has been economic growth in some countries and greater currency stability, rising inflation continues.

North-South relations, in the context of the world economy, comprise a significant portion of the meetings and statements are issued about air hijacking and Indochinese refugees.

Venice, 1980—Political concerns are a growing agenda item as summit participants focus on alternative energy sources and the fight against inflation as top priorities at the June 22-23 meeting. The imminent threat of severe recession and unemployment caused by OPEC's insistence upon increasing the price of oil demands that the industrialized countries decrease oil consumption.

In addition to the perennial concern over Third World Debt, the summiters address problems of food shortage and privatization of agriculture found in many poorer countries. The American hostage crisis brings the issue of terrorism to the forefront, and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is also discussed.

Ottawa, 1981—Political leaders praise the signs of economic recovery in both the industrialized countries and the developing nations as the meeting marks the 10th anniversary of the G-7 countries. Despite their absence, the Soviet Union appears to be a part of two summits as the issue of nuclear proliferation and European security continues.

Venice, 1985—Policy makers agree that the success of the summit is dependent on the continued development of strong economic ties in Europe. The summit is attended by leaders from the European Community, Japan and the United States.

Venice, 1987—The summit participants focus on problems such as the environment, disarmament, and the Middle East peace process as they discuss the impact of the Berlin Wall's fall on economic relations.

London, 1990—Summit participants announce that economic recovery has been established as the tenth International Economic Summit concludes after three days of meetings from June 29-30. The summit participants recognize the need for international cooperation and to develop countries to continue to be central to economic policies.

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The devaluation of the Deutsch mark which will result from the monetary union will not hold this negative consequences for the American economy. Rather, many economic experts believe that the devaluation and expansionary monetary policy as directly beneficial to the worldwide balance of trade, especially the U.S. trade deficit.

By making the East German mark convertible to the West German mark, new hard currency is in circulation, which is explained. This increase in hard currency and the expected accompanying inflation could ease the upward pressure on interest rates created by the increased demand for hard currency.

Another topic will be the current General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) round between 105 nations, whose main issue is the question of agricultural subsidies. At a meeting of 44 industrialized countries last week, the U.S. pushed for a compromise ensuring the removal of all trade-distorting farm subsidies; the European Commission refuses.

"They're not progressing very far," said Rice's Gordon Smith, who expressed his concern about the negotiations. "That's the kind of thing the summit can have an impact on."

Smith said the summit's impact would be greater there because the issue is "something very focused, that involves a yes, no, an up or down.

...I don't think it will have much of an impact on issues involving industrial competion.

Amber cited a book on the past economic summits, said the biggest impact is usually felt before the summit because, "it's kind of a deadline, it is great break-throughs don't come out of these meetings....the most dramatic thing they do is to demonstrate the interdependence of nations."

In addition to Bush and Mitterand, the other heads of state represented will be Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, President of the Commission of the European Communities Jacques Delors, Federal Republic of Germany Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Italian President Giorgio Napolitano, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiaki Kaifu, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Also included in the delegation will be the foreign ministers and foreign ministers. The Commission of the European Communities represents the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the European Union (EU), the European Parliament (EP), the European Court of Justice (ECJ), the European Central Bank (ECB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Training Foundation (ETF), the European Union (EU), the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the European Union (EU), the European Parliament (EP), the European Court of Justice (ECJ), the European Central Bank (ECB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Training Foundation (ETF).

Bush is scheduled to greet the heads-delegation in Rice's academic quadrangle Mopday, July 9. Meetings among foreign ministers and representatives will be held throughout the week. Bush will present the final communiqué to the United States, and the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

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Neglect

FROM PAGE 5

major approaches in knowledge in areas that are the province of ten
rality, but admits that "students do a great deal to educate each other...Course des
ations, requirements and such reveal only little about the inner work
of the education process."

How true that is. The most impor
tant part of Rice faculty, as Ro-

snowsky aptly notes, in the pro-

fessors. It is a tradition of Rice under-

graduate to attend seven to nine

classes during the first two weeks of a

semester and then pick the five that

seem to meet the interest based on

the reading list and primarily, the

professor. And a key part of Orienta-

tion Week is to introduce the new

students to Rice faculty, so they will

give to freshmen about which professors are good and which

aren't.

The criteria by which students
define "good" professors are not the

same as those of Rosovsky and the rest

of academia use. "Faculty selection
based primarily on research perfor-

mance is lower on the value scale than
courses based on teaching abili-

ty," he claims. "Both talents should be
taken into account, but research

ability is a better long-term indica-

tor." Yet there is no doubt, no matter how

much those at research univer-
sities deny it, that teaching ability is

all but ignored in the tenure and

promotion. In 1987, the Rice biology
department, in a decision backed by

the dean, denied the tenure to an as-

sistant professor Joseph Martin, who

won three awards for teaching at Rice and consistently received student

ratings as one of the most effective

teachers in the university. Yet the
tenure committee, in a letter to the

Thresher, maintained that "scholar-

ship has been critical, teaching

very important" in the tenure and pro-

motion process.

Capitol

FROM PAGE 1

stop trying to find markets to fit its

products, and beginning tailoring

exports to fit specific markets.

"Therefore," said More, "our eye is

on the USSR and agreements be-

tween Bush and Gorbatchev that

could open up more cultural and

political links between the two coun-

tries. Although no one is sure what will

happen in the near future of the

USSR, it is a vast and relatively un-

tapped market. A positive outcome of

the summit can only expand the

future of Soviet-U.S. agricultural re-

lations, which would benefit both
countries."

Another key debate currently in

Congress is the shape of the defense

budget in light of the revolution in

changes in Eastern Europe and

emerging democracies throughout

the world. Of the many issues dis-
cussed at the summit, the possibility of

a START treaty, as well as other

arms talks, had a large impact on the
decision-making process concern-
ing the shape of the defense budget before and after the summit.

In the days preceding the sum-
mit, Congress debated the process

by which specific cuts to the defense

program would be determined in subcommittees, with the amended bill then returning to the

floor for debate. The process is

Episodes similar to this have been

repeated often at Harvard and other

research universities, as jour-
nalists Charles J. Sykes describes in

Profsicum, a well-documented indict-
ment of today's research universi-
ties. He quotes Harvard biologist

Stephen Jay Gould as saying in the

tenure process, "I never heard  [teach-

ing] seriously considered. There's a

lack of it," it seems. Sykes cites many cases of professors at these universities that demonstrate good teaching is in fact a liability in the tenure process. "In the academic culture, to be a teacher is considered to be a failure," he states. Brown University professor Jacob Neusner sums up academia's attitude: those teaching and researching are "amiable nonentities, local icons, [those able] a research university [are] productive, high-minded, risk-taking nonbiblical scholars.

Neusner's view is found in Ros-

ovsky's book, and other professors. But students. "We need to stress that there is relatively little opportunity for instruction in the independent [i.e. liberal arts] college to rise above the elementary or intermediate level, very few undergraduates can absorb more advanced material." Try telling that to students at Wil-

liam & Mary College, Swarthmore College, Davidson College, or any of the other superb liberal arts colleges in the U.S. How high can the intellec-
tual level rise in a mass class of 300 or more students, especially when a 20th century professor is teaching graduate students? Rosovsky ac-

knowledges undergraduates in criti-

cism of a new faculty, but he only

spends a paragraph discussing the

problem – in an annotated footnote.

The dean also neglects to explore

any of the undergraduate experi-

ences, from the newness of every-

thing and everyone to the huge

classes to having to study hard for

the first time. He describes a project
to what a high school senior should

consider, a chapter to graduate stu-
dents, and four to professors. But

any reference to the life of an under-

graduate comes merely in passing.

Rosovsky also mentions Rice

known as "mark up." Jerome
t Gideon, a senior legisla-
tive assistant to the Committee on

Armed Services, said, "The outcome

of the summit is real material to

mark up, since any agreement

reached at the summit technically

wouldn't go into effect until the next

fiscal year, but it will still be used as

the focal point for the defense de-

bate. Congress made it a media

event by refusing to go about busi-

ness until the summit was over."

Gideon also stated upcoming

events such as the July 5-6 NATO

summit and the ongoing budget

summit, both of which will have a

strong effect on the future of defense

spending, are being overshadowed.

"The budget summit is really the im-

portant summit since it will deter-

mine the overall spending that the

committees will receive," he com-

mented.

In light of this, why did Congress

insist on putting defense legislation

on hold? Gideon said, "Those are favor

of the Senate Republicans and Demo-

crats, were waiting to see the outcome

of the summit to see if there's anything

they can cut that wouldn't cost them

politically."

"Congress hoped the president

would do the dirty work for it at the

summit, agreeing to limits on con-

ventional weapons. Regardless of

the outcome of the summit, both

sides will try to use anything said at

it to justify their positions."
A brief history of Rice

by Elise Perachio

As the Economic Summit nears, eyes are beginning to turn to Rice, the site of all meetings among the seven heads of state. Yet few may know the origins of this young university of relatively few students.

Though the Rice of today is a conglomerate of many people's dreams and ideas, its original seed was sown by the man for whom it was named, William Marsh Rice.

Rice was originally from Massachusetts but was drawn to Texas in 1838, seven years before it relinquished its independence to become part of the United States. Rice took hold of the opportunities such a developing environment afforded and proceeded to make a fortune trading in cotton, cattle, and lumber in Houston. After the Civil War, he relocated to New York but soon decided to spend his winters in Houston's milder climate.

Though Rice had no children of his own, he had a keen interest in education. With the assistance of Captain James A. Baker, a local businessman (and grandfather of Secretary of State James Baker), and Emmanuel Raphael, a Houston Public Schools Trustee, Rice established a $200,000 endowment to be used to create a William Marsh Rice Institute of Literature, Science and Art. He insisted, however, that the school not be opened until after his death.

His death came about quite unexpectedly on September 23, 1900. He was murdered in his sleep at his New York apartment. The killer: his own valet who had conspired with a lawyer to steal Rice's millions through a clumsily forged will. Luckily, Baker was able to uncover the plot and save the endowment (which had grown to $4.6 million) for its intended purpose.

Once the dust from the legal battles finally cleared in 1906, Baker and the rest of Rice's Board of Trustees set about finding a president who could not only be a good leader, but could actually create this institute. They selected Edgar Odell Lovett, a young mathematics professor from Princeton.

Lovett did have some starting guidelines provided by Rice in his will; the school had to be non-sectarian, open to both men and women with no tuition or fees as long as the endowment could bear the costs. Most importantly, Rice wanted enrollment to be limited in order to keep student quality high.

To Rice's guidelines, Lovett added a system of residential colleges, and an honor code to which all students must comply. He wished for the university to provide a balanced education including both humanities and sciences. However, he decided the curriculum should focus on applied and pure sciences in the beginning due to the need for technical expertise in Houston at that time. He hoped that as more resources became available, liberal arts could hold an equal position in the curriculum.

The school opened its doors to its first freshmen class of 77 students in 1912. At the time, the only two buildings on campus were the administration building (Lovett Hall) and one residence college.

Though both Rice's and Lovett's visions remain largely intact, some changes have occurred along the way, particularly in the 1960s. The first change was in the name from Rice Institute to Rice University reflecting the balance which emerged between the humanities and sciences.

With the ensuing expansion in curriculum and faculty came a need to begin charging tuition in 1965. The spirit of Rice's wishes remains alive as Rice's tuition today is half of that charged by comparable universities ($6,100 this past year). That year also was the first to see blacks admitted as students.

Today Rice has grown considerably. There are eight residential colleges on a 300-acre campus with 4000 trees. The campus sits not on a barren plain along a dirt road but across Main Street from the Texas Medical Center, the world's largest medical center. The class size has increased from 77 to around 650; there are 4,000 students—2,700 undergraduates and 1,300 graduate students. Rice has been rated as one of America's top ten national universities by U.S. News and World Report each of the last two years.

As Rice nears its 80th year of classes, it will continue to grow and change. By 1991, large new facilities for both the Shepherd School of Music and for the Biochemistry/Biosciences department will be open and operational. But one thing has remained constant, the small enrollment whose roots lie in Lovett's phrase: "keep the standards up and the numbers down."