



BEYOND CAMPUS



Paving the way to the Presidency Clinton team prepared for the challenge

By Shani Levine

On January 20th, 1993, the inauguration of the United States' 42nd President, Bill Clinton, took place in Washington D.C. With his entrance into this office, Clinton has brought new ideas that have transformed the presidency.

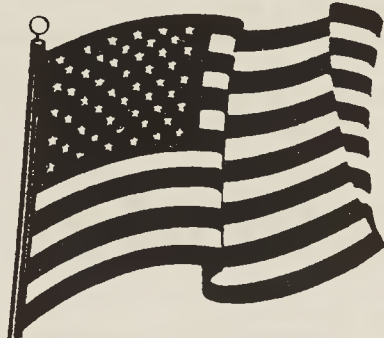
Clinton began the transition period with the selection of his cabinet. In the end, he appointed more women and minorities than any previous president ever has. With the new Cabinet, which went into office alongside Clinton, came the pressures of expected changes from the American people on topics such as the federal deficit and health care issues. But the American public will have to wait a little longer to notice any obvious changes made by Clinton with the aid of his Cabinet.

Clinton also appointed two aides, Former National Urban League president Vernon Jordan and former deputy secretary of state Warren Christopher to ensure a smooth transition. These men, who are veterans to the Washington scene, have

already supported Clinton during his search for a running mate last spring.

Another issue that Clinton has tackled is the economy. Unlike President Bush, his economic-recovery strategy plan is to "spur new investment right away, while building for future growth." Through this program, Clinton would also like to provide college-education loans.

With his election into office, Clinton has



not only become a symbol of change in the finances of America, but also of a more liberal government. Former San Antonio Mayor, Henry Cisneros, summarizes Clinton's goals in his statement, "Governor Clinton's desire (is) that his administration look like America." Although Clinton was elected because of America's need for change, the level of his success in achieving his goals, both long and short term, will not be known in the near future.

Ending the Arms Race:

Bush, Yeltsin sign landmark treaty

By Elisabeth Poplin

"Nuclear weapons are ultimately political instruments, not military ones," states John Berry of *Newsweek*.

Political powers George Bush and Boris Yeltsin are trying to alter the political manipulation of nuclear weapons with the fifth nuclear-arms-limits treaty called START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) II signed on January 10, 1993. This agreement would cut both Russia's and the United States' strategic weapons by about two thirds, reducing the nuclear stocks to a maximum of 3,500 warheads each.

Bush has promised Yeltsin that Clinton would be "a one-hundred percent partner in working for this US-Russian relationship".

Despite the agreement, START II will not go into effect unless all of the Soviet Union ratifies the treaty. In addition, START II is conditioned on the implementation of NPT, the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty, and START I, the 1991 agreement signed by Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev. This is a problem because Ukraine and Belarus have not signed either of the above documents, and Kazakhstan has endorsed START I, but not NPT.

Yeltsin thinks Belarus and Kazakhstan will be easily convinced that the ratification will benefit all. The Ukraine, however, may not be so easily persuaded, as it now has more nuclear weapons (1656 warheads) than any country excluding Russia and the US. The Ukraine is holding out for a security guarantee from NATO, yet NATO is not willing to make any such guarantee. Another problem that is holding back the ratification of START II is Yeltsin's political opposition. The conservative rationalists in the Russian Parliament believe the new treaty favors the United States because Russia's most dangerous weapons, land based missiles with multiple warheads, would be destroyed, while our most dangerous weapons, submarine based-ICBMs would remain essentially intact.

Newsweek speculates that START II will never be ratified because of the difficulties the Soviet Union would have to overcome. However, with Yeltsin calling START II, the "Document of the Century," there is always hope for the agreement to reduce nuclear weapons in the US and the Soviet Union.



Announcing Grimsley High School Madrigal Singers AUDITIONS

for 1993-94

February 24 and 26, 1993 4- 6 PM

If you're not afraid of hard work, like to perform
and to travel -*this is the group for you!*

The Madrigal Singers are an auditioned vocal ensemble at Grimsley High School, and as such, receive honors academic credit for their advanced level of performance. Participation in this group is not limited by class standing. The group boasts an academic average of 3.5. Ethnic make-up of the group reflects the regional population. The group is divided equally between young men and young women. Each student must maintain a 2.0 grade average to travel and perform.

The Madrigal Singers present a wide and varied performance range from Renaissance choral literature (in many languages) to vocal jazz and show choir styles.

To Audition:

You must be prepared with a song which demonstrates your talent, a recent report card, and an application. You can sign up for an audition time beginning February 15. Applications will also be available beginning February 15, stop by room 714, 2nd floor Music Building during homeroom through 3rd period.

Grimsley High School

Men's Barbershop Chorus

If you're a guy who likes to sing, come and join our new group! Open to any GHS male student! Just for fun, no grades! No audition, just come and sing beginning Wednesday, February 17 4-5 PM Room 714

American troops restoring hope to shattered Somalia

By Ryan Robinson

On December 25, while the students of Grimsley were receiving present after present, 24,000 allied troops were giving the gift of life to the people of Somalia. President Bush told the troops that they were doing "God's work." The objective for Operation Restore Hope is to stop the bloodshed and looting, get food to desperate people, and then to hand the country over to the United Nations peacekeepers.

Before American troops penetrated the Somali borders, the Somalis had no police, no government, and many guns. Both the United States and the Soviet Union armed the Somalis during the cold war. After the collapse of the Soviet government, Somalia engaged in a two year civil war. This civil war led to the abolishing of their government and the rise of their new rulers, the warlords. The warlords constantly battled for weapons and land, hijacked incoming food relief packages, and established total anarchy in Somalia.

The task imposed on United States troops by the United Nations is to disarm the country, to clear minefields in northern Somalia, and to set up and train an indigenous police force and government system to maintain civil order. This is an enormous task that the Pentagon says could take years. Bush's original plan was to get the troops out before Bill Clinton's January 20 inauguration. The task



is also very dangerous for the troops. A mine killed the first American and injured three others. At least one other American has been killed in a scuffle with a few of the Somalis using American guns given to them by the warlords. Setting up a police force and government system is a key part of a successful mission. General Colin Powell says that unless the United States creates at least a bare-bones local government and repair the infrastructure, chaos could resume the minute troops leave.

Despite the United Nations instructions, the American troops were given a different objective. The Pentagon had a narrower view of its mission: provide enough security to permit the delivery of food and other relief supplies. The troops are not being sent to northern Somalia as asked, yet they are establishing roads and an infrastructure.

Experts say Operation Restore Hope sets a new standard for military intervention: that a vast human tragedy is reason enough to impose peace on a country.