

Notre Dame whips USC, 27-10: 1B

BLAST LOSES FIRST GAME, 8-1; BULLETS PREVAIL AT CHARLOTTE, 120-113: 1B

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SHOWERS

TODAY, RAIN TONIGHT
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Baltic states' hopes wither in Moscow

Gorbachev rejects effort at autonomy

Estonian officials join bloodless revolt

By Scott Shane
Moscow Bureau of The Sun

By Scott Shane
Sun Staff Correspondent

MOSCOW — As tens of thousands of demonstrators demanded sovereignty for the Soviet Baltic republics, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet declared void yesterday Estonia's declaration of its own sovereignty, including the power to veto Soviet laws.

Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who chairs the Presidium, said the Estonian actions "expressly contradict the Soviet Constitution and should be rejected as erroneous and having no legal force," according to the official news agency Tass.

In a crushing blow to Baltic aspirations, Mr. Gorbachev went further in rejecting the notion of greater independence for the 15 Soviet republics, which has been demanded with particular vehemence in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, all forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

"Our future is not in weaker relations between republics but, on the contrary, in their consolidation and expansion of cooperation," Mr. Gorbachev said. "All of us have the same destiny, and discussing our future, we should think of how we shall advance... pooling our efforts without turning back to self-subsistence economy, isolation and confederation. This way would be theoretically erroneous and politically harmful."

The Soviet leader criticized "national egotism" and "blackmail" used to pressure officials. "This is not democracy," he said. "Therefore let us stop those who, within the framework of democracy, seek to encroach

TALLINN, U.S.S.R. — Peeter Sookruus paints a grim picture of what a half-century of Soviet rule has wrought in Estonia, this ancient, picturesque land on the Baltic Sea: a despoiled environment, economic slumber, erosion of culture and language.

"We have very bitter experience of the years when [central Soviet authorities] paid no attention to the interests of the republics," said Mr. Sookruus, a bearded, 38-year old former radio journalist.

"Supercentralization" of power in Moscow under Josef V. Stalin and Leonid I. Brezhnev violated Estonia's sovereignty, he asserted. Soviet ministries built on Estonian territory factories that drew of tens of thousands of non-Estonian workers and that were ecological disasters.

"Those ministries are interested only in production — not in protecting the environment," he said.

There is only one solution, Mr. Sookruus argued: to assert the priority of Estonian laws over Soviet laws and restore Estonian control over the political, economic and cultural life of the republic.

It is a sign of the times that Mr. Sookruus is no dissident. He is not even an activist of the Estonian People's Front, formed this year to push for reforms. He is assistant chief of the department of propaganda of the Communist Party of Estonia.

A bloodless revolt has taken shape this year in Estonia, in which the loosened reins of Moscow have permitted the people and the party

See PRESIDIUM, 17A, Col. 6

See ESTONIA, 16A, Col. 1



Seoul protest Radicals vented their anger at the United States and former South Korean leader Chun Doo Hwan yesterday. (Article, 2A)

U.S. denies Arafat visa to visit U.N.

PLO chief excluded as terrorist supporter

New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration announced yesterday that it would not permit Yasser Arafat to enter this country to make a speech at the United Nations because he "knows of, condones and lends support to" acts of terrorism.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, wanted to speak to the General Assembly in New York this week on Palestinian independence, as part of an accelerated PLO campaign to win international support.

The campaign started in Algiers, this month as the Palestine National Council, the organization's legislature, approved U.N. resolutions that implicitly recognized Israel's right to exist.

Reagan administration officials said the PNC's actions were steps in the right direction but did not constitute the explicit recognition of Israel and the renunciation of all terrorist activities that would be required for the United States to consider recognizing the PLO and opening peace negotiations with Mr. Arafat.

The State Department said Secretary of State George P. Shultz had decided not to recommend a waiver of the law that prohibits people identified as terrorists from entering the country.

The department said it welcomed Palestinian participation in negotiations to achieve peace in the Middle East. But it added, "No participant in a peace process can wave the flag of justice in one hand and brandish the weapons of terrorism in the other."

Bassam Abu Sharif, chief spokesman for Mr. Arafat, told reporters in Amman, Jordan, that the United States had made "a big mistake by breaching the agreement... between the United Nations as an institution and the United States government."

See ARAFAT, 14A, Col. 6

Coming of winter brings change of pace in Pa. village

By Doug Struck
Sun Staff Correspondent

BARBOURS, Pa. — Winter stalks this country. Its white breath has caught the lingering corn in frozen surprise; the wind carries word of its cold prow.

Those who live in the country prepare for its arrival. They suffer its bite, yet welcome its beauty. Winter is a stranger returned, whose regular visits mark the years.

Tomorrow, many of those here will greet the season in the woods with rifles, searching for deer on the first legal hunting day. It is a ritual encouraged by schools that will let out and businesses that will close, a ritual that celebrates the difference between city and country.

They cling to those differences, those in the country.

"I couldn't leave the hills. It's just in me."

LOYD DEWALD

"I couldn't leave the hills. It's just in me," said 52-year-old Lloyd Dewald. "I got a small farm, and I can walk up to the top of the hill and see some of the most beautiful country anybody would want. If we have a big snow, we just dig out, and get along pretty much as usual."

With Thanksgiving done and Christmas looming, the city readies for winter by bringing out the heavy coat, finding the snow shovel again, and wondering about the antifreeze in the car. There will be little break in the routine.

See WINTER, 4A, Col. 1

Panel's Democrats weigh tying tax rise to deficit cut

By Stephen E. Nordlinger
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — In an effort to persuade President-elect George Bush to accept a tax increase, influential Democrats on the National Economic Commission are planning to press for a way of assuring that any additional revenues be earmarked for reducing the budget deficit rather than as a basis for increased spending.

One of the major objections of the Bush camp and Republicans to raising taxes is that new revenue would

lead merely to higher spending, leaving the deficit intact.

Should the Democrats be able to develop a persuasive means of earmarking the funds, a breakthrough could occur in reaching a compromise between Mr. Bush and congressional Democratic leaders, who doubt that there is support in their party on Capitol Hill for making major inroads on the deficit without raising taxes.

Short of some acceptable plan early next year from the commis-

See TAXES, 10A, Col. 1

BREAKING THE COLOR BARRIER AT POLY IN 1952

9 braved taunts to attend school

By Sandra Crockett

Flip through the pages of the 1956 Polytechnic Institute yearbook and a portrait of a class fascinated with space flight emerges. The yearbook is dedicated to rockets and hints at the promise space technology was destined to bring. Then there are the year's big events: the Sizzling Semester Swing, the thrashing of arch-rival City College by the Poly Engineers and the annual Blue and Orange Ball.

It takes a closer look to see what made this class unique.

Scattered among the portraits of solemn-faced boys in their jackets and ties and crew cuts are the faces of a few black youths, ordinary kids thrust by extraordinary circumstances to the center stage of a dramatic experience that would mark a turning point in Baltimore's race relations.

In 1952, 16 youths were selected from among the city's outstanding black public school students to integrate what was then one of two elite Baltimore public high schools, (Baltimore's other top school was City College.) It was two years before the U.S. Supreme Court would declare separate but equal schools unlawful, and the doors to Poly did not easily open to the nine black youths who ended up attending.

They endured racial taunts and subtle insults. They learned when to stand up and fight and when to bear



"It was a brain- and psyche-crushing experience. . . . Getting through those four years is still the hardest . . . thing that I have ever done."

ALBERT HAWKINS JR.



EDWARD SAVAGE
Fought back in the ring



ROBERT YOUNG
Still won't sit down until asked



EVERETTE SHERMAN
Friendly whites puzzled him

their pain quietly. Products of a rigidly segregated school system that was separate but far from equal, most struggled to hold their own academically against boys who had been better prepared at white junior high schools. Reared in a society where separation of the races was enforced by law and by custom, they typically avoided the dances, the parties and the after-school social events that are a big part of high school life.

As young black men, they were aware of making history; as adolescent schoolboys, they found their own ways to cope: One boy cried nearly every afternoon; another fought; a third, unprepared for racism, often wondered what all the fuss was about.

"It was a brain- and psyche-crushing experience," said Albert Hawkins Jr., one of the original nine. "I am damn near 50 years old, and getting through those four years is still the hardest goddamn thing that I have ever done."

"It is the feeling of aloneness, the feeling of intense isolation that has stayed with me."

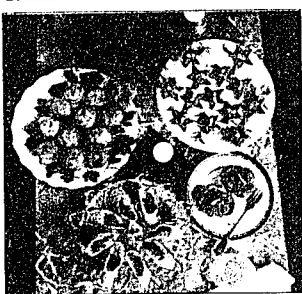
Today, Mr. Hawkins and the others chosen to make history at Poly are middle-aged men — for the most part as successful as the other graduates whose Poly educations gave them a leg up on life.

That they paved the way for others is evident by the complexion of Poly today: There are 1,050 blacks in a student body of 1,670.

Yet, the memories are still fresh and, for many, the scars have not healed. Recently, members of that

See POLY, 90A, Col. 1

THE SUN INSIDE



A few show-stopper hors d'oeuvres can take all the panic out of holiday party-giving. 1K

Vietnam is still desperately poor 13 years after the war and two years after the announcement of reforms. 19A

Showers today; chance of rain tomorrow. High, 70; low, 48. Yesterday's high, 58; low, 38. 18C

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