

SCONA discussions concluded



Roger Kanet, a political science professor at the University of Illinois, tries to make a point at a round table discussion at the Student Conference on National Affairs. Kanet was one of two speakers at the conference Friday.

Third World countries Soviet targets

by Laura Williams

Battalion Staff
Soviet foreign policy in 1982 will be more extensive and involvement in Third World countries will be more concentrated, a University of Illinois political science professor said here Friday.

Roger E. Kanet spoke on "Soviet Foreign Policy in Developing Countries: A Look at Africa and Latin America" in the fourth keynote speech of the 27th Student Conference on National Affairs.

"There is far greater focus on the use of the military instrument," Kanet said in reference to changes in Soviet foreign policy over the last twenty years.

In the 1960s, Soviet economic assistance totaled about \$800 million, and military assistance totaled about \$500 million annually, he said.

"But in the 1970s, Western statistics — which can be somewhat supported by Soviet economic statistics — indicate that arms transfers are running in the neighborhood of \$4 billion a year, while economic assistance is only slightly higher (than in 1960), in the neighborhood of \$500 million per year," he said. "This is a fantastic increase in

the significance of the military component in Soviet policy."

Another major change in Soviet policy has been the involvement in political groups in Third World countries, Kanet said.

"The Soviets have been in such countries as Ethiopia training domestic security police and security forces to prevent a coup," he said.

The Soviets also have emphasized party-to-party relationships with the Marxist-Leninist groups, he said.

"In my own view, this is also to institutionalize the revolution to insure that just because someone dies and a new president is selected, the whole political orientation will not change."

Kanet said the Soviets Union's major competitive edge over the United States is its rapid delivery of arms.

"The average delivery time for Soviet arms is 12 months, where that for the U.S. is three years," he said.

Third World countries have reoriented their political ties toward the Soviet Union because the Soviets proved that they could provide security support far more effectively than the People's Republic of China, he

said.

"They are likely to make the mistakes which a number of other African Socialist states have already made — namely destroyed what development was there in the first place," he said.

The years following Watergate and the Vietnam conflict

also set the United States behind the Soviet Union, he said.

"American political leaders realized they could no longer engage in the kinds of adventurist intervention policies overseas as they had in Vietnam because of the changed attitude of the American people," he said.

DON'T FORGET!!

Schmaltz's Special Is Tonight and Thursday Night

A SCHMALTZ — ICE TEA — CHIPS

Only **268** Reg. 3.52

After 5 p.m.

Culpepper Plaza 693-8276



OPEN Mon.-Thurs. 8 a.m.-9 p.m. Fri.-Sat. 8 a.m.-1 a.m. Sun. 12-9 p.m.

We Love Phone-In Orders!

Poles foes of Solidarity, prof says

by Daniel Puckett

Battalion Staff
Solidarity's worst enemies were other Poles — not Russians — a speaker at a morning session of the Student Conference on National Affairs said Friday.

Dr. Marcin Sar, a visiting researcher at the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, said the Soviet Union must have been involved in the planning of martial law. The move cost Poland so much — in trade abroad and in lost work-days at home — that the Soviets must have agreed to it well in advance, he

said.

However, he said, the Russians probably would have left the country alone had Solidarity produced economic results. Unfortunately, the country's production dropped sharply after the beginning of the Solidarity movement, which brought economic and political unrest.

That unrest panicked the ruling elite of Poland's Communist Party, Sar said. They were afraid the free trade union would topple them from power through its program of renewal — political reforms and more local control of the economy.

Leaders of the independent trade union then started demanding more freedom. After attempts to pacify them failed, Sar said, Communist hard-liners asked the Soviet Union to intervene in the summer of 1981.

"The main opponents of renewal were inside, not outside, of Poland," Sar said. "Twice, they publicly asked the Soviets for assistance. That means invasion."

When the Soviets didn't intervene, Sar said, the party was forced to use the army to suppress the free trade movement.

But the military government's biggest problems still lie ahead, he said.

"The militia, the riot police and the army can't ... run the factories," Sar said. "They can't overcome the distress of the workers. Instead, the government will have to come up with incentives to get people back to work."

He predicted that the Polish government will reach some kind of compromise with the workers. But the West can do nothing to help or influence the outcome, he added.

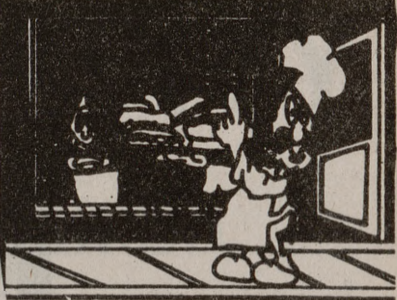
FARMERS MARKET

COUPON SPECIAL

MEATBALL SANDWICH \$1.49 With Coupon

Spicy Meat Balls, Tomato Sauce, Garlic Butter and Mozzarella Cheese on Homemade Bread. Delicious!

Not Valid With People Book Coupon. Coupon good through Sun., Feb. 21.



329 University Northgate



It's almost time...

Just two more days!

The fun and festivities begin Wednesday, Feb. 17. Miss America and Miss Texas A&M will be assisting in the ribbon cutting ceremony to begin at 9:30 a.m. This will be followed by four days of excitement and entertainment in the mall.

We'll see you at the GRAND OPENING Wednesday, Feb. 17 9:30 a.m.

