

Aggies urged to attend hometown musters  
See page 3

Pre-registration open for everyone today

Witnesses testify against Delorean during trial  
See page 3

# Texas A&M The Battalion

Serving the University community

Vol 78 No. 136 USPS 0453110 14 pages

College Station, Texas

Friday, April 20, 1984

## Kissinger, Haig share similar views

By KATHY WIESEPAPE and REBECA ZIMMERMANN  
Editors

As former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger acknowledged in his opening remarks, this year's MSC Endowed Lecture Series Thursday night represented every point of view on U.S. foreign policy "from A to B."

The program featured a discussion of foreign policy by Kissinger and former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, moderated by NBC News Chief Diplomatic Correspondent Marvin Kalb. It was less of a discussion than a double dose of conservatism, as Haig and Kissinger are almost identical in their diplomatic philosophies.

"Neither of us has what you would call a retiring personality," Kissinger said. "If we did not agree with each other, one of us wouldn't be here."

The two diplomats, who have actively shaped U.S. foreign policy for the past two decades, agreed that a major problem in American diplomacy is lack of continuity. Haig called it a "lurching four-year cycle" that confuses U.S. enemies and makes it hard to establish credibility with our allies.

Although both former diplomats criticized some aspects of the Reagan administration, they agreed that increased military spending and tougher stances on foreign policy have enhanced the United States' reputation.

"I agree the U.S. is better off today than it was when the president came into office," Kissinger said. Kissinger and Haig basically

agreed that the United States should allow a cooling off period for the Middle East, strengthen diplomatic ties with China and increase credibility in Central America and with allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

They were both adamant in their insistence that the Soviet Union, if not the cause of the world's problems, certainly encourages situations which threaten American security.

In a press conference Thursday afternoon, Haig and Kissinger both predicted a major offensive in El Salvador sometime next year if members of Congress continue their emotional rhetoric.

Bipartisanship in foreign policy, Kissinger said, gives U.S. enemies an impression of weakness.

"Our main problem in Central America," Haig said, "is that we have not made it clear to Castro that he better butt out or we're going to do something he's not going to like."

Kissinger said the American public needs to realize the magnitude of the threat in Central America.

"We can't wait until foreign forces are crossing the Rio Grande, for God's sake," he said.

In the Mideast, Haig and Kissinger advocate a cooling off period of little or no involvement in those countries. Haig said he believes the moderate Arab states will eventually see that their only hope is through the United States.

Haig supported the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"When Israel did move into Lebanon, it was in the interests of the United States and moderate Arabs," he said.



Photo by BILL HUGHES

Dr. Henry Kissinger, left, Marvin Kalb, center, and Gen. Alexander Haig, right, discuss foreign policy Thursday night in Rudder Auditorium.

Kissinger said he was opposed to the original deployment of Marines in Lebanon, but once they were there it was a mistake to withdraw them.

"I didn't want them there, but having them run out of the country by not even major opponents is bad for credibility," Kissinger said.

The only area of disagreement between the two was diplomacy toward member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — which both recognized as a potential hotbed of future problems.

Both cited the "schizophrenia" of

the western European nations as a partial cause of the problem. The Europeans are terrified that U.S. policies will lead to nuclear war, Kissinger said, but at the same time aren't willing to make the sacrifices to ensure their capability of conducting a conventional war.

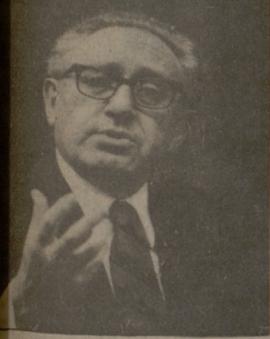
As far as the intermediate nuclear weapons installations in Western Europe are concerned, Kissinger said they aren't being deployed to support solely American aims.

"If we want to defend ourselves, we don't need missiles in Europe."

Those missiles are there to link their defense to the defense of the United States," he said.

Kissinger's solution to the misunderstanding between allies is to force Europeans to assume a greater share of their own ground defense. He also proposed that the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, responsible for integrating military forces of the 13 member nations of NATO, be a European. Haig disagreed with both these solutions.

See STATE page 10



Dr. Henry Kissinger



Gen. Alexander Haig

## Three LaRouche supporters speak out against Kissinger

By ROBIN BLACK  
Staff Writer

Texas A&M University is in no immediate danger of losing its image as one of the great bastions of conservatism. In no danger, that is, if Thursday's "protest" is any kind of indication.

Far outnumbered by security officials, reporters and cameramen, the three members of the ultra-right political LaRouche organization called for a parade permit from the University Police that enabled them to submit their charges against Dr. Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger appeared with another former secretary of state, Alexander Haig, and NBC chief diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb, as part of the Endowed Lecture Series' (ELS) presentation of perspectives on U.S. foreign policy.

Since some trouble was anticipated, security officials involved with the event, a careful watch built up all day around the Rudder complex and

Memorial Student Center area.

Serious-looking men in dark suits could be seen scoping out the surroundings as early as noon, and by around 6 p.m. a paddy wagon was stationed conveniently near a Rudder Auditorium exit.

Kissinger and Haig arrived at Eastwood Airport in separate planes and amid heavy security, especially Kissinger, who was hustled immediately from the plane into a waiting car.

Haig was a little more sociable, taking time to review one of the Corps of Cadets outfits and chatting with a few of the cadets before heading for campus.

Once on campus, Haig, Kalb and Kissinger spoke at student seminars coordinated by the ELS.

As the speakers spoke and the security was beefed up, the media arrived handfulls at a time.

Just about dark the "trouble" started.

The three LaRouche members, two full-time men from Houston and

one Texas A&M student, Brian Wilson, quietly set up a table near Rudder Fountain, donned sandwich boards with anti-Kissinger insignia, and passed out LaRouche newsletters and other anti-Kissinger literature.

The signs they sported touted such information as "NO MORE KISSINGER SELLOUTS TO SOVIETS — BUILD LASERS."

After a few curious onlookers and several eager press representatives had gathered, Houston member Bob Trout picked up a megaphone and began informing the crowd of their various allegations against Kissinger, including, among other things, that the former secretary of state was involved with the KGB.

More and more people stopped to gape at the unusual sight — of all

things — of demonstrators on the Texas A&M campus.

One man in a dark business suit — on his way to the ELS presentation — became somewhat agitated at the various insults the protestors were shouting about Kissinger and began to heckle the trio.

"They come up with this tripe, and it's just swill," he said. "Just Swill!"

"Kissinger is probably one of the greatest statesmen we've ever had and they're here running him down."

But, after about an hour, the crowd and the reporters tired of the protestors' attempt, and people wandered off to more important things.

Not long after that, the three unceremoniously folded up their table, took off their signs, boxed up what was left of their literature, and faded off into the night.

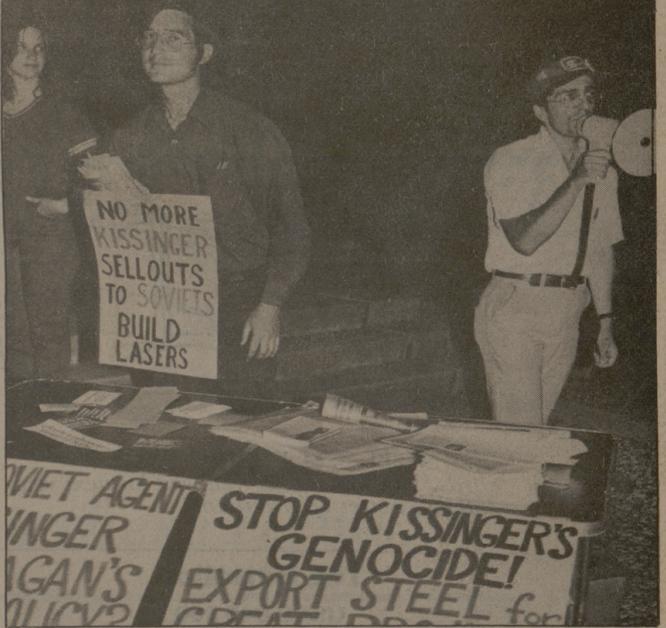


Photo by PETER ROCHA

LaRouche supporters protest against Henry Kissinger.

## Khadafy demands back down

United Press International

LONDON — Col. Moammar Khadafy demanded Thursday that Britain lift its police siege of his embassy in London and demonstrators in Tripoli warned that an estimated 8,500 British citizens in Libya were being treated as "prisoners."

Khadafy, in an interview broadcast by the British Broadcast Corp., and NBC television in the United States, also made veiled threats against Britons living in Libya. He said that so far they were in good condition but added "Our people are very, very angry and we hope we can control this situation."

The latest moves by Libya came three days after an unidentified person fired a machine gun from the Arab nation's embassy in London,

killing a British policewoman and wounding anti-Khadafy Libyan demonstrators in the street outside.

In the broadcast interview, Khadafy blamed Britain for the shooting and said, "British police forces and helicopters and armored forces must withdraw immediately and release our people there, nothing else."

Khadafy's demands came as a slap to the British government which had been waiting since Wednesday night for response to a formal request for permission to enter the Libyan embassy, question about 25 radicals inside and search for guns and bombs.

But the government insisted it could wait out the Libyans.

"The police are showing steadiness, patience and resolve," said Leon Brittan, the British minister in

charge of internal security.

There had been rumors that Britain was readying aircraft to fly out the Libyans but when asked to confirm this, the minister said "That's news to me."

In the Libyan capital of Tripoli, several hundred demonstrators marched outside the British embassy for two hours and carried a banner that read in English "Libya, love it or leave it."

"We treat British subjects as prisoners as a response to the suffering and torture dealt to (Libyan) students and citizens who were jailed without probable cause," the demonstrators said in a protest note referring to an estimated 8,500 British ci-

vilians who work in Libya.

A British diplomat at the embassy told reporters embassy personnel were allowed to leave the building after the Libyan demonstration.

As the stalemate continued between the two governments, the tense face off between British police and those inside the Libyan embassy in London continued.

Six trays of food and Arabic newspapers were sent in at midday to the 20 to 30 people inside the fashionable four-story townhouse.

Under international law, the embassy is considered sovereign territory and British police cannot enter it without Libyan permission.

### In Today's Battalion

#### Local

- Two Texas A&M students will make a bicycle trip from here to Ontario, Canada to raise funds for the American Heart Association. See story page 3.
- When Dan Kubiak failed to show up for a debate with opponent Hugh Parmer, the "debate" turned into a Parmer press conference. See story page 5.
- There's a lot of red tape to go through before you can adopt-a-pet in Bryan-College Station. See story page 4.

1:00 AM  
NAVASO  
BRENHAM  
PES-CONRO  
WILLE