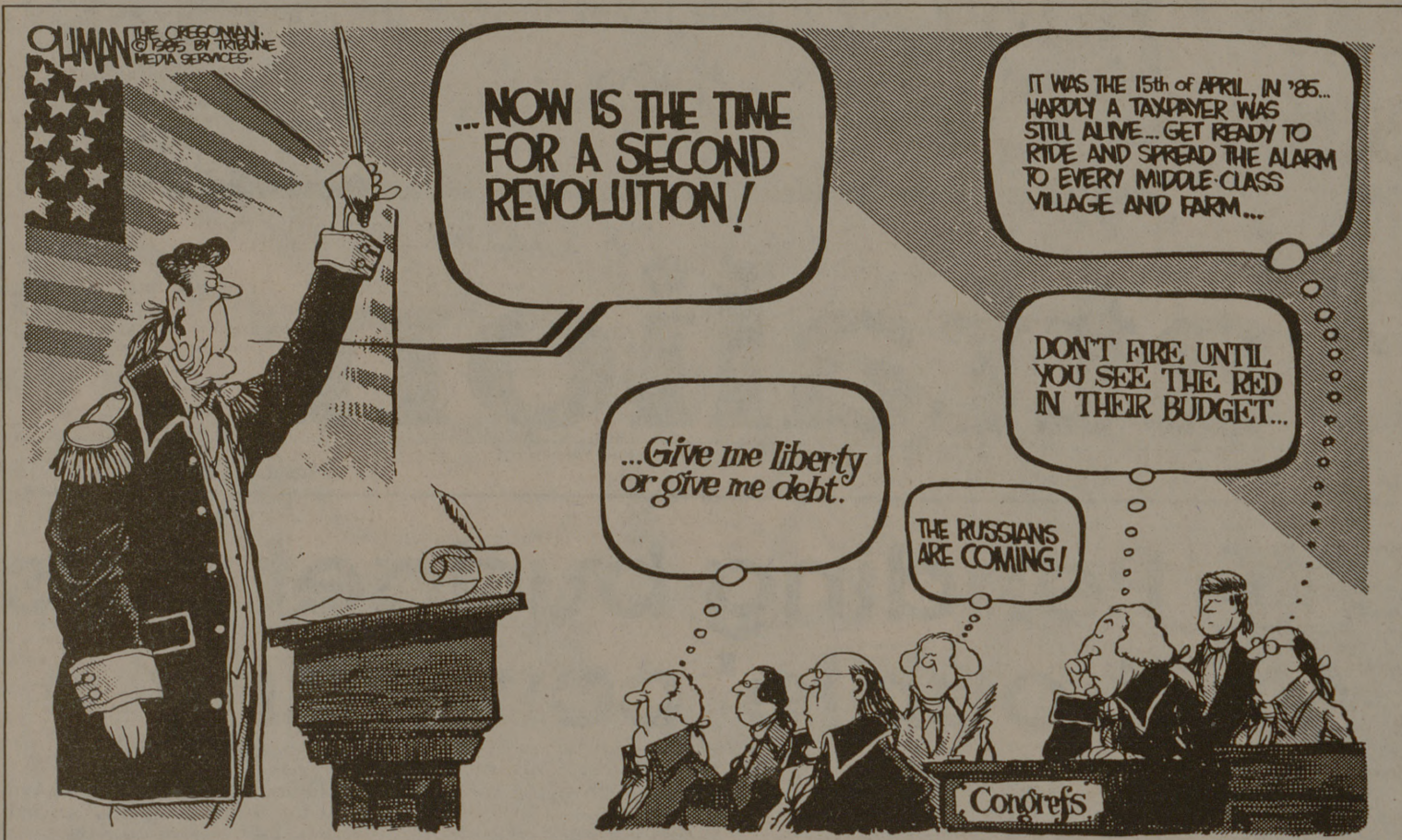


OPINION



Learning how to overthrow local government can be fun and easy

A week or two ago a friend of mine lent me the February 1985 issue of "Soldier of Fortune." "SOF" is not normally on my list of monthly reading, but this issue contained a reprint of the CIA's Guerrilla War Manual which was distributed to Freedom Fighters in Nicaragua.



Loren Steffy

The government calls the manual "FM 95-1A," which translates into English as "How to Overthrow Your Local Government." The document is a literary masterpiece comparable to an income tax form. It uses such words as "neutralize" when referring to ways of dealing with enemy sympathizers in a given area of operations. The "combatant-propagandist guerrillas" can use their imaginations to decide if the term means relocate, kidnap, or turn into fertilizer.

Using largely communistic techniques, the manual advocates tricking established citizens into supporting the guerrilla movement by using a series of "facade organizations." How to win a crowd's favor, lead a mass uprising, conceal weapons on troops and make guerrillas look like heroes in the eyes of the

people are just a few of the topics covered in the book. "If possible, professional criminals will be hired to carry out specific selective 'jobs,'" the manual states. Earlier in the document, the Sandinista government is labeled as "illegal."

The following is what the manual describes as "the essence of armed propaganda:

- An armed guerrilla force can occupy an entire town or small city which is neutral or relatively passive in the conflict. In order to conduct the armed propaganda in an effective manner, the following should be carried out simultaneously:

- Destroy the military or police installations and remove the survivors to a 'public place.'
- Cut all the outside lines of communication: cables, radio, messengers.
- Set up ambushes in order to delay the reinforcements in all the possible entry routes.
- Kidnap all officials or agents of the Sandinista government and place them in 'public places' with military or civilian persons of trust to our movement."

The manual goes on to explain that if a citizen tries to leave the town, it would be necessary to shoot him or her, but the guerrillas should push the blame on the government. The victim should be pro-

claimed an enemy of the people and the guerrillas should point out that the gun they used was one recovered from Sandinista forces.

The most interesting part of the document is entitled "Selective Use of Violence for Propagandistic Effects." When neutralizing "carefully selected and planned targets," the CIA says one must consider:

- the degree of "violence necessary to carry out the change."
- the amount of "violence acceptable to the population affected."
- the "degree of violence possible without causing damage or danger to other individuals in the area of the target."

The CIA hopes this crash course in violent governmental overthrows will aid the Freedom Fighters in establishing a democratic administration in Nicaragua. President Reagan said Tuesday aid to the rebel forces is "necessary" and "desirable" because "the Sandinista government seized power out of the barrel of a gun."

Obviously, Reagan hasn't read February's "Soldier of Fortune," or if he has, he hasn't realized that the Freedom Fighters are also trying to "seize power out of the barrel of a gun."

Loren Steffy is a sophomore journalism major and a weekly columnist for *The Battalion*.

San Francisco bathhouses 'inherently unsafe'

AIDS a reason for legislating morality

SAN FRANCISCO — Well, says Mervyn Silverman, suppose someone opened a Russian — roulette parlor, where adults so inclined could go risk their lives. Could the city be indifferent?



George Will

Silverman recently resigned as director of health in this city, where there is currently a death a day due to AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome). Two new cases are reported each day, which means that a year from now there will be two deaths a day.

This city is — depending on your idea of civic virtue — famous or notorious for its tolerant attitude toward homosexuality. Ten to 15 percent of the population (75,000-100,000) are male homosexuals. Among many such men, unlike among lesbians, there is a pattern of promiscuity.

Bathhouses, featuring private rooms and saunas or whirlpools, are relics of a generation ago. Before homosexuals felt able to "come out of the closet," such establishments were used for assignations by people who felt they had nowhere else to do what they were determined to do. Today, Silverman says, bathhouses are less used for that, although they still are used by, for example, bisexual married men or others

who desire secrecy. But bathhouses are symbols of "homosexual rights," so there was protest last April when Silverman promulgated regulations to prohibit "unsafe sex" in bathhouses.

San Francisco's yeasty political process stopped the regulation, so Silverman ordered the bathhouses closed. The owners "won" in court, but the court, in allowing them to remain open, essentially imposed Silverman's "unsafe sex" regulations, requiring monitoring of activity, forbidding private rooms and requiring lights to remain on.

Silverman argues that because of AIDS (and some less-harmful diseases) bathhouse sex is inherently unsafe. Bathhouses are frequently used for forms of group promiscuity that should not be described in a newspaper.

To persons who say that the regulations will merely change the venue, not the quantity or nature, of homosexual activity, Silverman says: If couples meet in separate locations, the quantity of especially dangerous contacts will decline because group sex will decline. He says this is already happening under the tutelage of death: Watching a friend die is educational. When we see a wreck along a highway, Silverman says, we drive more slowly for the next few miles, then soon speed up. But AIDS has a more lasting deterrent effect.

San Francisco spends several million dollars a year on education and counseling about sexually transmitted diseases.

Information is, Silverman thinks, the primary reason for the changed behavior that has resulted in a 75 percent reduction in cases of rectal gonorrhea.

Sexually transmitted diseases are paradigms of many of today's principal public-health problems, such as traffic accidents, cancer from smoking, alcoholism. They are "optional" diseases in the sense that they can be radically reduced by the dissemination of information that modifies freely chosen behavior.

Silverman is opposed by libertarians who say the regulations violate "civil rights." They say that publicity about AIDS has been so effective that almost everyone is informed, and that sexual activity in private between informed and consenting adults, even when dangerous, threatens only the consenters and thus is no business of government.

Silverman argues that even if the facts about AIDS have passed the threshold of public understanding that can be called "common knowledge," there are still victims who have never given "informed consent" to the risk of infection. Victims include women who have sexual relations with bi-sexual men, drug addicts who use tainted needles and recipients of tainted blood.

But the argument for Silverman's policy is most interesting when it moves beyond nuances about informed consent, and beyond the sort of argument used to justify laws requiring seatbelt use, or requiring motorcyclists to wear

Chalk up one more for the old "Gipper"

By ART BUCHWALD
Columnist for The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

The secret of President Reagan's popularity is that he has the ability to make us all feel good, when we know we should feel bad.

His last State of the Union speech was another triumph for the "Gipper."

I have no idea how it played in Peoria, but from what I could tell it went over quite well in Washington.

"What did you think of the president's speech?" I asked a secretary in my building.

"I thought it was wonderful," she said. "He leveled with the American people."

"When did he do that?"

"When he asked the lady cadet from West Point to take a bow from the balcony."

"You felt that was the highlight of his address?" I inquired.

"That and when he asked the lady from Harlem to also take a bow, because of what she had done for little babies."

"Yes, but what about the fact that the president glossed over the budget deficit and indicated that he wanted to proceed with the MX missile and 'Star Wars'? Did you have any feelings on that?"

"Not really. I just thought Nancy looked beautiful in her red dress."

A young man working as an intern on my floor said, "I thought it was a good speech and it was about time someone came out for the poor people and the farmers and the urban centers and de-regulation of the airlines and the Peace Corps."

"Then you didn't get the impression

that the president was avoiding the of how he expected to reduce the get deficit without raising taxes?"

"Frankly, I wasn't listening to sely. All I know is what he told country's in excellent shape and it's going to get even better if passes all of Mr. Reagan's programs."

"That's a big 'if.'"

"Well, they sang Happy Birth him."

"Was there anything about the you didn't like?"

"I was very annoyed when Bush and Tip O'Neill kept talking the president was speaking shouldn't have done that."

"Perhaps they weren't paying tion because the president had same speech before," I suggested.

"It doesn't matter if they heard fore. They should have pretended didn't."

My third survey victim told thing she liked about the speech president's tie.

"Is there anything else you rem about it besides the president's tie?"

"No," she said. "Was I supposed?"

"Forget the president's speech moment. What did you think of Democratic reply?"

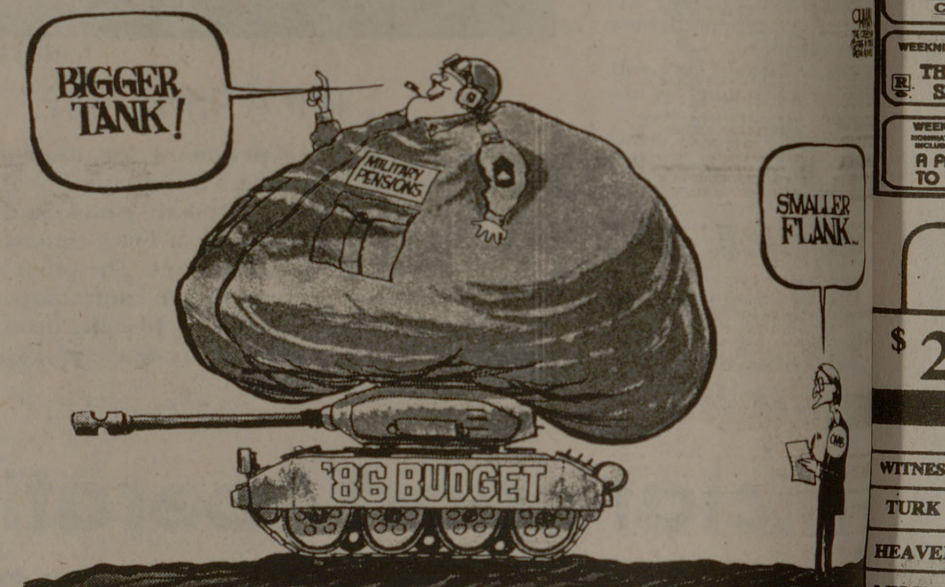
"What reply?"

"They put on their own reply president's State of the Union speech."

"I didn't hear it. I was watching nasty."

"Don't tell me you'd rather watch nasty' than hear the Democrats of their party."

She said in disbelief, "Now putting me on."



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