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Texas A&M The Battalion

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Britain orders 6 more Soviets out of country

Associated Press

LONDON — Britain ordered six more Soviets to leave the country Monday in an expanding series of removals of suspected spies which has plunged Anglo-Soviet relations to one of the lowest points since World War II.

The government accused two Soviet diplomats, two embassy clerks, a trade representative and a journalist of spying and ordered them to leave Britain by Oct. 7. Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the move was designed "to uphold Britain's national security."

The government also cut the permitted level of Soviet official personnel in Britain from 211 to 205.

The Soviet Embassy in London quickly accused Britain in a statement of a "provocative and vindictive action of an unfriendly nature" and said it was "totally unjustified on any grounds whatsoever."

It added that "the entire responsibility for the consequences of this action rests with the British side."

Britain last Thursday ordered 25 Russians to leave Britain by Oct. 3, saying they were named as spies by Oleg A. Gordievski, head of the RGB spy network for Britain who defected and was granted asylum.

Britain warned against retaliation, but on Saturday the Russians expelled 25 Britons, accusing them of spying.

In throwing out six more Soviets Monday, the Foreign Office called the Soviet reprisal "an unwarranted victimization of innocent people, which the British government was not prepared to accept."

The statements by both sides carried ominous overtones of relations getting worse on a broader scale. The Foreign Office said Moscow's action "could not but set back (the) process" of improving ties. The Soviet Embassy replied that "it is hard to discern the professed desire of the British side for a better relationship."

When the Russians on Saturday ordered 25 Britons to leave Moscow in a one-for-one expulsion, British officials were highly annoyed, claiming the Soviets had overreacted.

One British official, who would not permit use of his name, pointed out that while before the present series of expulsions there were only about 98 British embassy staff, businessmen and journalists accredited in Moscow, the level of Soviet personnel permitted in Britain was 234.

"Percentage-wise, the Soviet expulsions Saturday were well against us," the official said.



Make It Burn

No. 61 Trace McGuire, No. 68 Frank Case, No. 29 Rod Bernstine (right) and the rest of Texas A&M football team loosen up with an aerobics workout

Sunday afternoon. The workouts, led by instructors from the Waist Basket, will be held the day after every game.

Photo by GREG BAILEY

South Africa strikes rebels across border

Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Troops and warplanes swept into southern Angola on Monday to strike South-West African guerrillas the military said were planning attacks on towns and military bases in the territory.

Gen. Constand Viljoen, the armed forces commander, said Angola's Marxist government was informed of the strike against guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization and warned "not to interfere." It was the second strike in 10 weeks inside Angola, where about 25,000 Cuban troops are based.

Viljoen gave no indication of the size of the force, its targets or how deeply it penetrated. Southern Angola is the base area of SWAPO guerrillas fighting for the independence of South-West Africa, a mineral-rich territory also known as Namibia that South Africa has controlled since World War I.

"One follow-up can lead to another . . . Hopefully it (the strike) will be over within a week," Lt. Gen. Ian Gleason the army chief of staff, said Monday night on the government-controlled television.

Racial unrest persisted in South Africa. Hundreds of high school students in Johannesburg's huge black township of Soweto went on a rampage because of rumors that black leader Nelson Mandela had died in jail. Mandela's wife said the rumors were false.

Witnesses at Grootfontein, 157 miles south of Angola and South Africa's main Namibian air base, said air force Mirage jets took off at various times during the day.

Viljoen said reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering operations established that guerrillas planned long-range bombardments of mili-

tary bases and attacks on big towns and residential areas in the northern part of the disputed territory.

SWAPO has not been known to have long-range artillery in its battle for Namibia, which South Africa governs under a League of Nations mandate abrogated by the U.N. General Assembly in 1966.

Gleason said troops were pursuing the guerrillas' 8th Battalion, which he estimated at 400-800 men and said was "well-dispersed" in southern Angola. He said it was the unit that was to have made the attacks.

After the last crossborder strike early in July, Viljoen said his forces killed 57 guerrillas and lost one man in a two-day operation.

SWAPO guerrillas have fought a 19-year guerrilla war for Namibia that has killed nearly 10,000 guerrillas and 566 South African troops, by South Africa's official count.

The white-minority government has ignored U.N. demands for a cease-fire and independence for the territory. About 1 million people live in Namibia, 90 percent of them black or of mixed race.

In Soweto, students streamed from Orlando High School and stoned vehicles in response to the rumors about Mandela, witnesses reported. Three armored vehicles moved up to the school.

Mandela's family said last week that the 67-year-old president of the outlawed African National Congress has an enlarged prostate gland and cysts on his right kidney and liver, and has been advised to undergo surgery.

His wife, Winnie Mandela, said Monday that he had not yet decided whether to have the operation. Mandela is revered as a symbol of resistance to white rule by millions of young blacks.

Reagan consults Nixon about summit meeting

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Monday he has spoken frequently to former President Richard Nixon in preparing for his November summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Reagan said he agreed with Nixon's assessment that "we want peace; the Soviet Union needs peace."

During a question-and-answer session with regional editors and broadcasters invited to the White House for briefings by top officials, Reagan also said U.S. ally Honduras "behaved nobly and was well within their rights" in launching an air strike Friday against a Nicaraguan artillery battery.

Honduras said Nicaraguan forces were firing mortars across the border and had killed one Honduran and wounded eight in the latest of numerous border incidents between the two countries. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega called it an unprovoked attack by Honduran war planes.

Reagan was asked whether, in getting ready for the summit in Geneva on Nov. 19-20, he has taken or sought the advice of Nixon, a Republican predecessor, who resigned in disgrace more than a decade ago.

"I have frequently talked to President Nixon," Reagan replied. "He had great experience and is most knowledgeable on international affairs."

Reagan noted that Nixon "had a number of meetings both in this country and there" with his Soviet counterpart, the late Leonid I. Brezhnev.

"My problem for the first few years was they kept dying on me," Reagan said, referring to the deaths of three Soviet leaders in four years.

Speaking of the summit, at which he will meet Gorbachev for the first time, Reagan said, "There are great differences between our two systems, and they're not going to like ours, and we don't like theirs. But we have to live in the world together."

In quoting Nixon as contrasting the United States' desire for peace and the Soviet Union's need for it, Reagan added, "They do. With this great, massive build-up — the greatest the world has ever seen — in military might, we have augmented our forces and I think have given them reason to believe we are not going to allow them to get such a superiority in weapons that they can someday lay down an ultimatum."

'Networking' next step in process

Computer services merged

By ED CASSAVOY
Staff Writer

In the complex world of computers, organization can mean the difference between an efficient system, and one that doesn't work.

By combining all the different University computer systems under one roof, Texas A&M is taking just such an important step, a University official says.

Dr. John Dinkle, assistant provost for computing and information systems, says the new computing post, created last spring, was necessary to effectively handle the growing number of computers and users at A&M.

Before the formation of his posi-

tion, Dinkle says the University had two separate computer programs to deal with.

"There were two different programs," Dinkle says. "One was for instructional computer usage and the other was for administrative usage."

Dinkle says instructional usage is the umbrella term used to describe A&M student computer use. Administrative usage covers the computer use by different departments, faculty and University administrators — including research work, Dinkle says.

Dr. Gordon Eaton, provost and vice president for academic affairs,

says the decision to combine the two separate programs developed over time.

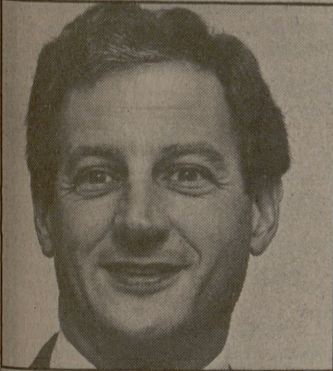
"Dr. Davis (vice president for fiscal affairs) and I dealt with both the administrative and instructional programs (for computers)," Eaton says.

"And it was decided that it was not a very efficient or helpful system."

Eaton says the University contacted a National Council for Higher Education Management consultant, who recommended the change after looking at the A&M computing picture.

"This was a vice-presidential posi-

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John Dinkle

College of Architecture pushing for unique art program

By CYNTHIA GAY
Staff Writer

Texas A&M's College of Architecture wants to create a visual studies program with a degree and a purpose unlike any art curriculum in the United States: to prepare students with artsy know-how and a bend toward design to sell their works in a technical world.

"We'll be the envy of any art school in America," said Joe Hut-

chinson, professor of environmental design.

"Art majors are traditionally unemployable," he said. "We are very cautious about using the term 'art.' But the world is changing, and we are in a process of evolution."

Hutchinson said the proposed program fuses technology, which is A&M's forte and ticket to fame, with "an aesthetic sensitivity that will produce students who can get jobs in the 1980s."

Only the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has this type of visual studies curriculum, he said.

As the proposal now stands, A&M students would opt for either the two- or three-dimensional design areas of study. Hutchinson said computer graphics, multi-media production, typography and graphics will highlight two-dimensional design, while three-dimensional design will utilize engineering technology courses, such as welding, foundry

procedures, and foundry production techniques.

First year classes for these students would be identical to those required for beginning architecture and landscape majors: two semesters of basic design, drawing and visual arts, and art or art history.

Hutchinson said a reorganization of the College of Architecture has enabled the visual studies program to get off the ground.

And the business community likes

this idea too, he said, adding that, "We have gotten excellent feedback from companies such as Coca-Cola foods."

Graduates with three-dimensional design training could be employed by foundry and manufacturing businesses, such as the auto industry, Hutchinson said.

"From the designable lawn mower to a package of orange juice to television, cinema and film," a visual studies background interacts with

"everything our lives deal with," he said.

"Somebody has got to do real stuff," Hutchinson said, "and nobody is producing graduates who are refined enough to do that."

Students who specialize in painting and sculpture "have to retool themselves to enter the job market," or go to graduate school and teach, he said. "State schools are so locked

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