

Opinion

Library shuttle a good crutch

The new library shuttle between the Sterling C. Evans Library and 17 libraries in the Austin area provides a wonderful opportunity for Texas A&M students and faculty. But it shouldn't be a permanent solution.

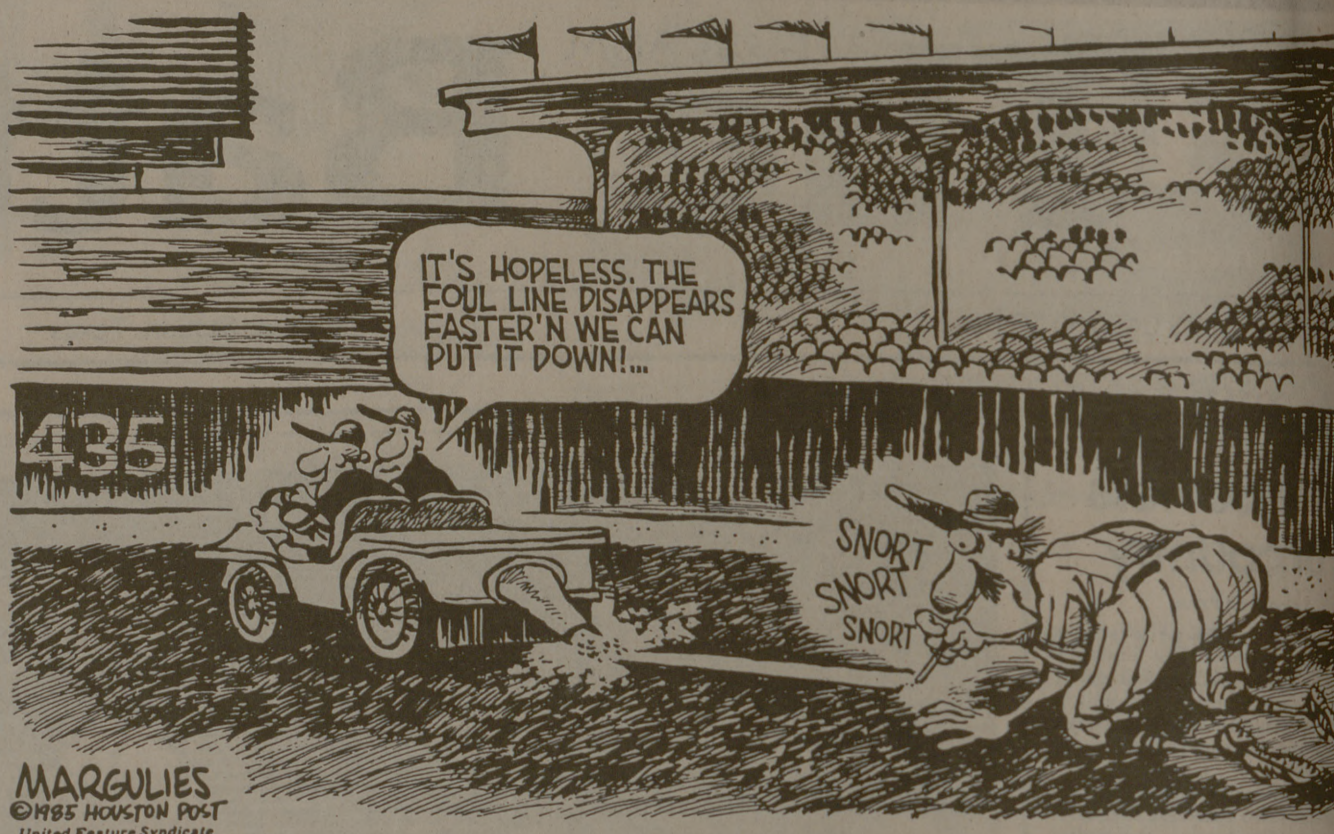
The service will help silence the complaints about the inadequacy of the Evans Library collection. Researchers now have access to materials far beyond the shelves of our library and the demand for better resource availability from the College of Liberal Arts can be met.

The shuttle makes its run every Thursday and costs \$8 — a small price to pay for the services it makes available. The problem is the bus leaves Parking Annex 34 at 7 a.m. and doesn't leave Austin until 5 p.m., which may not be convenient when information is needed quickly.

The new service won't cover up the shortcomings of our library, but it should compensate for them temporarily. Our library's lack of research materials has been an ongoing problem which the shuttle will help alleviate but not solve.

The shuttle should serve as a crutch until the Evans Library has the funding and the materials to stand on its own feet.

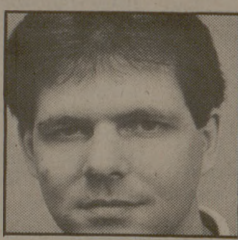
The Battalion Editorial Board



MARGULIES ©1985 HOUSTON POST United Feature Syndicate

'Hallett's Nuclear Primer' for upcoming summit

With the summit conference between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev slated for later this fall, the debate over nuclear weapons and "Star Wars" will be in the headlines once again. I considered writing a column on nuclear issues that will be discussed in the upcoming weeks, but I realized many people wouldn't know what I was talking about.



John Hallett

Instead, what follows is a "nuclear primer," to help prepare everyone for the onslaught of news about to hit the stands. I'll avoid taking sides because the purpose is not to influence or sway opinion but to provide people, especially those not familiar with nuclear issues, with a basic glossary of terms.

Deterrence — is, according to the New College Edition of the American Heritage Dictionary, the "measures taken by a state or an alliance of states to prevent hostile action by another state." Presently the debate over nuclear strat-

egy in the U.S. is between the proponents of *Deterrence* and *Deterrence Plus*. Deterrence proponents believe nuclear weapons are useful only as a deterrent.

Deterrence Plus — is, according to Donald M. Snow's "Nuclear Strategy in a Dynamic World," "the strategic school of thought that advocates nuclear warfighting planning in addition to deterrent roles for nuclear weapons."

Flexible Response — a policy first devised by the Kennedy administration that involves building up both conventional and nuclear warfighting capabilities. Flexible response is the backbone of *Deterrence Plus*. Proponents of *Deterrence Plus* claim that flexible response allows the United States to act in a situation without being limited to a nuclear response.

Controlled Response — that aspect of *Flexible Response* which specifically concerns nuclear response. The goal of *Controlled Response* is to reduce the likelihood of an all-out nuclear war. According to former Secretary of Defense James A. Schlesinger, an all-out nuclear war is the least likely to occur because of the high stakes involved.

Instead, according to the Schlesinger

Doctrine, the United States should be more concerned with contingency planning for small scale use of nuclear weapons. In addition, such planning is concerned with avoiding nuclear escalation.

Escalatory Process — is, according to Snow, the "hypothesized sequence by which the initial use of nuclear weapons could eventuate in general homelands exchange between superpowers." The Escalatory Process also is referred to as the *Escalation Ladder*. Many proponents of *Deterrence* strategy believe the Escalatory Process is inevitable and that nuclear war can not be contained.

MAD — what opponents of the current U.S. defense buildup call President Reagan. Seriously, *MAD* stands for *Mutual Assured Destruction*. The goal of *MAD* is to obtain a situation in which each superpower is deterred from launching a nuclear attack because the other side possesses an arsenal capable of inflicting unacceptable losses in reprisal. *MAD* is the primary doctrine followed by *Deterrence* strategists in the United States.

Mutual Hostage Relationship — is, according to Snow, "the situation in which the populations of the United States and the U.S.S.R can be destroyed by the

thermonuclear arsenals of the other with no ability to protect against any attack."

ABM Treaty — considered the "linchpin" of the *MAD* doctrine, the *Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty* limits the testing and deployment of ABM systems. One goal of the Treaty is to eliminate the possibility of one superpower gaining a *Ballistic Missile Defense* system that would alter the status quo, and thus guarantee the *Mutual Hostage Relationship*. This Treaty is still in effect.

SDI — *Strategic Defense Initiative* or "Star Wars". First publicly proposed by Reagan on March 23, 1983, *SDI* is the president's effort to further *Ballistic Missile Defense* technology in hopes of rendering nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." Proponents of *MAD* believe *SDI* will alter the *Mutual Hostage Relationship* that presently exists.

ICBM — *Intercontinental Ballistic Missile*.

SLBM — *Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile*.

Launch On Warning (LOW) — a.k.a. *Launch Under Certain Warning* or *Launch Under Attack*. *Launch On*

Warning advocates an automatic nuclear response upon identification of an actual Soviet attack before enemy weapons reach their targets.

Megaton (MT) — equal to one million tons of TNT. Presently, technology makes nuclear warheads up to 85 megatons possible. "Fat Man," the first nuclear device dropped in anger, had an equivalent explosive force of 20,000 tons of TNT.

Strategic Weapons — any weapon designed to strike an enemy's homeland.

First Strike Capability — the ability to mount a pre-emptive nuclear attack against an enemy, thereby eliminating the enemy's ability to retaliate.

Second Strike Capability — the ability to absorb an enemy strike and still retain a nuclear arsenal capable of inflicting unacceptable damage to the enemy.

MIRV — *Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle*. Currently some U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles are capable of carrying up to 16 MIRV warheads.

John Hallett is a senior political science major, a columnist and a News Editor for The Battalion.

Soviets take tough stance despite soft talk

A diplomat or so here, a few trade representatives there, sometimes a journalist or two — in recent years that has been the record on expulsions between the Soviet Union and Western countries.

Expulsions of Soviet citizens from Western countries are usually fewer than a half dozen at a time. The Soviets typically retaliate, frequently in fewer numbers. Sometimes they take no action.

So why did the Soviet Union, despite the reported British warning of further expulsions if even one British citizen

was ordered out of Moscow, go for an eye-for-an-eye and order out 18 embassy diplomats and staff members, five journalists and two businessmen?

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet party leader who came to power in March, is taking a tough stand despite his soft talk toward the West in areas such as improved relations and disarmament.

The last biggest single expulsion of Soviets abroad, before last week's action by Britain against 25 Soviets which the Soviets matched number for number, was in April 1983.

France expelled 47 Soviets, saying it would not be a soft "underbelly" for espionage, especially in military matters

and technology. Moscow called the order "arbitrary" but took no action.

The Soviet order Saturday for 25 Britons to leave came two days after London announced it was expelling 25 Soviets on spy charges.

Britain's Foreign Office said the Soviets it ordered out were tabbed as spies by Oleg A. Gordievski, whom it identified as the KGB's chief agent in Britain. It said Gordievski, a Soviet Embassy counselor, defected and was granted asylum in Britain.

In retaliation, Moscow expelled the Britons, accusing all 25 of "activities incompatible with their official status," a diplomatic phrase for spying.

In December 1984, four months before Gorbachev came to power, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hosted him in London and heralded him as a "man I can do business with."

And Gorbachev apparently means business.

Through the Soviet press and the Western news media, including a recent interview with *Time* magazine, the 54-year-old Soviet leader has proclaimed a desire to improve ties with the West.

However, when the United States announced it would test an anti-satellite weapon, the Soviet news agency Tass reported that Moscow no longer felt bound not to deploy anti-satellite weapons in space.

When the United States accused Moscow of using a chemical "spy dust" to track Americans, Gorbachev made

no direct reference to the allegation.

Observers in Moscow say that while Thatcher has pursued a "peace offensive" with the Soviets, she has remained steadfastly aligned with U.S. policies and may have aroused Soviet ire by sometimes taking an even more hard-line stand.

Britain and the Soviet Union have a long-standing espionage enmity.

In 1971, Britain kicked out 105 Soviet diplomats, trade people and journalists whom it accused of being spies in disguise. The Soviet Union barely retaliated, expelling five Britons and not allowing 13 others who were on vacation to return to the Soviet Union. Relations were strained for years.

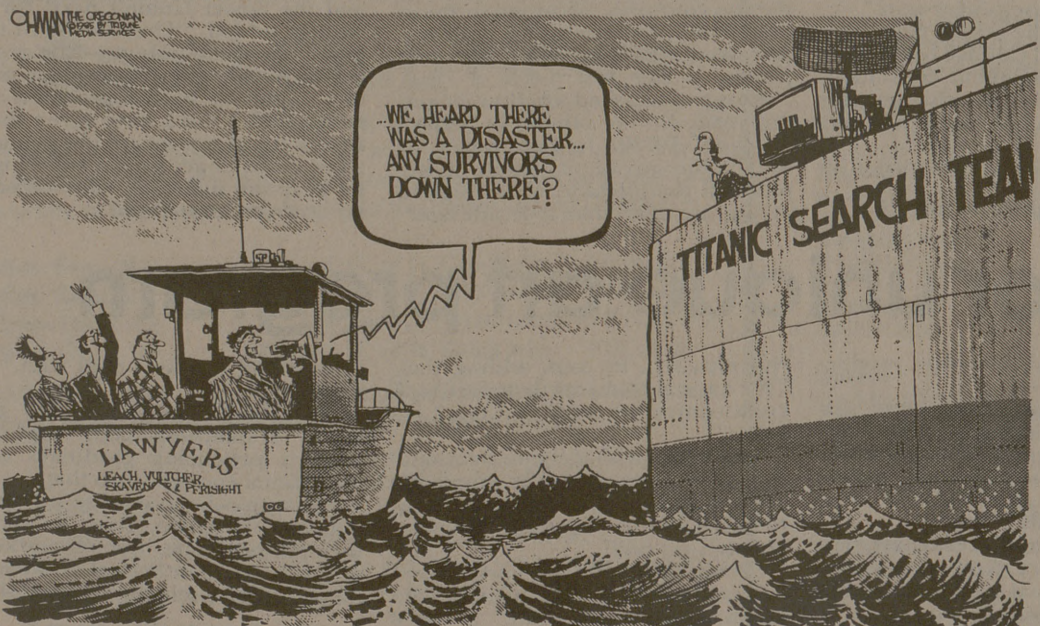
At the time, observers noted that London did not have more than 100 embassy employees — including diplomats and support personnel — and a Soviet retaliation would have amounted to a virtual severance of diplomatic ties with London.

Britain has since imposed limits on the number of Soviet envoys in London, and the unofficial lineup after last week's expulsions was 32 full diplomats in Moscow for Britain and 33 Soviet diplomats in London.

Although journalists have always been considered a low-level way for countries to get at one another, Britain expelled five journalists among the 25 Soviets ordered out and the Soviets retaliated by expelling five journalists.

By unofficial records, it appears to be the largest single group of Western correspondents ordered out at once and leaves Britain with nine permanently accredited correspondents in Moscow.

Roxinne Ervasti is Moscow bureau chief for The Associated Press.



The Battalion
USPS 045 360
Member of
Texas Press Association
Southwest Journalism Conference

The Battalion Editorial Board
Rhonda Snider, Editor
Michelle Powe, Managing Editor
Loren Steffy, Opinion Page Editor
Karen Bloch, City Editor
John Hallett, Kay Mallett, News Editor
Travis Tingle, Sports Editor

The Battalion Staff
Assistant City Editors.....Kirsten Dietz, Jerry Olson
Assistant News Editors.....Cathie Anderson, Jan Perry
Assistant Sports Editor.....Charean Williams
Entertainment Editors.....Cathy Riehl, Walter Smith
Art Director.....Wayne Graben
Copy Editors.....Rebecca Adair
Mike Davis, Sarah Oates
Make-up Editor.....Ed Cassavoy
Staff Writers.....Tamara Bell
Meg Cadigan, Ed Cassavoy
Cindy Gay, Doug Hall
Paul Herndon, Wendy Johnson
Tammy Kirk, Jens Koepke
Trent Leopold, Mary McWhorter
June Pang, Tricia Parker
Mary Pearson, Lynn Rae Povey
Briarybeth Rohsner, Gigi Shamsy
Kenneth Surr
Cartoonists.....Mike Lane
Scott McCullar, Kevin Thomas
Columnists.....Camille Brown
John Hallett, Karl Pallmeyer
Photographers.....Greg Bailey
Anthony Casper, Frank Hall
Jaime Lopez, Michael Sanchez

Editorial Policy
The Battalion is a non-profit, self-supporting newspaper operated as a community service to Texas A&M and Bryan-College Station.
Opinions expressed in The Battalion are those of the Editorial Board or the author, and do not necessarily represent the opinions of Texas A&M administrators, faculty or the Board of Regents.
The Battalion also serves as a laboratory newspaper for students in reporting, editing and photography classes within the Department of Communications.
The Battalion is published Monday through Friday during Texas A&M regular semesters, except for holidays and examination periods. Mail subscriptions are \$16.50 per semester, \$33.25 per school year and \$35 per full year. Advertising rates furnished on request.
Our address: The Battalion, 216 Reed McDonald Building, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843. Editorial staff phone number: (409) 845-5316. Advertising: (409) 845-2611.
Second class postage paid at College Station, TX 77843. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Battalion, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.