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U.S. launches strike against Libya

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. warplanes attacked "the headquarters and terrorist facilities" of Libya's leader Khadafy, President Reagan said Monday night.

Initial reports were that the mid-of-the-night air strike succeeded, said, adding: "If necessary, we will do it again."

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said an Air Force F-111 was accounted for, but he did not say if it had been downed. Libyan radio said three U.S. planes had been hit and the crew of one jet had been killed, after they were downed, by Libyan citizens.

Reagan, in a nationally broadcast address to explain the military strike, said the United States had direct, precise and irrefutable evidence that Khadafy had ordered re-

cent anti-American attacks, including the bombing of a discotheque frequented by servicemen in West Berlin.

"When our citizens are abused or attacked anywhere in the world, we will respond in self-defense," Reagan said. In an unmistakable warning to Khadafy, he said, "We have done what we had to do. If necessary, we will do it again."

At the Capitol in Washington, security was tightened just minutes after the air strikes had ended.

Reagan's spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the purpose of the raids was to "pre-empt and discourage" Libyan terrorism, and he said the United States had evidence that Khadafy had ordered more anti-American incidents.

He said the raids began at 2 a.m.

Tuesday, Tripoli time, 6 p.m. CST, and were over within minutes. Correspondents in Tripoli were reporting sporadic explosions and gunfire more than three hours later — well after Weinberger said U.S. planes had returned to base.

Knowledgeable officials said Khadafy's headquarters was one target of the raid, although it was not on the Pentagon's official list of targets. Reagan himself described the attacks as "concentrated and carefully targeted to minimize casualties among Libyan people, with whom we have no quarrel."

A broadcast by Libya radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., said, "... the savage American invaders carried out a treacherous and barbaric air strike ... against the residence of the brother

leader of the revolution (Khadafy). A number of members of the family of the brother leader were injured as a result of this raid."

In Tripoli, Khadafy's information director, Ibrahim Seger, said Tuesday that Khadafy had survived the raid.

Weinberger said the attacks were mounted against five targets near Tripoli and Benghazi using 18 F-111 bombers from U.S. bases in England and 15 A-6 and A-7 attack jets off Navy carriers America and Coral Sea.

Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, described the targets as Libya's "terrorist infrastructure — the command and control systems, intelligence, communications, logistics and training facilities."

Secretary of State George Shultz,

appearing with Weinberger in the White House briefing room just after Reagan's Oval Office statement, said the Soviet Union was told of the operation as it was taking place and was assured it was "in no way directed at the Soviet Union."

Asked what would happen if Libya was to retaliate for the air strikes, Shultz said, "What is clear tonight is that the United States will take military action under certain circumstances."

Of Khadafy, Reagan said: "He counted on America to be passive. He counted wrong."

Weinberger and Pentagon officials said the Air Force and Navy jets had attacked these targets inside Libya:

- The Al Azzizyah barracks in Tripoli, described as "the main headquarters of Libyan planning and direction of its terrorist attacks overseas."
- The Sidi Bilal port facility, described as "a training base for Libyan commandos."
- The military side of the Tripoli airport. After this area was attacked, Weinberger said all the lights at the facility went out. The Pentagon said that section of the airport is used "to transport military and subversive material around the world."
- The Al Jumahiriya barracks in Benghazi. This was described as "an alternate command post to the Al Azzizyah barracks."
- The Benina military airfield. The Pentagon said this target was hit for "military suppression purposes"

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About 150 rally at Rudder Fountain

Group supports aid to Contras

By Mike Sullivan
Staff Writer

About 150 people applauded Kent Welkener, spokesman for Americans for Biblical Government, at a rally at Rudder Fountain Monday when he said the United States should send money and not American troops to Nicaragua.

Welkener and four other speakers told audience members to contact their Congressmen and urge them to vote for the proposed \$100 million aid package to the Contras.

The package was rejected by Congress March 20, but was approved by the Senate. It will be voted on again Thursday.

The speakers stressed the proximity of the situation in Nicaragua and said that if aid is not sent, the Communist influence will become stronger and uncontrollable.

"It's only a two-day drive from the northern border of Nicaragua to the United States," Welkener said. "Eventually their revolution will be exported to El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and then right into Mexico."

Gavlan Bowman, a veteran, said the United States should give the Contras money, not men. He said the draft may be reinstated if the Contras' rebellion against the Sandinistas fails.

"Let the people who are there fight for the freedom of their country," Bowman said. He said if the United States doesn't send the aid, it may be forced to send American troops to Nicaragua.

"Someday some of you may come back from a foreign country in a wooden box," he said.

Welkener said the Soviet Union sent over \$350 million in military aid to the Sandinistas in 1985. Some of the money, he said, is being used to build the largest landing strip in Central America, which will be able to accommodate Soviet airplanes.



Photo by Dean Saito

About 150 people attended a rally for Americans for Biblical Government Monday at Rudder Fountain. The group supports the United States giving the Contras \$100 million in aid.

Khadafy's home hit in U.S. strike against Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — American warplanes thundered in off the Mediterranean in early-morning darkness Tuesday and pounded Libya's capital in a long-expected, lightning-quick raid. State radio said Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy's home and headquarters were hit.

Relatives of Khadafy and some foreigners were injured in the U.S. attack, which struck a military airport in Tripoli, Khadafy's barracks headquarters and Khadafy's house, the local radio reported. There was no immediate information on Khadafy, but Information Director Ibrahim Seger later said Khadafy survived the bombing raid.

"He's OK, he's OK," Seger said in a brief comment Tuesday to The Associated Press in the lobby of the Hotel Al Kabir when asked about Khadafy.

The Libyan official gave no further information about Khadafy.

But government sources who would not be identified said that two of Khadafy's sons had been injured in the U.S. bombing raids. The sources did not name the sons, and said the extent of their injuries was not known.

Three hours after the initial raid, new explosions and gunfire rocked the city. It may have involved street fighting, but this could not be confirmed.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, citing Libyan radio, said civilians had been killed in the initial bombing raid.

The Libyan radio, monitored in London, said Libyan forces shot down three American aircraft, and that Libyan citizens killed the pilots. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in Washington one U.S. aircraft was unaccounted for.

The bombing, which the White House described as a pre-emptive strike against Libyan-sponsored terrorism, began at about 2 a.m. (6 p.m. CST).

Several loud explosions rocked the city, shaking the Al Kabir, a major hotel where foreign journalists

were residing. As the bombs struck Tripoli, rounds of anti-aircraft tracer shells lighted up the sky.

Within 10 minutes, all lights were out in some parts of the city. Within another 20 minutes, the entire city appeared blacked out.

U.S. Air Force F-111 bombers based in England joined with carrier-based U.S. Navy warplanes in the Mediterranean in staging the bombing runs, against targets in the vicinity of Tripoli and the eastern Libyan city of Benghazi, Pentagon

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Congress reacts to U.S. strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — Early reaction from Congress on President Reagan's military move against Libya was generally supportive, but U.S. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas disagreed with a military strike.

Bentsen, D-Texas, said Monday that although he agreed with President Reagan that something must be done to stop Libyan-backed terrorism, he disagreed with a U.S. military strike.

"The president and I agree that Col. Khadafy bears responsibility for much of the terrorism in the world today," Bentsen said after Monday's raids. "We agree that we must put a stop to his activity. We disagree, though, on the best way to go about doing this."

"Unfortunately, I doubt that military strikes are going to stop Khadafy's bringing about acts of terrorism. I believe Khadafy is ripe for a coup and that we should be supporting dissidents in Libya — particularly in the military — and overthrowing Khadafy."

Earlier, Bentsen had held a news conference to state his position, saying that a coup should be used instead of exercising "military muscle" that rallies the Arab world behind the Libyan leader.

U.S. Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, voiced support for the strikes and said he believed the United States has "established a new policy with regard to terrorism."

"It's a policy I strongly support. It's a policy that holds countries that train, supply or harbor terrorists responsible for actions their terrorists take against Americans," Gramm said.

"I think the president has been slow to act because he thought it was important to gather all the evidence, and to be able to prove beyond any reasonable doubt that Col. Khadafy was responsible for the murder of the American serviceman in Berlin," Gramm said.

In Fort Worth, House Majority Leader Jim Wright urged leaders to be cautious about what they say about the attack on Libya and said President Reagan needs the support of all Americans.

Wright was in his home district

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A&M Faculty Senate OKs core curriculum

By Sondra Pickard
Staff Writer

After three years of intense research and debate, the Faculty Senate Monday approved the controversial core curriculum proposal.

If approved by President Frank E. Anderson, it will require all Texas A&M undergraduate students, beginning in Spring 1988, to complete 51-hour core of classes in six separate disciplines.

Forty-six senators voted for the core curriculum, and 20 voted against it.

The final proposal, after numerous revisions and amendments, contains the following categories and required requirements:

Computer Science: Students will have to complete at least one course in computer science which will demonstrate proficiency through examination. Otherwise, they will be required to complete a computer usage course for University credit.

Foreign Language: Students will have to complete two

years of a foreign language in high school or will demonstrate proficiency in a second language to their native tongue. Otherwise, they will be required to take a two semester sequence for University credit.

Speech and Writing Skills:

Students must complete six hours to be selected from Engl 104 (three hours) and one of the following: Engl 210, 301, 325, 341; Scm 103, 243, 403, 404; or a 200-level literature course to be selected from Engl 203, 212, 221, 222, 227, 228, 231 and 232.

Mathematical/Logical Reasoning:

Students must complete six hours, at least three of which must be in mathematics, to be selected from Math 166, any calculus or more advanced level mathematics course, or Phil 240, 341 and 342.

Science:

Students must complete eight hours, including two or more courses which deal with fundamental principles and in which critical evaluation and

analysis of data and processes are required.

A minimum of one course must include a corresponding laboratory.

Non-technical or survey courses are specifically excluded.

Acceptable courses include Biol 101, 107, 113/123, 114/124; Chem 101/111, 102/112; Gene 301, 310; Geog 203/213; Geol 101, 106; Metr 301/304; and any 200-level physics course.

Cultural Heritage:

Students must complete six hours to be selected from such areas as fine arts, humanities, foreign language, history, literature, philosophy, archeology, geography and theater arts. The requirement excludes skills courses in a student's native language.

Social Science:

Students must complete six hours to be selected from such areas as cultural anthropology, geography, political science, psychology, sociology, applied ethics and economics.

Technology, Renewable Resources and Society:

Students must complete three hours of a course which presents a fundamental understanding of technology and renewable resources and how they affect our society. This course must be selected from an approved list of existing courses and appropriate courses to be developed later.

Physical Education:

Students must complete four credits, to be selected from any Phed 199 course offering.

Citizenship:

Students must complete 12 hours, six of political science and six of history, to be selected from Pols 206 and 207, Hist 105 and 106, or other courses in American and Texas history. Courses pertaining solely to Texas history may not comprise more than three hours.

Although the last two items — physical education and citizenship — are already required by both the University and the state, Sen. Je-

rome Kapes, professor of industrial education, introduced a suggestion from the senate education caucus at the last meeting to include the two requirements within the core for emphasis.

Another amendment to the document was suggested by Sen. Stephen Fulving, professor of mathematics, which emphasizes that no course in the core can be counted twice by the same student to satisfy its requirements. The senate unanimously approved Fulving's amendment.

Before approving the entire document, the senate heard and turned down an amendment brought up by Sen. Ronald Darby, which would have decreased the number of hours in the cultural heritage and social science sections from six to three.

Darby said professors in the liberal arts college should be able to teach their subjects in three hours just as the agriculture and engineering colleges must fulfill the technology course in three hours.

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