

# Experts study arms control issue

## Variety of opinions mark talks about deterrents

By Tracy Staton  
 Senior Staff Writer

U.S. attempts to negotiate directly with the Soviet Union about arms control reflect its desire to preserve deterrence of nuclear war, and are not designed to weaken its existing European alliance, three foreign policy experts said Tuesday.

But Former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, former British Prime Minister Sir James Callaghan and former U.S. Sen. John Tower of Texas did not agree on a variety of specific arms control issues as they presented their views on "Nuclear War: Thinking the Unthinkable" for the MSC Wiley Lecture Series in Rudder Auditorium. The talks were moderated by conservative political commentator William F. Buckley.

McNamara said the Soviets have presented the United States with an unprecedented opportunity to negotiate limits on nuclear weapons and other weapons systems.

"They appear willing to negotiate arms control agreements," he said. "What do these words mean? When we go beyond the rhetoric, we see that we haven't had this opportunity in the forty years since World War II, and our success depends on maintaining unity in NATO."

Some people have charged that the U.S.-Soviet negotiations will weaken the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But Callaghan said

NATO is not threatened by arms control negotiations between the two superpowers.

"Logically, the INF treaty would be a decoupling from the U.S.-European alliance, but it's not true in reality," he said. "In the forty years of peace NATO has seen since World War II, our common interests have held us together."

Tower and McNamara agreed that direct U.S.-Soviet arms control agreements are not intended to polarize NATO.

"At the beginning and end of negotiating sessions for INF, NATO members were briefed in Brussels," Tower said. "Some suggestions by the Germans had an impact — the zero option, for instance, was made in Germany."

INF has paved the way for more effective deterrence, they said. The treaty not only eliminated an entire class of nuclear weapons, it has formed a foundation for a future strategic arms agreement that could further reduce the capability of the United States or the Soviet Union to launch a nuclear first strike.

But although the speakers agreed that a properly-formulated strategic arms reduction treaty (START) would be a victory for arms control, they disagreed on some other aspects of the nuclear arms race, especially deployment of a strategic defense initiative.

McNamara said deployment of SDI would cause the Soviets to think the United States could have first-strike capability, thus undermining deterrence of nuclear war.

"Star wars' is a classic case of good intentions that are not good in reality," he said in his opening remarks. "It's attacking the right thing but in the wrong way. They (the Soviets) see it as an attempt to add defense to offense and thus escalate the arms race."

Callaghan was more open to the idea of SDI, but said the United States should research the issue fully before making a decision.

"The issue is unresolved philosophically, politically or practically," he said in a Tuesday afternoon press conference. "I don't understand what the objective of SDI is now — how it will effect stability, to what extent it is supposed to cover America with a 'blanket' — and I don't understand the impact of a 50 percent reduction in strategic arms in START when we don't have a complete understanding of SDI. I hope the U.S. doesn't go chasing it as a solution until it is clear about the philosophy of SDI — whether to use it to reinforce or replace existing deterrents."

On the other hand, Tower said SDI was an important tool in obtaining leverage in negotiations.

"SDI was very important to our negotiating leverage with the Soviets," said Tower, who was the U.S. strategic arms negotiator in Geneva in 1986. "First they made a public diplomacy error when they walked out of negotiations in 1985. They then saw the determination of the (Reagan) administration and saw the possibility of SDI. Since they have a healthy respect for American technology, they came back to negotiate because they imagined that SDI would render their enormous ICBM forces obsolete."

The speakers had varying opinions on the Soviet capability to produce a system similar to SDI. "The heart of SDI is data processing," McNamara said. "It means we must increase our capability to process data, and that's our foundation of commercial supremacy in the twentieth century... We are ahead of them in the balance of the elements required to develop SDI."

Tower agreed that the Soviets lag behind Americans in computer capability, but said they could acquire U.S. technology from both clandestine and legitimate sources. "They are ahead of us in the other areas involved in SDI like lasers and particle accelerators," he said. "And we cannot assume they can't get the other information — they don't have to worry about going through Congress to appropriate money for the project."

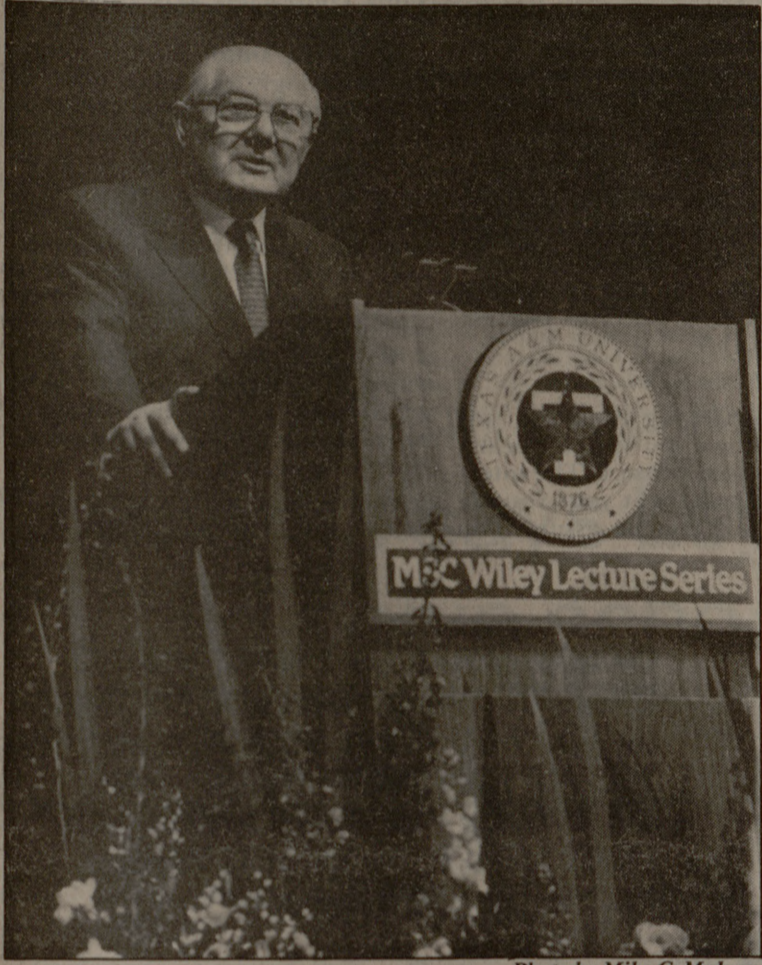


Photo by Mike C. Mulvey

Lord James Callaghan speaks at the MSC Wiley Lecture Series.

## North's diaries subpoenaed by Senate committee on drug smuggling

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 16-1 Tuesday to subpoena the private working diaries of Lt. Col. Oliver L. North in its continuing investigation of international drug smuggling.

Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., expressed concern that the originals of the North diaries have never been turned over to government authorities in uncensored form but remain in the hands of North and his attorney, Brendan V. Sullivan.

The subpoena calls for North and Sullivan to produce 2,848 pages of handwritten diary notes in their entirety and with no deletions.

The notes cover the period from September 1984 to November 1986, when North was fired from his position on the National Security Council in the Iran-Contra arms and money furor.

A version of the North diary already has been made available to the congressional Iran-Contra committees, but Kerry said North and Sullivan heavily censored 1,269 pages with black ink.

Speaking of the North diaries, Kerry told the committee, "I'm not asserting that there's a smoking gun or something hidden or that some of the redactions (deletions) are not appropriate. My assertion is that, given what has already been declassified, I don't know how we can proceed with our investigation without being able to see all of it."

"The issue is one of investigation. Should we have the right to look at these classified documents, a work product of a government employee?"

Seventy-four pages of North's

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## Dukakis, Bush take lead by winning Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Michael Dukakis trounced Jesse Jackson in the Pennsylvania primary Tuesday night, gaining a landslide that certified his status as Democratic presidential front-runner. George Bush won a resounding Republican victory and predicted the state would deliver the final delegates needed to clinch the nomination.

Dukakis was gaining 75 percent of the vote with 13 percent of the precincts counted, and Jackson was winning 18 percent. CBS reported on the basis of interviews with the voters that the Massachusetts governor would win by a margin of roughly 2-1.

Bush was gaining 79 percent to 11 percent for dropout Sen. Bob Dole and 9 percent for former television evangelist Pat Robertson.

The vice president campaigned across Ohio during the day, declaring, "We're almost getting down to the main event. According to the AP, this evening I'll capture enough delegates in the Pennsylvania primary to exceed the 1,139 convention delegates needed for the nomination."

The Associated Press delegate survey indicated that by winning most of the delegates at stake, Bush would make his nomination a mathematical certainty.

Dukakis sought a large majority of the 178 Democratic National Convention delegates at stake in a drive to pad his lead over Jackson. The delegate tallies lagged hours behind the popular vote.

Delegates were all that mattered in the Republican race, where Bush long ago routed his rivals to seize command of the race for the nomination.

The outline of Bush's campaign against Dukakis was taking shape. The vice president said the Democratic front-runner lacks foreign policy experience and added, "That will be a major issue in the fall."

The vice president also arranged to meet Wednesday with President Reagan. Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Reagan "will see him first thing in the morning, and I am sure the president will offer his congratulations and discuss how he can help in the campaign."

The network polling place interviews contained news that was as good for Dukakis as his vote totals, even though Jackson gained more than 90 percent support from blacks.

ABC polling analyst Doug Muzzio said that for the first time in the campaign season, Dukakis was winning a majority of voters who cited the poor and elderly as their chief concerns — voters Jackson always won in prior contests. He said Dukakis also was winning voters who cited strong leadership and ability to make a change, groups that Jackson usually won in earlier races.

Dukakis forged his early Pennsylvania lead after a week-long campaign that looked and sounded more like a mutual admiration society than the typical 1988 Democratic primary brawl.

Jackson had scant hopes for a victory in Pennsylvania, where his campaign failed to file a complete slate

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## Duncan Hall to reopen soon, Commons to receive facelift

By Tom Eikel  
 Staff Writer

Duncan Dining Hall, which has been closed for renovation for one and a half years, should reopen sometime this summer and definitely will be ready for a new freshman class in the fall, said Lloyd H. Smith, Food Services director at Texas A&M.

But the Corps won't be the only ones dining at Duncan next year, Smith said, because renovations are scheduled to begin in the fall on the Commons dining facility. The dining area itself won't be shut down until after spring break of next year, at which time civilian students will be able to eat in Duncan.

"We hope to begin work (on the Commons) in late October or early November," Smith said.

Duncan, however, failed what was to be its final inspection Friday when

it was discovered that the grout used to fill the cracks between the tiles on the walls did not harden properly and must be replaced.

"I talked to the general contractor and he said he would have people there working 24 hours until they get it fixed," Smith said. But this remains to be seen, he said.

Smith said workers will have to scrape out the existing grout and replace it. Replacing the grout and correcting a few other minor problems that the inspection turned up could take a week or two, he said.

Other than that, the dining hall will be ready to open once the employees are trained and know how to use the equipment, perform general cleanup tasks and stock the facility, he said.

"This could take about three weeks," he said.

Duncan will not open this semester, but Smith said he hopes the fa-

cility can begin operating sometime in June. He also said he plans to have a grand opening in the fall.

When Duncan reopens, cadets will march to chow as usual but, once inside Duncan, they will be served cafeteria-style instead of family-style. However, the Corps still will be seated by outfits, Smith said.

Also, food will be distributed from 14 cafeteria-style stations in what Smith calls a "plate ready" system. Students will pick up plates on which portions of food already have been placed.

Electronic signs mounted above the 140-foot serving counter will display menus for each station. Each station will serve a certain type of food, and hamburgers, pizza, sandwiches and french fries will be served in a central area, he said.

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## Eternal Flame burns again after construction repairs

By Stephen Masters  
 Staff Writer

The Texas A&M Eternal Flame, which has proved to be somewhat less than "eternal" since its construction four years ago, is burning again.

Lone Star Gas reconnected the gas line to the flame to relight it this month, Kean Register of Lone Star Gas said. The flame first required new piping and a new orifice, he said.

The old construction of the flame included regulators and other safety devices to stop the flow of gas in the event that the flame blew out, he said. The safety valves provided in the old connections were disconnected because they were unnecessary, he said.

"If the flame blows out now, there won't be much gas escaping," he said. "There won't be enough to blow anything up. If a spark is lit near it, it will just relight the flame."

The old flame had continual problems with wind blowing the flame out, but the new orifice and increased gas pressure should prevent this problem, Register said.

"The only thing you can do is stick an orifice in there and see if it's going to work," he said. "That's basically what was done before; it just wasn't the right size."

"Now if it goes out all we have to do is just drill a bigger hole."

As the class gift of the Class of 1983, the flame was plagued with problems in engineering and hurrying of the construction, a 1984 Battalion story reported.

The flame burns in a bronze bowl atop a black granite pyramid. The pyramid sits in a 12-point pond structure with four fountains. The 12 points symbolize the 12th Man.

The original construction resulted not only in trouble keeping the flame lit, but also in trouble with the fountain, which had problems with the nozzles for the water. Edward Kozlowski, associate director for maintenance and modification and director of the A&M Physical Plant, said this problem also recently has been corrected.

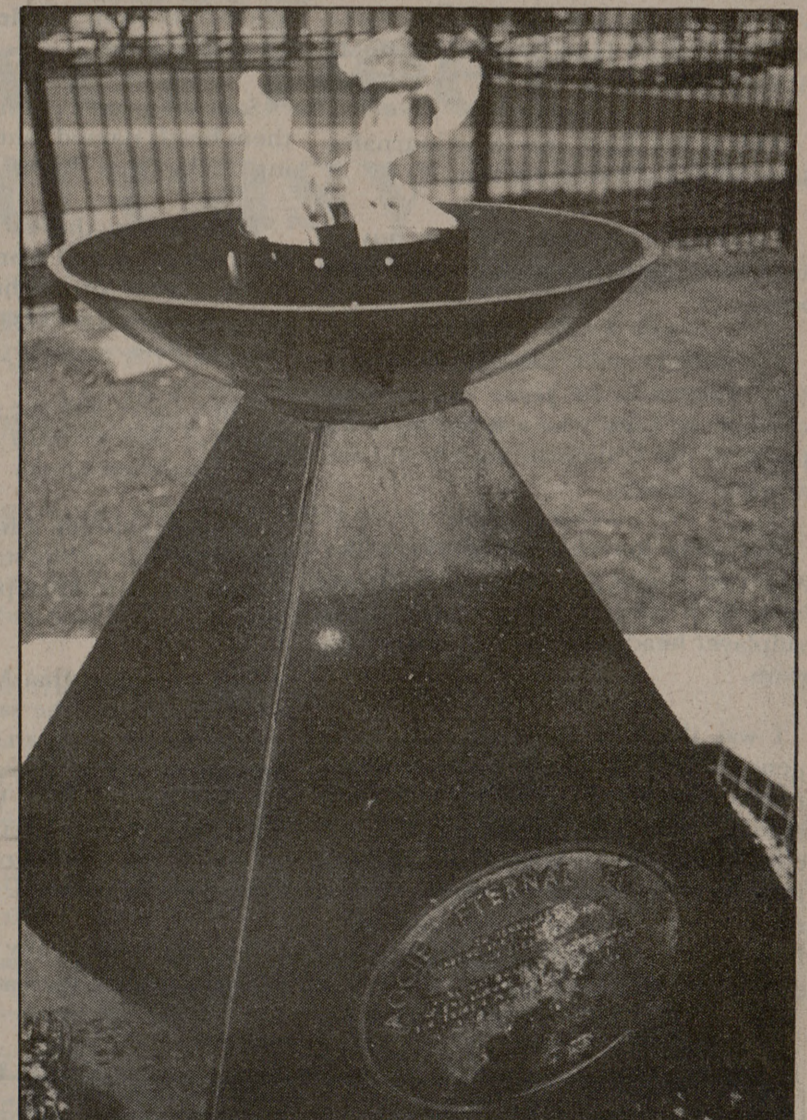


Photo by Jay Janner

Texas A&M's Eternal Flame was relighted after being repaired.

Register said repairs on the flame were minimal, with most of the expense in labor. The only parts required were a three-quarter-inch plumbing pipe and a brass cap for the old safety valves, he said. He did not give an exact dollar figure.

The relighting was requested by Class of '83 officers who called

Kozlowski, Register said. Kozlowski in turn called Register to see what could be done to get the flame relighted.

The flame originally was designed to symbolize the burning spirit that the Class of 1983 held for A&M and was intended to light torches for bonfire and candles for Muster ceremonies.