

# Kaleidoscope

servicing the students of the University of North Carolina at Asheville

Volume 2, Number 6

Thursday, March 3, 1983

## Nuclear arms freeze: Weigh the alternatives

By Sara Orozco

Lipinsky Auditorium hosted a town meeting on the discussion of the nuclear arms freeze on Thurs., Feb. 24, at 7:45 p.m.

Debating the issue were guest speakers Dr. Dietrich Schroeer, physicist at UNC-CH, and John H. Morse, counselor to the U.S. Defense Department. Each speaker gave a ten minute introduction.

A panel consisting of Dick Cullom, WISE radio, Bill Moore, senior editor of *The Asheville Times*, and Pat Smith of WLOS-TV took turns questioning the speakers. The audience then wrote questions down on a slip of paper. The panel read these questions to the speakers, who in turn, commented. Questioning also took place from the floor. To conclude the meeting, both speakers gave a two minute summary of their stands on the issue.

Before proceeding into the actual debate between the speakers, it might be helpful to clarify exactly what is the issue being discussed.

The nuclear arms freeze is, in other words, private citizens saying about further nuclear arms buildups "enough is enough." A freeze of nuclear arms would mean that the United States and the Soviet Union would both begin an immediate and complete halt to the nuclear arms race. Along with the arms freeze, both nations would also pursue major mutual and verifiable reductions



Dr. Dietrich Schroeer, physicist at UNC-CH was one of the guest speakers at the town meeting on the Nuclear arms freeze debate held in Lipinsky Auditorium Feb. 24.

Staff photo by Carol Whitener

in their nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems. Stability would be maintained through annual inspections or the like. So the argument here is, "Should the United States negotiate a nuclear arms freeze?"

Taking the pro-freeze side was Dr. Dietrich Schroeer. John H. Morse presented the opposing viewpoint.

John H. Morse's argument against the nuclear arms freeze: "After working on defense issues for 55 years, I am certain that neither side wants a nuclear war. I think there is a better way to achieve the objective. The constitution sets forth that one function of our government is to provide for the common defense. In my opinion, a nuclear arms freeze would be impractical for the following reasons:

1. There is no way to verify that the U.S.S.R. has in fact halted the production of nuclear arms. Can we trust the Russians?
2. We're being completely ignorant of our strong and capable leaders. The nuclear arms freeze handicaps the leaders of the world.
3. If the U.S. did have a freeze, and the U.S.S.R. did not, that would automatically put us in an inferior position to the Soviets.
4. And finally, having a freeze would destroy our deterrence with the U.S.S.R. Having nuclear weapons is a mutual threat to either side's actual use of weapons."

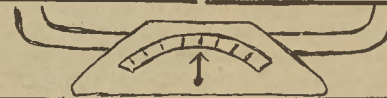
Dr. Dietrich Schroeer's pro-stand on the nuclear arms freeze: "If both the United States and the Soviet Union already have enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other, then what's the purpose of producing more nuclear weapons?"

"A freeze would not harm one side more than another. The notion of any one winning in a nuclear war is nonsense. A war of that type is mutual suicide.

"Another argument for having the freeze is in the event of a crisis. Having nuclear weapons is an incentive to use them. Each side has enough weapons to destroy the weapons of the other side. It's a matter of who strikes first. Having a nuclear arms freeze among two leading nations would discourage the other world nations from turning to nuclear weapons.

"Also there exists the possibility of human errors and accidents. There is no telling how human beings will react in a nuclear crisis.

"Finally, if a nuclear war were to occur, it would be virtually impossible to provide sufficient medical care for everyone injured."



## Old track saved but new sports facility in plans

By Elise Henshaw

Athletic director, Ed Harris has scrapped plans to remove the track at UNCA, and a different site is being considered for the proposed multi-purpose outdoor recreational facility.

Harris said the university contracted to survey the area behind the tennis courts as a possible location for the new facility which is to include a soccer field, regulation baseball field and a softball diamond.

When Harris disclosed the plan to remove the track last fall, it met with opposition from several faculty members. They thought the track was too costly an investment and too great an asset to the university to be destroyed.

"I am delighted to hear they are not going to destroy the track and

are pursuing the idea of putting the complex in another location," said Dr. Russ Reynolds, chairman of the athletic committee.

An important consideration in determining where to locate the facility is the ability to utilize existing facilities such as water, rest rooms and parking. The area behind the tennis courts "is a good site in relation to the gym," said Harris.

However, the survey showed a major obstacle in the area. Three city sewer lines which didn't show up on any topographical maps were discovered. "They are old but in use lines," said Harris. Also a Carolina Power and Light Co. right of way runs through the center of the property and power lines are there.

Harris said, "It will take an

continued on page 8



Poseidon, played by Doug Miller, expresses his thoughts while an assistant played by Kazuo Miyabara looks on in Arnold Wengrow's *Kafka*.  
See related story, page 6 Staff photo by Carol Whitener

Kafka