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Sartori says SALT II is only a slow-down, not halt

By Shelley Smith

The SALT II will allow the Soviet Union and the United States more destructive power than ever before, but that power is much less than it would be without the treaty, according to an arms limitation adviser.

Leo Sartori, an adviser to President Carter, the CIA and the defense department through the Arms Controlling Agency, told about 50 people Tuesday night SALT II is a step in the right direction towards total strategic disarmament.

Sartori, in his speech sponsored by the University Program Council Talks and Topics Committee, said the United States, of course, wishes the treaty would limit arms to a greater extent.

"But, first you have to stop (manufacturing arms). And before you can stop you have to slow down," he explained.

Must respond

He said if treaty negotiations, scheduled to begin next week in Geneva, Switzerland fail, and Russia increases its nuclear arms, the United States will be forced to respond.

"The treaty puts a cap on possible expansions which would be expensive, non-productive and would increase the danger of a nuclear war," he said.

Although Sartori, who leaves for Geneva Sunday, said he was not trying to give a pep talk to enlist support for the treaty, he did say he believed the treaty was the best way to approach the problem.

"Right now the smallest strategic nuclear weapons are three times the ones dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The largest is 1,000 times of those bombs," he said.

He said the treaty is 95 percent complete and had no doubts that "within a short time there will be a treaty which will have a tremendous impact on the future of our country and the world."

Enforcing the treaty

One of the main criticisms of the treaty, according to Sartori, is the question: "How do we know Russia will be complying with the treaty?"

He said a verification clause included in the treaty will attempt to decrease this uncertainty.

The clause states that neither side is allowed to interfere with the other country's verification devices such as satellites.

Also, he said each country must give advance notice to the other country when nuclear tests will occur outside of its borders.

"SALT II is written to avoid abuse by the Soviets," he said at a press conference Tuesday afternoon.

A commission to investigate violations will be set up as it was in SALT I.

He said the Soviets did not actually violate any of the regulations in SALT I, but did find ways to get around them.

Loopholes

"The experience in SALT I is that the Soviets took advantage of every loophole in the treaty," he said.

He said the verification clauses should remove the uncertainty from each country's minds.

"If there is uncertainty, leaders tend to assume the worst and feel that the other country has more (strategic arms) than they do," he said.

When asked about the loss of the military bases in Iran as a critical part of the United States verification process, he said the loss would diminish only some of the United States' capability of intelligence.

Steps are underway to restore the losses in Iran, Sartori said. By the middle of the treaty period, the United States' verification processes "will be better than they are today," he said.

Living with risk

He said other criticisms of the treaty deal with hypothetical possibilities and that many people are unrealistic about the effects of SALT II might bring.

"People are going hog wild over these hypothetical possibilities. You have to live with certain risks. With this treaty we'll live with less risk," he said.

He said the treaty also states that neither side can circumvent provisions of the treaty, which means that the United States would not be allowed to set up other nuclear bases in its allied countries in an attempt to surround the Soviet Union.

"A Russian in Moscow will be just as dead by a missile fired in Germany as he would from a missile fired in the U.S.," he said.

He said that SALT III will include discussion on the role of the allies in the arms race, but for SALT II there has been no discussion along those lines.

Civil defense in the United States also is a big question, according to Sartori, but he said he believes that an increase in civil defense would have a "bad effect" on Americans.

"Yes, it would probably save some lives," he said. "But if you go into civil defense, it would make the idea of nuclear war more acceptable," he said.

"Civil defense might make you feel better, but it won't win a war," he said.



Photo by Bob Pearson

Leo Sartori

Psych 170 could be 181

About 400 students who preregistered for the fall offering of Psychology 170 for three credit hours probably will earn credit for Psychology 181 at four credit hours.

Daniel Bernstein, assistant professor of psychology, said the Arts and Sciences curriculum committee has approved changing Psychology 170 to Psychology 181 and raising the credit from three to four hours.

The change is still pending, however, Bernstein said, because the university curriculum committee also must approve the change before taking effect.

Bernstein said the course will be listed as Psychology 181 on course schedules students will receive in the mail in about two weeks, and students should not be concerned that they are registered for the wrong course.

Magazine brings UNL literary recognition

By Mike Sweeney

A bit of the Great Plains can be found in homes and libraries in such exotic places as Norway, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan.

The literary magazine, *Prairie Schooner*, although specializing in Great Plains literature, has readers and contributors from all corners of the globe, according to editor Bernice Slote.

The magazine, published quarterly at UNL, is as popular outside the state as it is in Nebraska, Slote said.

Only about 300 to 500 of the magazine's 1,500 copies are distributed within the state, and about 200 copies are sent to subscribers and libraries overseas. Most of the rest are distributed nationwide.

Given the mobility of readers and the wide distribution methods available, "It's quite natural for a creative production to be known at a distance as well as up close," Slote said.

The magazine's wide circulation adds to the fame of the university, she added.

Both arms going

"A lot of people don't know about Big Red that do know about the *Prairie Schooner*," Slote said. "I don't think its bad to have both arms of the university going at the same time—contributing to

literature and contributing to football."

Slote said she has clout at scholarly meetings when she is introduced as the editor of *Prairie Schooner*.

"You could almost say it's a kind of prestige," Slote said.

Slote attributed the magazine's fame to its consistently high-quality material and its history of continuous publication.

The magazine is one of the oldest literary magazines in the United States and has not missed an issue in 52 years, Slote said.

Other magazines "come and go," Slote said, "but we have a reputation because we're well established and older."

In 52 years of publication, the *Prairie Schooner* has had only three editors, Slote said. The first was L.C. Wimberly, who was in charge until author Karl Shapiro took over in 1955. Slote became editor in 1963.

Creative Western magazine

First published in 1927, the *Prairie Schooner* was established with the idea that America should have a creative literary magazine with a Western flavor, Slote said.

The first issues contained mostly local material, she said. However, when there wasn't enough material from the Plains states to fill the magazine, it expanded to include the work of authors everywhere.

Writers from as far away as Australia and France have submitted short stories

and poems for publication, Slote said, but the editors still show some favoritism toward the Plains states when selecting publication material.

Famous contributors of the past include Mari Sandoz, Eudora Welty, Joyce Carol Oates, Diane Wakoski, and Truman Capote, who had a poem published when he was 21, she said.

"There's been a continuous stream of good writers," Slote said.

The magazine will publish the works of UNL students, "if they're good," Slote added.

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