

MILITARY SCIENCE

Goldwater on Missiles

Opposed to a static U. S. position in military defense systems, Senator Goldwater warns against dependence on missiles and calls for a "mixed force"—By Walter Wingo

► THE "HORSE AND BUGGY" tag hung by critics on Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) is awkwardly out-of-place when considering his favorite pastimes and one of his chief full-time interests, military science.

A man who is a jet pilot, photographer, "ham" radio operator and builder of complex electronic devices for his arrow-shaped house can not be totally 19th Century in his thinking.

Nowhere in his political statements is this more obvious than in his efforts to modernize weapons.

Senator Goldwater, a major general in the Air Force Reserves, claims the United States has not started a single new weapons system since 1961. He blames the Administration with trying to cut back on weapons that may be "provocative to the Soviets."

The Senator wants a "flexible" fighting machine, not one built around a missile force alone.

"This does not mean that our missile systems should be scrapped or that primary emphasis should be shifted back to the manned bomber," he has said. "But nothing is more dangerous than a static, rigid position."

He calls for a "mixed force," heavy on missiles, but including manned aircraft and all types of naval vessels.

He believes that today's clutch of ballistic missiles is outmoded and could be knocked out by the explosion of high-yield nuclear

weapons. The Senator and some scientists think such blasts would set off electromagnetic pulses that would disrupt the electronic components of missile systems.

Sen. Goldwater claims the United States has not subjected a single advanced intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) to a full test of all parts—including warheads—under mock battle conditions. The Pentagon denies this.

Compared to the Soviets, the United States is giving only scant attention to the military applications of space, the Senator complains.

"We must face the possibility that a technological breakthrough in the space-environment might render obsolete our entire present arsenal of ICBMs," he has warned. "What is needed today, and urgently, is the extension of the concept of air superiority into aerospace."

Senator Goldwater, who voted against the test ban treaty, thinks the possession of nuclear weapons deters, rather than promotes, war.

Last spring he mentioned the possibility of setting off a small atomic bomb in brush areas of South Vietnam to expose the vegetation-covered supply lines of guerrillas.

Of all the Senator's unorthodox comments on military science, that one is likely to shower him with the most political fallout.

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permit states to do more for education, especially for vocational training.

Finally, he would set up a program to match unemployed people with available jobs. State and national "clearing houses" would supply information on job vacancies, provide more efficient job placement machinery and offer improved career guidance and counseling services in schools.

"Automation," the Governor has said, "is no minor squall in the economy that can be handled by one more relief-oriented government spending program."

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Slowdown Urged on Missile Defense System

► AN ORGANIZATION of scientists is urging both political parties to adopt in their platforms an attack against "hasty" installation of a missile defense system in the United States.

The Federation of American Scientists, composed of 2,500 U.S. scientists, engineers and scholars of other fields, claims a missile defense system would lead only to increases in nuclear arms and international tensions.

Dr. Owen Chamberlain, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist from the University of California, Berkeley, outlined the Federation's views before the Republican platform committee in San Francisco.

Dr. Chamberlain said an anti-missile missile defense system would be ineffective now and in the foreseeable future because the enemy could send more missiles than our defense could handle.

"Apart from the fact that it would be an enormous waste of effort and money for the U.S. to install a missile defense system, it would also have objectionable effects upon society," he said. "Instead of improving our security, it would cause our adversaries to build up their offensive armaments to a new level much higher than now existing."

The Federation also objects to America's advocacy of a multilateral force. The force would consist of a fleet of ships armed with nuclear missiles and manned by mixed crews from NATO countries. Such a plan, they believe, would hinder progress being made in Geneva talks on effective arms control agreements.

The Federation urged that any mass production of chemical and biological weapons be stopped, and that the United States employ a "no first use" policy on these weapons.

Dr. Chamberlain said there is ample evidence that the U.S. Government is engaged in a large-scale effort to develop and produce weapons of this kind.

"We believe that these policy recommendations are scientifically and strategically sound," he said.

"The introduction of such weapons is highly undesirable. In the case of the biological agents, it appears likely that the principal targets would be civilian populations rather than military personnel. We find this morally repugnant."

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GENERAL SCIENCE

Scranton on Automation

► AUTOMATION should rank as a major topic in the coming national election, believes Pennsylvania's Republican Governor William W. Scranton, whose state has felt the harsher impacts of technological change.

Three of Pennsylvania's principal job outlets have been hard-hit by automation. Steel has lost 200,000 jobs in the past eight years, and since World War II coal has dropped 500,000 jobs and railroads have lost 670,000.

Automation, to the Governor, is not the slow-moving tail end of the Industrial Revolution. Rather it is "the first gigantic step toward a fundamental change in the basis for human society."

Gov. Scranton has referred to "the ostriches in our own party," whose response to automation appears to be: "Bury your head in the lone prairie." Arizona's Senator Barry Goldwater has mentioned automation only in passing during his campaign.

The Governor claims the Johnson Administration's philosophy is to delay automation as long as possible "by harassing industry." When automation does come, he says, the Administration taxes increased profits to pay

relief "or some similar kind of dole" to workers who have lost jobs.

Gov. Scranton has his own plan for "harnessing automation."

First, he would make it easier for automation to function. This, he maintains, would produce more goods, better our position in world trade, give the people more comforts and provide economic spurs which will actually create more jobs.

"More automobiles mean more car dealers, more gas stations, more roads to be built, more tourist agencies, more hotels and resort attractions," he has said. "The line of progression is almost endless."

Second, the Governor would encourage labor and management to get together and solve short-range problems created by automation, and he would discourage the Federal Government from interposing.

Third, Gov. Scranton wants "a massive program" of job retraining.

Fourth, he would gear education machinery to meet the needs of "the new economy and the new society." The Federal Government, he thinks, should alter tax policies to