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Robert A. Day

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*Albert Balows, Editor-in-Chief, Journal of Clinical Microbiology.

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SALT II

The Senate debate on SALT II has turned from features of the treaty itself to U.S. strategic defense policy. Discussions of this kind can be useful if they transcend the fixation on numbers of weapons, delivery systems, and money, and focus instead on certain fundamental issues. I will mention two.

One is illustrated by nuclear war scenarios. Some proponents of SALT II believe that the use of any nuclear weapons will escalate to Armageddon and that it is not feasible to restrict a missile exchange to military targets. Some SALT II opponents believe that such a limited war could happen. If so, then the United States should be capable of both war against military targets, and all-out war including cities. What we in the West believe about this matter is less important than what the Russians believe, and they are in a position to act on their belief. Would they attack our Minuteman force. using the "heavy" MIRVed missiles allowed them under SALT II? Is the SALT II limitation on launchers, not missiles, a problem for us? We do know that the Soviets can launch some of their missiles in such a way that they could presumably reload the launchers with backup missiles. Such concerns do not matter under the Armageddon scenario, but they are vital under the military-war-only scenario.

A second critical issue arises from the necessity for assured command and control of strategic forces. There is a complex communication network that connects the President to the launch sites, submarines, and aircraft, so he can control their actions. If this network could be attacked and disrupted, the President could lose control—the forces might not be launched or might be launched by a lesser authority. Before acting, the President must have information on which to base his decision. What sources would he consider reliable enough to believe a nuclear attack had been launched against the United States-a telephone call from the Joint Chiefs, a teleprinter message from NORAD, or a presumed hot-line call from Moscow?

In thinking about this question, the implausibility of precipitate action by the President against a presumed attacker becomes evident. It has been said that the increasing vulnerability of our land-based missiles in the 1980's could be offset by launching them before they were hit by incoming weapons, requiring a faster than 30-minute decision. Such an action is better suited to a computer than a President under constitutional constraints and with the nation at risk. Yet high government officials give no assurance that such a measure might not be taken under pressure. We may be headed for a time in the 1980's when this hair-trigger situation will exist.

These issues are not the only ones raised by SALT II. Verification is another, and the treaty seems to be adequately verifiable. All these issues point to objectives for our defense policy. Not knowing how the Soviets view the Armageddon-versus-limited-war issue, we should avoid providing them with tempting strategic military targets. We should sustain a competitive strategic position to avoid Soviet hegemony in critical areas such as the Persian Gulf. Also required is a secure command and control system that provides current, accurate information for the President and avoids putting him in a position where precipitate action based on presumptive information is needed to prevent loss of a military force under attack.

SALT II does not limit us in these matters. Nor does it the Soviets, who can continue their buildup of strategic forces. In terms of true arms constraints, SALT II is at best a modest delaying action. The residual question is what effect the treaty might have on our resolve to accomplish our objectives. Would rejection increase the resolve of our decision-makers? Would acceptance be a palliative? To the logical mind that may seem improbable, but to the political mind it is plausible. The best course would be to sign SALT II and use our technology to keep our world interests viable. But in the current sour political climate, these may well be incompatible.-ED-WARD E. DAVID, JR., Chairman, Board of Directors, AAAS, and President, Exxon Research and Engineering Company, Florham Park, New Jersey

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Annual Meeting San Francisco

3-8 January 1980

For the Annual Meeting Program please see the Preliminary Program in the 21 September issue of *Science*, pages 1243–1249. Tours are limited to Meeting Registrants only.

Tours

1. University of California, Davis: Friday, 4 January, 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Tram tour of the campus, which specializes in agricultural and veterinary science with visit to Department of Enology followed by no-host luncheon.

2. Santa Clara Valley Industrial Technology, Tour A: Friday, 4 January, 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Lecture and tour of Hewlett-Packard Integrated Circuit Processing Laboratory, focusing on multiple integrated circuits such as bipolar and MOS. Tour and demonstration of Fairchild Camera manufacturing techniques.

NOTE: Due to security regulations, Fairchild Camera requires the identification of the citizenship of all tour participants in advance.

3. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the Lawrence Hall of Science: Friday, 4 January, 1:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Multimedia presentation summarizing research efforts and tour of the Bevelac heavy-ion accelerator and the nuclear science and biomedical research areas at LBL. Exhibits and activities will be on display at Lawrence Hall.

4. University of California Medical Center, San Francisco: Friday, 4 January, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

Lecture on the Center's DNA research and tour of some of the laboratories. Tour is limited to 15 participants.

5. Stanford Linear Accelerator Center: Saturday, 5 January, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon.

Includes tour of 2-mile-long linear electron accelerator, new facilities and high energy physics laboratories.

6. Exploratorium: Sunday, 6 January, 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Museum utilizes unique methods for presenting science to the general public.

7. Long Marine Station, UC Santa Cruz and Año Nuevo State Reserve, Half Moon Bay: Monday, 7 January, 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Includes drive through the Redwoods to Long Marine Station for no-host lunch. Guided tour of Año Nueva State Reserve over coastal bluffs, dunes, and beaches to observe elephant seals (3-mile walk; warm clothing necessary). Tour limited to 40 participants. 8. Santa Clara Valley Industrial Technology, Tour B: Monday, 7 January, 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Lecture and tour of Hewlett-Packard Integrated Circuit Processing Laboratory, focusing on multiple integrated circuits such as bipolar and MOS. Tour and demonstration of an automated circuit system at Xerox Corporation and research prototype laboratories.

9. Santa Clara Valley Life Science Technology Tour: Monday, 7 January, 1:30 p.m.–5:00 p.m.

Introductory slide-show of Syntex Corporation and Laboratories and tour of pharmaceutical research labs and production and quality-control facilities. Visit to research facilities of Zoecon which manufactures numerous insecticides and pet care products.

10. The Geysers Power Plant, Sonoma County: Tuesday, 8 January, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Tour of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's geothermal power plant, hybrid solar home in Santa Rosa and (weather permitting) box-lunch picnic.

11. Lawrence Livermore Laboratory: Tuesday, 8 January, 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Includes visits to laser facilities and magnetic fusion centers. Tour of SHIVA, a 20-beam laser system.

NOTE: Due to security regulations, L.L.L. requires the identification of the citizenship of all tour participants in advance.

12. NASA-Ames Research Center, Mountain View: Tuesday, 8 January, 1:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m.

Tour of construction sites of various aircraft and unique aeronautical research facilities including wind tunnels and motion simulators.

NOTE: Due to security regulations, NASA requires the identification of the citizenship of all tour participants in advance.

Commercial Tours

The following commercial tours are also available; reservations should be made in the lobby of the San Francisco Hilton Hotel:

A. City Tour	\$ 7.75
B. Muir Woods and Sausalito	7.25
C. Napa Valley Wine Country	20.00
D. Boat Cruises	prices vary

Please be sure to make your tour reservations early-space is limited.

30 NOVEMBER 1979

Following a long and honored tradition, the forthcoming AAAS Annual Meeting in San Francisco (3-8 January 1980) will feature an excellent selection of tours. Using the form on this page, please make advance reservations as soon as possible; space is limited and early commitment must be made to the host organizations. Reservations received after 14 December will be returned. Tickets will be held at the Ticket Desk in the Meeting Registration Area (East Lounge, San Francisco Hilton Hotel) and should be picked up 24 hours before the tour. A nominal charge will be made to defray transportation costs. Handicapped persons who need assistance for the tours (or any Meeting function) should consult the staff at the Resource Center for Disabled Attendants in the Teakwood B room (fourth floor, San Francisco Hilton). All tours depart from and return to the O'Farrell Street entrance of the San Francisco Hilton at the respective times listed for each tour.



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