

Computers wage remote control war

by Glenn Hoveman
American Friends Service Committee

American ground troops are able to return from Indochina because an unprecedented form of warfare—fought with sensors, computers, instantaneous targeting and automatic bombing—is taking their place, and not because the war is actually fading away, according to a report on recent military developments released last month.

Anti-war protest at home, along with discontent and rebellion among American troops, has spurred the military to develop secretly an automated war system at a cost of more than \$3 billion, says a report and slideshow issued by National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC), a program of the American Friends service committee.

As a result, the Quaker organization claims, full-scale wars are easier than ever to wage without public approval, because they will require no draft calls and only a relatively few technicians to run them, with almost no danger to Americans, but with great destruction to the other side.

Instead of American troops engaging in risky "search and destroy" missions, electronic sensors which can detect footsteps or sounds are dropped by plane over a wide area. The sensors then transmit signals which are relayed to computers that automatically direct bombers to the exact location.

"Instead of a ground war with American troops and casualties, Nixon is fighting an automated air war with American planes and bombs," the NARMIC report says. "He says he is winding down the war, but he is only making it less visible."

Super-sensitive sensors hang high in jungle foliage, or bury themselves in the ground, or are camouflaged as tropical plants or animal dung. Although different sensors can detect heat, sound, ground vibrations, odors or the presence of nearby metals, they cannot distinguish between a squad of troops and a "group of woodcutters coming down the trail," in the words of Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, head of the special military command on the automated battlefield.

Speaking in 1969 to the Association of the U.S. Army, Gen. William Westmoreland described the automated battlefield as one "on which we can destroy anything we locate through instant communications and almost instantaneous application of highly lethal firepower."

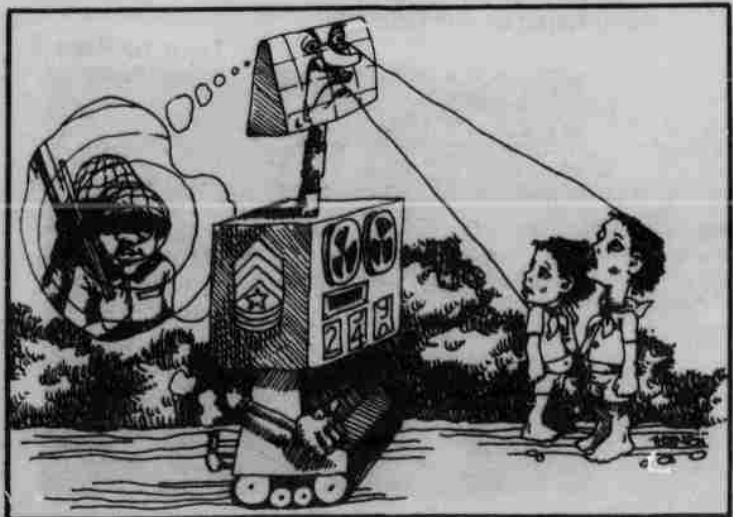
Testifying before the U.S. Senate Electronic Battlefield Subcommittee in November, 1970, Gen. Ellis W. Williamson said: "We are making unusual efforts to avoid having the American young man stand toe-to-toe, eyeball-to-eyeball, or even rifle-to-rifle against the enemy. . . We could often fight a major battle without actually committing the physical bodies of our men to the danger area."

The most extensive use of the new military technique is against the Ho Chi Minh Trail, in an operation known as "Igloo White" centered at a huge computer base in Thailand. Air Force Brig. Gen. William John Evans described its operations to the subcommittee:

"When a particular sensor string activates, a sketch of the roadnet which that string of sensors is monitoring is called up on a cathode ray tube. The computer automatically displays and updates the movement . . . of the target along that road segment. One or more F-4's (Phantom jets) are then instructed to enter the coordinates into the aircraft's computer. . . This gives the aircraft the course to that point and automatically releases the ordnance at the proper time to hit the target."

Automated warfare poses the danger, warns the Quaker report, that the government can engage in major "conventional" wars without the consent—or even the knowledge—of the American public, because such wars can be waged primarily by technicians, thus avoiding the necessity of draft calls.

The American Friends service committee, of which NARMIC is a part, since its founding in 1917 has been dedicated to the non-violent resolution of conflict and the elimination of the causes of war.



Conservative coeds live in Love

by Steve Strasser

It's a community dedicated to Love — and his wife, Mrs. Love.

The members of the community — 49 UNL coeds — live in one of the University's most conservative environments, an environment which until recently discouraged such eccentricities as blue jeans and midnight dates.

And although the community's traditionally tight regulations have loosened — residents now have keys for late-night entries, and blue jeans are common — one coed who lives there said the hall isn't opening up all that much.

"We only have co-ed visitation about twice a year," Marilyn Nelson said. "If the new (more liberal) rules go through I know we'll vote them down here. We kind of cherish our privacy."

The community thrives on tradition, and inhabits an East Campus residence hall resembling a house in which George Washington might once have slept.

There is even a religiously maintained Don L. Love Memorial Dining Room in honor of the wealthy former Lincoln mayor and attorney who donated most of the money for construction of Love Memorial Hall.

The dining room, furnished with benefactor Love's own table and chairs, is one of seven small dining rooms in the women's cooperative. The six or eight women in each unit clean and cook — there are also seven small kitchens — in a rotating system that has remained about the same since the first 49 coeds walked through the door in 1941.

Tradition, conservatism and family living are the trademarks of Love Hall, and each year hundreds of applicants to live in the University's most home-like residence hall are turned away.

Some of the applicants are probably aware that Love Hall is the least expensive living unit on campus at \$45 per month for room and board. Financial need is one of the criteria for acceptance.

The other criteria are enrollment in either the College of Home Economics or Agriculture and scholastic ability (the house grade point average is 3.2).

Women organize for non-partisan politics

Formation of a Nebraska Women's Political Caucus was announced Friday by Kathryn Braeman, chairwoman of its temporary steering committee.

The non-partisan group will encourage women to become involved and will seek power by uniting women committed to an equal share in politics, Braeman said in a news release last week.

In the 51 years women have had the vote, only 10 women have been members of the Nebraska Legislature, Braeman said. Nebraskans have never elected a woman governor, mayor, senator or congresswoman, she said.

The caucus plans to work for the election of qualified women candidates and men who support women's issues, Braeman said. A state-wide political workshop will be held Feb. 26 in Lincoln.



Three coeds. . . in Love.

Love Hall residents are chosen by a committee including representatives from the University Housing Office and Student Affairs as well as Love Hall.

Living in Love is almost like a course in caring for a family of eight. The women in each unit take turns planning meals, buying and cooking food, washing dishes and cleaning up for the seven other coeds in their unit.

The hall is cleaned every day before 8 a.m. and a major cleaning job is done every Saturday morning, followed by a "white glove" check by a hall officer.

There is a Standards Board to deal with coeds who are unenthusiastic about their duties, but the board is rarely convened.

Nelson said there is little friction among the residence, probably due to the hall's family life-style and the similar financial backgrounds of most of the coeds.

"There aren't many problems," the Newman Grove sophomore said. "We're one big happy family."

In the house that Love built.

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The Daily Nebraskan is written, edited and managed by students at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and is editorially independent of the University faculty, administration and student body.

The Daily Nebraskan is published by the CSL subcommittee on publications Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday throughout the school year, except holidays and vacations.

Second class postage paid at Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

Address: The Daily Nebraskan/34 Nebraska Union/Lincoln, Neb., 68508. Telephone 402/472/2588.