

# FIGHTING CHANCE

*John 8: 31-32*

*Proverbs 22: 3*

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## Wild Cards

During the past few hundred years mankind has passed into several new ages. Economically these ages have expanded our resources from the solely agrarian age, to the industrial age, and into several scientific ages including the present nuclear and computer age. I point out that we have passed *into* these ages -- not *through* them or *out* of them.

There are, for example, some people who speak of a "post-industrial society". They suggest that we have passed beyond the industrial age. They seem to believe that, to the extent we still need farm and industrial products, these needs will be supplied by other countries -- countries that are anxious to provide us with living standards much higher than their own in return for our giving the world an unlimited supply of paper-shufflers. They are wrong. We shall reap, for their efforts, not a "post-industrial" society, but a "*pre*-industrial" one.

This sort of foolishness is partially responsible for our numerous economic difficulties today. We are becoming a nation of speculators -- all caught up one way or another in a mad, computerized scramble for a larger part of the steadily diminishing commodity and industrial resources which we still possess. A scramble for the remaining economic substance which was built by the hard work and sacrifice of previous generations of Americans.

The end result of this mania will be economic suffering. This is not new. Foolish manias followed by economic suffering have occurred over and over in history -- including

several within our own country during the past two centuries. These manias are a luxury which we seem bound and determined to enjoy.

Today, unfortunately, America is threatened by the greatest military power the world has ever known -- a military power that is in the hands of a totalitarian tyranny as ruthless as has ever existed.

That tyranny has already murdered, in countries under its control in "peacetime", over twice as many people as have been killed in all of the wars in this century. It has vowed to destroy America, because America stands between it and world domination.

In the face of that threat, we cannot afford a period of economic, intellectual, and spiritual weakness; we cannot afford the luxury of a new mania; and we cannot rely upon the long-term resilience of our civilization -- because that civilization may soon simply cease to exist. And, I assure you that, regardless of what anyone tells you, you cannot profit from the demise of Western Civilization.

Soviet socialist society is inferior in productivity to free-enterprise capitalism. Since, however, free enterprise is based upon the God-given rights to life, liberty, and property, it is also the ethically superior system. Even if free enterprise were less productive, we would be obliged to support it because it is morally right.

Some countries use their productivity to produce toys and some to produce tools. The totalitarian rulers of the Soviet Union have not produced toys -- they have produced *tools*, the tools of *conquest*.

Our enemies have seen our weaknesses and they have exploited them. That exploitation has been so successful that today the military facts are these:

The Soviet Union has a first strike strategy which proclaims that they *are* going to launch a surprise nuclear attack on the United States. With their current capabilities, that first strike will kill about 90% of our people and destroy most of our buildings. Most of our aging retaliatory forces will be destroyed before they can be used, and our military forces will be annihilated.

Those few retaliatory forces that survive the first strike will then be decimated by Soviet strategic defenses. If any penetrate those defenses, they will explode upon a country which has protected its industry and its people by a thorough and effective blast-shelter based civil defense system. Therefore, *if* we retaliate, the communists will lose fewer people and resources than they lost in World War II or in their several internal purges.

America has, by contrast, no first strike strategy, no strategic defense, no civil defense, and therefore no chance whatever of surviving -- much less prevailing in -- a Soviet attack.

Our engineers and scientists originated the blast-shelter systems, the strategic defense systems, the missile propulsion and guidance systems, and the related computer systems necessary for our defense. We invented them. We invented them all.

The Soviets, in accordance with their ambitions, deployed these systems which we invented. America, however, has not deployed defenses.

Our country is now threatened by:

- **20,000 deliverable nuclear warheads**
- **50,000 tanks**
- **2,500 warships**
- **500,000 tons of chemical warfare agents**
- **And an army of 10 million men**

Without strategic and civil defenses, defenses we do not now have, the much smaller force which we have to oppose this threat will cease to exist within the first few hours of war.

It would require only about 2 years and only a part of our current military budget to deploy the necessary civil and strategic defense. The civil defense could be deployed within six months. America, however, is being influenced by fraudulent ideas and she remains defenseless.

Throughout human history, defenselessness and appeasement have been a certain path to war. In the nuclear age, where wars are fought quickly and are fought solely on the basis of *prior* preparation rather than later mobilization, appeasement and lack of preparation in the face of well-armed tyranny are a *certain* formula for disaster.

It is disaster that we are going to get - *war, defeat, suffering, death* - and the dishonorable termination of the God-given rights of life and liberty for ourselves and many, many future generations.

It would cost about \$300 per person to provide each American citizen with a very high quality blast-shelter system and extensive post-attack supplies. This would prevent the deaths of our people in a nuclear attack. The shelters would also protect us in the age of biological warfare that is soon to come.

It would cost a comparable amount to deploy *now* a strategic defense to protect our homes, productive facilities, and armed forces.

Taken together, the two programs would cost less than one year of our current military budget and would make us so strong that we would probably not be attacked.

If we were attacked, we would prevail. We must not believe that there are no winners in a nuclear war. The Soviets have been preparing to fight and win a nuclear war for 30 years. This is the nuclear age. Eventually nuclear wars will be fought. If, and only if our defenses are strong, will we avoid participation in those wars.

As we show clearly in *Fighting Chance* and in the supplementary report, *Frauds of the Nuclear Age*, the popular doomsday scenarios are lies. Lies which are told to keep us defenseless.

These facts have been known to our politicians for a long time, but they have left us defenseless. They have chosen instead to appease the Soviets.

When good and evil are opposed to one another, good usually prevails. When they make treaties with one another, it is usually evil which prevails. Our politicians have chosen treaties with the Soviets, deals with the Soviets -- deals with evil -- rather than fulfilling their Constitutional responsibility to defend us.

I am sorry to say that today we have barely time remaining to correct our weaknesses.

Patrick Henry said:

*"We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth ... For my part, whatever anguish of the spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst; and to provide for it."*

There are many ways to shut one's eyes in the paralysis of fear that accompanies an immediate threat.

If a thug is pointing a shotgun at your family, you have got to *get that shotgun*. You may have 1 second, you may have 5. You don't know. You just have to try.

One thing is sure -- organizing learned discussions of the epidemiology of thugs and their role models in society is low on your list of priorities.

America faces today the gravest crisis in her history. For 200 years the courage of our patriots has provided and preserved our freedom and our civilization. Now, if we do not rise to this current threat, all that they have given to us and to the world will be lost.

I urge each of you to take action.

There is a saying that there are two kinds of people -- those who do the work and those who take the credit. The saying advises that one should be among those who do the work, because there is less competition.

During each of her periods of danger in these past 200 years, America has had one particular unique strength. She has it now. Only our kind of freedom makes this strength possible. America has always had what I shall call *Wild Cards*. These are people with partial or total personal economic freedom and time freedom. Only a civilization like ours produces such people.

Each American is given an opportunity to gain personal economic and moral freedom. Each who is wise enough to work hard, avoid debt, and think for his or herself can, in the absence of disease or accident, become, at least in part, a free agent.

That opportunity carries with it a debt -- a debt to the previous generations who have given us freedom and a debt to future generations who deserve the same opportunities which we have enjoyed.

I think that each of you, as you think about the immediate peril that is now faced by America, will have ideas about things which you can do to help. Some of your ideas for action will be better than those which we have proposed and some will be poorer. We do not know which actions will be the most effective.

The **Fighting Chance** project is a valuable effort. Some of you may wish to help further with this effort. Some of you will have other ideas for effective independent action.

The important thing is to act. Each of you can do something and you must do it *now*.

Today, America has only conventional forces, some ineffectual offensive nuclear forces, a bloated bureaucracy, and about two million dedicated military professionals who have been left as unsheltered, "sitting ducks" to Soviet nuclear attack.

Your country needs a civil defense and a strategic defense appropriate to the nuclear age. She will not exist much longer without them. Her engineers and scientists have

shown us how to build these defenses. It is up to us to get them built. We must see that America survives.

The deck is stacked against her. America needs her *Wild Cards*.

She needed them in the 1770's, and in the 1860's, and in the 1940's. Each time she needed them -- *they were there*.

We must never forget that these problems cannot be solved by heroes. They can only be solved by the dedicated efforts of thousands and thousands of men and women working hard to preserve their God-given rights to life and liberty.

Let's give our country a fighting chance.

Let each of us, in our own way, *be a Wild Card for America*.

(Excerpted from a talk by Art Robinson in September 1986 at Orange, California.)

## PEKING

In *Fighting Chance* we reprinted a personal account of the Chinese civil defense system in Peking (Beijing) according to observer Ishwar Ojha. We also referred to other general descriptions of the Chinese system. Below (sent to us by a **Fighting Chance** supporter) is a more recent account by Marguerite Oliver published Sunday, April 12, 1987 in the *Houston Chronicle* and reprinted here by permission of the *Chronicle*.

### **Underground City is a silent, secure world beneath streets of Beijing**

BEIJING - Tian An Men lies at the panoramic heart of Beijing, a vast and sprawling sea of stone filled with reminders of the past. Crowning the great square are the palaces of the fabled Forbidden City whose acres of scarlet and gold still dazzle the onlooker.

From the rostrum atop its high Gate of Heavenly Peace, one emperor after another lowered edicts to bowing mandarins who had them copied and rushed to every corner of China.

Here, too, on a chill October morning in 1949, Mao Tse-tung stood to tell the world of his victory. Today, the memorial building housing his see-through casket looms near the square's center.

Still the city's geographical and spiritual center, Tian An Men continues to be the scene of celebrations, political rallies and mass meetings in numbers only China can muster. Never deserted, the present square can easily hold 1 million people.

But for the venturesome type of traveler who isn't satisfied with monuments and packaged tours, Luxingshe, the Chinese government tourist office, from time to time offers an offbeat glimpse of the underside of Chinese life. Although it is little more than mentioned in travel reports, beneath the crowded square and streets of the capital exists a second Beijing, the Underground City.

Our request to visit the labyrinth approved, we follow Xu Yuanwen, our young, slightly, roly-poly government guide. A linguist who speaks perfect English, Xu has translated the works of Marx and Engels. ("Important, but very, very boring," he confides.)

An early spring rain, chilly but invigorating, adds to the spell of adventure as we stride from Tian An Men into the web of narrow alleys twisting away from the square.

The air is a heady mixture of pungent smells: the sweet freshness of fish, the steaming fragrance of buns bursting with bean sauce, the aroma of street vendors' warming woks.

Weaving through a sea of cyclists, we cross Great Barrier Street, pass the Traditional Medicine Shop, which for centuries made up imperial prescriptions, and pause before a nondescript clothing store.

Crouching in the dark doorway, a sturdy tailor slowly rises and bows us inside. Curious, we follow his hand signals and are shoe-buttoned between drab bolts of cotton in the space behind the display counter. In mid-conversation, we peer down in astonishment as the linoleum floor in front of our feet silently slides away, revealing a flight of concrete steps leading deep into the ground.

Caught in an atmosphere from an *Arabian Night's* tale, we descend the steps and narrow passage to a second level some 26 feet below the surface.

If the entrance is understated, this enormous room gives an impression of unreality. In another place, it might be a faded Hollywood set. Here, deep under the streets of the capital city, lies a vast network of tunnels and well-ventilated, illuminated chambers designed for protection of the city's 9 million residents against nuclear blast and fallout.

Given the apt name of Underground City, this mini-metropolis was begun in 1969 after the chill between Mao and the Soviet Union signaled a new international wariness.

Designed in segments for the protection of people working or shopping in the immediate neighborhood, the entire life-support system was burrowed underground by the people themselves in a display of "can do" solidarity. "Working on a voluntary basis," Xu emphasizes, "the masses dug out thousands of miles of earth."

Each factory, shop or school has its own hidden entrance. Gradual additions have expanded the original core to a web of tunnels that extends underneath all of Beijing and ultimately leads to the city's outskirts.

Before Xu guides us through the cool, high chambers, he cautions against picture-taking. Despite this security precaution, however, we are shown a highly sophisticated system containing kitchen and dining rooms, first aid centers, vast facilities for the storage of food and water, emergency power systems, toilets and telephone lines.

As we wander through this enclosed world of echoing corridors whose thick walls are lined with concrete and the gray brick common to northern China, Xu keeps up a running commentary.

He points out massive steel blast doors set at strategic locations and tells us of the near-decade of excavations that uncovered valuable artifacts, many on display in the *Brief History of Beijing* exhibit of the Capital Museum.

Although it is impossible to orient ourselves clearly, the basic plan seems to follow the chessboard pattern of the city center above. Following Xu's lead, we loop through crisscrossing tunnels, past rooms overflowing with cots stacked on end, and enormous sealed containers of dried foods.

"The humidity damages a lot of stored equipment," he says, "especially those pieces left unused. It is a technical problem for us."

At various points, the plain walls, unmarked by graffiti, carry posters urging, "Pay attention to hygiene" (a reminder to use strategically placed spittoons) and the ubiquitous "No Smoking" plea.

One surprising thing is the intense silence. Earlier, there had been a low hum from the ventilation devices, but now it is still and quiet within the complex. The only sounds are those of our heels striking the cement floor and the tonal rhythm of Xu's voice as he recites statistics. It is a world all its own.

In a presentation hall that the Chinese, proud of their achievement, have put together, stand covered scale models of the tunnels. Several "No smoking" posters hang on the walls.

Grateful for a brief rest, we sit on hard wooden chairs, sipping steaming green tea accompanied by slices of sweet, fresh oranges.

Here we listen to Comrade Bai explain why the tunnels were designed and built. Although he is in civilian dress and informs us he is a neighborhood shopkeeper, Bai also has an unmistakable air of military command.

He tells us that the citizens of each area know the nearest entrance and, to avoid potential confusion or panic, practice periodic drills and briefings in emergency procedures.

"In theory," Bai says, "each neighborhood shelter can accommodate 10,000 people who could be below ground within six to 10 minutes of a warning signal.

"The Chinese have survived dynasties, Mongols, invasion and civil war," he says. "We have a time-honored tradition of surviving."

Standing before a bank of large charts which he uncovers, Bai indicates the route we have traveled and our present location.

Using this bird's eye view, he sketches the tunnels' circular escape routes through the city and its environs.

"This system of passages," he says, "can successfully disperse most of Beijing's citizens."

In a display of modified high-tech, Bai uses a pointer that lights any spot on his upright display at a touch. By the end of his presentation, the charts are dotted with a dizzying, crazy-quilt pattern of light.

"Chairman Mao," he paraphrases in leaving, "taught us that it is important to dig tunnels deep and store grain everywhere."

In the hour spent underground, we had been whisked through an astonishing setting that is sometimes a bit eerie. The last culture shock comes after climbing the stairs to our original entrance.

The floor, as before, slides soundlessly back. As we emerge, an elderly gentleman, trying on trousers, stares at us in open-jawed astonishment. The sound of laughter drifts across the room, and we join in.

Appropriately, there are no travel brochures for the Underground City. If there were, however, they could offer a secret world far from the ever-present maddening crowd. It is one of China's most extraordinary hidden assets.

(Marguerite Oliver is a writer who lives in San Diego.)

## ONE MORE DEAL

Recently newspaper headlines have crowed about negotiations with the Soviets for the complete removal of American and (they would promise) Soviet nuclear weapons from Europe. This removal, if it is allowed to occur, will be one of America's final suicidal deals with the Soviets.

We are often led to believe that war with the Soviets is more probable, because of the "tensions" in Europe or Middle Eastern Asia. A conventional Soviet attack on Europe is portrayed as "escalating" into a nuclear war. During days and weeks of increasing tensions, each of us and our government bureaucrats are portrayed as scurrying around to prepare for survival from this attack which is, against everyone's hopes, escalating out of control.

We have large numbers of troops still deployed in Germany over 40 years after the end of World War II. We are told that they provide a credible conventional resistance which would slow the escalation to nuclear war in case of Soviet attack. This deployment of troops alone drains us of more resources than would be required to build and maintain a civil and strategic defense for America.

Now, to "diminish the danger of escalation" still further, it is proposed that nuclear weapons be eliminated from Europe itself.

This is nonsense.

Would the Soviets prefer to flatten Europe and then occupy the United States or to flatten the United States and then occupy Europe?

Europe has about the same productive capacity as the United States. It is politically more easily influenced by communism. It borders the Soviet Union and therefore is more easily administered and controlled. Indirect effects from a European nuclear war would be more of a threat to the Soviet Union itself. The European based nuclear weapons are closer to the Soviets and more of a problem for their strategic defense system.

Clearly Soviet self-interest is served best by a surprise first strike on the United States with no attack on Europe at all. With America gone, the Europeans would certainly not resist Soviet occupation.

However, as long as American controlled nuclear weapons are based in Europe, the Soviet first strike must include Europe as well. This dilutes the strike and destroys a productive and malleable society conveniently adjacent to the Soviet Union.

This Soviet sponsored deal for the removal of American nuclear weapons from Europe is nothing more than a final prelude to a first strike by the Soviets against America.

Having done their best to weaken President Reagan by a scandal (involving the expenditure of less than ten minutes of the federal budget), the advocates of American disarmament and surrender are trying to force through this deal.

They will eventually succeed. Our fundamental military weakness will force the President to do as the Soviets are demanding. Let us hope that he resists as long as possible. The removal of American nuclear weapons from Europe will decrease the time before the Soviet strike against America. It will decrease the time which we have left to prepare civil and strategic defenses.

We should have built a defense for America before we built a military presence in Europe or anywhere else. As Sam Cohen, inventor of the neutron bomb, has pointed out, the technology of the nuclear age may have made it impossible for America to now defend herself and also defend the rest of the free world. A Swiss system of homeland defense may well have been our only sensible option. This is a reasonable yet debatable and complicated issue.

The option chosen by our politicians, however, to build a military system designed to defend other countries and to leave America itself defenseless was unconscionably wrong. Unless we deploy a civil defense and a strategic defense immediately, we shall soon pay a terrible price for that option.

## DIRECT MAIL

We are currently mailing tens of thousands of complimentary copies of *Fighting Chance* to people whose names and addresses appear on specific mailing lists. Most of these lists are donated to us at no cost. Also, in most cases, we receive a letter of endorsement from the specific organization. This letter is sent with the book.

This program is making possible the rapid growth of **Fighting Chance** (about 5,000 supporters in its first seven months). It is also accomplishing a wide distribution of our civil defense message.

Some of you will receive the book from different lists or even duplicate books from the same list. There is at present no cost-effective way for us to avoid this duplication. The donated lists are given to us as address labels for a one-time use. We do not have computerized listings which would allow cross-checking.

If you receive extra copies, please pass them on where they are needed. Send them to Congress. The more books they receive, the more likely they are to read and heed our message. Also, please give them to your friends, neighbors, and associates, so that they can learn the facts about civil defense.

## SHELTER INSTALLATION

Most steel shelters are best manufactured at a local metal shop. Manufacturers of underground steel fuel storage tanks are skilled and equipped for this kind of construction. It is not necessary for specific blast-shelter factories to be established, since most Americans live within 100 miles of a tank fabrication shop which can easily construct their shelter.

When your shelter is delivered from the shop (or when you pick it up yourself in the case of a small shelter), it will usually be in three pieces. The shelter room and the two entryways are joined together at the installation site. As mentioned earlier, this joint can

be a bolted flange with a water-proof gasket or a welded joint. Both work. The welded connection is a little less expensive and a little more reliable.

It is important to have the shop weld lifting brackets to the tops of the shelter and entryways, so that a cable or chain can easily be attached to them during installation. These brackets are positioned so that when the piece is lifted at the bracket it will balance and hang level. For example, if you have lifted an entryway by means of a cable attached to a crane and moved it up to the shelter for attachment, you want the flanges to meet properly. If the bracket is poorly positioned so that the entryway tilts, then it is difficult to join the two together.

The hole for the shelter is best dug and refilled by a backhoe or a crane. If there is plenty of room and only a dozer is available, it is possible, but more difficult, to do the job with that tool alone.

After the shelter is assembled in the hole, drain tiles and a layer of drain rock should be put in the bottom of the hole before it is filled. This is similar to the installation of a drain field for a septic tank installation. The pipe and materials for septic systems are available at your local building supply store and are ideal for this purpose. You may also want a small drain field for sewage disposal if your shelter has been provided with a waste disposal drain.

The disposition of the water from these drain fields varies with location. In a very dry climate, seepage into the surrounding soil may be sufficient. In a wet climate you may want to provide a sump pump or a pipe to carry the water to a point down hill from the shelter, so that it can drain by gravity.

The shelter pictured in our March 1987 newsletter was installed next to the tailrace ditch of a small hydroelectric generator. The drain exits into the tailrace ditch which is below the bottom of the shelter.

For corrosion protection, cathodic protection electrodes should be attached to both ends of the shelter before filling the hole. These electrodes and information about their proper placement can be obtained from the tank shop. The electrodes retard corrosion and have become standard equipment on most new underground steel tanks.

In our model shelter, the electrodes were attached to special bolt connectors welded to the upper part of each end of the shelter tank. The electrodes were placed level with the bottom of the tank and about two feet away from each end. They were connected to the tank by means of copper wires which are a part of the commercially available electrodes.

As the hole is filled, the earth should be compacted around the shelter. This can be done by renting a soil compactor and filling the hole in layers. After each layer of soil is added all around the shelter, the compactor tamps it down before the next layer is added. This sort of compacting can also be done by hand with perhaps supplementation by the earth moving machine itself. This is hard work.

Some circumstances will offer unique compacting options. For example, the soil and rock surrounding our model shelter was compacted by water. A firehose designed for fire protection was used to saturate the soil with water as the dragline filled the hole. As the weight of soil squeezed the water from the soil, the water provided mobility for the soil to pack tightly. This sort of compaction is often used in highway and bridge construction.

If the shelter has a berm of soil over it, a layer of heavy polyethylene plastic film is sometimes added about a foot below the ground surface. The film is positioned so rainwater will be diverted away from the shelter location. This is a good precaution. It is more important for concrete shelters than it is for steel shelters. Concrete shelters are subject to cracks and leakage, while steel shelters are completely watertight. It also is beneficial to contour the surface to direct rainwater away from the shelter.

When the ground has been restored and contoured, all that remains for completion is installation of the concrete pads to support the blast doors. These pads should be about 6-inch thick reinforced concrete with depressions sufficient to shield the doors from horizontally flying debris. The pads surround and support the flanges upon which the blast doors rest.

The purpose of each concrete pad is to transfer the pressure load from the blast door to the ground. If there were no pad to make this transfer, then the enormous weight of the blast pressure upon the door, could crush the entryway under it. With especially poor designs, the blast door could actually be blown inside the shelter itself. This has happened in tests of poorly constructed shelters.

If one of the entryways is horizontal, then this pad should be constructed before the shelter is buried. In Figure 2 of our March 1987 issue, a pad of this sort is seen near the tailrace ditch. It serves as support for the blast door and as a retaining wall for the dirt during the backfilling.

When you install the shelter, invite your neighbors to help. Explain to them that it will be crowded if you and they both must occupy this one shelter. Offer to help them install their own. Seeing your shelter will make both the shelter and the threat more real to them. They will be, therefore, more inclined to take action.

## **SAVE OUR TROOPS**

Probably the most astonishing fact about American military "preparedness" is that no shelters have been provided to our men and women in uniform. 30 minutes after a Soviet attack we will not have any troops at all to protect us from even minor invasions launched from Mexico or Cuba.

Most of us have no first-hand understanding of military combat. Civilians just cannot defend themselves against trained and equipped soldiers no matter how many sporting arms and macho magazines they may have stored in the basement. Without American soldiers, there will be no America.

We have two million dedicated military professionals. We must keep them alive. They need sound information on expedient protection and they need permanent shelters too.