

FIGHTING CHANCE

John 8: 31-32

Proverbs 22: 3

Newsletter Vol. I, No. 10

December 1987

HOSTAGE DEAL

When President Reagan took office in 1980 , he inherited a major hostage crisis, not in Iran or in Lebanon, but in the United States. There was also a serious hostage crisis in Europe.

In America, 230 million people were being held hostage to Soviet nuclear weapons - as were most of the people in Western Europe. The concomitant terrorist demand from the Soviet hostage takers was that the entire world submit to Soviet rule.

President Reagan's predecessors had threatened to kill the terrorists if they harmed the hostages. This, however, was not a believable threat.

First, with a first-strike strategy, a civil defense, and a growing strategic defense capability, most of the terrorists were beyond the reach of American retaliation. This was especially true of the top terrorist elite.

Second, what would the President do if only 50 million hostages were killed? Would he really sacrifice hundreds of millions of additional lives in order to avenge the first 50 million?

In 1980, President Reagan also faced a political challenge from those who had financed the terrorists. These multinational elitists, such as the members of the USA-USSR Trade and Economic Council, had enormous financial and political power within the United States.

During the next seven years, President Reagan tried to free the hostages.

First, in 1981, the President proposed an initial expenditure of four billion dollars to begin implementation of a civil defense system to protect the hostages from nuclear weapons effects. The President, of course, had little doubt as to the technological merits of his proposal. After all, the Soviets, the Swiss, and the Chinese had all managed to build excellent civil defense systems, and Presidents Truman and Kennedy had proposed similar American systems.

President Reagan's proposal was stopped by the Department of Defense and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

These two bureaucracies gutted the Reagan proposal by turning it into an *evacuation* plan. This action had two major advantages for the bureaucrats. One, most of the money would be spent on "planners", so the bureaucrats could enrich themselves with the program. Two, it would not logically expand into major procurement of hardware for American homeland defense and therefore would not compete for funds with the current crop of expensive Pentagon toys.

The plan had one disadvantage: *It would not work*. Therefore, it would not protect the hostages. Congress recognized this disadvantage and killed the proposal. Score one for the terrorists.

In 1983 President Reagan tried again to rescue the hostages. This time he proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Although he is not an aerospace scientist, three things probably kindled his optimism that this approach could work.

First, intelligence reports indicated that the Soviets were building a nationwide strategic defense and had already deployed this defense around Moscow. Second, the ABM treaty was negotiated in 1972 in an effort to prevent American deployment of strategic defense which was apparently *already possible at that time*. Third, the aerospace industry which had already demonstrated deployable strategic defense technology would comprise a financially motivated lobby for the President's proposal.

This time the President almost succeeded. The massed political effort of anti-defense politicians, the multinational elitists, and even Soviet threats and pressure could not reverse the political momentum of strategic defense. It almost worked - but not quite.

The opposition managed to divert the issue from the deployment of current technology *now*, to research on the deployment of futuristic technology 10 or 20 years from now. This research program "bought off" the aerospace lobby which profits from research programs even if they are never deployed.

Unlike civil defense which uses very simple technology, strategic defense is complicated enough that the average citizen can be fooled into believing that more research is needed before anything can be deployed.

Therefore, no strategic defense was deployed. Score number two for the terrorists.

Unable to build defenses, and still responsible for the lives of a half-billion human beings, the President weakened. He started negotiating for the lives of some of the hostages in return for concessions to the terrorists.

The results:

1. The INF treaty - a major step toward preventing a Soviet nuclear attack on Europe and assuring that the battleground for World War III will be primarily the United States. This will not preserve the freedom of the Western European hostages, but it will preserve many of their lives.

2. Removal from office of Secretary of Defense Weinberger and installation of USA-USSR Trade and Economic Council official Verity as Secretary of Commerce.

3. Retreat from the American commitment to defend even its own hemisphere by withdrawing all significant opposition to the Soviet base being established in Nicaragua.

President Reagan has, therefore, failed to solve the hostage problem. In all likelihood, it has now been made worse by appeasement of the terrorists. Certainly, eight more years of the Soviet armament program has made it much worse.

Could a better man have solved this problem? No one knows. Since, however, we are going to hand it to another man in 1989, let us consider his real problem. Who are his allies, and who are his opponents?

His primary allies are the American people. Regardless of constant bombardment by anti-defense doomsday scenarios, slanted press reports, and Soviet propaganda, 85% of the American people say *yes* to polls which state that the United States should deploy a civil defense and a strategic defense at least as good as that deployed by the Soviet Union.

More importantly, in recognition of the threat, Americans provide about \$300 billion per year or almost \$1 billion per day for their military defense. This is actually far more money than is needed for the proper defense of America.

The President's opposition obviously includes the Soviets and certain minority political elements which agitate for appeasement and surrender.

However, the President's primary opposition is in Washington itself. \$300 billion is provided to the Department of Defense each year, and virtually none of that money is spent for an actual, credible defense for the American people. Congress, the responsible fiscal authority, permits this pervasive dereliction of duty.

Abetting in this matter are two smaller special interests. The Federal Emergency Management Agency pretends to be providing civil defenses which it does not and in fact could not provide under its current budget and bureaucratic structure. The Strategic Defense Research Program (an absolutely essential program which needs and deserves far more resources than it is being given) serves as a political *excuse* for lack of deployment of actual strategic defense.

We hostages have a serious problem. Certainly, regarding our freedom and probably our lives, we, like President Reagan, are running out of time.

Some of us will act unilaterally to build civil defenses for our families and perhaps for our communities. Is there anything else that we can do toward saving our country? Is Washington hopeless? It is not hopeless, but the odds are against us. Nevertheless, our backs are against the wall. We have no choice, regardless of these odds, other than to try.

In 1988 we must hope, pray, and work for a successful Presidential candidate with enough understanding and enough courage to immediately deploy a civil defense and strategic defense.

In order to raise the probability that such a man will be elected and to increase his chances of success even if elected, we need to send pro-homeland defense representatives back to Washington. We need to elect some new ones with a real interest in "providing for the common defense", and we need to scare some of the old ones into adopting more sensible policies.

This is an enormous job which will require the efforts of many tens of thousands of Americans who work hard to preserve their God-given rights to life and liberty. Each individual and group must try to do a part of this job.

SHELTER INSTALLATION SAFETY

Blast and radiation shelter installation, like any type of construction, has certain associated risks of accident. If enough shelters are installed to protect a significant fraction of the American people, some accidents will surely occur.

This is, of course, not a reason to avoid installation of shelters. Injuries during construction of above-ground buildings are common and sometimes fatal. We do not, however, put consumer warnings about falls on all design drawings or avoid construction of buildings in order to prevent injuries.

Several simple precautions concerning blast shelter construction are worth mentioning.

First, if the shelter is being fabricated from a surplus tank which has previously been used to store gasoline, fuel oil, or some other flammable liquid, then precautions must be taken in cutting or welding the tank until it has been cleaned.

For example, some fuel tanks do not have man holes. In order to clean and sand blast the tank, a hole must be cut in its surface. This hole is usually made where one of the shelter entryways will eventually be located.

There are several procedures for purging the tank to remove air, so that oxygen will not be present when this hole is cut. Sometimes the tanks are purged with carbon dioxide or are steamed or filled with water. These procedures should not be undertaken by an inexperienced person.

This is one of the reasons that we have recommended that you have a used tank delivered to your local tank fabricator for cleaning, cutting, and welding work which converts it into a shelter.

Not all steel fabricators have experience with used fuel tanks. They can, however, obtain the necessary information from other fabricators who do.

The point is: *never use a cutting torch, welding apparatus, or other flaming or sparking device on a fuel tank until it has been purged or cleaned by someone with practical experience.* Failure to heed this warning could result in a fatal fire or explosion.

Second, installing a shelter requires digging a hole. The expedient blast shelters in *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, for example, require excavations between seven and thirteen feet deep.

Most fuel tanks are eight feet in diameter, and require, in accordance with our recommendations, up to a sixteen foot excavation depending on how much, if any, berm is left over the shelter. The public shelter in *Fighting Chance* requires up to a twenty-two foot excavation.

Excavations for permanent shelters will almost always be done by a backhoe, an excavator, or a crane with a professional operator, since the labor of hand digging such holes is prohibitively expensive in the United States.

Normal safety practices and government regulations require the sides of deep holes to be shored or sloped to avoid the danger of cave in. The cave in of the side of a vertical wall of earth can be very dangerous to a person standing beside that wall.

Steel tank shelters, however, require little or no work to be done in the hole itself. They are prefabricated and lowered into the hole. Therefore, a contractor who is hired to install a steel shelter is very likely to avoid the substantial expense of shoring or sloping the hole.

The point is: *do not go down into the hole which has been dug to accommodate your shelter.* Let the professionals do it. They understand the risks of cave in and adjust their practices accordingly. Also, of course, put a barrier around the hole so that children and other innocent creatures are kept out of the hole.

An experienced crew could dig a hole, install the shelter, and fill it in the same day. However, in most cases there will be an open hole on the site for a day or two at least.

Third, there are a few unusual circumstances in which thin-wall shelters made of smooth steel or corrugated steel could require internal bracing.

For example, suppose that the shelter were installed with incorrect water drainage so that the soil over it became flowing mud which would prevent earth arching. Then, under heavy impact, the shelter might buckle.

Alternatively, suppose that this incorrectly drained shelter were also inadequately protected from rust, so that its steel shell became severely weakened over a very long time period. Then, the shelter might collapse.

For these reasons, we have decided to recommend upright steel braces between the floor and ceiling of each shelter at approximately eight foot intervals.

These braces are being added to our engineering drawings along with some other improvements. Everyone who has purchased drawing sets will receive copies of these changes and other future updates. If you need the information immediately, call us at (503) 592-4142.

These internal braces are only for rare circumstances with improperly made or installed shelters. They serve no function in the blast resistance of the shelter. In fact, if they were rigidly installed they would interfere with the shelter flexibility and weaken its protection by earth arching.

Each brace is a 4 inch, schedule 40 pipe welded to a base plate on the inner shelter floor. The base plate is a 6 inch diameter plate of the same thickness as the shelter walls.

Each pipe is placed vertically and *terminates 6 inches below the shelter roof*. Another pipe, 12 inches long and just larger than the 4 inch pipe is welded to a cap plate like the base plate on the inner shelter roof so that the 4 inch pipe slides into it. Therefore, the roof can rise or fall 6 inches: with the vertical pipe staying in the 12 inch long guide pipe and only touching the shelter roof cap plate if the roof deflects downward over 6 inches.

These braces (two in a 22 foot long shelter or three in a 28 foot long shelter with the shelter ends serving as braces by themselves) will not prevent the roof of an improperly installed shelter from sagging, but they will prevent a collapse which could lead to injuries.

These risks are minor and very improbable compared with the ordinary risks we take in everyday life.

Please, however, *stay out of the holes, leave fuel tank cutting to the experts, and see that your shelter is properly installed.* We don't want to lose you, and civil defense doesn't need a peacetime shelter accident along with its other political problems.

FALLOUT

Recently the Federal Emergency Management Agency published NAPB-90 which gives a fallout map based on their latest estimates of the effects on the United States of a Soviet nuclear attack. Some Americans have been relieved to learn that much of the United States, including their own locality, is estimated to be fallout free.

Do not rely on these estimates!

This appears to be just one more effort by the bureaucrats to make nuclear war fit their wishful thinking and their own capability to respond (which is essentially nil).

This recent fallout map belongs in the rogues gallery along with FEMA's well known under-the-patio fallout shelter with about six inches of dirt and concrete cover. That shelter won't save your life even in relatively moderate fallout areas any more than this latest FEMA map can wish away the serious fallout risk facing all Americans in all localities after a Soviet attack.

First, we just cannot predict the nature of the Soviet strike. (Although one can reliably conclude that the latest FEMA scenario is very unlikely.) Second, uncertainties concerning weather conditions at the time of the attack and other factors make guesses about fallout conditions unreliable even if we did know the attack plan.

In general, the fallout risk is getting worse. The Soviet arsenal has grown larger; the incentive for them to use air bursts instead of ground bursts has grown smaller; and the value which the Soviets place on American lives is still vanishingly small.

A pile of these reports 50 feet deep could provide some radiation protection. As a guide to personal shelter planning, however, the report should be disregarded.

STEEL SHELTER VIDEO

During the filming of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* this summer, we took time for a visit to our first steel blast shelter with the camera crew. The field tape has been edited into a 35 minute video presentation.

Eventually we plan that this tape will also include a tour of a large shelter like the public one advocated in *Fighting Chance* and a very small shelter suitable for backyard installation with a shovel.

The large version is currently being fabricated here. The small one, sort of a steel liner for an expedient shelter, is designed but not yet constructed.

The shelter video emphasizes the essential aspects of construction of a family or small neighborhood shelter from a surplus steel tank.

The shelter shown was made from a 5000 gallon tank. One entryway is 36 inches in diameter and one is 30 inches in diameter. This basic design is suitable for 5000, 10000, and 20000 gallon tanks.

A typical 5000 gallon tank is 7 feet in diameter and 17 feet long. 8000 gallon tanks are usually 8 feet in diameter and 22 feet long. 10000 gallon tanks are 8 feet in diameter and 28 feet long, while 20000 gallon tanks are typically 10 feet in diameter and 35 feet long. The 8 ft. tanks are usually 1/4 inch steel and the 10 ft. tanks are 5/16 inch steel. Tanks thinner walled than these should not be used. These shelters have a comfortable occupancy of about 10, 20, 25, and 40 people respectively and could save the lives of triple that many if necessary.

We had made a few copies of this shelter tour tape for community civil defense groups. They found it to be unusually useful, so we edited it carefully and have started distributing it now even though our planned three-shelter video is not yet available.

The shelter video is available from **Fighting Chance** for \$29.50 postage paid.

MONTANANS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

In November, a copy of the book *Fighting Chance* with the following letter enclosed was sent to the 19,000 mail addresses in and around Bozeman, Montana.

MONTANANS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE
POST OFFICE BOX 6729
BOZEMAN, MONTANA 59771-6729

BULK RATE U.S. POSTAGE PAID BOZEMAN, MT PERMIT NO. 223
--

CARRIER ROUTE PRESORT

POSTAL PATRON

In Montana no one questions the wisdom of putting on a coat before going out in a blizzard. All have spare tires and jacks in their cars and many carry emergency supplies. Montanans understand the Boy Scout Motto: **Be Prepared**. We know if we are prepared the worst probably won't happen.

But there is something that few in America are protected from: nuclear war. The surprising truth about Nuclear War is **that American scientists learned 20-30 years ago what is necessary to protect people from nuclear blast and radiation. 28% of the world's people are now protected** by excellent civil defense systems including the people of Switzerland, Sweden, the Soviet Union and China. In Sweden 55,000 spacious shelters have beds for 65% of the population. In Switzerland 85% of the people have a space in a blast shelter. America has not bothered to protect our own people. **Arthur Robinson, author of the enclosed book, is coming to Bozeman to teach us what we can do to protect ourselves, our families and nation.**

Civil defense is a psychological deterrent that doesn't threaten anyone or harm the environment. In Southern Oregon, grass-roots civil defense groups are working hard to make preparations for their communities. We owe it to our children to learn what we can do to protect them and to insure hope for their future. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

So put on your coat, Thursday, December 3rd, and come to the meeting at 7:30 PM in Building #4 at the Gallatin County Fairgrounds. You'll find a lot of other practical, down-to-earth, hopeful people, just like yourself, determined to do what they can to secure our future.

(See you there!)

Montanans For Civil Defense

Started by a few local residents, this new grass roots civil defense organization worked before the mailing to raise the funds to pay all of the costs of this mailing including reimbursing **Fighting Chance** for printing and freight costs of the books.

The response was excellent. Press coverage was good, and the meeting was attended by 230 local citizens. This was a higher per capita response than in our similar Southern Oregon mailings. Judging by the Oregon mailings which have resulted in three civil defense organizations so far, Montanans For Civil Defense should grow very rapidly.

Their next meeting in Bozeman is scheduled for 12 January 1988. If you live nearby, this group is definitely worth the trip.

Local residents near Bozeman are installing blast shelters at such a rate that they will probably soon surpass the Oregon groups. They already have more Swiss ventilation units on order than any other locality.

Two of the men who are doing the field installations of these shelters even composed a song entitled *Fighting Chance*. It's a great song. They presented us with a cassette recording of one of them singing the song to his own guitar accompaniment inside a 200 psi blast shelter. They have copyrighted it, so we'll have to wait until they have recorded it for distribution.

The Bozeman meeting was spiced up a little by two individuals who showed up to oppose civil defense (which takes some courage if you appreciate the impact of a room full of over 200 tough, self-reliant Montanans in winter clothing). One of these two also articulated his pro-appeasement "logic" to the local press.

This opposition enhanced the effectiveness of the meeting. If they didn't supply these fellows free of charge for public display, we would be obliged to hire and train them.

This particular specimen wanted to build mutual trust between America and the Soviet Union. This is a fine objective. The problem is that he wanted to demonstrate America's trustworthiness by deliberately not building any civil or strategic defenses.

We are delighted by the success of the Bozeman group. This demonstration of the saturation community-mailing of *Fighting Chance* in order to organize a community civil defense organization extends and improves upon the procedures which we have been developing here in Oregon. Also, it demonstrates that the procedure works well outside of Oregon.

The pressure which this group has brought to bear upon Montana Senators and Congressmen has already been a benefit to Senate Resolution 314 and House Resolutions 311 and 312. We expect that Montanans For Civil Defense will become an effective force and a fine example for grassroots action on behalf of American homeland defenses.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Simple surgical instruments belong in your emergency medical equipment. Appropriate instruments such as hemostats and tweezers are listed in the books recommended by Dr. Orient on the *Emergency Medicine Video Tape*.

Even more useful should be consultation with your physician who will be very valuable if you can keep him or her alive as part of your civil defense preparations. In any case, the instruments you choose are probably readily available at a nearby hospital at the very low cost of nothing at all.

Most operating room staffs discard surgical instruments when they are only slightly worn. Also, many make a practice of supplying each new surgeon with entirely new instruments and discarding those of surgeons who move elsewhere.

Therefore, before you buy any of these expensive items, be sure to check with your local hospital. Your chances will be much improved if you get your physician to ask the hospital for you.

Remember, your goal is to protect the greatest number of people in the most effective manner which your resources permit. Free surgical instruments can leave money available for more food, better shelter ventilation equipment, or other essential items.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 311 and 312

Our Sense of the Senate civil defense resolution has now also been introduced into the House of Representatives - twice.

We had arranged with Congressman Hunter (CA) to introduce the resolution during the week in November that we presented two civil defense seminars on Capitol Hill for Senate and House staff members. These seminars were presented under the auspices of the

American Homeland Defense Alliance and sponsored by the American Conservative Union.

One of the seminars was attended by Richard Schum, legislative assistant to Congressman Bilirakis (FL). His response was so enthusiastic that Congressman Bilirakis immediately introduced the resolution without our knowledge. He actually preceded Congressman Hunter by about an hour.

As a result HR 311 and HR312 are identical House resolutions. These are identical to SR 314 which Senators Symms (ID) and Wilson (CA) introduced in the Senate. Richard Schum has received official notification of cosponsorship of HR 311 from Congressmen Shumway (CA), Swindall (GA), Young (FL), and Holloway (LA).

Please write to your Congressional Representative and ask him to cosponsor HR 311. Also, please write to Congressman Bilirakis and his legislative assistant, Richard Schum, with your thanks and encouragement for their work on behalf of American civil defense.

Above the door of room H130 in the Capitol building where Richard Schum attended our seminar is written:

"Our Government Conceived in Freedom and Purchased with Blood Can be Preserved only by Constant Vigilance"

William Jennings Bryan 1908

PATRICK HENRY

On 23 November 1987 *The New American* reprinted in its entirety Patrick Henry's most famous speech given in 1775 at St. John's Church in Richmond, Virginia.

This oratory, clearly among the few greatest statements by an American, has many parts which are even more relevant today than they were in Patrick Henry's time. No American should be without a copy.

We therefore reprint the speech below.

Mr. President, no man thinks more highly than I do of the patriotism, as well as abilities, of the very worthy gentlemen who have just addressed the house. But different

men often see the same subject in different lights; and therefore, I hope it will not be thought disrespectful to those gentlemen, if entertaining, as I do, opinions of a character very opposite to theirs, I shall speak forth my sentiments freely, and without reserve. This is no time for ceremony. The question before the house is one of awful moment to this country. For my own part, I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery. And in proportion to the magnitude of the subject, ought to be the freedom of debate. It is only in this way that we can hope to arrive at truth and fulfill the great responsibility which we hold to God and our country. Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself guilty of treason toward my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the majesty of Heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings.

Mr. President, it is natural for a man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth - and listen to the song of that siren till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation. For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it might cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst and to provide for it.

I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging the future but by the past. And judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the house? Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received? Trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with those war-like preparations which cover our waters and darken our land.

Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation - the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motive for it? Has Great Britain any enemy in this quarter of the world to call for this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir, she has none. They are meant for us: they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging. And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer upon the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not been al-

ready exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves longer. Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned - we have remonstrated - we have supplicated - we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament.

Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free - if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending - if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained - we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight!! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us!

They tell us, sir, that we are weak - unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us.

Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat, but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged, their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable - and let it come!!! I repeat it, sir, let it come!!!

It is vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace, - but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!