

FIGHTING CHANCE

Jobn 8: 31-32

Proverbs 22: 3

Newsletter Vol. III, No. 6

October 1991

"The true God is a living, intelligent, and powerful being. His duration reaches from eternity to eternity; His presence from infinity to infinity. He governs all things."

Isaac Newton

AMERICA'S ENEMIES VS. THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE

American civil defense has a humanitarian goal - the preservation of human life. It also has a political goal - the preservation of American civilization and the American Republic.

The fact that America currently lies defenseless - without either a strategic defense or a civil defense - is neither an accident of history nor an oversight. It is the result of an increasingly successful attack upon the fundamental values that form the foundation of the American Republic.

For too many Americans, the problem is not that nuclear war is "unthinkable", but rather that mass murder of human beings is altogether too "thinkable."

If America can legalize and countenance the murder of 20 million unborn American children; if America can endanger the health and lives of millions of her citizens in an orgy of "pseudo-environmentalist" earth worship and animal worship; and if America can sacrifice the well-being of its citizens for generations to come by mortgaging their futures to pay for its current crop of politicians, special interest groups, and wasteful bureaucrats, then America can also gradually come to think of nuclear war as just another video game.

One reason that these “ifs” are reality in the majority of American churches and in the halls of American government is that the Biblical foundations of our country are being rapidly eroded.

The many references to God and Providence in the speeches and letters of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and most of our other founding fathers were not put there as “window-dressing”. The references are there, because the American Republic grew out of the deep, fundamental Biblical beliefs of its founders. Without those beliefs, the principles of the Republic cannot endure.

Many of those who hate the American Republic realize this. They seek to weaken the Biblical foundations of America by every available means.

One of the most effective methods of attack upon the Bible is based upon alleged contradictions between Biblical truth and scientific truth. Self-appointed scientific spokesmen and politician-scientists claim that science has shown the Bible to be outmoded and erroneous.

These claims would not succeed if the citizenry were well educated in science and in the methods of independent rational thought. Unfortunately, political domination of the American school system has become so complete that only a few unusual students still have the ability to evaluate arguments based upon fact after enduring public education. Most Americans are influenced primarily by arguments based upon alleged “authority” rather than on actual facts and truth.

The Bible vs. Science battle is being waged almost entirely by quotation of authority. “Scientists” say - and who is to question them?

Well, I, too, am a scientist, and I am tired of watching my profession perverted in this way. I received degrees in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology and the University of California at San Diego. I was a university professor at the age of 25 and published over 50 research papers by the age of 32.

If, however, I were to set aside work on civil defense and write papers and books delineating the actual fact that science and the Bible are completely compatible, who would read them? They would be read primarily by those who already understand this truth. On the hard pavement of public debate, I would be just another guy on the “Bible” side.

Civil defense is too important to set aside even though this anti-Bible agitation is one significant reason that civil defense is so difficult to achieve. Three years ago, however, we were given an opportunity to do at least one effective thing concerning this problem. Now, although delayed by Laurelee’s death, we have finally done it.

While I was in Washington working for civil defense, a former congressman was showing me through the old building of the Library of Congress. When we found ourselves in the rare book section, I decided to look in the card catalogue under Isaac Newton. Newton

is such a giant in science that his authority is beyond question. (I don't like this kind of argument, but that is the way the Bible destroyers want to play it.) I had heard that he wrote about religion but had never seen any published materials.

The library had a complete list of Newton's published work with only one book about religion and that book published in 1733. I asked to see it and soon found myself reading Thomas Jefferson's personal copy!

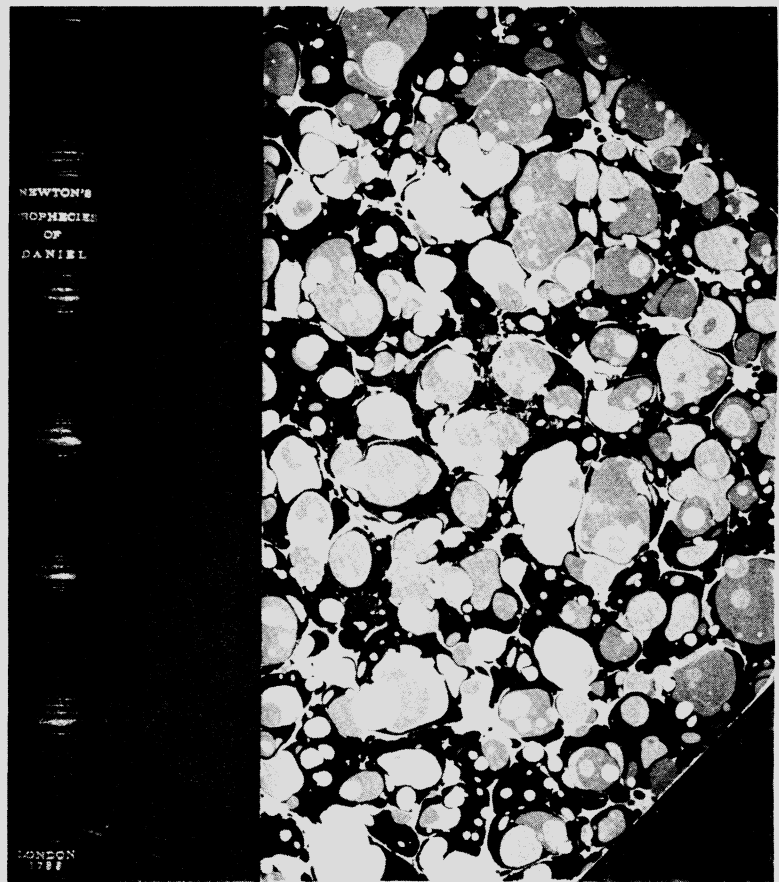
For 323 pages, the greatest scientist who has ever lived writes about his efforts to understand two books of the Bible. The real message is between the lines. Newton accepts every word in the Bible as absolute truth. He only seeks to understand it.

We have now reprinted an exact photographic duplicate of Thomas Jefferson's copy of this book. We are selling these books for \$19.95 each. After the repayment of printing costs, all profits from the book will go to the Fighting Chance civil defense effort. The photograph shown here is of Thomas Jefferson's book. The hard cover of our reprinting is attractive but not identical to the 1733 book, since compromises were necessary to reduce costs.

It is necessary that Fighting Chance continue to concentrate on actual civil defense. It is, however, a delightful privilege to have the opportunity to toss this stumbling block under the feet of some of our most unprincipled opponents.

The introduction that I have added to our reprinting is reproduced below.

These will make great Christmas presents. Newton even derives the exact calendar date of Christmas in the book.



Isaac Newton's Book About the Prophecies

INTRODUCTION

Isaac Newton was born on Christmas day in 1642 and died in 1727. His most famous work, *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, was published in 1687.

Isaac Newton was the greatest scientist who has ever lived. It is, in fact, generally accepted that he is probably the greatest scientist who ever will live, since no one, no matter how brilliant, will again be in such a unique historical position.

His discoveries span all aspects of the physical world with special emphasis on experimental and theoretical physics and chemistry and on applied mathematics. He invented virtually the entire science of mechanics and most of the science of optics. During this work, he invented such mathematics as he needed or as interested him including the discipline known as calculus.

Isaac Newton was both an experimental and theoretical scientist. He personally constructed the models and machinery with which he carried out extensive experiments in chemistry and physics. For example, when he invented the reflecting telescope, he first built a brick oven. In that oven he carried out metallurgical experiments to formulate the composition of the mirror. He then made the mirror with which he constructed the telescope.

Of unequalled mental ability during his entire adult life until his death at age 85, Newton's powers are legendary. It is often told, for example, how later in his life a problem in mathematical physics posed by the great mathematician Bernoulli was forwarded to Newton from the Royal Society. The problem, to determine the curve of minimum time for a heavy particle to move downward between two given points, had baffled the famous 18th century mathematicians of Europe for over six months. Receiving the problem in the afternoon, Newton solved it before going to bed.

Although the solution was sent to Bernoulli anonymously, he is said to have exclaimed upon reading it, "*tanquam ex ungue leonem*" - "*as the lion is known by its claw*" in reference to his recognizing Newton's method.

In addition to his scientific work (Newton would have said as a *part* of his scientific work), he devoted a substantial portion of his enormous energy to the study of the Bible and Biblical texts and history. He read the Bible daily throughout his life and wrote over a million words of notes regarding his study of it. Isaac Newton believed that the Bible is literally true in every respect. Throughout his life, he continually tested Biblical truth against the physical truths of experimental and theoretical science. He never observed a contradiction. In fact, he viewed his own scientific work as a method by which to reinforce belief in Biblical truth.

He was a formidable Biblical scholar, was fluent in the ancient languages, and had extensive knowledge of ancient history. He believed that each person should read the

Bible and, through that reading, establish for himself an understanding of the universal truths it contains.

Newton's strong belief in individual freedom to learn about God without restraints from any other individual or from a church or government once almost caused him to give up his position as Lucasian Professor at Cambridge. The matter was resolved when King Charles II made the exceptional ruling that Isaac Newton would not be required to become a member of the Church of England.

Regarding both science and Christianity, Isaac Newton spent his life in intense scholarship, but he left largely to Providence the publication of his work. Much that he wrote has still never been published.

His (and the world's) greatest scientific work, the *Principia*, was published only after his friend, Edmund Halley, accidentally learned of the existence of Part I which Isaac Newton had written 10 years earlier and put in a drawer. Halley convinced him to finish parts II and III and allow Halley to publish the work.

Only one book of Newton's about the Bible was ever published. In 1733, six years after his death, J. Darby and T. Browne, published *Observations Upon the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse of St. John*.

In 1988, having learned of this book in the rare books card catalogue of the Library of Congress, I asked to read it. I was astonished when, a few minutes later, I was handed Thomas Jefferson's personal copy.

The book is in excellent condition and has Thomas Jefferson's initials on pages 57 and 137. Two hundred and fifty years ago it was common practice for printers to label the page signatures with capital letters at the bottom of the actual text. Jefferson would turn to the "J" signature and add a "T" before the "J" and then turn to the "T" signature and add a "J" after the "T". In this way he identified his personal books.

With his prodigious knowledge of ancient history and languages and his unequalled mental powers, Isaac Newton is the best qualified individual in this millennium to have written about the prophecies. His study of the book of Daniel began at the age of 12 and continued to be a special interest throughout his life. Moreover, he writes of the prophecies with a modesty that indicates that he, himself is in awe of the words he has been given an opportunity to read.

Isaac Newton concluded that it is intended that Revelation will be understood by very few until near the end of history, the time of judgment, and the beginning of the everlasting kingdom of the Saints of the Most High.

Isaac Newton states his belief that these books of prophecy were provided so that, as they are historically fulfilled, they provide a continuing testimony to the accuracy of the Bible. He objected to the use of the prophecies in attempts to predict the future.

On page 251, for example, he writes:

"The folly of Interpreters has been, to foretel times and things by this Prophecy, as if God designed to make them prophets. By this rashness they have not only exposed themselves, but brought the Prophecy also into contempt."

Through these 323 pages, he traces human history since the writing of the prophecies. He shows that, according to his scholarship and at his time in the early 18th century, part of the prophecies had been fulfilled and part remained to be fulfilled. In accordance with his evaluation, this is still true in 1991.

Decorated, as are his scientific works, with interesting asides such as derivations of the exact dates of Christmas and Easter and of the number of years during which Jesus taught, and permeated with a depth of scholarship that no longer exists among modern scholars, this book by Isaac Newton may be the most important work of its kind that has ever been written. The central message of this book for modern readers may not be so much in what it says but in what it is. During his entire life, Isaac Newton continually compared his experimental and theoretical understanding of science with his reading of the Bible. He found the content of these two sources of truth to be so completely compatible, that he regarded every word in the Bible to be as correct as the equations of mathematics and physics.

Therefore, throughout this book, Isaac Newton takes each word of the Prophecies to be exactly correct. He never doubts the content. He only seeks to understand it.

He never strays from his determination not to present predictions of the future based upon the Biblical Prophecies. On pages 113 and 114, he does give an identification of the last horn of the Beast and a numerical evaluation of the length of his reign. He also gives the approximate time of the beginning of this reign, but does not add the numbers or make a prediction.

Addition of these numbers, however, places the time of judgment and the beginning of the everlasting reign of the Saints of the Most High approximately in the time period between the years 2000 and 2050.

Are there errors in Isaac Newton's evaluation of the Prophecies? He would reply that he would not have written this evaluation unless he believed it to be without error, but that it is the obligation of Christians to study the Bible and to reach their own conclusions.

In recent years it has become fashionable to say that Newton's laws of motion contained an error (the error of assumption that mass is a constant), and that this was corrected by Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity. As Petr Beckmann has pointed out in his book, *A History of Pi*, this "error" never existed.

In the *Principia* Newton writes,

"Lex I. Corpus omne perseverare in statu suo quiescendi vel movendi uniformiter in directum, nisi quatenus illud a viribus impressis cogitur statum suum mutare."

“ Lex II. Mutationem motus proportionalem esse vi motrici impressæ, & fieri secundum lineam rectam qua vis illa imprimitur.”

“ Lex III. Actioni contrariam semper & æqualem esse reactionem: sive corporum duorum actiones in se mutuo semper esse æquales & in partes contrarias dirigi.”

These are the famous three laws of motion.

In translation, the second law reads *“The change of momentum is proportional to the motive force impressed; and is made in the direction of the right line in which that force is impressed.”* Newton defines momentum as follows: *“The quantity of momentum is the measure of the same, arising from the velocity and quantity of matter conjointly.”*

Or, in the symbolic terms of Newton’s calculus,

$$F = d(mv)/dt.$$

Newton did not know whether or not mass was constant, and he was too careful a scientist to assume so by placing it outside the differential. During the next 200 years, physicists assumed, for convenience, that mass was constant and began to write $F = ma$ or $F = m dv/dt$. It is this later day shortcut which proved to be incorrect, not Isaac Newton’s original law.

Isaac Newton said of himself near the end of his life, *“I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.”*

To Dr. Bentley, he had written, *“When I wrote my Treatise about our System, I had an Eye upon such Principles as might work with considering Men, for the Belief of a Deity, and nothing can rejoice me more than to find it useful for that Purpose.”*

Isaac Newton’s pebbles and shells formed the basis for the scientific revolution and the industrial revolution which created our current civilization. This demonstration of the incredible power of his discoveries is, however, itself minor in comparison with their role as 17th and 18th century miracles that serve as continuing testimony of the literal truth of the Bible and of the remarkable creations of the Lord.

In my own scientific work, I also have continually compared the Bible with the findings of modern experimental science. Like Isaac Newton, I do not know of any verified scientific facts that are inconsistent with the literal truth of every aspect of the Bible.

I am grateful to have had an opportunity to read Isaac Newton’s book about the Prophecies and am publishing this reprint so that others may have this experience.

Thanks are due to the Manley Foundation which helped to finance this reprint; to Bruce Tippery who gave essential help with its production; and also to Andy Hopkins whose similar and independent desire to reprint this book is hereby fulfilled.

This reprint has been made as an exact photographic duplicate of Thomas Jefferson's personal copy.

This reprint is dedicated to my wife, Laurelee, whose death in November 1988 delayed it for these past two years, but whose life caused me to undertake it.

As Isaac Newton wrote in the second edition of the *Principia*:

"The true God is a living, intelligent, and powerful being. His duration reaches from eternity to eternity; His presence from infinity to infinity. He governs all things."

Arthur B. Robinson
Cave Junction
July 1991

PLYWOOD SHELTER VENTILATION PUMP

Visitors to the shelters here usually take time to examine the plywood double-action piston pump that Cresson Kearny brought here during the *Nuclear War Survival Skills* video tape project. On the video tapes, he demonstrates the pump twice - once in the yard with a plastic bag and once in a mine tunnel ventilation system.

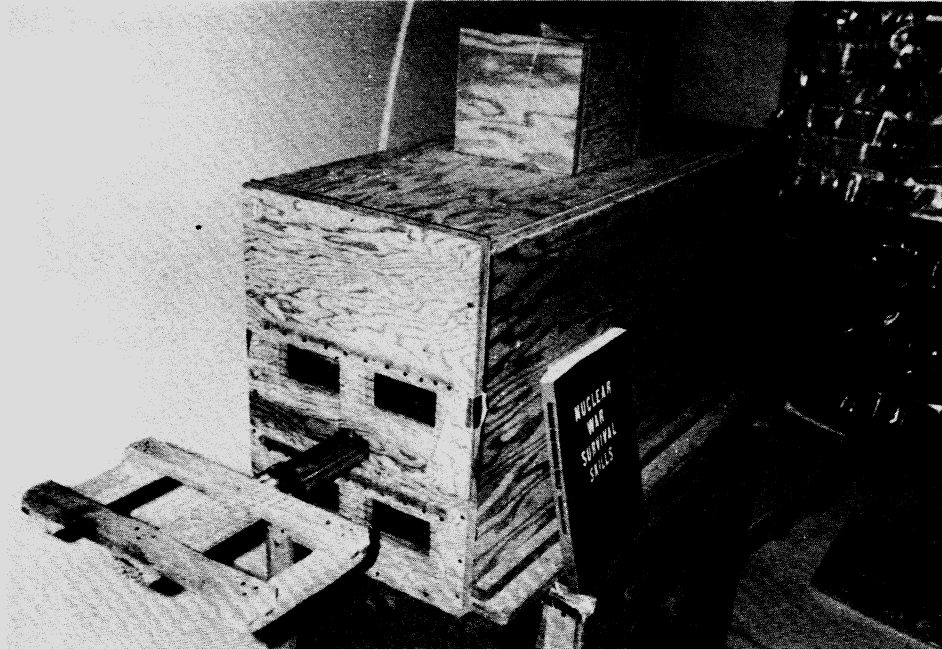
Since the pump is made of plywood and is a part of the expedient civil defense procedures described in *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, there is a tendency for those who have not examined the actual pump and its air filter to think of it as an expedient device not meant for permanent shelter installations.

The most frequent question that I am asked by people building permanent shelters is about a source of an air pump for their shelter. Only a few are able to afford a LUWA ventilation system. Most people want a much less expensive alternative. They usually are looking for a reliable handcranked blower.

The remarkable fact is that the most reliable and easily operated shelter ventilation pump available in the United States is the plywood double-action piston pump. Moreover, materials with which to make the pump are so inexpensive as to be almost negligible. In addition, if anything should go wrong with the pump, repairs can be made with simple materials and tools that are universally available.

Moreover, in tests at high backpressures reported in *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, the plywood pump outperformed even the best Finnish centrifugal pump which had itself outperformed Swiss, German, and Russian pumps.

Many Americans who are planning a shelter will be tempted to buy a commercial pump or air blower rather than building the superior performing Kearny pump. This pump



Plywood Double-Action Shelter Ventilation Pump

is made primarily from plywood and glue and can be assembled by any home craftsman of average ability.

Each American who is concerned with the provision of the best available air pump for his shelter should not buy anything until he has at least carefully read pages 261 through 263 of *Nuclear War Survival Skills*.

If you can afford a LUWA system, buy one. With it you get full chemical and biological protection as well as a good air pump and fallout filter. This is excellent equipment and is well worth its price (which, at this writing, has improved somewhat as a result of the strengthening of the dollar). The overall Swiss quality of LUWA equipment is unsurpassed. We do *not* recommend that you try to build a reliable chemical or biological filter.

If you cannot afford a LUWA system, then build (or have built) a plywood double-action piston pump and filter. You can also save 90% of the cost if you do the work yourself.

Why are we showering money and technology on the third-rate economy of the thugs who control the Soviet Union? They have over 10,000 nuclear weapons aimed at our families; have just introduced nuclear missiles into Cuba; have, during the past two years, markedly modernized their offensive military weapons; and are actively, today, engaged in a domestic policy based upon murder of their own citizens.

There is only one answer - appeasement! Regardless of what the government and press may call it, it is still appeasement, and it will probably lead to the same tragic carnage that it has at so many earlier times in history.

EMERGENCY SHOWER AND DECONTAMINATION ROOM

On the under-a-street cutaway drawing of a public shelter that we sent to the recipients of this newsletter last year, we show a decontamination room and shower built into the standard shelter entryway.

We have now built one of these into the larger shelter display here. The room and drain are finished. The shower head and stairs are not yet installed.

Now that I have seen this installation, I like the idea even better. There is a remarkable amount of space in this convenient little room.

Our decontamination room is made by extending the vertical part of the entryway on our standardized design a few feet below the level of the bottom of the shelter room. For example, the 52 inch cylinder (52 rather than 48, because that is the diameter of the piece of scrap pipe we happened to find) that serves as the vertical spiral stairwell for entry to the ten-foot-in-diameter shelter room extends from the soil surface down 24 feet into the ground. This is comprised of the 10 feet to the level of the shelter roof, the ten feet to the level of the shelter floor, and then four feet below the floor.

The 6-foot-long, 50-inch-in-diameter horizontal tunnel that connects this vertical entryway and the shelter enters the shelter on its midline. There is, therefore, a seven foot section of the vertical pipe that extends below the bottom of the horizontal pipe. When it is completed, the spiral staircase will terminate in a platform 17 feet below the surface. From this platform, people will enter the horizontal pipe to the shelter.

Alternatively, those who require decontamination will continue downward through a hole in the platform to the bottom of the vertical pipe. This places them in a cylindrical room 52 inches in diameter and seven feet high with a drain in its center and a shower on the wall.

The room is easy to construct by just making the vertical pipe four feet longer. Moreover, it is very effectively shielded from the shelter area even without a door. Fallout

contaminated clothing can just be left on the floor of the room if no better means of disposal is available.

Besides geometrical shielding from the decontamination room, the shelter when fully occupied and closed is also shielded by food and water placed in the horizontal pipe and by the inner gas-tight door. (Both horizontal entryways should be filled with containers of food and water after the shelter is occupied, because this provides additional initial nuclear radiation protection.) This room is remarkably large and very convenient. We suggest that it be included in the construction plans of shelters that are not yet completed.

MORE RIFLE BAGS

The Iraq-Kuwait war ended so quickly that the American Legion and Fighting Chance were left with a small amount of funds raised for rifle bags and not yet spent. That money, with Cresson Kearny's direction, is now being used to produce improved rifle bags for field tests by the Army and Marines. It is hoped that these tests will generate enough interest that this simple but vital equipment becomes a permanent part of the military supply system.

The new bags are 13 inches wide (rather than 12), 5 feet long, and include imprinted instructions giving their proper use. The new instructions are reproduced below. Cresson Kearny has also tested these bags for use as expedient water containers and expedient flotation devices. Devices for these purposes, especially for jungle infantry, are also items that were once issued to American soldiers but have now been forgotten by the ineffective military bureaucracy.

Even 2000 years ago, Julius Caesar wrote about the need for expedient flotation devices. During the Roman civil war, the enemy had them and his men didn't. Unseasonal rains had swollen streams and conferred a special disadvantage upon Caesar's men.

The drowning of heavily laden American soldiers in jungle waters was an all too common occurrence in Vietnam, but all efforts to get flotation devices for them failed. It is evident that a few of these lightweight plastic bags would be a good addition to the gear of any infantry soldier. If the field tests and later bureaucratic work goes as hoped, maybe they will become a standard part of American infantry gear.

PROTECTION OF SHELTERS FROM ELECTROLYSIS

Our shelter plans show the standard equipment for protecting an underground steel object from corrosion by electrolysis. This protection consists of commercially available, sacrificial electrodes. These cost between about \$90 and \$130 depending upon your sources of supply. At least one should be attached to each underground steel shelter.

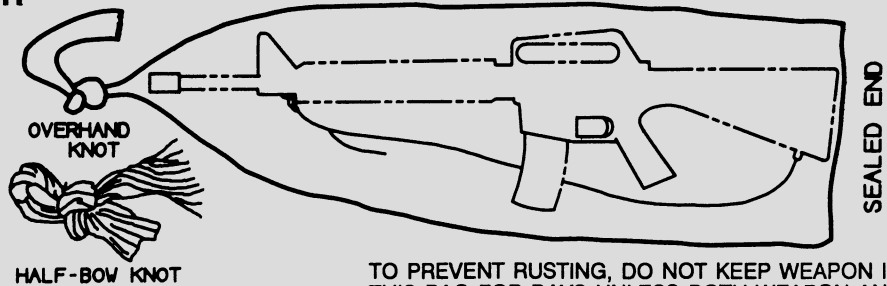
MULTI-PURPOSE M-16 RIFLE BAG

DUST, SAND, AND SNOW PROTECTOR

TO PROTECT A WEAPON FROM DUST, TWIST THE PART OF BAG ABOVE MUZZLE; THEN CLOSE BAG WITH A **LOOSELY TIED HALF-BOW KNOT** OR **LOOSELY TIED OVERHAND KNOT**.

TO REMOVE M-16 IN EMERGENCY, GRASP IT BY PISTOL GRIP, GRASP BAG BELOW KNOT, RIP BAG OFF.

TO FIRE IMMEDIATELY, SHOOT THROUGH BAG.



TO PREVENT RUSTING, DO NOT KEEP WEAPON IN THIS BAG FOR DAYS UNLESS BOTH WEAPON AND BAG ARE THOROUGHLY DRY.

UNDER COAT LIFE PRESERVER

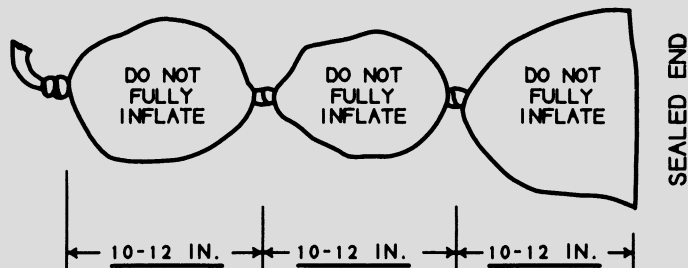
1. FOR SWIMMING SUPPORT, FIRST BLOW TWO (2) LUNGFULLS OF AIR INTO THE SEALED END OF A **NEW BAG** AND MAKE A **PARTIALLY INFLATED** COMPARTMENT BY TYING A **TIGHT OVERHAND KNOT** A LITTLE LESS THAN A FOOT FROM THE SEALED END.

2. BLOW ANOTHER TWO (2) LUNGFULLS AND MAKE THE CENTER **KNOT-CLOSED** COMPARTMENT.

3. MAKE THE THIRD COMPARTMENT: **PARTIALLY INFLATE**, THEN CLOSE BY TWISTING BAG AND TYING 2 OR 3 **TIGHT OVERHAND KNOTS**.

4. WEAR UNDER COAT OR BLOUSE, ACROSS UPPER CHEST AND IN FRONT OF SHOULDERS.

5. FOR INCREASED LIFT IN COMBAT OPERATIONS, HOLD DOWN FRONT OF COAT BY CUTTING TWO 2-INCH VERTICAL SLOTS IN ITS FRONT, EACH A FEW INCHES ABOVE A FRONT LOWER CORNER, RUNNING TROUSER BELT THROUGH SLOTS, AND TIGHTENING BELT.



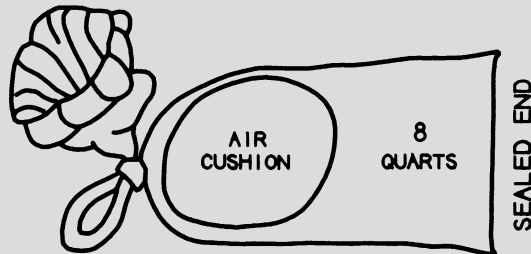
MULTI- QUART WATER BAG

1. TO CARRY WATER INSIDE A BACKPACK: PUT A **NEW BAG** INSIDE ANOTHER, ROLL THE MOUTH OF THE BAGS OUTWARD TO PREVENT POURED-IN WATER FROM RUNNING BETWEEN THE BAGS.

2. POUR IN UP TO 8 QUARTS OF WATER, DISINFECT IF NEEDED. WHEN CLOSING WATER BAG, LEAVE A SMALL AIRSPACE ABOVE WATER AND BELOW TWISTED PART OF WATER BAG IN WHICH A **TIGHT HALF-BOW KNOT** IS FINALLY TIED.

THIS BAG MEETS F.D.A. SPECIFICATIONS FOR WATER CONTAINERS.

HALF-BOW KNOT CAN BE EASILY UNTIED AND BAGS USED MANY TIMES.



OTHER USES

1. TO KEEP PONCHO LINER, SWEATER, MOSQUITO NET, ETC. DRY.

2. TO MAKE A PACK RELIABLY BUOYANT, PUT CONTENTS IN A FEW SEPARATE BAGS, CLOSED WITH HALF-BOW KNOTS.

Slow chemical reactions can occur between a steel shelter and the rocks in the soil surrounding it. These reactions often arise as a result of slightly different electrolytic potentials in the shelter and the rocks. They can be exacerbated by electric apparatus attached to the shelter such as pumps and motors.

Although very little total erosion of the tank surface usually takes place, it often is concentrated entirely at the points of best electrical contact between the tank and the soil. For this reason, electrolysis can literally drill a small hole in the wall of the tank. (This is the usual reason for leakage in those few underground fuel tanks that are actually found to need replacement.)

The sacrificial electrode consists of a bag of metal with an electrolytic potential such that the chemical erosion from electrolysis will take place on the metal in the bag rather than on the shelter surface. The bag is placed a foot or two away from the bottom of the end of the tank and attached with a copper wire (supplied with the electrode) to a clip welded to the top of the end of the tank.

Our plans show the wire attached, but do not give information about the method of attachment. It can be bolted tightly to the tank or silver soldered to the tank, but neither of these methods is optimum.

Recently a Fighting Chance supporter, who is also an electrician, has pointed out an ideal way to make this connection between the tank and the copper wire. It is called Cad-welding. The copper wire is held against the tank in a mold filled with copper oxide and aluminum. This metal is then ignited. The resulting chemical reaction produces molten copper and aluminum oxide slag that welds the copper wire to the steel. This is an excellent method of making this connection that will subsequently be buried under the soil where it cannot be easily monitored or repaired. Equipment to do this is available at professional electrical supply stores. Alternatively, since the mold and starting materials cost about \$100 and you may only need one or two welds, you may want to ask your local electrician to make this connection.

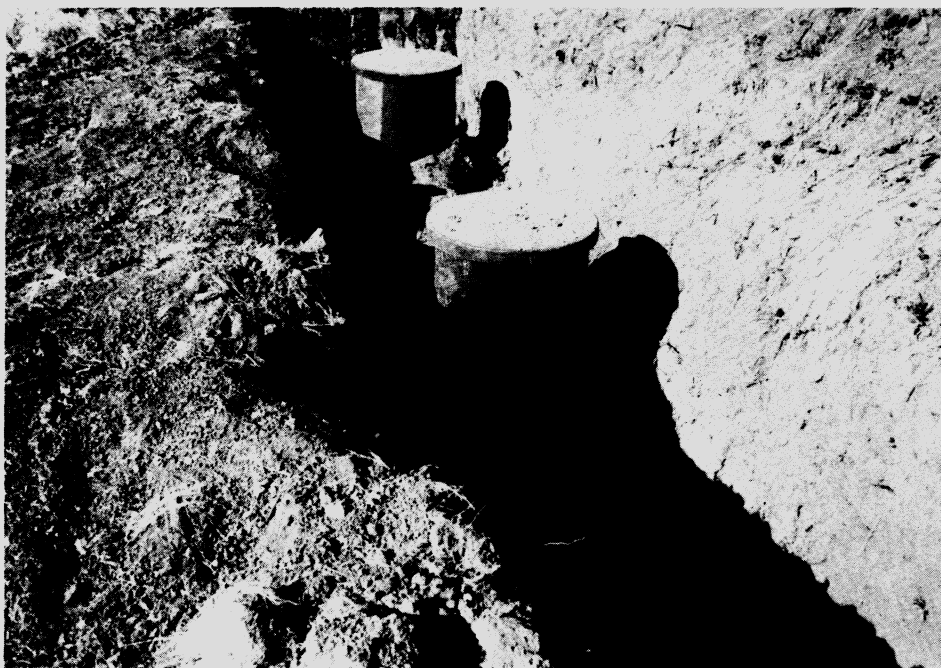
FIGHTING CHANCE SHELTER DISPLAY PARK

When we first started to advocate civil defense, Laurelee and I realized that we needed a composite display of civil defense shelters for both public and private use. We especially wanted to build a public-sized shelter that demonstrates what we advocate in the book *Fighting Chance* for mass production and installation throughout the United States.

Since we could not afford to build such displays, our much smaller family shelter has had to serve as an illustration to the many people who have come here to visit and learn about shelter technology.

That shelter was eventually augmented by a good display of five expedient civil defense shelters that were constructed here during the making of the Nuclear War Survival Skills video tape series. Those shelters are still here but are no longer safe for occupancy, since they are of perishable, wood construction. Eventually we would like to rebuild them under covered roofs with treated wood for permanent display, but we cannot now afford to do so.

During recent years, we have gradually accumulated - from scrap yards and service station tank replacements - the parts for a shelter display that is about one-half the optimum size of a public shelter. The main entryway is the full size required for a public shelter. Many of you have seen the shelter rooms for that display in our yard here. One has been used as a mailing room for the civil defense project. In addition, we constructed one of the miniature back-yard shelters described in the October 1990 newsletter. Early

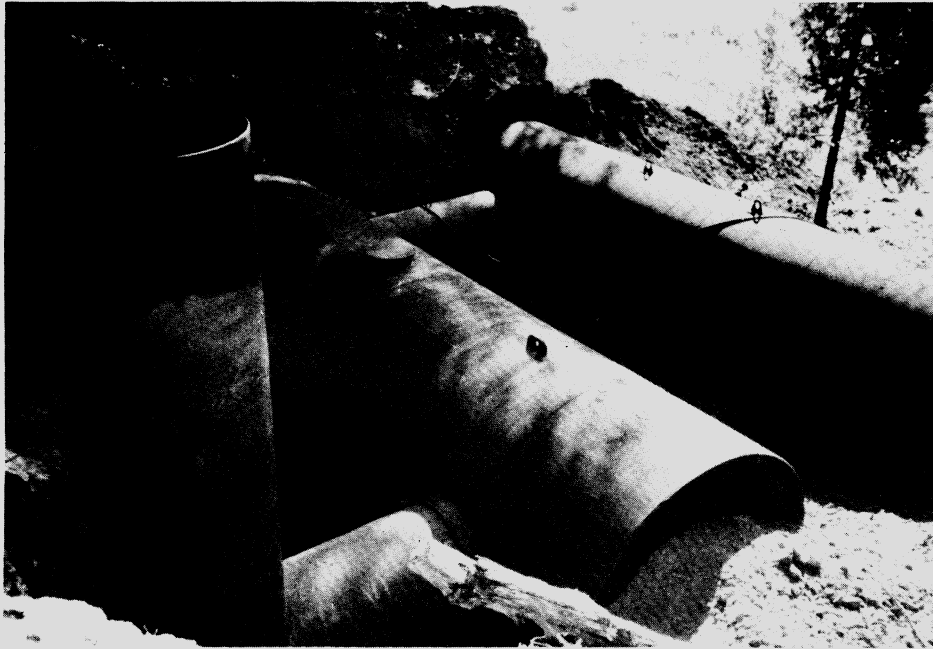


Installation of Six Person Miniature Shelter

this summer, we took the step of installing the two large shelter tanks and the miniature shelter in the ground around the edges of an attractive meadow here. These are not yet covered with soil, but are now excellent demonstrations of in-place shelter design.

The 8-foot and 10-foot tanks are combined into one large shelter. The 10-foot tank is for people, and the 8-foot tank is for their supplies.

Visitors here can now see shelters in diameters of 4, 7, 8, and 10 feet with respective lengths of 12, 17, 28, and 35 feet. They can also see (but not go inside) the remains of five of the expedient shelters described in the book, *Nuclear War Survival Skills*.



60 Person Shelter with Food and Supply Storage Room

We have done this very slowly and as inexpensively as possible. We do much of the work ourselves and probably will not complete all aspects of these displays for another year. Now, however, these displays are at last installed and able to perform 90% of their intended purpose. This installation was just in time for an unexpected opportunity.

On two days notice, just as we were finishing clean up of the excavation site for the larger shelter display, ABC Television News in New York requested permission to send a reporter and film crew here to film for an ABC program about civil defense. Someone at the Federal Emergency Management Agency had told them about us. The shelters were ready, so you may see them later on national television.

Local television stations often report favorably about our civil defense activities. National television coverage is unusual. When the children and I took the first mobile shelter display to the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, many of the participants in the first course to use it there had already seen it on television as we towed it across the country. Spontaneous television coverage of the display in transit had been picked up by one of the national news networks.

We hope that many of you will have an opportunity to visit these shelter displays. Please telephone us at 503-592-4142 at least a day in advance to arrange a tour.