

DDP ARIZONA NEWSLETTER **Doctors for Disaster Preparedness**

November 1987 (vol. 4, #1)

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PEARL HARBOR DAY SUMMIT: PEACE IN OUR TIME?

On Sept. 29 and 30, the Soviets practiced bombing Hawaii. They also zapped three American airplanes with lasers. The pilots were not seriously injured, but most of the electronic surveillance equipment on one plane was knocked out instantly. For several hours, Mikhail Gorbachev and a number of other top Soviet officials occupied the deep underground bunkers near Moscow, according to US intelligence sources (*Washington Times*, Oct. 13, 1987 A1). But they did not need such a huge protection factor. The US government responded with a protest, and with optimism about the upcoming summit. A few Hawaiian citizens called their Director of Civil Defense to ask where the shelters were, and had to be informed that actually there aren't any (personal communication, War Crisis Workshop, Ariz. Department of Emergency Services, Nov. 4).

The Soviets are also optimistic. On the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Gorbachev might have told the Central Committee that an American SDI could nullify the Soviet advantage in homeland defense, and cancel out \$1 trillion investment in offensive armaments. However, prospects were good for an agreement that could prevent US deployment for 12 to 18 years. "It took the US about one year to recover from December 7, 1941. But they will probably never recover from December 7, 1987." (General Daniel Graham, 10th annual meeting of The American Civil Defense Association, Mobile, AL, Nov. 8.)

While most strategic defense advocates have left the government, outspoken opponents of American defenses,

with the assistance of arms negotiator Paul Nitze, are said to be carrying on unofficial talks with the Soviets. Their draft agreement may be submitted to US negotiators by their Soviet counterparts (*Washington Times*, Nov. 3, A1). It is likely to propose extending the ABM Treaty's Ban on deployment for 7 to 12 years. (Currently, the US can legally withdraw from the treaty after 6 months notice.) It will probably put such severe limits on space testing of defensive systems that the US would not be in a position to move rapidly to deployment later on.

One of these unofficial emissaries, Richard Garwin, revealed his attitude toward SDI in a talk given at the University of Arizona on Dec. 3, 1986. He said that SDI is a cover for an American first strike policy. Garwin excels in the use of ridicule; for example, he said that in advocating "pop-up" defenses, such as x-ray lasers, Edward Teller does not understand the difficulty posed by the curvature of the earth. (In actuality, this becomes a problem only if the laser is based in a totally inappropriate location.) Garwin also stated that the fast burn booster (*vide infra*) would "rule out a pop-up anything."

Those who, like Garwin, think the US would be better off with a Soviet nuclear warhead buried in every city, with a trigger in Moscow, should commend Paul Nitze. Others should ask the President to fire him for setting up these closed-door negotiations. (See enclosure for the names and addresses of key people in the administration.)

ARIZONA CALENDAR

Nov. 19: **National Security and SDI**, 7:30 p.m. UA College of Law Rm 146. Panel: Roy Landreth (Committee for the Defense of North America); Sam Sharp (Ret. Col. US Army); Jack Kirwan (Tucson Space Society); Peter Goudinoff (U of A, Political Science); Harrison Barrett (U of A, Optical Science) This is supposed to be a "nondebate" between the advocates and opponents of US defenses.

Dec. 7: Annual **Pearl Harbor Day** meeting of Tucson DDP, 7:00 p.m., Wilmot Branch of the Public Library. **Soviet Military Power**, a videotape produced by FEMA, and **Wake Up America**, Dr. Edward Teller's banquet speech at the recent annual meeting of DDP, will be shown.

GLASNOST

A lot of things are changing in the Soviet Union, but one remains the same: Soviet media coverage of the US. Recent examples: "More and more fires are burning across America. Books are being set ablaze. Not only the Communist Manifesto is being burned, but also the books of Mark Twain, John Steinbeck and even Shakespeare. Yes, yes, they are cremating Romeo and Juliet!" From both *Pravda* and *Izvestia*: "Babies are bought in Guatemala and Honduras for adoption, but actually they are used as sources of spare parts. Their eyes, lungs, hearts, kidneys, and livers--everything is used to prolong the lives of rich Americans." After that coverage, isn't it a miracle that Soviets are negotiating with monsters like us?

Yuri Tuvim

SHOULD PRIVATE CITIZENS CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS WITH A FOREIGN POWER?

SHOULD PRIVATE PERSONS WITH AN AGENDA DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED TO THE STATED POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPATE IN THAT ADMINISTRATION'S SUMMIT NEGOTIATIONS?

SHOULD THE U.S. SELL OUT OUR CHANCE TO BUILD A HOMELAND DEFENSE?

Administration officials who might be interested in these questions include the following:

General Colin Powell
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

Senator Howard Baker
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Steve Steiner
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

Robert Linhard
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

Representatives and Senators who sit on important committees such as Armed Services and Foreign Affairs include:

Representatives Bill Broomfield (R-MI), Dante Fascell (D-FL), William Dickinson (R-AL), and Les Aspin (D-WI)

Senators John Warner (R-VA) and Sam Nunn (D-GA)

Addresses are:

The Honorable . . .
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable . . .
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

You might also wish to contact your own congressional delegation, as well as any White House officials of your acquaintance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 314

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the American Civil Defense program.

WHEREAS in this age of nuclear energy, the people of the United States are endangered by nuclear war, nuclear terrorist attacks, and nuclear accidents;

WHEREAS in the event of nuclear war the people are in the additional danger of starvation during the time before acquisition and food transportation can be restored;

WHEREAS blast and radiation shelters and food storage methods have been invented which can protect people from these nuclear dangers without evacuation;

WHEREAS blast and radiation shelters and food reserves have been built to protect the peoples of Switzerland, the U.S.S.R. and some other countries;

WHEREAS this United States Government has been established to provide for the common defense of the people;

WHEREAS at present no defensive blast and radiation shelters or distributed food reserves have been built for most of the people in the United States;

WHEREAS the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture have the knowledge and resources to provide this essential protection: Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Department of Defense with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture should provide immediately to this Congress a report on a program for the building of nuclear blast and radiation shelters and for the storage of at least one year's supply of food for every civilian and every military person in the United States within walking distance of their houses and places of work.

The above is the text of the Symms Resolution on Civil Defense, which was sponsored by Senators Symms (ID) and Helms (NC) with the cosponsorship of Senators Armstrong (CO), Cochran (MS), Gramm (TX), Hecht (NV), Humphrey (NH), Quayle (IN), Wallop (WY), and Wilson (CA).

This will probably be introduced as an Amendment to an appropriate piece of legislation. Its author Arthur Robinson got appointments to visit with Senators thanks to the efforts of Fighting Chance supporters (PO Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 97523), who reminded the Congress of its obligation to provide for homeland defense.

Please write to your Senators and ask for their support.

AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY: SCIENCE IN THE SERVICE OF POLITICS

The American Physical Society report on Directed Energy Weapons was deployed as a weapon against US strategic defenses before physicists even had a chance to read it. One day after the draft was released, the Council of the APS issued a press release warning against early deployment of SDI components, even though the kinetic energy systems under consideration were specifically **not** discussed in the report. The report and its attached but irrelevant press release were used by many Congressmen as a reason for voting against funds for SDI.

Three months after debate on the Defense Authorization Bill was over, 14 of the 17 authors of the report signed a letter protesting the fact that the APS Council statement was joined to a summary of their study. "We object to being included in the council's statements on matters neither we nor they studied" (*Physics Today*, Oct. 1987). Nevertheless, one of the letter's signatories, Dr. Thomas Johnson, did not see fit to mention it at the Second Nuclear War and Peace Education Conference at George Mason University on Oct. 30. Rather, he denied that there was anything unscientific about the report, or any basis to the technical criticisms that have been raised*. The letter, in contrast to the report itself, made no front page news.

The countermeasures usually postulated by antidefense activists--the fast-burn booster, rotation of the booster, and ablative shielding--are considered at length in the report. Serious errors occur in every instance, and all are in the same direction: exaggerating the difficulties of the defense, and grossly understating the problems of the would-be aggressor.

The usefulness of the mythical fast-burn booster is refuted on the very same page that concludes it would be highly effective. The same atmosphere that would shield the bus from beam weapons would also produce a drag effect, degrading accuracy and sorting out the decoys. Therefore, the warheads could not be deployed within the atmosphere, even if the booster burned out there. Additionally, the problems of actually building a 30 to 40 g ICBM booster (not at all the same as the Sprint) are glossed over: some believe it impossible given current technology.

Rotating the booster is proposed as an easy retrofit to existing missiles. However, centrifugal forces would make it impossible to spin a liquid-fueled rocket, such as the SS-18, and solid-fueled rockets would require major design changes. The walls of the missile would have to be strengthened (at the cost of diminishing the payload), and the inertial navigation unit would have to be completely redesigned.

Ablative shielding might protect the missile against chemical lasers, though not against x-ray lasers, excimer lasers, or neutral particle beams. The APS specifically calculated that three of the ten warheads from an SS-18 would have to be offloaded. But they assumed that the shielding would be distributed over the various stages of the rocket in proportion to their mass, rather than their surface area, a basic

conceptual error that even a house painter could comprehend. The correct method leads to the conclusion that nearly all the warheads would have to be sacrificed: instant disarmament.

The APS issued a "point-by-point rebuttal" to each of the above criticisms. In essence, they said: (1) We used a different definition of "boost phase." (2) Yes they can too be retrofitted. Some unnamed engineers said so. (3) "Our clearly stated intent was not to present a particular calculation for a particular missile....the fundamental purpose of the Group's work [was] tutorial."

This "tutorial" was acclaimed by a "peer review" panel of six, of whom five have taken a public stand against SDI. It was presented to Congress as the authoritative work on SDI, even though it bypassed the usual mechanisms for correcting errors, and completely neglects currently available technology.

*Wood, L and Canavan, G: Opening statement before US House of Representatives Committee on Armed Services, and testimony before Defense Policy Panel, Sept 15, 1987.

QUOTABLES: "Significant cheating is more likely to occur at covert facilities than at heavily observed sites....No intrusive verification system will work effectively if either party chooses to thwart it." (Krepon, M: High stakes in INF verification, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* June, 1987.)

"Do we know that the Soviets have only 440 SS-20 missiles?" asked Tom Bethell.

"No," said Manfred Eimer, director of the Verification and Intelligence Bureau, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

"Do we know how many they do have?" asked Mr. Bethell.

"No," replied Mr. Eimer (*Wall Street Journal* Sept 25, 1987).

NEWS BRIEFS: Iran and the Soviet Union have agreed to a friendship treaty. This includes military assistance, the construction of a railroad from the Soviet border to the Persian Gulf, and an oil pipeline to the Soviet Union (*Third World Week* Aug 10, 1987).

Peace activist Sergei Svetushkin, member of the Moscow Group for the Establishment of Trust Between East and West, was sentenced to a year in prison on fabricated charges of evading alimony payments (*Samizdat Bulletin*, June 1987).

More glasnost: CNN, ABC and CBS camera crews had their cables cut while taping a demonstration by Jewish "refuseniks" in Moscow (*Washington Times* Oct 15, 1987).

Hughes Aircraft was denied permission to launch communications satellites on board Soviet Proton rockets. The Soviets are ready to accept customers immediately, while Ariane-space is booked through 1990. The US doesn't have a space transport system (*Science* Oct 2, 1987).

ERRATUM: The Soviets have a new booster that can launch half a million pounds, not tons.