

by a blanket of uranium. These trapped neutrons induce secondary fission reactions, creating a far more destructive blast. In this way, the percentage of fissile fuel undergoing fission in an H-bomb explosion is substantially increased over that of a pure atomic bomb.

The neutron bomb, however, is constructed without the containing blanket built into the H-bomb. Because of this, a large proportion of the fast neutrons released in the neutron bomb's primary fission explosion can escape the fireball plasma of the explosion and do so without losing much of their energy. These fast neutrons move into the environment where they kill living organisms with irradiation but do little damage to non-living matter.

In order to produce efficient fusion H-bombs in the first place, the energy output of the fission bomb must be compressed and transformed into a form capable of accomplishing a special type of compression and heating

of the fusion fuel, called isentropic compression. To do this the dynamics of energy dense plasmas must be mastered. The Rudakov disclosures of last July and Soviet work on the non-linear processes which dominate energy dense plasmas demonstrate that the USSR is far ahead of the U.S. in basic aspects of this research.

In fact, given that the British press announced in early 1976 that NATO was about to deploy the neutron bomb, a possible secondary motive for the Soviet's Rudakov disclosures could have been an effort to sidetrack U.S. military applications of neutron bomb research and direct it toward joint peaceful applications. As Soviet scientists have pointed out on several occasions, this research on energy dense plasmas constitutes the main frontier of scientific research.

— Charles Stevens

Touted Carter Cruise Missile: A Buzz Bomb Provocation

At first glance, Carter's decision to give the go-ahead to the deployment of the cruise missile seems utterly incomprehensible. From a military or technological standpoint, the cruise missile was obsolete 20 or more years ago. Unfortunately, the motivation behind the cruise missile, which is a purely political one, is even more insane than any strictly military aim. Like the simultaneously announced neutron bomb, the cruise missile is seen by the Trilateral government as a means of increasing the credibility of limited nuclear war tactics and as a direct preparation for a limited nuclear war. As such it is the most direct possible provocation of the Soviet Union, and its deployment would take the world a very long step towards a new general war.

Carter's Buzz Bomb

The cruise missile is technically ludicrous. It is a pilotless, subsonic jet plane which can be launched from the ground, an airplane, or (in another version) from a submarine. It travels toward its target at low altitude, about 200 feet, thereby flying under enemy radar screens, and then guides itself by the terrain into a "pinpoint" accuracy nuclear explosion. Except for its sophisticated guidance, and the nuclear warhead, it is an exact replica of the German buzz bomb, or V-1, of World War II. Like the buzz bomb, the cruise missile's extremely low speed makes it very vulnerable to being shot down by Soviet fighters, which typically travel three or more times faster. Its guidance system is more easily confused both by electronic countermeasures and simple misidentification of terrain features. One intelligence source commented that the main danger of the cruise would be to those sending it, since countermeasures could so confuse the guidance system as to turn the missile entirely around!

Compared to an ICBM which travels 30 times faster, the cruise has only disadvantages. So why was it ever proposed? The simplest answer, but only partially correct, is the SALT agreement. Unlimited production of U.S. ICBMs in an attempt to overwhelm by saturation

any sophisticated Soviet defense is at present prohibited by the SALT treaty. For the Carter crew to abrogate the treaty and begin churning out missiles would be the plainest possible message to the Soviets to prepare for imminent war.

Warnke's Tricks

In the abortive Moscow SALT talks, U.S. Chief Negotiator Warnke tried to get around this by proposing that the cruise missile not be considered as a strategic weapon, thus allowing unlimited production in preparation for possible saturation bombing. Warnke's "suggestion" was one of the main reasons for his unceremonious leave-taking from Moscow. The Soviets of course did not buy such logic.

Subsequently, Warnke proposed a "compromise" — that the cruise missile's range be limited to such an extent that it could only be used in "theater" nuclear wars, such as to reach targets in Eastern Europe from airfields in Western Europe. This "compromise" gives away the real purpose of the cruise program as a whole. In a "tactical" engagement where the target is masses of Soviet tanks rolling into West Europe, the Carter-Schlesinger "strategists" reason, the cruise will act as heavy nuclear artillery for saturation-bombing of Soviet troop concentrations. In such a situation, a little lack of accuracy, or loss of half of the missiles under enemy defense fire would hardly matter. This, Schlesinger and Co. believe will be the counterweight against Soviet tank superiority and will make their long-planned theater nuclear wars in Europe and elsewhere feasible.

In real life, however, there is a small flaw in this logic.

Theater nuclear wars will never happen. If a war breaks out in Europe, or nuclear weapons are used anywhere by the U.S. or its allies, the Soviets unleash strategic strikes against the U.S. and West Europe as the beginning of a global, general war. By the time cruise missiles arrive at their targets, the U.S. will have ceased to exist as a nation.