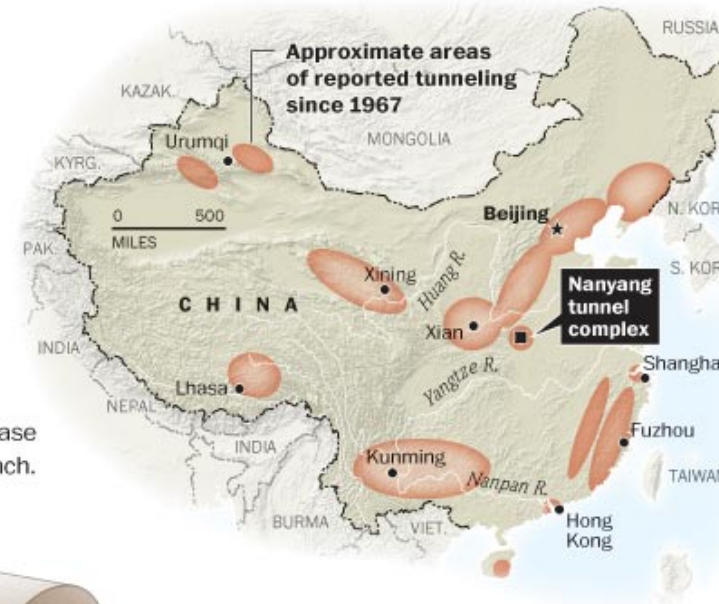




In Peace and Harmony with Nature

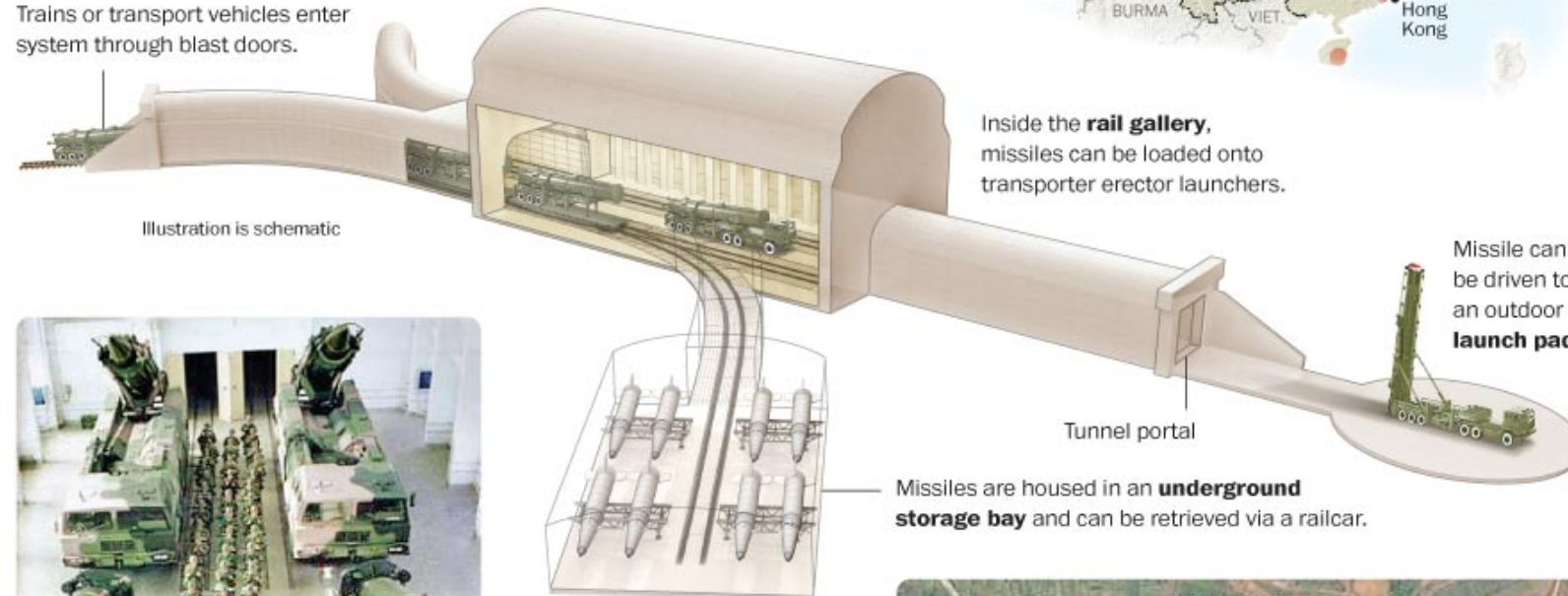
The military branch in charge of China's nuclear arsenal has acknowledged building a network of tunnels more than 3,000 miles long. For the past three years, a team of Georgetown University students has studied those tunnels, led by their professor, a former senior Pentagon strategist. Using translated documents, satellite imagery and online video reports, the students and their professor concluded that China could have many more nuclear weapons than previously assumed hidden in those tunnels.



MOBILIZING A MISSILE IN THE CHINESE TUNNEL SYSTEM

Each network of tunnels leads out to multiple, redundant portal openings in case of attack, in which an enemy may try to block missiles from getting out to launch.

Trains or transport vehicles enter system through blast doors.



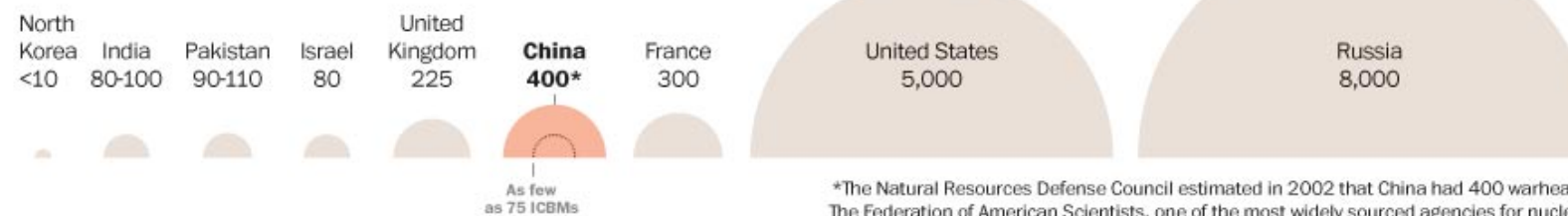
UNCONVENTIONAL RESEARCH

The students based their findings on not only traditional sources, such as major books, journals and strategy manuals, but also on nontraditional sources, including the mapping software Google Earth, Chinese television coverage (right) and military Web sites and blogs (left).

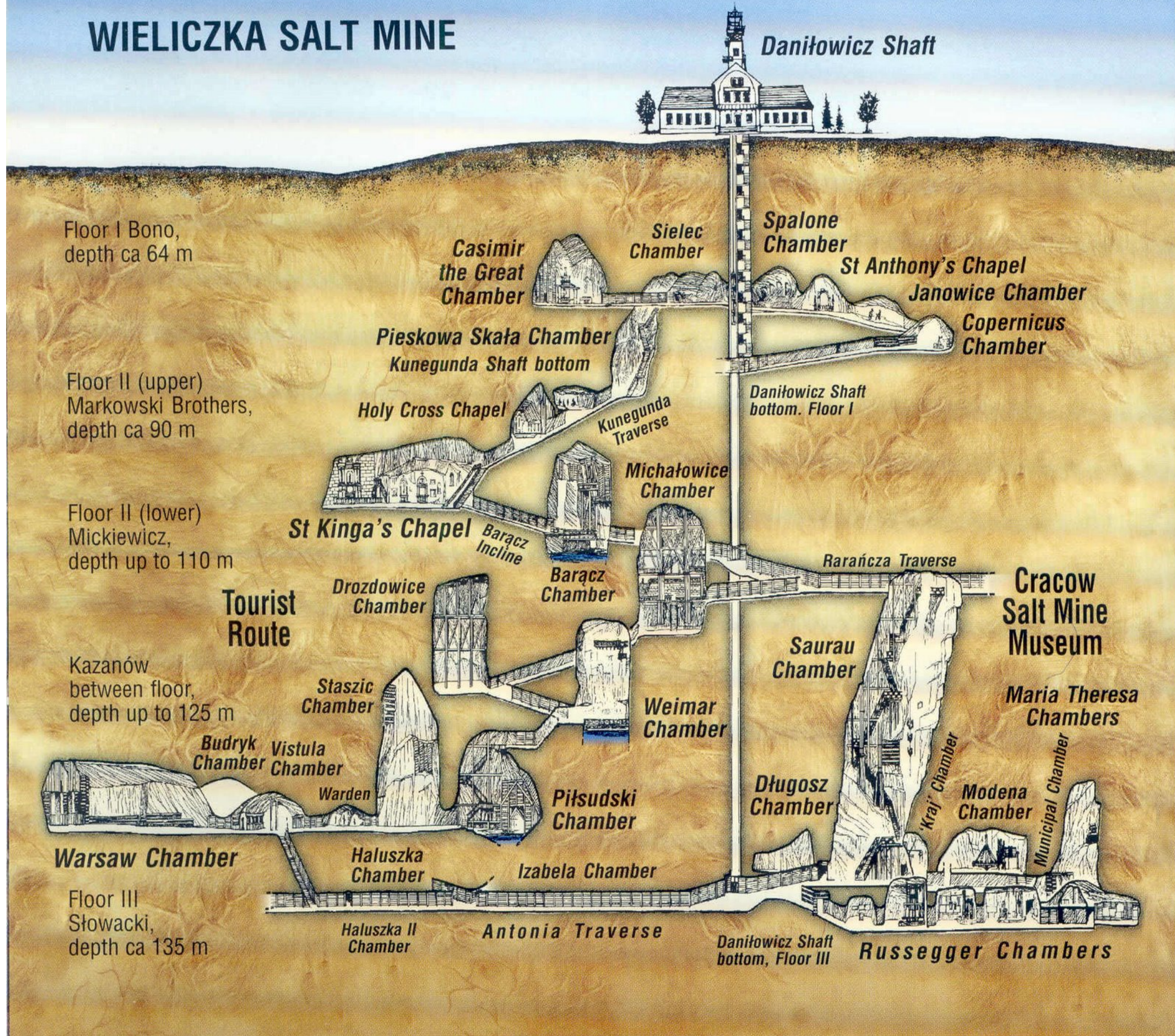


THE WORLD'S NUCLEAR STOCKPILES, 2011

While some countries share numbers about their nuclear arsenals, China has maintained strict secrecy. In past years, government and independent studies have estimated the number of China's nuclear warheads at anywhere from 80 to 400. The Georgetown study argues that a much greater number may be hidden in China's tunnels.



WIELICZKA SALT MINE









UNDERGROUND

Bases and Tunnels

**What is the government
trying to hide?**

Richard Sauder, Ph.D.

There are more underground bases than you think, and there's more going on than just planning to keep the President alive in a nuclear war. Working from public documents and corporate records, this book digs below the surface of the government's super-secret underground!

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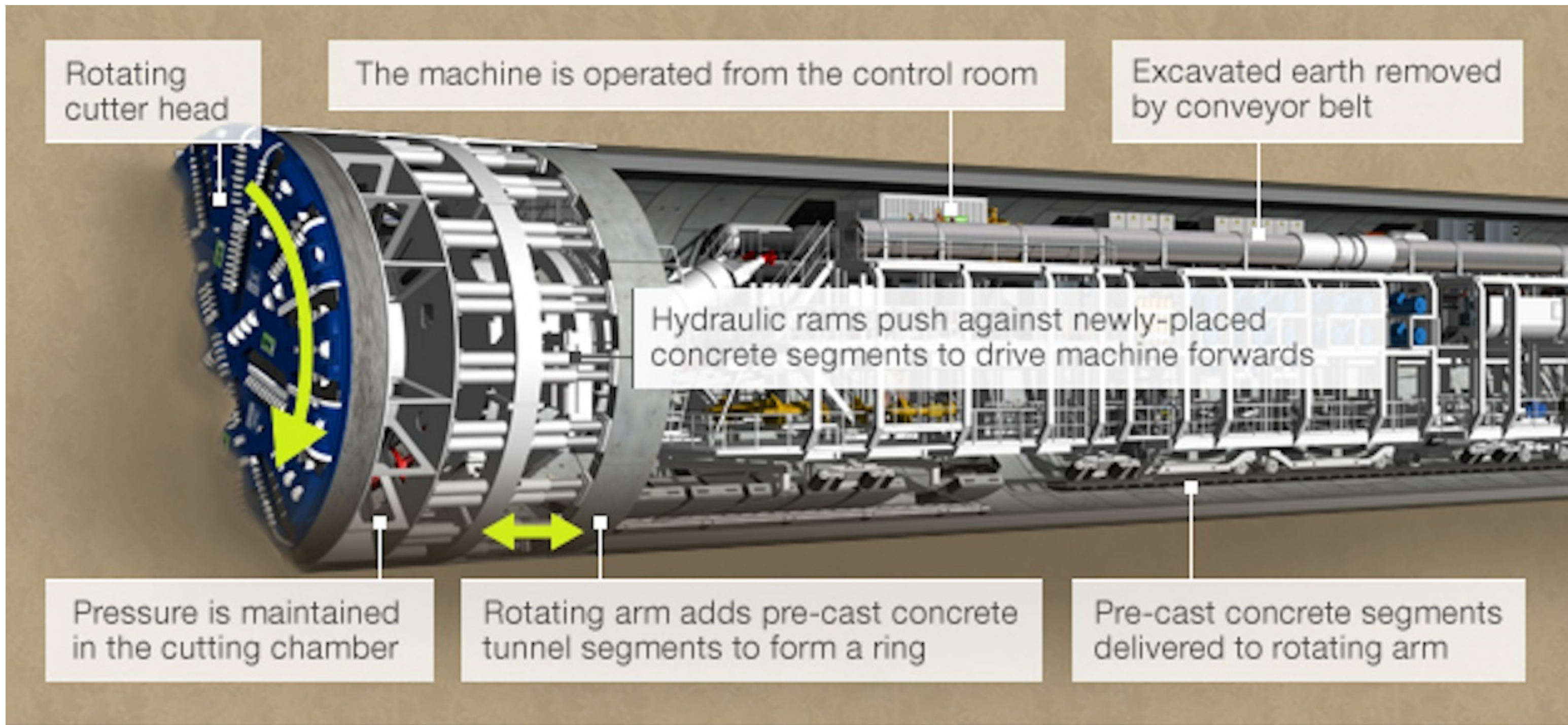
**PLUS ADDITIONAL CHAPTERS ON
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-- WHITLEY STRIEBER, author of *Communion* and *Breakthrough*

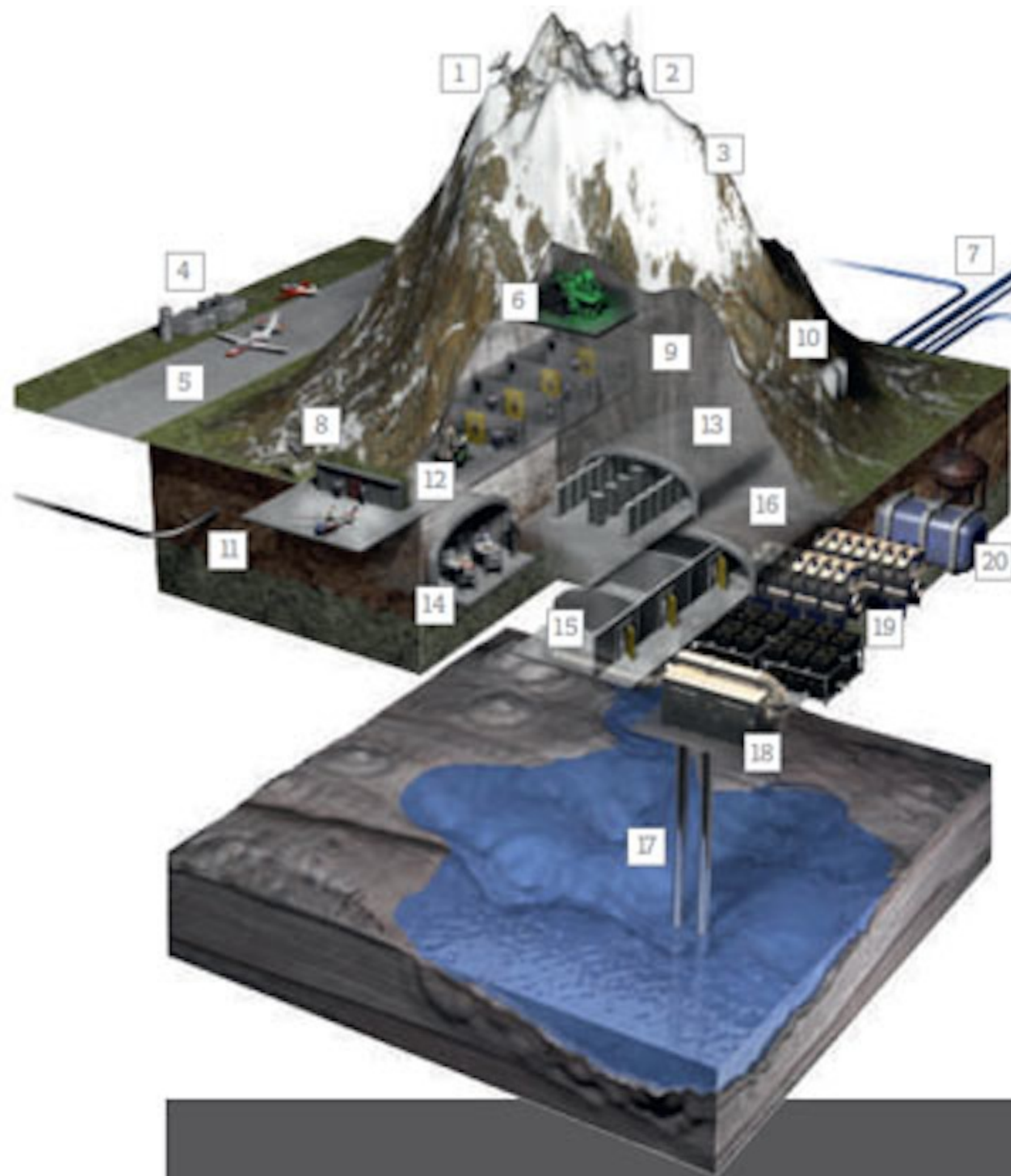




Source: Crossrail



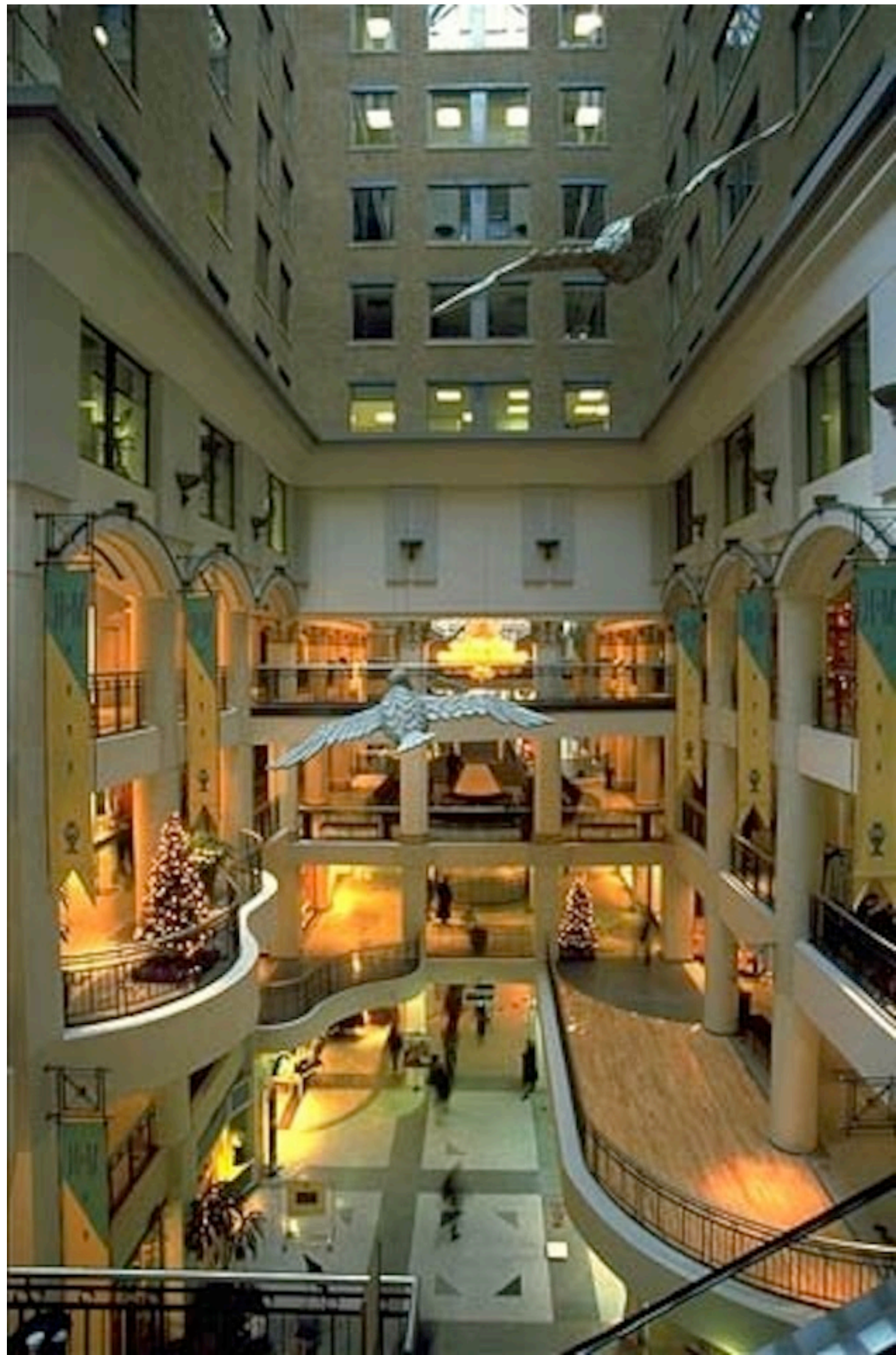


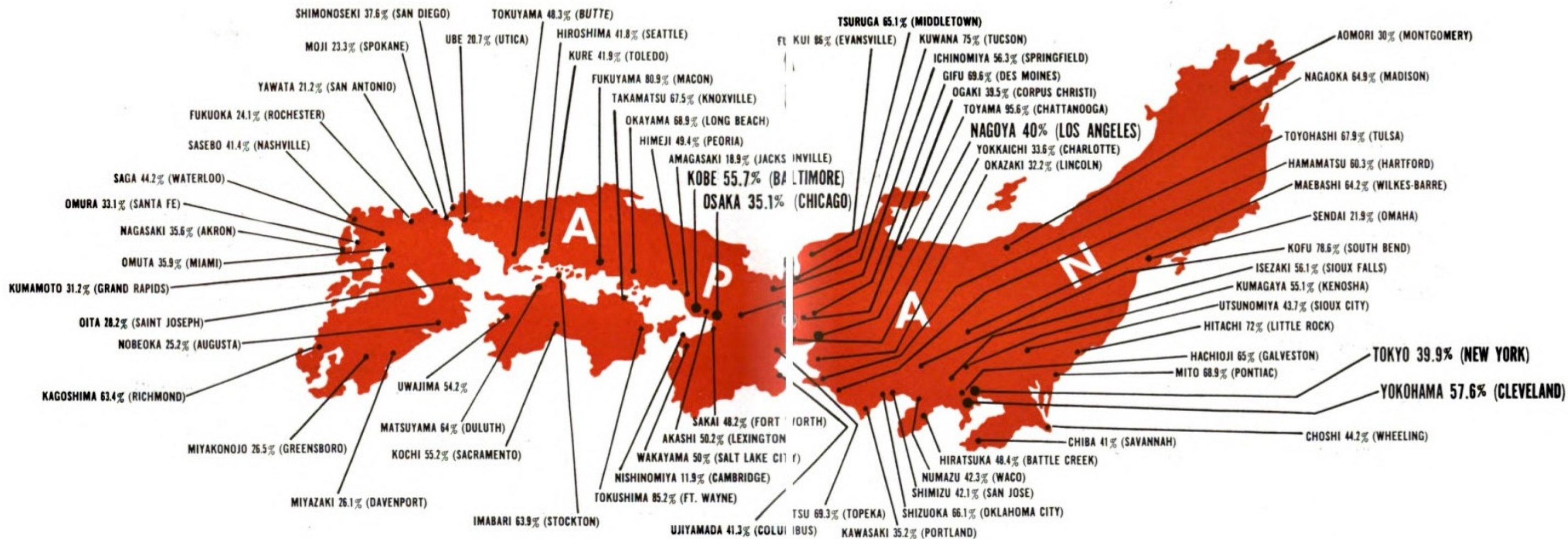


FORT KNOX FOR ONES AND ZEROS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Satellite connection | 12 Security checks |
| 2 Radio and optical communications | 13 Main servers |
| 3 Protection against electromagnetic interference | 14 Hotel infrastructure, emergency workspaces, accommodation and catering areas |
| 4 Customs, for fast international access | 15 Private data centres |
| 5 Runway for business jets and helicopters | 16 Multipurpose rooms |
| 6 Control centre for maintenance and IT staff | 17 Sabotage-proof high-performance cooling system |
| 7 Fibre-optic connections to multiple providers | 18 Climate control and "ABC" filters against atomic, biological and chemical impurities |
| 8 Video surveillance | 19 Emergency generators and transformers |
| 9 Security zones 0-4 | 20 Drinking water |
| 10 Air-filtration system | |
| 11 All-day supervision by civilian and military staff | |



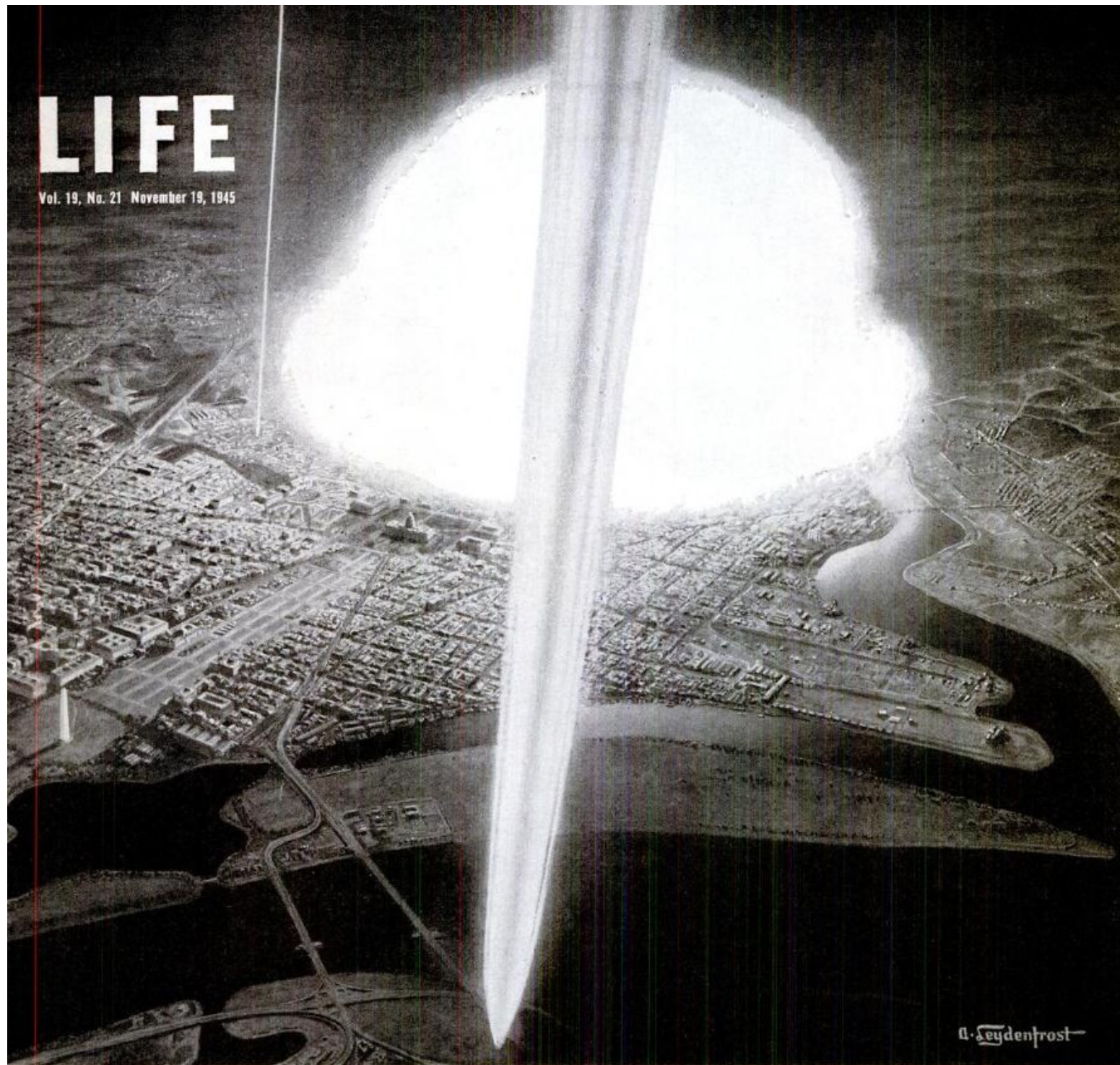




This map of Japan shows the principal industrial cities which were burned out by B-29 incendiary attacks. Figures indicate what per cent of the city was destroyed. For comparison, each city is paired with U.S. city of approximately the same size.

LIFE

Vol. 19, No. 21 November 19, 1945



A. Seydenfrost

THE 36-HOUR WAR BEGINS WITH THE ATOMIC BOMBARDMENT OF KEY U.S. CITIES. HERE A SHOWER OF WHITE-HOT ENEMY ROCKETS FALLS ON WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE 36-HOUR WAR

ARNOLD REPORT HINTS AT THE CATASTROPHE OF THE NEXT GREAT CONFLICT

This week General Henry H. Arnold, commanding officer of the Army Air Forces, published his third formal report to the Secretary of War. The report was not only a history of Air Forces activities at the end of the late war but a warning of future wars. Said the general: "In the past, the United States has shown a dangerous willingness to be caught in a position of having to start a war with equipment and doctrines used at the end of a preceding war. . . . Military Air Power should . . . be measured to a large extent by the ability of the existing Air Force to absorb in time

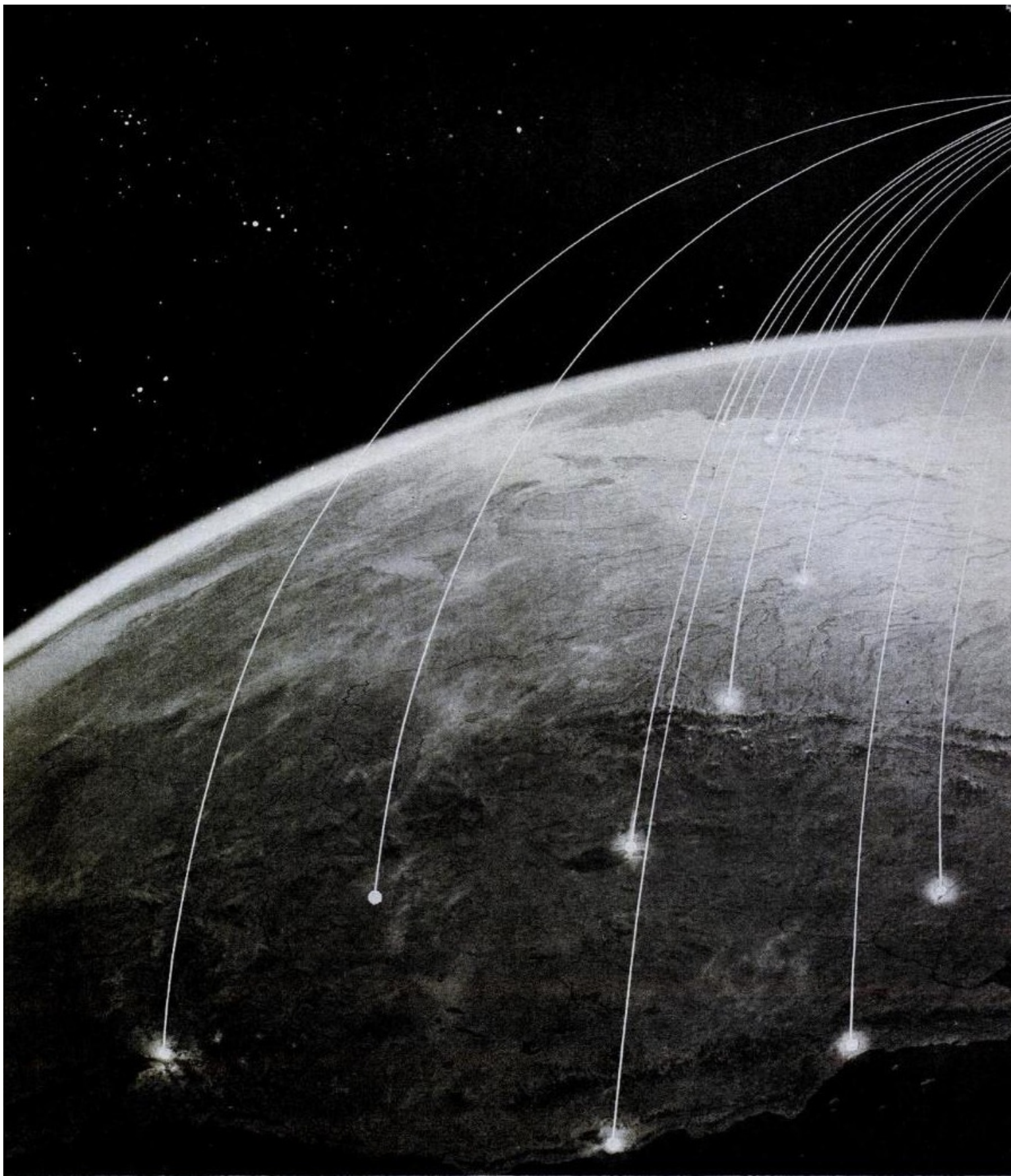
of emergency . . . new ideas and techniques."

The Army Air Forces, said General Arnold, were fully prepared to absorb new ideas: "We can run a large air operation for the sole purpose of delivering one or two atomic bombs. . . . When improved antiaircraft defenses make this impracticable, we should be ready with a weapon of the general type of the German V-2 rocket, having greatly improved range and precision. . . ."

Such weapons as these, in the hands of other nations as well as the U.S., would make possible the ghastliest of all wars. Hostilities would begin

with the explosion of atomic bombs in cities like London, Paris, Moscow or Washington (*above*). The destruction caused by the bombs would be so swift and terrible that the war might well be decided in 36 hours. The illustrations on these pages show how such a war might be fought if it came.

But General Arnold did not suggest that improved weapons were the only safeguard of the U.S. It would be better, he said, to use bombs for peace now rather than for war later, possibly by using them as a power to enforce decisions of the United Nations Organization's Security Council.



THE ATOM BOMBS DESCEND ON U.S.

The start of another war, said General Arnold, might come with shattering speed: "With present equipment an enemy air power can, without warning, pass over all formerly visualized barriers and can deliver devastating blows at our population centers and our industrial, economic or governmental heart even before surface forces can be deployed."

In the panorama above, looking eastward from 3,000 miles above the Pacific, LIFE's artist has shown the U.S. as it might appear a very few years from now, with a great shower of enemy rockets falling on 13 key U.S. centers. Within a few seconds atomic bombs have exploded over New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia,



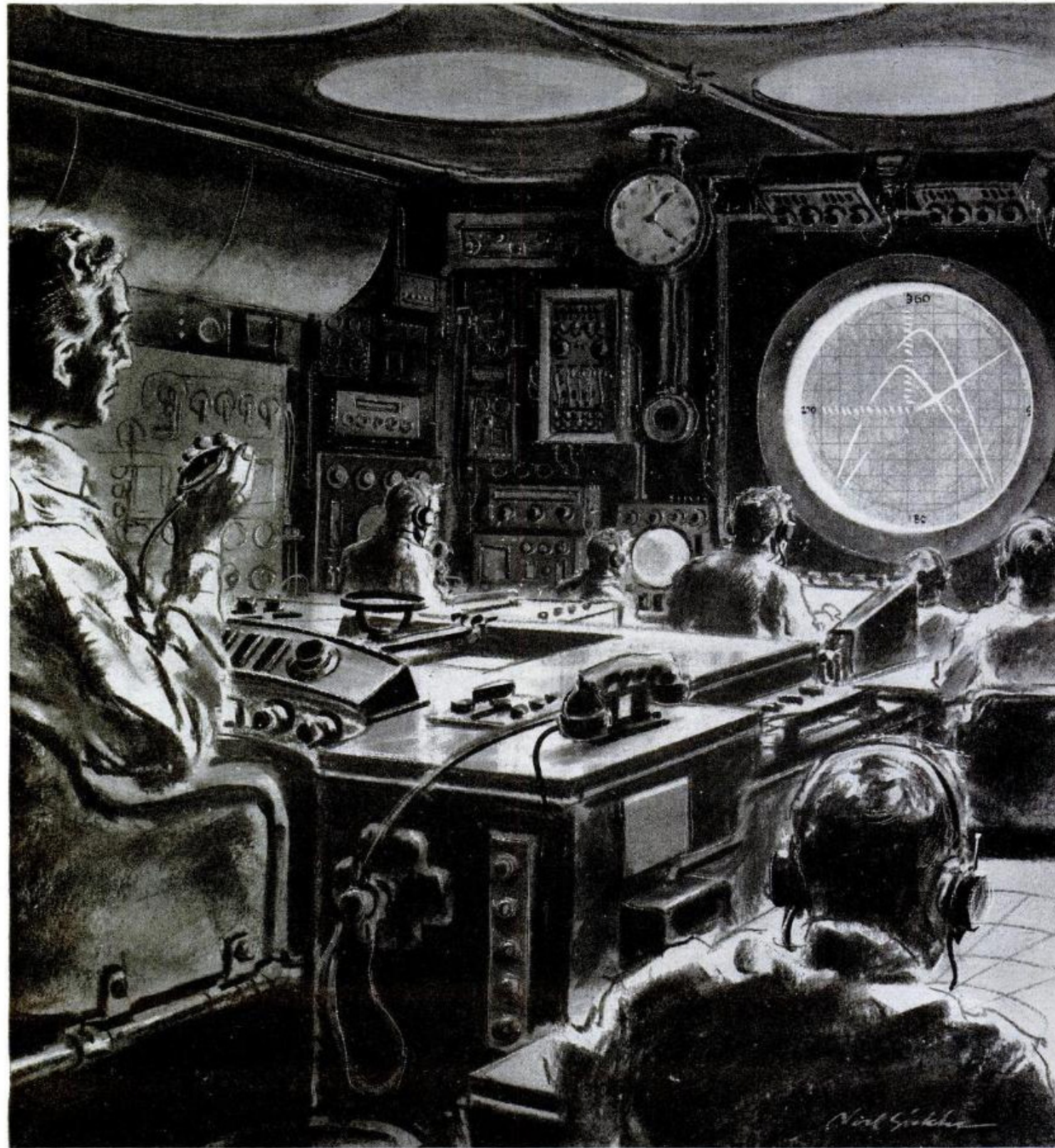
U. Seydenfrost

Boulder Dam, New Orleans, Denver, Washington, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Kansas City and Knoxville. One bomb (second from left) has been exploded high above the earth by a U.S. defensive rocket (see illustration on page 31). In the cities more than 10,000,000 people have been instantly killed by the bombs. The enemy's purpose is not to destroy

industry, which is an objective only in long old-fashioned wars like the last one, but to paralyze the U.S. by destroying its people.

The rockets above, white-hot from traveling part of their journey through the atmosphere at three miles a second, have in a little more than an hour soared 1,800 miles up and some 8,000 miles around

the earth from equatorial Africa. There an enemy of the U.S. has built its rocket-launching sites quickly and secretly in the jungle to escape detection by the UNO Security Council. In their flight the rockets coast most of the way through empty space, where the stars are out at noon. The thin luminous band on the horizon is the earth's atmosphere.



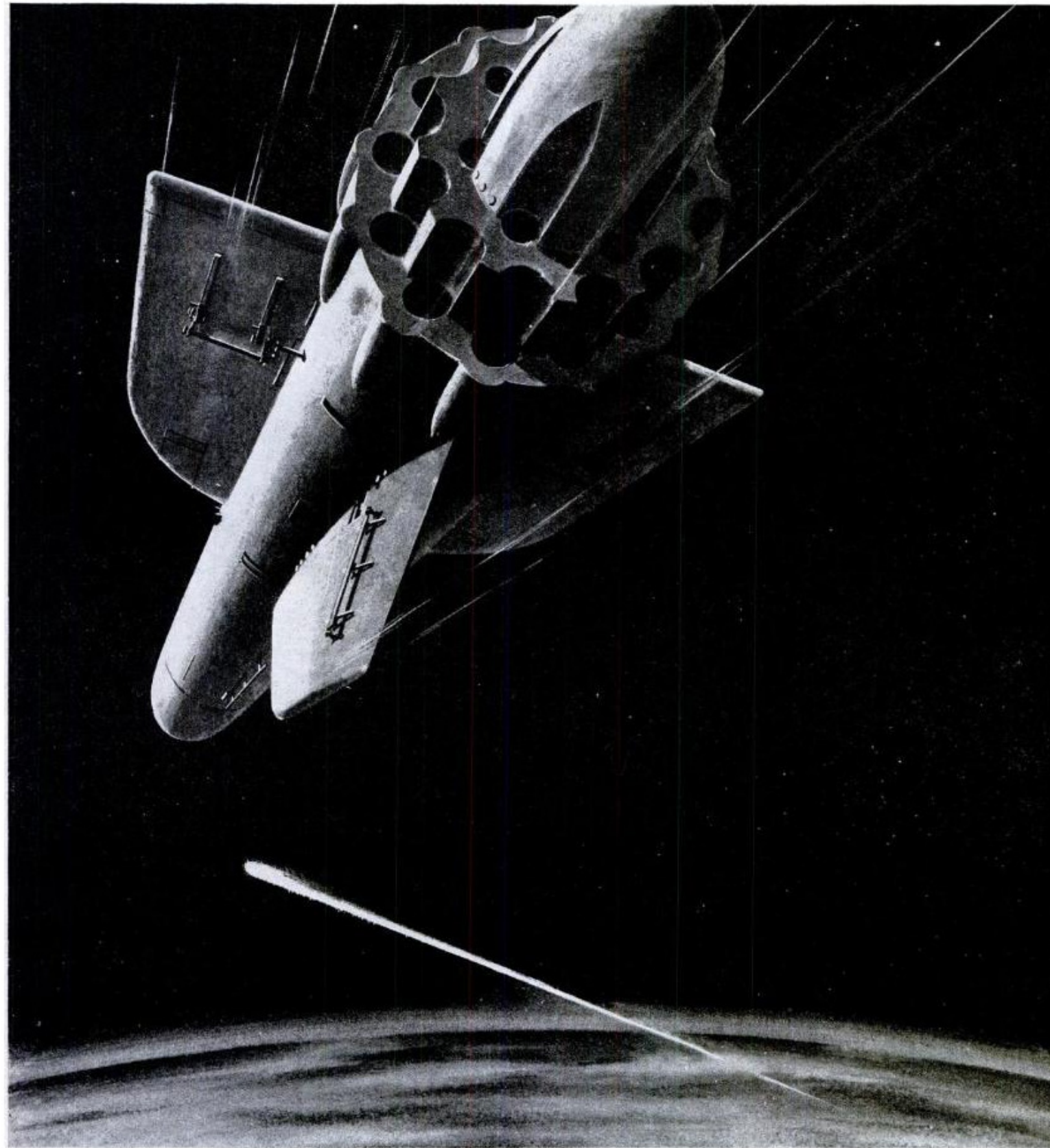
RADAR CENTERS FOLLOW COURSE OF ROCKET WAR

"Radar," said General Arnold, "is an outstanding contribution to the effectiveness of an air force. It is a device which enormously extends . . . human vision." In the picture above, radar has been applied to the war of the rockets. A radar beam of enormous power sweeps the sky so that even objects thousands of miles in space send back radio echoes. The echoes are then translated into images on the luminous screen. If such a radar were in use, it would give the U.S. about 30 minutes to get ready for the attack shown on these pages.

But even 30 minutes is too little time for men to

control the weapons of an atomic war. Radar would detect enemy rockets, plot their course and feed data to electronic calculators in defensive rockets. These would then be launched in a matter of seconds to intercept the attackers (*see opposite page*).

Radar, however, would at best be a spotty defense in future wars. Like human sight, it extends only to the horizon. Low-flying robot planes like the German buzz-bomb might evade it more effectively than high-flying rockets. And radar would be no proof at all against time bombs of atomic explosive which enemy agents might assemble in the U.S.

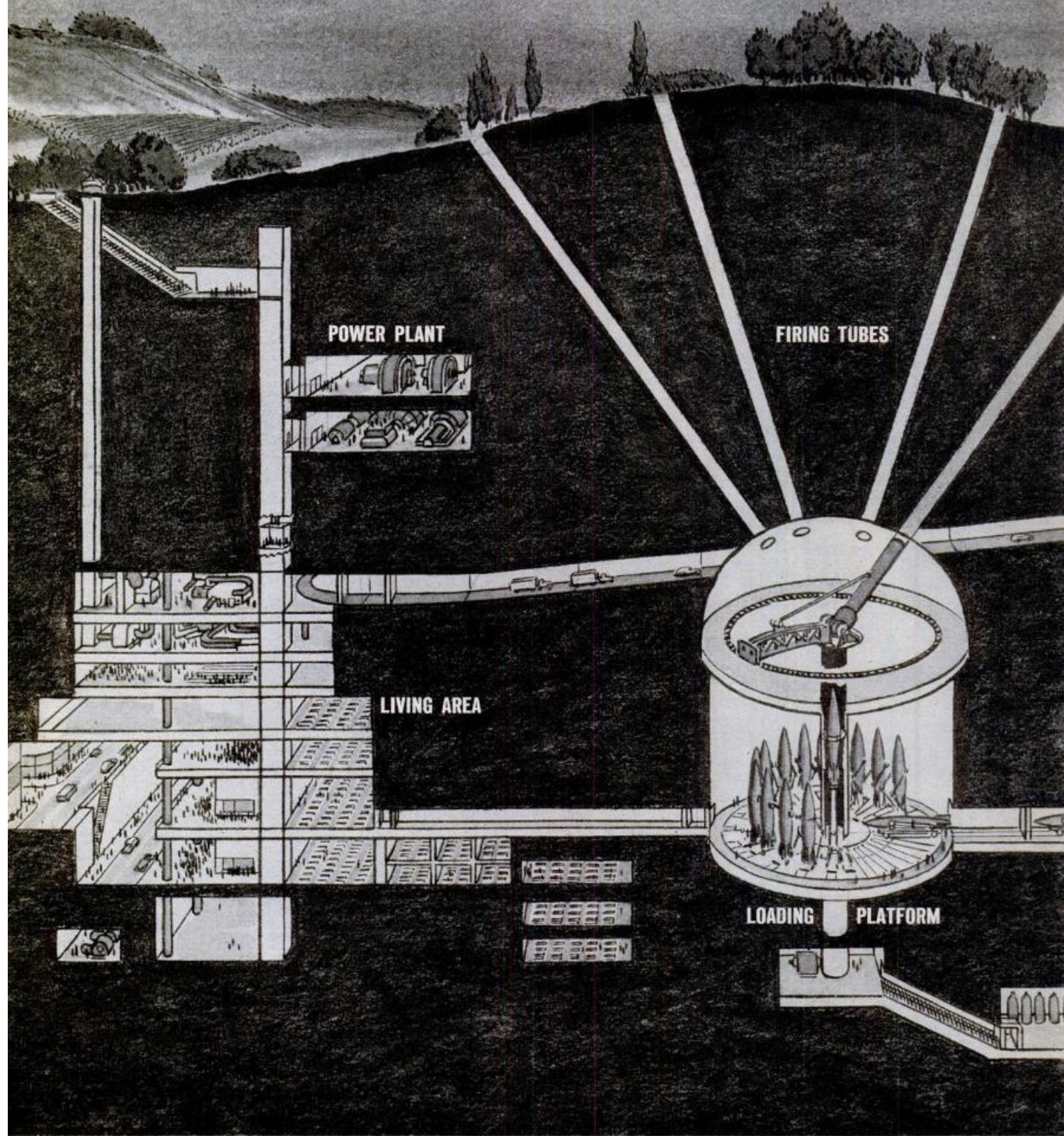


OUR DEFENSIVE MACHINES STOP FEW ATTACKERS

Said General Arnold: "Although there now appear to be insurmountable difficulties in an active defense against future atomic projectiles similar to the German V-2 but armed with atomic explosives, this condition should only intensify our efforts to discover an effective means of defense." The only defense now conceivable against a rocket, once it is in flight, is illustrated above. It is another rocket, fired like an anti-aircraft shell at a point where it will meet its enemy. Once it had been launched, such a rocket might detect the attacking machine with radar and make its own corrections. When it

came near the enemy rocket, it could be exploded by radio proximity fuze, a development of World War II. But inevitably it would miss some of the time.

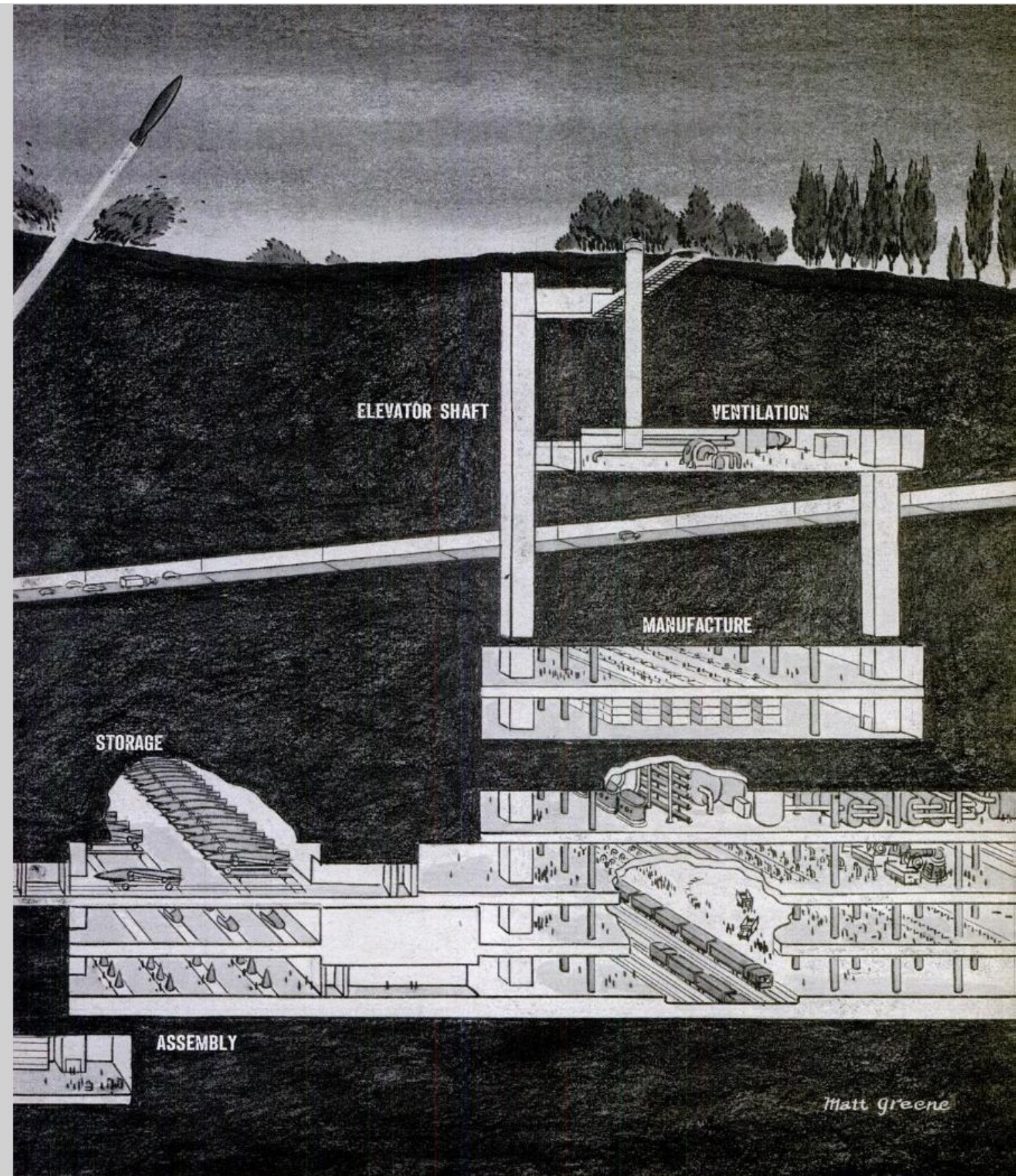
Shown above is the instant before the two rockets meet. The enemy rocket, coasting through space with its fuel exhausted, is beginning to fall toward the U.S. The defensive rocket, racing upward under full power, is incandescent from the friction of its short passage through the earth's atmosphere. When the two collide, the atomic explosion will appear to observers on the earth as a brilliant new star.



U. S. MAKES ITS COUNTERATTACK

Concerning other possible defenses in an atomic war, General Arnold said: "Three types of defense against an atomic bomb can be conceived: First, we should attempt to make sure that nowhere in the world are atomic bombs being made clandestinely; second, we should devise every possible active defense against an atomic bomb attack, once

launched; and third, we might redesign our country for minimum vulnerability . . ." But the U. S., he continued, ". . . must recognize that real security against atomic weapons in the visible future will rest on our ability to take immediate offensive action with overwhelming force. It must be apparent to a potential aggressor that an attack on the United



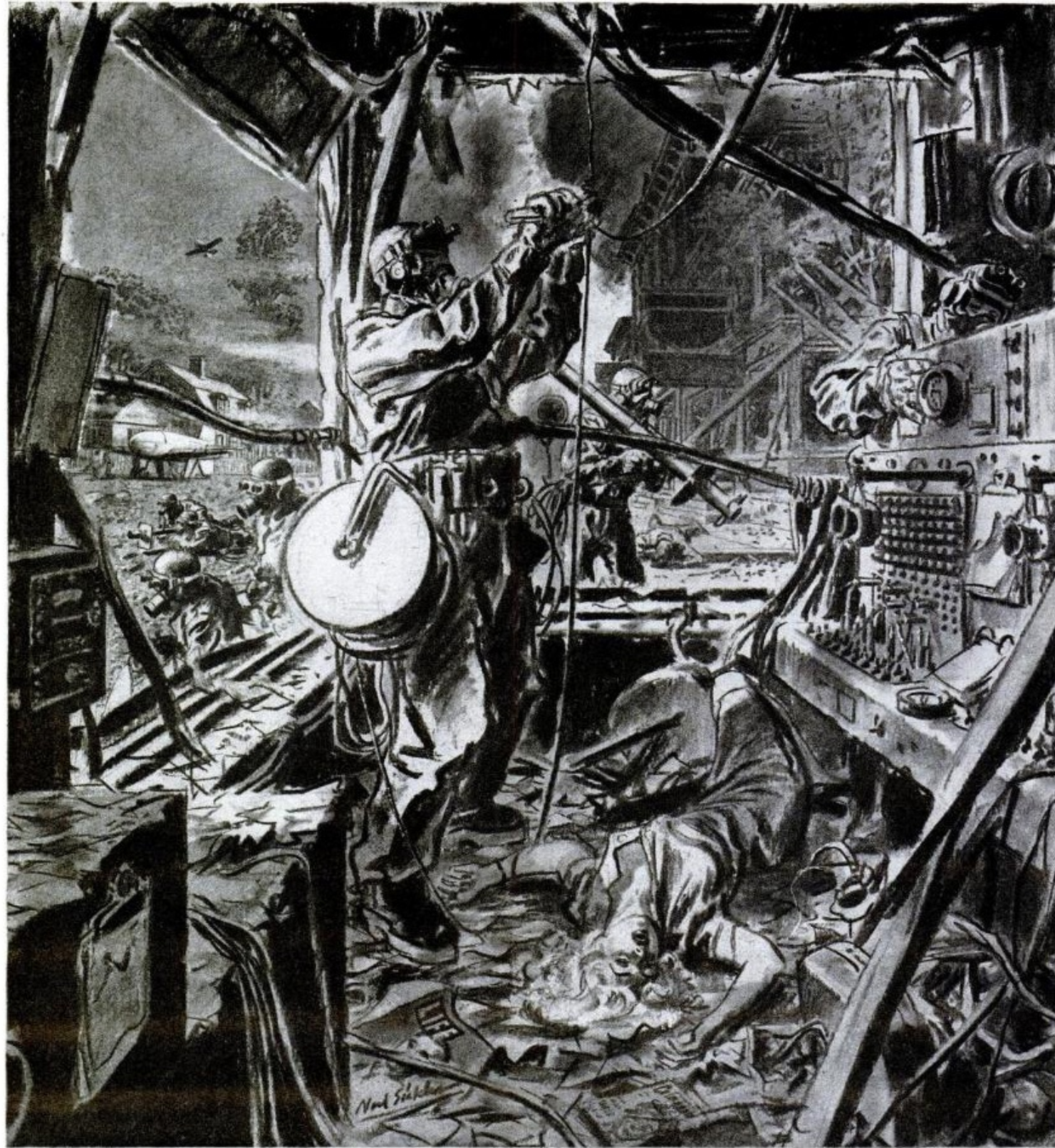
Matt Greene

States would be immediately followed by an immensely devastating air-atomic attack on him." On these two pages is a combination of two of General Arnold's ideas: decentralization and counterattack. This cross section shows an underground rocket-launching site and atomic bomb factory. It is completely self-contained except for raw

materials, which are assembled in big stockpiles. Its workers live underground near their machines, secure against anything except a direct atomic bomb hit or an airborne invasion. Altogether the U. S. might have several dozen such units, all independent so that the destruction or capture of one would not affect the others. At the beginning of

the 36-hour war the U. S. has not yet decentralized its entire population, an operation which might cost \$250,000,000,000, but only the absolute essentials of national defense.

At the moment illustrated above, the U. S. has sent its first offensive rocket of the war toward an enemy city, just one hour after the enemy attack.



NEAR WAR'S END ENEMY AIRBORNE TROOPS COME IN

Said General Arnold: "Airborne troops have become one of the most effective units of a modern fighting force. . . . Fully equipped airborne task forces will be able to strike at far distant points and will be totally supplied by air."

In spite of the apocalyptic destruction caused by its atomic bombs, an enemy nation would have to invade the U.S. to win the war. The enemy's airborne troops would be equipped with light rocket weapons of great destructive power (*above, rear*) and devices such as goggles which make troop-directing infrared signals visible. The enemy soldier above

is repairing a telephone line in a small U.S. town.

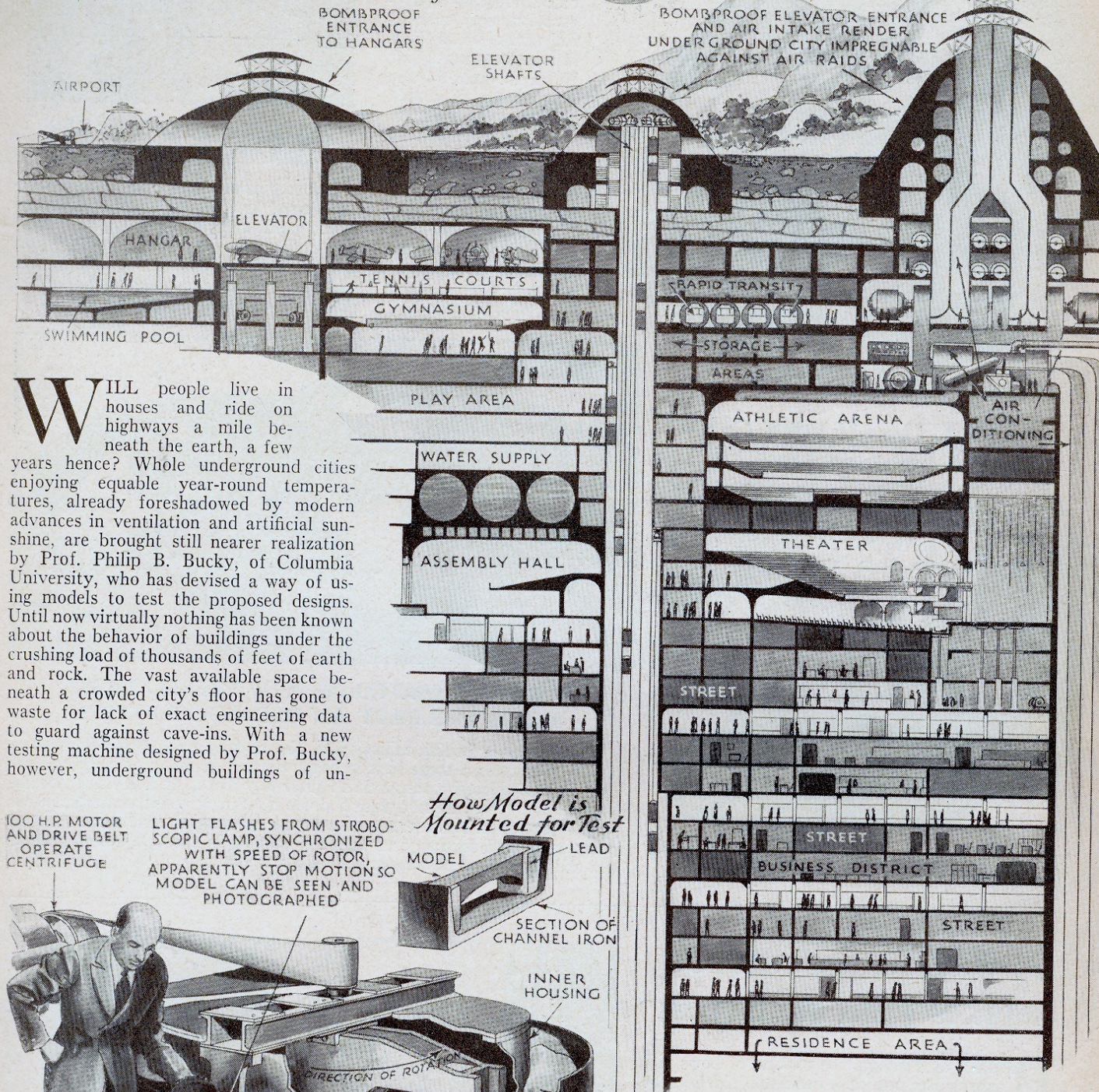
By the time enemy troops have landed, the U.S. has suffered terrifying damage. Some 40,000,000 people have been killed and all cities of more than 50,000 population have been leveled. San Francisco's Market Street, Chicago's Michigan Boulevard and New York's Fifth Avenue (*see opposite page*) are merely lanes through the debris. But as it is destroyed the U.S. is fighting back. The enemy airborne troops are wiped out. U.S. rockets lay waste the enemy's cities. U.S. airborne troops successfully occupy his country. The U.S. wins the atomic war.

BY THE MARBLE LIONS OF NEW YORK'S PUBLIC
LIBRARY, U. S. TECHNICIANS TEST THE RUBBLE
OF THE SHATTERED CITY FOR RADIOACTIVITY

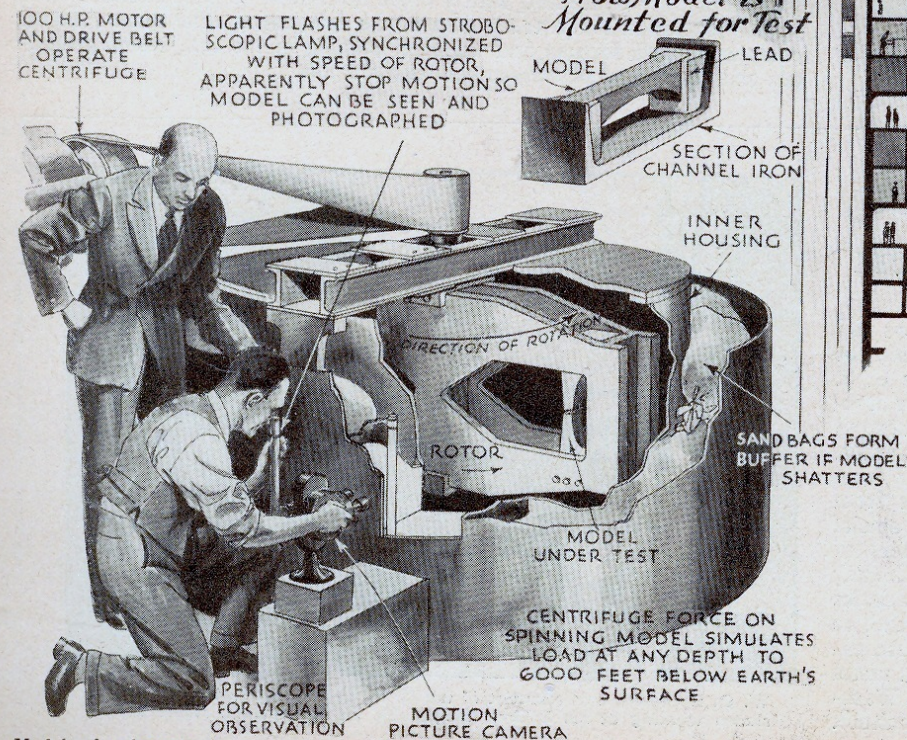


Cave Cities of Tomorrow

*Artificial Sunshine to Light Homes
Erected Mile Below Surface*



WILL people live in houses and ride on highways a mile beneath the earth, a few years hence? Whole underground cities enjoying equable year-round temperatures, already foreshadowed by modern advances in ventilation and artificial sunshine, are brought still nearer realization by Prof. Philip B. Bucky, of Columbia University, who has devised a way of using models to test the proposed designs. Until now virtually nothing has been known about the behavior of buildings under the crushing load of thousands of feet of earth and rock. The vast available space beneath a crowded city's floor has gone to waste for lack of exact engineering data to guard against cave-ins. With a new testing machine designed by Prof. Bucky, however, underground buildings of un-



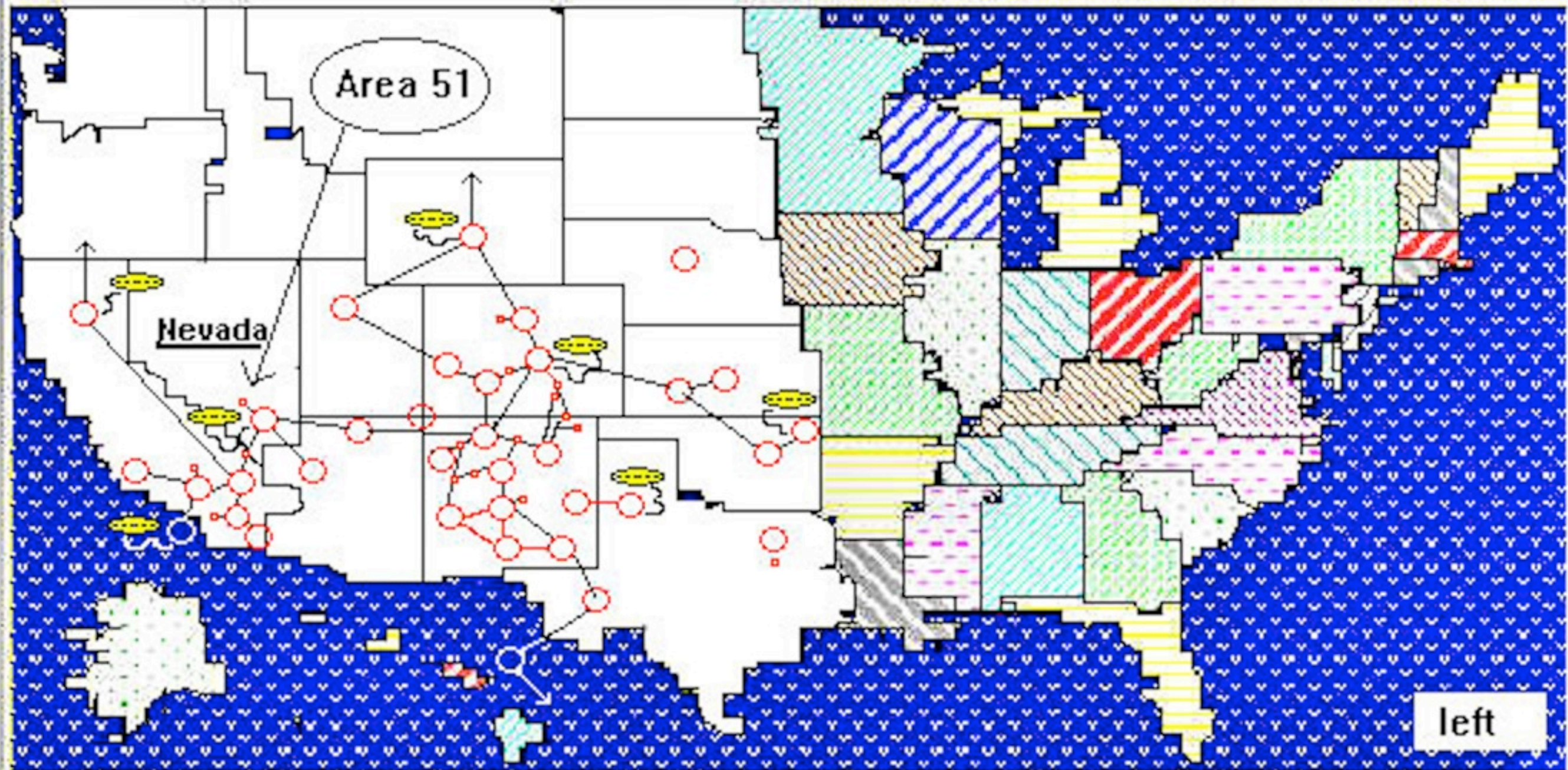
Models of underground structures are whirled at terrific speed in this machine. In this way their ability to withstand the pressure of a mile of earth and rock is determined with great accuracy

precedented size, as depicted on this page by our artist, may safely be planned in advance. The new machine employs a principle previously applied by Prof. Bucky in a smaller device for investigating the design of mine shafts and tunnels. A model of a proposed underground structure, fashioned of the same materials to be used in the full-sized building, is placed in the machine and whirled at terrific speed. Adjustments regulate the centrifugal force that tends to tear the model apart, to simulate the load the full-sized structure will carry at any depth up to 6,000 feet. An observer may watch the behavior of the model through a special eyepiece or record it with a motion picture camera as it is whirled in the machine with destructive violence.

U.S. GOVERNMENT
"Underground Facilities & Tunnels (D.U.M.B. Sites)"

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D

- = Subterranean BASE
- = Subterranean BASE
- = TUBE - SHUTTLE Tunnel
- = TUBE - SHUTTLE Tunnel
- ☹ = Alien Craft Landing / Storage Facilities



Map of Underground tunnel system said to exist across western U.S.

This info from: Majestic-12, National Security council. Top Secret











Tunnels to
underground
facility

Demagnetization
facility

Submarine cave
entrance

Jin-class SSBN

Yulin (Sanya) Naval Base Hainan Island, China

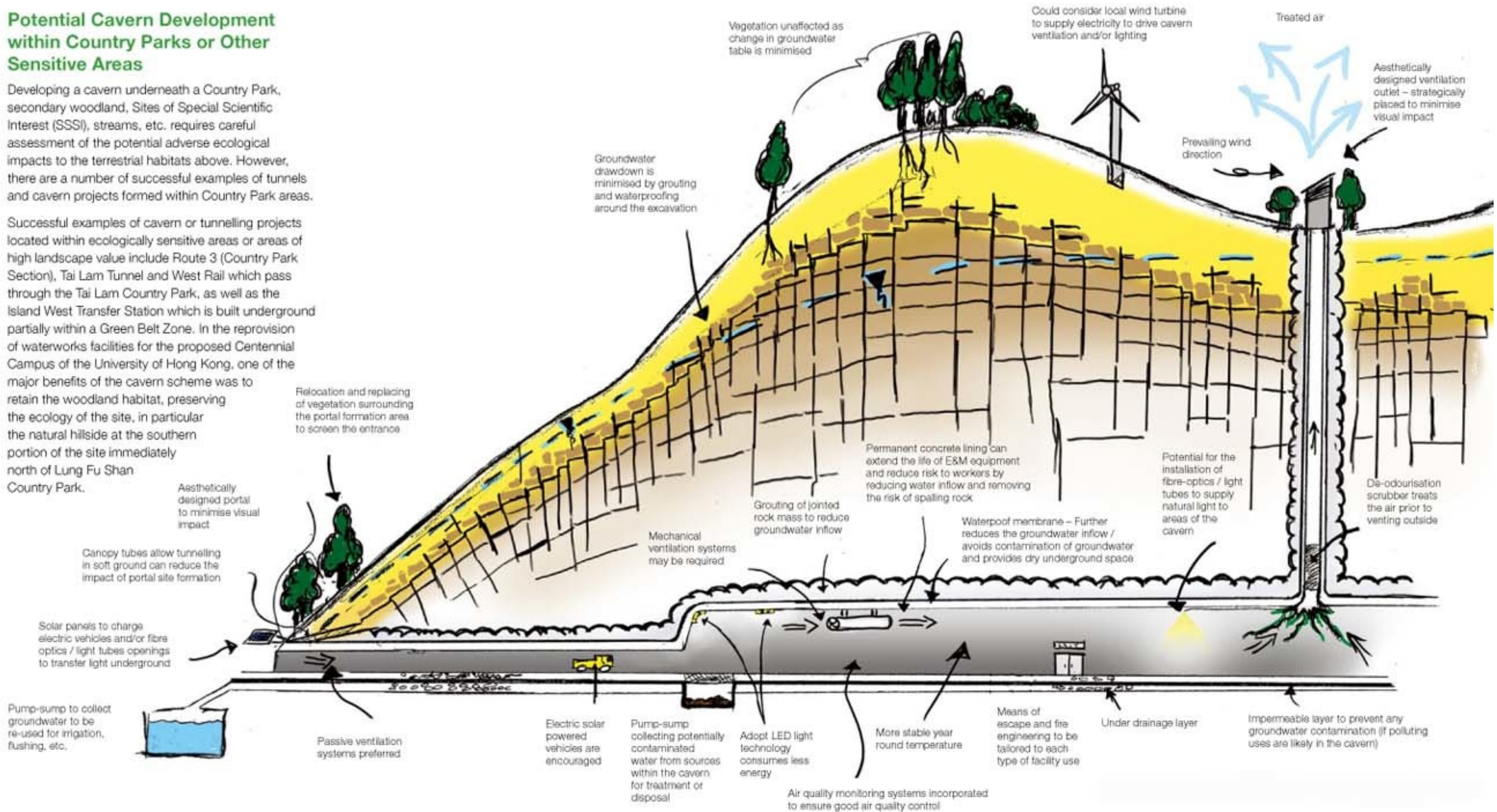
■ Tunnel to underground facility

Federation of American Scientists (image DigitalGlobe) 2008

Potential Cavern Development within Country Parks or Other Sensitive Areas

Developing a cavern underneath a Country Park, secondary woodland, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), streams, etc. requires careful assessment of the potential adverse ecological impacts to the terrestrial habitats above. However, there are a number of successful examples of tunnels and cavern projects formed within Country Park areas.

Successful examples of cavern or tunnelling projects located within ecologically sensitive areas or areas of high landscape value include Route 3 (Country Park Section), Tai Lam Tunnel and West Rail which pass through the Tai Lam Country Park, as well as the Island West Transfer Station which is built underground partially within a Green Belt Zone. In the re-provision of waterworks facilities for the proposed Centennial Campus of the University of Hong Kong, one of the major benefits of the cavern scheme was to retain the woodland habitat, preserving the ecology of the site, in particular the natural hillside at the southern portion of the site immediately north of Lung Fu Shan Country Park.





LIVING ON THE EDGE

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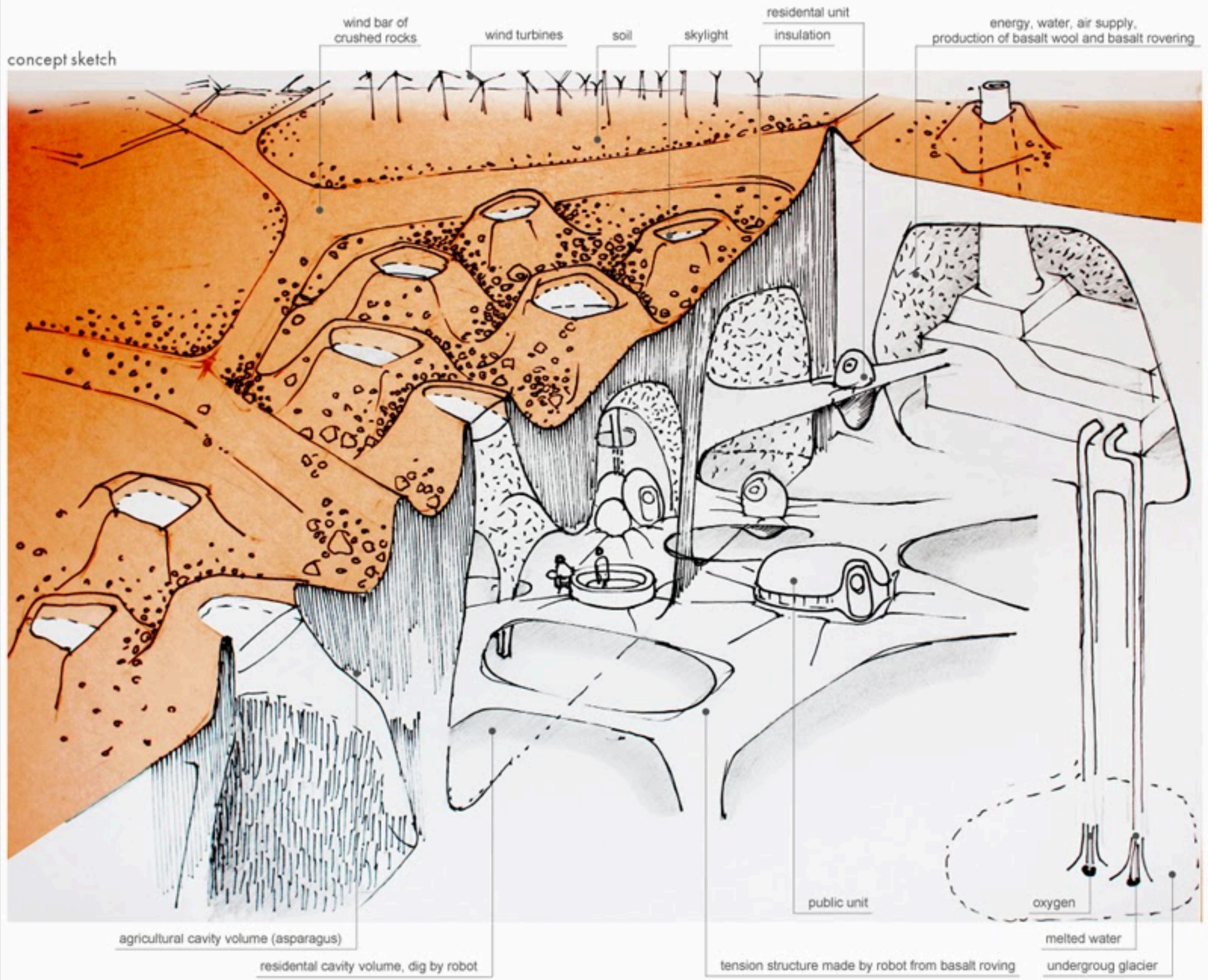


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NOV 74°

RENOVATION THROUGH JANUARY

concept sketch

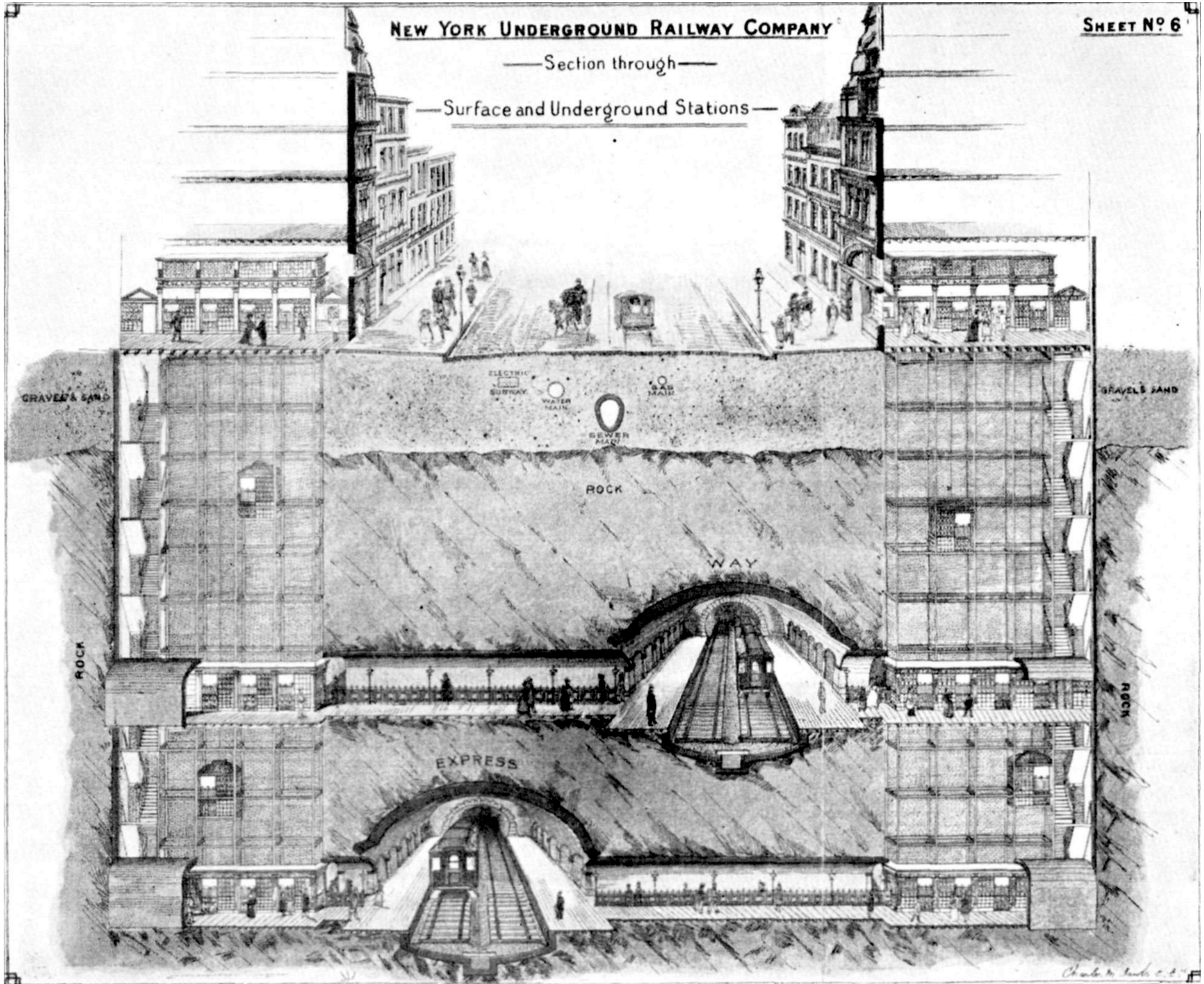






—Section through—

—Surface and Underground Stations—









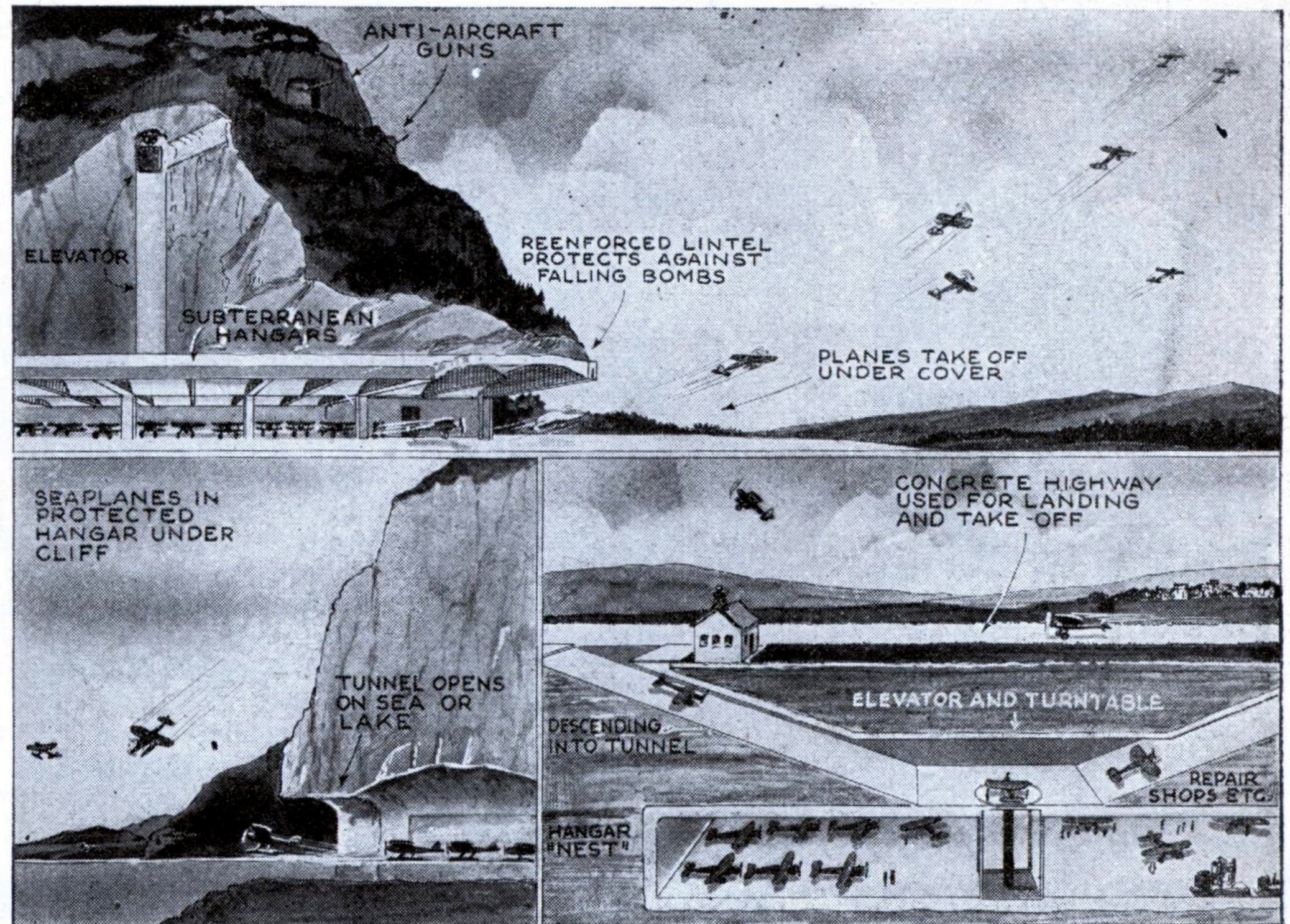


Underground Nests for War Airplanes

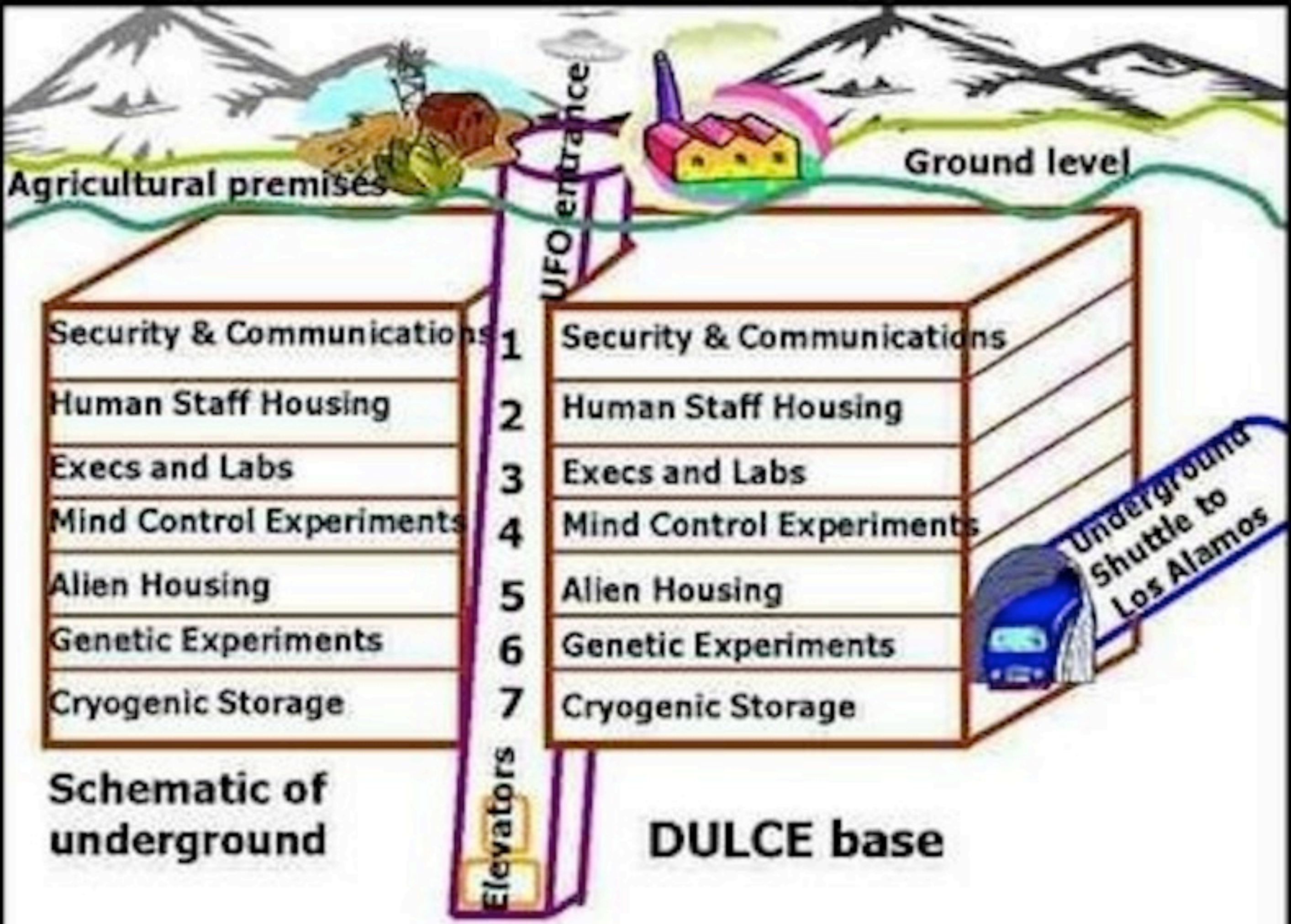
● THE next war, all agree, will be a war in the air; and the advantage will be with the force striking the first blow. Obviously, the attack will be made on the fixed air bases of the other army, since that will inflict most damage from a military point of view. An airplane on the ground is quite helpless; and its hangars and shops are vulnerable. During the late war, battleships were kept at their bases to protect them while not engaged in battle with similar foes; but the ship always floats, while the airplane must spend most of its time grounded.

It is stated that the U.S. government is building stronger air bases, which will be fortified against sudden, unannounced air attacks—the only kind to be dreaded—by building them underground, and therefore bombproof. They will be located near, but not at, the shore; so that they can quickly defend the coast. They will be completely equipped with machinery, oil and stores, air-conditioned, gas- and bombproof. It is estimated that

(Continued on page 88)



Like some wasps, the Air Corps is undertaking to make underground nests where it will be safe from sudden attack, yet ready to emerge instantly for battle.



Agricultural premises

Ground level

UFO entrance

Elevators

Underground Shuttle to Los Alamos

Schematic of underground

DULCE base

