

Life After Nuclear War a balls may the

"What will life be like after the bombs have fallen? Perceptions have stopped far short of reality . . . . Life After Nuclear War offers a much needed dose of reality to this subject. A thorough debate of the effects of nuclear war, reports Dr. Katz, should include not only a discussion of who or what is left standing, but also a consideration of the social, economic, institutional, political, and psychological traumas faced by survivors."

## **Senator William Proxmire** from the Foreword

"Arthur Katz has written an extraordinary treatise, one which should terrify the leaders of any nation contemplating victory in a thermonuclear war. There can be no victors; all that would remain is unthinkable. Yet, nuclear weapons are real-not the toys of a reversible fantasy." Robert H. Kupperman

The Center for Strategic and International Studies Georgetown University

"I believe that Life After Nuclear War fills an important need at a time when far too little attention is given to the implications of surviving a nuclear war . . . . it will prove valuable to policymakers and citizens in the United States and in all other countries that have, or aspire to have, nuclear weapons." **Howard H. Hiatt** Harvard School of Public Health

Arthur Kats is a former consultant to the Joint Congressional Committee on Defense Production. Life After Nuclear War is an expanded and updated version of his report to that Committee.

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## THE MAGINOT LINE SYNDROME America's Hopeless Foreign Policy Sidney Lens Fall 1982

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF NUCLEAR ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

\$16.00

The United States wants to spend 1.5 trillion dollars over the next five years to protect itself and its allies from the Soviet threat. In The Maginot Line Syndrome, Sidney Lens gives a scholarly, provocative, and sober rebuttal to this method of insuring worldwide U.S. influence. He outlines a sophisticated foreign policy that sees the world as more than a face-off between nearly equal superpowers.

Is Soviet expansionism the chief marauder of U.S. prestige, as today's foreign policymakers would have us believe? Lens argues that the six dozen revolutions since 1944 are the chief culprits. These revolutions are the product of economic and political strife and will become more dangerous when many unstable nations acquire nuclear technology. Lens' policy recommendations include a realistic assessment of the growing strength of the Third World, international control of all atomic facilities, and a serious consideration of world disarmament.

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