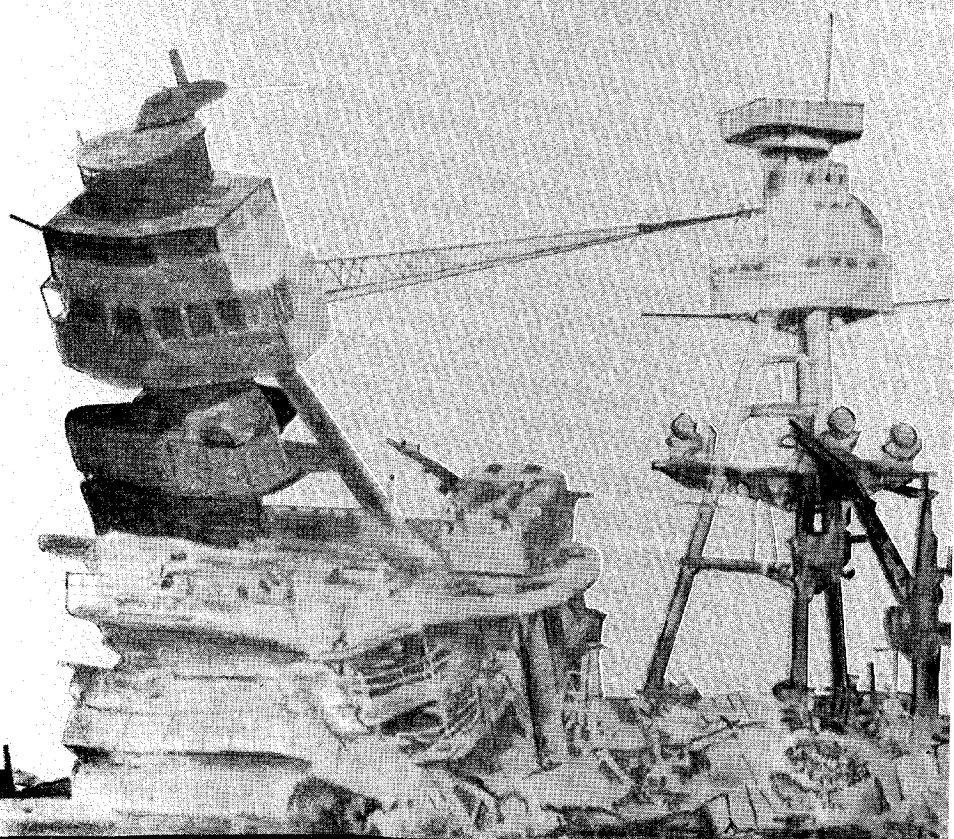


OF CIVIL DEFENSE ...

VOL. 4 - NO. 6



BATTLESHIP ARIZONA

See "Day of Lethargy"  
page 12.

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1971

THE CIVIL DEFENSE FORUM

THE OAK RIDGE  
CIVIL DEFENSE SOCIETY

THE PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY  
FOR NUCLEAR DEFENSE

THE ASSOCIATION FOR  
COMMUNITY-WIDE PROTECTION  
FROM NUCLEAR ATTACK

*"The need for an effective Civil Defense is surely beyond dispute. . . No city, no family, nor any honorable man or woman can repudiate this duty. . ."*

*—Sir Winston Churchill*

"We Chinese are not afraid of atom bombs," he said. "We are prepared against their attack, against their launching a pre-emptive attack on us. That is why we are digging underground tunnels. You probably heard about this."

I had noted great mounds of gravel and odd excavations all over the capital, and said I understood there was a network of civil defense bunkers in Peking. "Not only Peking," the premier said. "The great majority of our big and medium cities now have networks of underground tunnels."

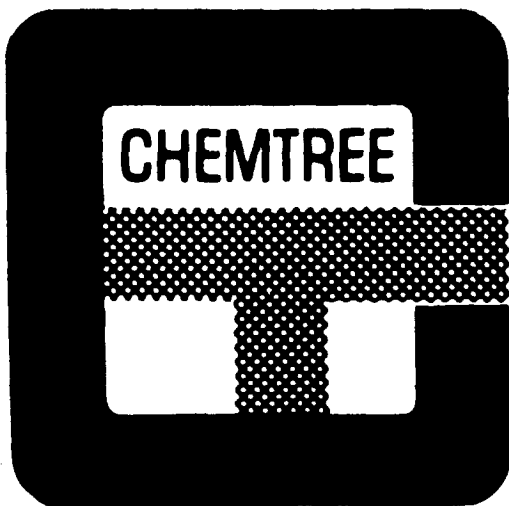
—from James Reston's New York Times account of an interview with Premier Chou En-Lai of The People's Republic of China.

# SURVIVE

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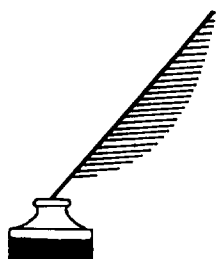
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## EDITORIAL...

### A Salute to Alabama



In this issue *Survive's* "Spotlight" features an item on the introduction of civil defense education into Alabama's state school system.

This is a real breakthrough. Alabama's lead deserves to be evaluated by other state school systems as well as by the National Education Association and other educational organizations. And without delay.

It is good, too, to pause here to note how far ahead of us the Soviets are in this respect. They also have taken a big step forward in civil defense education. They have extended their elementary survival program downward to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades. (Source: Leon Goure, Director of Soviet Studies, University of Miami.) It pervades now their entire school system, industry and government — the life of every community. Every Russian has his part to play in civil defense and is trained for his role.

In citing Soviet progress we mean only to add emphasis to Alabama's action. It needs to catch fire in the remaining 49 states and to grow.

It needs to mirror — and it will — our general failure to build schools that will double as disaster shelters.

It needs to show — and it will — that civil defense indoctrination must spread throughout our American society and become a part of modern living.

Alabama has taken the lead, and in doing so has hoisted a challenge. Let's accept it!

## **SURVIVE PREPAREDNESS AWARDS**

**ONE PER CD REGION — ONE NATIONAL**

Nomination deadline: January 20, 1972

**ALL LOCAL CD ORGANIZATIONS  
ARE ELIGIBLE**

(Suggested nomination format appeared in May-June 1971 issue — will appear again in January-February 1972 issue)

Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.

—George Santayana

## **SURVIVE**

... AN AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Sponsored by  
The Civil Defense Forum  
The Oak Ridge Civil Defense Society  
The Professional Society for Nuclear Defense  
The Association for Community-Wide  
Protection from Nuclear Attack

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Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for consideration by the advisory board for publication. Articles (preferably illustrated) should be 1,000 to 1,500 words in length, slanted to the non-technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense field. Views expressed in contributions to *Survive* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect *Survive* policy.

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*In disaster all eyes turn immediately to the head of government – and in a city that means His Honor the Mayor. Following are excerpts from a talk to the 1970 Canadian Mayors' Conference by a member of Canada's Defense Research Analysis Establishment and long-time disaster specialist.*

**A**s a mayor you fill a command role. You occupy a position of authority. How did this come about? If you go back into early history and our first knowledge of human development you will find that the first leadership role was a sexual role. Leadership rested with the patriarch – with the leader of the clan – the owner of the harem. This is a role which most mayors have vacated.

Shortly after the fall of the Roman empire the Frankish court had five mayors. These were the mayor of the palace, the mayor of the treasury, the mayor of the horse, the mayor of the wine cellar and the mayor of the bed-chamber. Note this early association with money, women, liquor and horses.

As urban life gradually became more and more complex the mayor's role evolved to its present state. The underlying basis of leadership however remains largely unaltered. There are more and more problems which unattended lead to emer-

gency situations. We have always had hurricanes and earthquakes but we weren't always so vulnerable to them. Our forebearers could snuggle up in their cabins and weather almost any storm without much work. But today the loss of electric power can make many homes uninhabitable. The loss of surface transport results in critical food shortages in a matter of a few days. In today's society we are more dependent upon each other and a host of services. We bump into each other more frequently too; there's more toxic industry; there's more smog; there's more of everything and everybody; and planners are beginning to worry. It's best to know exactly what does and could happen under abnormal conditions.



## **MR. MAYOR!**

Dr. Henry Quarantelli, head of the Ohio State University Disaster Research Center (DRC) says: "The mayor is the emotional leader of the community. He cannot escape the leadership role in an emergency." The DRC reports give a number of instances where the mayor has refused to accept leadership. They give, in some detail, the resulting confusion and uncertainty. In one city the mayor was absent when a serious flood threat became known: the acting mayor, acting with council, could have assumed authority but neither he nor the council ever assumed command of the situation. Thus there was an executive authority vacuum as the various departments of the city prepared to meet the impending flood. Partial authority finally came to reside in the office of the city engineer and, although the boundaries of legitimate jurisdiction were questioned at times, remained there until the mayor returned several days later.

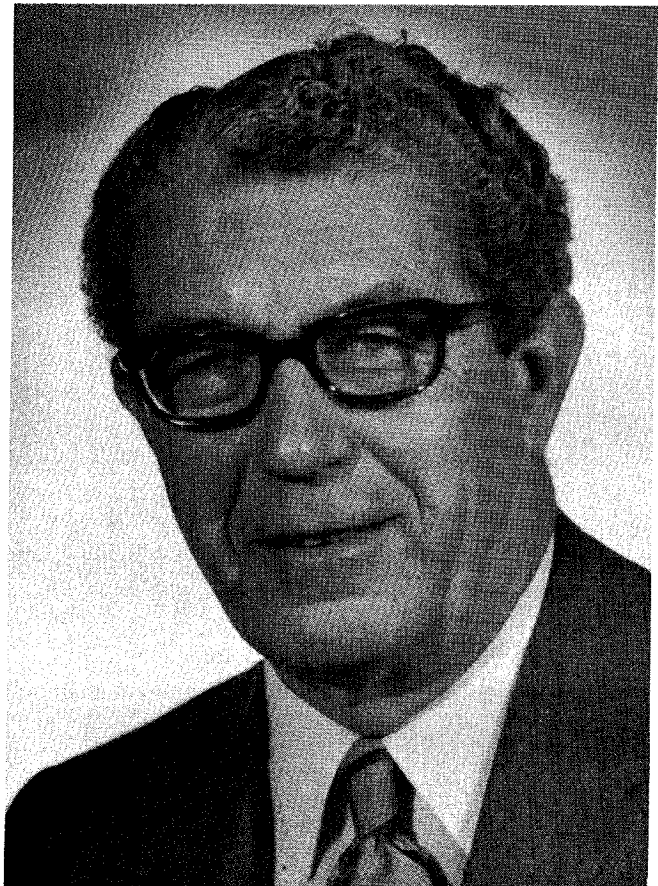
Another report dealing with a tornado, tells how a mayor abdicated his position of authority during the early part of the emergency period. This was the mayor who reportedly said: "I didn't run for office just to get involved in a mess like this."

In 1967 a northern city had a serious flood. The mayor was reluctant to assume authority or to establish any sort of operations center. As an official later reported: "Little coordination between the many headquarters existed at first. Red Cross and other representatives seeking someone in command found nowhere to report." The chief of police put it more graphically: "For the first twenty-four hours we went around in circles in one direction and for the next twenty-four hours we went around in circles in the other direction." The mayor later explained that he had not known that as chief city official he was required to take charge. Realizing that there were, in his words, better qualified people to take over, he had side-stepped his respon-

sibility. However, when the military insisted that they could only act on the official request of the city, the mayor reluctantly resumed authority.

So there you are. You have no choice. If you sought the role of the leader of the community you are, in the minds of the citizens, the protector of life and property when disaster strikes. Don't fight it. Prepare for it. ■

**by Burke Stannard**



Burke Stannard



## ALABAMA SCORES FIRST IN CD EDUCATION

Beginning in January 1972 civil defense instruction will be mandatory in all Alabama ninth-grade classrooms. Backed by the largest single-purpose grant ever made to a state by the Office of Civil Defense, the 90-hour course will expose more than 70,000 children per year to survival in disaster.

Said Alabama Governor George C. Wallace: "More and more we are recognizing the need for civilian preparedness in order to meet disasters of all kinds with better understanding of what to do as individuals and of what government organizations can do to aid us. Education in Civil Defense is vital if our people are to survive and meet the challenge of the times in which we live."

The new program will make Alabama the first state in the nation to schedule this training as required for ninth-grade students. According to Dr. Leroy Brown, State Superintendent of Schools the full-credit course will give classes a general overview of civil defense problems. "The State of Alabama," he said, "wishes to prepare its students and its school personnel for the hazards of our modern society."

Alabama Civil Defense Director C. J. Sullivan, sums up the objectives as follows:

- (1) To include Civil Defense instruction in the curricula of secondary schools as a normal, regular part of the educational process. To introduce young people to the precepts of safety and accident prevention, as well as to give them the facts about the dangers of nuclear attack, and what to do about them.
- (2) To make 500 Social Study school teachers knowledgeable in all phases of Civil Defense the first year.
- (3) To produce 70,000 Social Study students knowledgeable in Civil Defense each year.
- (4) To encourage all local governments to organize an effective Civil Defense program.
- (5) To encourage local governments to improve and upgrade all existing Civil Defense programs in the State of Alabama.

Drought-stricken Maui (Hawaii) received civil defense help from the Federal Civil Defense regional stockpile in Stockton, California during September. A combined Air Force-Coast Guard airlift brought in four 1,500 gallon-per-minute pumps plus other emergency equipment to combat dry weather conditions that had plagued Maui since July.

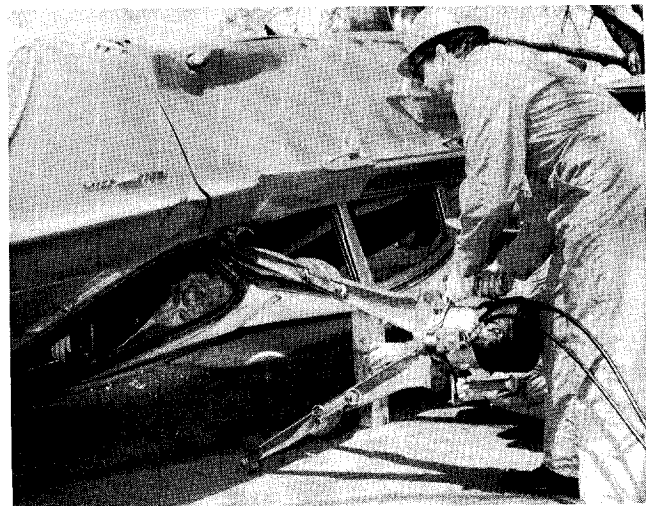
## NEW RESCUE TOOL SEES DAYLIGHT

Some years ago at a stock car race George Hurst witnessed a high-speed crash. The driver of one of the cars involved was pinned in his wreckage. The rescue crew, in spite of heroic efforts, took over an hour to free him using equipment that presented further hazards to both driver and crew. Without medical attention for this period, and with a loss of much blood, the trapped victim was a much more serious casualty when released from his vehicle than when he was first injured.

The drama gave Hurst food for thought. He was head of Hurst Performance, Incorporated — a company which specialized in automotive performance equipment. How many similar accidents occurred on race tracks and highways? How many people were trapped in "prisons" in other types of accidents? How many times would quick rescue spell the difference between life and death? How many times would it win a race with fire or other hazard?

The result of Hurst's experience was the development — over a 10-year span — of a new rescue tool designed to free crash victims quickly — and safely.

No sawing. No dust, chaff or flying particles. No sparks or flames. No fumes. Not even noise. A portable one-man



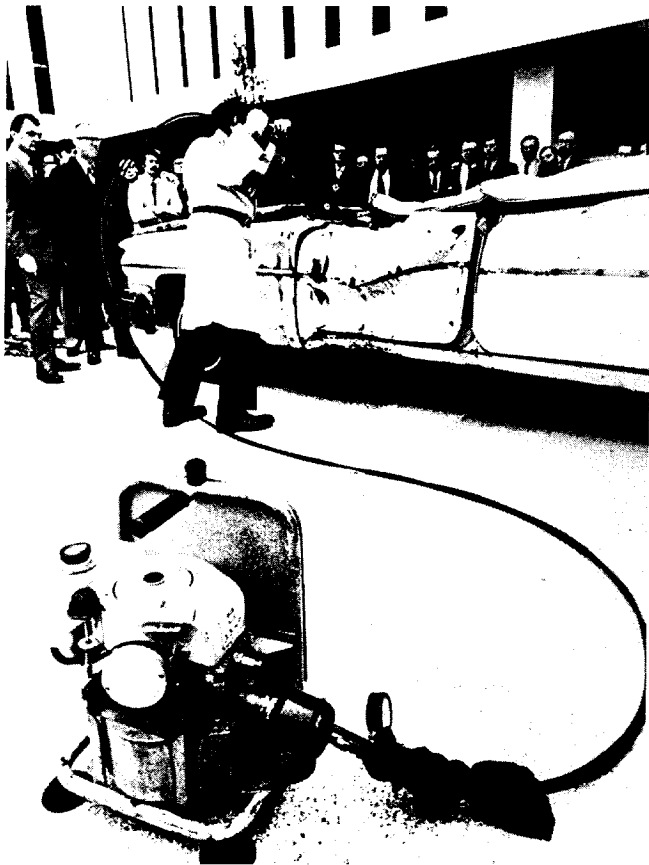
**Hurst rescue tool lifts vehicle to point where it can be braced, then uprighted.**

55-pound set of steel jaws that will pry a 32-inch opening in less than a minute. It will operate with a closing action just as quickly.

The tool — dubbed "the can opener" by users — is pow-

**SURVIVE**





Pentagon demonstration illustrates "can opener" quality of Hurst rescue tool.

(Washington Star Photo by Bernie Boston)

ered with hydraulic hoses by a remote 40-pound 5-horse power gasoline motor. The 95-pound ensemble fits into a car trunk with room to spare.

Although designed specifically for getting to trapped auto accident victims, the device obviously has a much wider application in the rescue field — even in natural disaster and total war situations.

Price: \$3,775.00 (What is a life worth?).

For additional information write:

Hurst Performance, Inc.  
50 West Street Road  
Warminster, Pa. 18974

## NEW YORK CD COMMISSION LIVES ON

The September-October 1971 issue of *Survive* carried an excerpt of a Reserve Officer Association resolution deploring the "abolition" of the New York State Civil Defense Commission.

New York City Emergency Control Board Director Carmin C. Novis corrects this stray version of the legislative action. The State Civil Defense Commission was not abolished. It was reorganized. Comments Novis:

"Prior to and immediately after passage of the legislative act that reorganized the Civil Defense Commission, several newspapers, TV and radio stations erroneously reported that New York State 'had abolished civil defense'. . . An effort was made [by Novis] through the U.S. Civil Defense Council to correct this impression by issuing a press release. We do not know of any newspaper, TV or radio station that mentioned the USCDC release."

The official act (April 1, 1971) did drastically cut personnel, funds and activities. It made the New York Commissioner of Transportation the head of the State Civil Defense Commission and farmed out technical responsibilities to four other state agencies.

Transportation Commissioner T.W. Parker, however, promptly provided a nucleus to carry on state civil defense functions under Deputy for Civil Defense Raymond J. Barbuti, who had previously served in the same capacity under General M. J. Asensio.

According to the facts at hand, New York State Civil Defense is not at all dead or dying. It has been hurt by overzealous budget trimmers who failed to understand its importance. With the help of knowledgeable and vigorous on-the-scene proponents like Carmin Novis, plus public-spirited civic and veterans organizations and fact-oriented news media, the picture may quickly change for the better.

## BRIEFS

Vermont has added a new twist to civil defense Emergency Operations Simulations (EOS): it conducts them on a "district" basis, with a minimum of five towns participating in each of the five districts. Live communications give them an aura of realism. A one-year EOS series was completed in September, with the conclusion that this type of coordinated operation "is vital to a total preparedness posture for the state."

In five years the Atomic Energy Commission hopes to have ready for industry a new method of making vast gas deposits available for commercial use. An 80-kiloton charge small enough to fit in a gas pipe was used to test the idea in July (code name: Miniata). Twenty to sixty similar charges detonated in western sandstone beds would double the country's gas reserve. One requirement of the newly-developed weapon is that it be "clean" — made to produce less than one-tenth the radiation of previously tested bombs.

Texas Baptists dedicated their first truck-trailer disaster relief unit during September ceremonies in Dallas. Equipped with emergency supplies of food, medicine, clothing and stand-by power the rescue vehicle is to be manned by trained task force specialists. Announced also was the publication of the Texas Baptist disaster relief manual, a copy of which was presented to Dallas City-County Civil Defense Director Charles W. McCoy.

## WILSON ALERTS CONGRESS TO SOVIET CD PREPARATIONS

In a three-part presentation to the U.S. House of Representatives, Representative Bob Wilson of California cited pertinent extracts of the *Soviet Civil Defense Handbook*, recently translated and published through the efforts of Oak Ridge Laboratory researchers. In opening his discourse Wilson said:

It has been the fate of great nations in the past to neglect their own self-defense and to fall victim to the rising ambitions of other nations. I fear that we may be faced with a similar situation today. I would like to illustrate this point by drawing from an editorial which appeared in the January-February issue of *Survive* magazine.

[At this point Representative Wilson read the *Survive* editorial "The Thousand-Year Night," by John C. Leary.]

The unexpected launching of the sputnik in the late 1950's resulted in a great uproar of publicity and sensation in this country. Unlike sputnik, the developing Soviet civil defense program has failed to arouse the imagination and concern of Americans. This is unfortunate. Multilateral disarmament is the desirable objective but until such a goal is reached, let us look to the safety of Americans in the urban, suburban and rural areas.

### CD CALENDAR

- October 30-31 Conference, Kansas Council for Civil Defense and Emergency Planning — Hutchinson, Kansas.
- November 13-14 Annual Meeting, *Survive* — Starke, Florida
- November 17-19 Annual Meeting, Florida Civil Defense Association — Winter Park, Florida
- November 29-30 Annual Meeting, National Association of Search and Rescue Coordinators — Salt Lake City, Utah
- 1972**
- February 20-23 Midyear Conference, United States Civil Defense Council — Sheraton Park, Washington, D.C.
- February 22-29 Sixth World Civil Defense Conference, International Civil Defense Organization — Geneva, Switzerland
- June 2-8 Exposition: L'Homme, l'Air et l'Eau — Paris, France
- June 11-14 Annual Conference, National Association of State Civil Defense Directors — San Antonio, Texas
- October 30- Annual Conference, United States Civil
- November 2 Defense Council

(Officials of State, regional, national and international CD Associations are invited to submit dates and places of principal meetings. Submissions should be made well in advance of meetings.)

## Trailer Park Drama



Like "economy" construction, mobile homes can be questionable disaster shelters.

A tornado in Joplin, Mo. destroyed this court last May 5th.

On July 14th a storm demolished this trailer court in Desloge, Mo. Killed: 4. Injured: 23.



"County Achievement Awards" were presented by the National Association of Counties at its 1972 Annual Conference to Osceola County, Iowa; Salem County and Hunterdon County, New Jersey; and the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii.

U.S. Civil Defense Director John E. Davis called the awards "a major step toward greater professionalism." He expressed the hope that other county governments would participate in NACO's annual awards program in the future.

An OCD film on the May 11, 1970 Lubbock, Texas tornado is due to be released through civil defense channels shortly after the new year.



*Is civil defense provocative? Or is it a part of effective deterrence? How does it relate to hopes for peace? Richard C. Rasmussen pries the lid off a barrel of expert opinions and makes his own analysis. As veteran Director of the OCD Staff College Rasmussen is in the cross-fire of home defense ideas, criticism, and comment.*

## CIVIL DEFENSE AND DETERRENCE

by Richard C. Rasmussen

(Condensation — WM)



Richard C. Rasmussen

Some think that while nuclear weapons have not yet made war impossible, war must be abolished if mankind is to survive. Unfortunately, even if we believe that the philosophical theorists have devised a formula for such abolishment, the political practitioners have not been able to make it work.

Some believe that the nuclear weapon has made war unthinkable. Built more, perhaps, on hope than logic, this concept is not supported by current history and current events which suggest differently.

Some believe that civil defense would have no significant impact, pro or con, on the deterrent posture of a nation's defense. Some experts believe, however, that to a nation with a strong civil defense, nuclear war would be more acceptable and therefore more likely to occur because such a nation would be less restrained in taking action that might lead to a nuclear attack.

Others believe quite the opposite, that a viable civil defense program would contribute to deterrence in that it would cause a potential aggressor to be more reluctant to launch a nuclear attack in consideration of the opposing nation's greater likelihood of being the stronger survivor of a nuclear exchange or able to recuperate more rapidly and more successfully.

One of the more knowledgeable researchers on civil defense is Dr. Jiri Nehnevajsa, Professor of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, who says: "First of all, it is somewhat amazing how many physicists, chemists and engineers argue with great expertise sociological and psychological and economic problems connected with civil defense programs.

"Secondly, it is not without amusement that one notices how many psychiatrists, psychologists, and occasional sociologists argue the intricacies of nuclear weapons effects,

Soviet targeting behavior, bacteriological and chemical weapons systems, and generally problems for which the behavioral scientists have not been known to be famous.

“Thirdly, as might be expected, various writers, journalists, and publicists who lack the knowledge of both the hard sciences and the behavioral sciences, tend to argue both about weapons effects and about psychological and social issues. This, of course, is their job.

“Although the arguments are not always altogether enlightening, they tend to be presented vigorously which is often all that can be construed in their favor.”

One difficulty encountered in grasping the meaning of deterrence is that deterrence means that something does not happen. There is no event. It is based on strength; but the strength is not used. If it is used, there is no deterrence.

Deterrence is relative. It does not mean to stop — but to prevent. If something happens or if something is stopped, it may be possible to determine why. There is an event to study, to analyze. If something does not occur, it is much more difficult to determine why it does not.

There may be an analogy in the field of medicine. If the patient dies, there is an event to study, a body for post mortem. The cause of death may be determined. If the patient does not die, continues to live, the physician may never really know whether his treatment or prescription prevented death or if the patient would have continued to live anyway.

Deterrence is psychological. Since it is passive in nature, implies no action — only readiness for action — its strength or weakness lies only in the mind of the potential aggressor.

Roberta Wohstetter in her study of Pearl Harbor says: “There is a tendency in our planning to confuse the unfamiliar with the improbable. The contingency we have not considered seriously looks strange; what looks strange is thought to be improbable; what is improbable need not be considered seriously.”

### **DETERRENCE MEANS THAT SOMETHING DOES NOT HAPPEN . . .**

Historian Quincy Wright observes: “Appeasement is likely to make the aggressive state more aggressive. The method of treating aggression by non-resistance or appeasement, illustrated in the Munich settlement of September 1938, tends to increase the general prospect of war. Retreats before threats of violence will not prevent the development of potential aggression.

Richard Nixon said last year in a report to Congress: “The overriding purpose of our strategic posture is political and defensive: to deny other countries the ability to impose their will on the United States and its allies under the weight

of strategic military superiority. We must insure that all potential aggressors see unacceptable risks in contemplating a nuclear attack or nuclear blackmail.

“Weakness on our part would be more provocative than continued U.S. strength, for it might encourage others to take dangerous risks, to resort to the illusion that military opportunism could succeed.”

While opposition to civil defense as a deterrent is not necessarily opposition to civil defense, quite a strong suggestion that civil defense could be provocative comes from General Spaatz: “It will be particularly important for us to know from now on whether the Soviet Union is building civilian shelters for its own people. This can be one of the most significant indications of its intentions, if and when it gets ready to launch a surprise attack.”

### **WEAKNESS ON OUR PART . . . MIGHT ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO TAKE DANGEROUS RISKS . . .**

It is quite likely that Spaatz sees the Soviet Union as a nation morally capable of a first nuclear strike. Knowledge that the U.S.S.R. has indeed put more emphasis on shelters and civil defense than has the United States has not appeared to make the United States more likely to launch a first strike or start a nuclear war.

Lloyd V. Berkner, in *Project East River* said fifteen years ago: “A sound and effective nonmilitary defense coupled with adequate military power serves as the only real deterrent to war during our present troubled times. In fact, with near balance of military power, the nation with the strongest nonmilitary defense of its people and facilities may well control the situation.

“The job of nonmilitary defense is to increase the number of bombs that an enemy must deliver to damage us mortally, so that no enemy can imagine that any mass or surprise attack within his capacity can put us out of the running. This can be achieved, and when it is the dangers of atomic war against our population are greatly diminished. Thus, nonmilitary defense plays a vital role in the prevention of an all-out war.”

Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer told a Congressional committee: “The extent to which we have the ability to defend against an attack, particularly the initial attack, is an essential element of our overall deterrent. Any doubt in the mind of the potential enemy with respect to his capability to deal us a decisive blow makes less likely the possibility that he will initiate a nuclear attack against us. This, then, is the important way in which civil defense contributes to deterrence. It provides further unmistakable evidence of serious determination on our part. . . A nation that is completely

open to attack, and does not have adequate means of protecting its citizens whatsoever is, in my opinion, inviting attack."

Lt. General Malininov said in 1968: "The potential of weapons of mass destruction and of means of delivering them to their targets is now such that there is not a single state that could survive a modern nuclear missile war unless its people and economy were prepared for it; in other words, unless it had a strong civil defense."

Brigadier Maung Maung speaking for Burma, told his country's War College: "I need not elaborate the fact that aggression is not likely to take place if it is not likely to be successful. If the strength to resist aggression is strong enough, then a resort to peaceful settlement of international differences will prevail. . . Any would-be aggressor, if he knew that a nation though small is thoroughly prepared for its own defense, would certainly think many times before he decides to invade the latter. This is deterrence and civil defense, thus, clearly shows as one of the vital parts of the national security system of any country large or small."

Nobel prize winner Eugene P. Wigner has this to say: "If our population is undefended, it will be increasingly difficult for those whose natural inclination is to extend their power — and all dictators and dictatorships have such an inclination — to resist the temptation to pressure us into concession. By not offering the temptation of an unprotected populace, by instituting a vigorous civil defense program, we would be truly serving the interests of a lasting peace."

And General Nathan F. Twining: "Long before the nuclear bomb, it was quite evident — or at least accepted — that Britain's civil defense in World War II, i. e. the bomb shelters of London and other cities and the civilian citizenry's stubborn and courageous ability to use them, was a

deterrent to Hitler's use of a ground force invasion — something he postponed much too long."

The deterrent effect of civil defense is a matter of national intent, psychological in nature both from the standpoint of the aggressor and the defender, if indeed either or both can be identified as such.

It is a factor of relative strength. It is a factor of how a nation, or more than one nation, perceive the issues that are at stake.

It is a factor of the cost in terms of money and effort of the civil defense program.

With these factors in mind, a small civil defense posture, like the kind now existent in this and many other countries today, would have little effect on a nation's deterrent strength. And it certainly would not be provocative.

A civil defense program would not be provocative in nature unless it were a large, intense and high priority program — tangible enough to be perceived as such by a potential enemy. Such a program would have to cost about 10 percent or more of the total defense budget. In this country, then, a program costing seven or eight billion dollars per year might suggest a preparation for war.

Analysis of available facts and a review of history, suggest that while the superpowers have frequently been involved directly or indirectly with "limited" wars since the beginning of the cold war in 1946, they have exercised considerable restraint in terms of a nuclear confrontation.

Granted that a policy of deterrence is of fugitive comfort in an uneasy world; but if the credibility of deterrence can be increased by any means that increases total strength and, thus, reduces vulnerability to attack, a viable civil defense program, passive in nature, can serve as part of the deterrent of war. ■

### **AGGRESSION IS NOT LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE IF IT IS NOT LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL . . .**

French nuclear tests take place at France's Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. 6,000 miles to the east, South American countries in the far-off path of drifting world-wide fallout don't like it. French assurances that no danger exists fall on deaf ears. This year Peru, stimulated by the memory of its devastating 1970 earthquake, led the protesters. It threatened to break off diplomatic relations with France. France found it convenient to cancel a final September test. Five tests earlier in the summer had been enough anyway said the French. French businessmen were relieved because it kept open a developing South American market for French products. Protests are expected to continue, however, to discourage Mururoa testing scheduled for 1972 and 1973.

# REVIEWS

Research Report No. 17, **CIVIL DEFENSE AND THE PUBLIC**, An overview of Public Attitude Studies, by Ralph L. Garrett, Systems Evaluation Division, Research Directorate, for the Office of Civil Defense, 34 pages. 1971. (May be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.)

Mr. Garrett attempts here to provide a serious, provocative study of public attitudes toward civil defense. He succeeds remarkably well. Written for the professional civil defense student at the OCD staff College Career Development Program, it deals in depth with a problem that has baffled civil defense pros for years — apathy.

He writes:

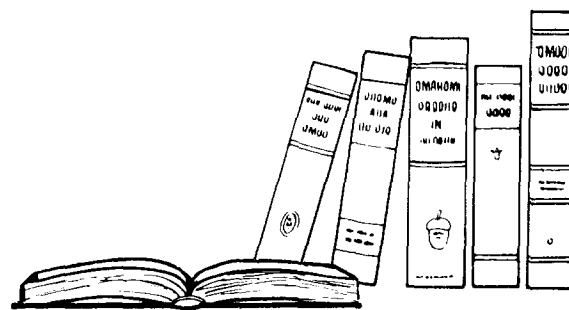
Public surveys over a period of twenty years show a very consistent level of public support for civil defense, all kinds of civil defense programs, fallout shelters, blast shelters, and evacuation. Few public programs command such a broad base of passive support. . .

A persistent question in civil defense is how can we make civil defense more acceptable to our people. In view of a large body of public attitude evidence, this looks like the wrong question. Public education or information programs designed to "sell" civil defense probably are not worth the cost. Not because it is difficult to convince them of the value of the civil defense effort, but because they are already convinced of it. . .

The public also regards civil defense as a governmental responsibility; not a private do-it-yourself exercise. People associate civil defense with national defense and trust the government in this area. They believe what needs to be done is being done. They believe more is being spent and done than is the case, and feel that even this is not enough. Even though the public worries some about war, they do not spend much time thinking about civil defense measures other than in a time of crisis. . .

In short, the public environment of civil defense is a problem to decision-makers. . .

Garrett's finger appears to point unerringly to elected officials in Washington, D.C. Here is where the responsibility rests. Here is where the capability to act lies. Here is where we must look for bulldog leadership that will provide the kind of survival odds that the public wants, expects, and mistakenly thinks it has.



## X-Ray Examinations Guide

*X-Ray Examinations. . . A Guide to Good Practice*, published by the U.S. Public Health Service. 28 pages. 1971. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock Number 5505-0003. Price 35 cents.)

For those people who have been led to develop a concern for radioactivity produced by bomb tests and reactor discharges it may be of interest to note that "medical diagnostic x-rays contribute more to the exposure of the population than do all other manmade sources of radiation combined."

So observes *X-Ray Examinations . . . A Guide to Good Practice*. The booklet has been sent to 300,000 physicians and other medical personnel throughout the United States. Its accent is on the use of x-ray examinations only when required and then only with proper shielding of non-involved portions of the body when practical. In particular, the gonads (sex glands) must be spared, and the highly radio-sensitive fetus in early pregnancy.

In reference to x-ray survey programs the booklet states that "survey programs which involve radiographic examinations of healthy persons should be assessed for productivity. Only those programs that result in significant casefinding are defensible. Most survey programs employ photofluorography of the chest. . . As an initial screening for tuberculosis in infants and children, the tuberculin test is preferable to large-scale x-ray survey programs. Subsequent chest x-ray examinations are usually indicated only for positive findings."

As for genetic effects, "it can be shown theoretically that the same ultimate result can come from a small dose administered to a great many people as from a large dose administered to a few people."

## Communities In Disaster

*Communities in Disaster: Sociological Analysis of Collective Stress Situations*, by Allen H. Barton. Anchor Books Edition, 1970. \$1.95.

The author's examination and research on individual and social response to collective stress (disaster) shows that there is much to be desired in the field of social science research in disaster situations. Too little attention has been paid by researchers to the development of sets of propositions that can be tested.

Behavior in a system may break down at the individual level because members have inadequate role definitions, training, or motivation; at the small group or organizational level because roles are not adequately coordinated with one another and because mass behavior is not properly channeled.

Experiences in the Hurricane Camille area testify to the accuracy of the difference studies cited by the author.

Role conflict presents the biggest problem during any emergency recovery period. And knowing what to expect from a situation often relieves one of many apprehensions.

*Communities in Disaster* is definitely a "common sense" book. Perhaps its most important message is the need for properly recruiting, evaluating, and assigning staff personnel. (FLW)

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## COMMENTARY

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I have read a number of issues of *Survive* . . . and I am requesting that you delete my name from your mailing list.

Among the editors, readers and contributors, I find no one who appears to have any conception of an imaginative program for survival beyond the stolid 19th Century "beat-em-to-the-draw" mentality. Every word in the journal reeks of "gunsmoke" and, although authors of articles smile placidly out from their pictures their proposals are so totally defensive that their insecurity barks out from the pages.

Is it possible that the editors could ask for an article on survival from any of a number of progressive internationalists such as Earl Warren, Arthur Goldberg or U Thant? Do you always have to back into your hole-in-the-ground, or can you ever imagine that hope and fearless, honest discussion will ever produce confidence in cooperative effort. I suspect that those managing your journal are terrified of being changed themselves and would therefore prefer to depend on their physical weapons in a world of ideas, in which it is evident that you feel very uncomfortable.

I sincerely hope your journal has a change of heart.

Robert T. Olsen  
Long Valley, N.J.

*The "beat-em-to-the-draw" idea as we "back into" our "hole-in-the-ground" is, we must admit "very uncomfortable." It's downright painful. -Ed.*

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1971

## Q & A CORNER

Q: Sweden and Switzerland have spent millions or billions (you have said so in *Survive*) to have the best CD programs in the world, with extensive blast shelters and so on. But they are both small countries, traditionally neutral, and would hardly be subject to attack. What do they think they get out of such a cockeyed policy?

A: So far, 150 years of peace each — plus the prospect of 150 more.

Q: How much blast pressure can a human being stand?

A: The median lethal overpressure tolerance for a human being is in the neighborhood of 45psi (pounds per square inch). But casualties and deaths are produced at pressures much below this value due to flying objects, fire, and other secondary causes. An ordinary house, for instance, will be destroyed at a pressure of less than 3psi. This means collapsing walls and ceilings, missiles of furnishings and glass and other objects, and fire. But, protected from these dangers, an individual can stand remarkably high overpressures.

Q: Can small quantities of United Commodities International foods [see back cover ad] be purchased for sampling? Is cooking required? Can you give a few details?

A: Small quantities of UPI foods packaged for hunting, camping and boating may be purchased at very modest costs. UPI foods are dehydrated and require water. Most of them — beef chunks, diced carrots, sliced potatoes, etc. — also need some cooking. Instructions come with the foods. The price per meal comes to about that of a school lunch or less. Write UPI, P.O. Box 2125, Beaumont, California 92223 for details.

Q: The book "On The Beach" describes vividly lethal fallout as gradually covering the world and killing everyone. Civil defense on the other hand continues to talk about survivors and what to do about living through the radiation period successfully. Is there any way to reconcile these two views?

A: No way. Because "On The Beach" is fiction. Fiction need not be restrained by fact. The book is dramatic and tied to reality only as the plot permits. As prose it rates high. As valid information it strikes out. Unfortunately much of the reading public think of it as authentic. In the September 1971 issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Dr. Bernard I. Spinrad says: "very few literati are aware that Nevil Shute's 'On The Beach' is scientific nonsense." The Civil Defense view, on the other hand, must be based solely on fact.

# Lethargy Day of Infamy

by Kevin Kilpatrick

Americans have an abiding faith in the ultimate good intentions of an enemy and a determined conviction that he really lacks the money and the technology to fight a war.

The dream that "it can't happen here" infected America in 1941 just as it does today. Before December 7th of that year Japan, aligned with the Axis Powers, was clearly on a collision course with the United States. With war appearing to be inevitable, Americans doggedly closed their eyes to it. It was not pleasant to think about. Therefore, it was not proper. If it could be abolished in thought, then it could be abolished in fact.

In the September 1941 issue of *Aviation* Japanese air power was ridiculed, and at the Army-Navy football game that year the program featured a picture of the Battleship Arizona. The caption read: "Despite the claims of air enthusiasts no battleship has yet been sunk by bombs."

Late in November of 1941 Japan's aircraft carriers disappeared from their home ports. But, it was pointed out, this had happened before. Japanese Fleet call letters had been changed twice in a month. On November 27th an alert was sent from Washington to military commanders in Hawaii and the Philippines. It read:

THIS DISPATCH IS TO BE CONSIDERED A WAR WARNING. NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN . . . HAVE CEASED. AN AGGRESSIVE MOVE BY JAPAN IS EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS . . .

A final Tokyo message to the Japanese Ambassador to the United States — decoded by American cryptographers, who had broken the Japanese code — indicated that Japan had something very big planned for Hawaii on the morning of December 7th.

At 3:42 AM on December 7th the Mine Sweeper *Condor* sighted a foreign submarine in restricted Hawaiian waters. It reported the sighting to the Destroyer *Ward*. The *Ward* conducted a search but did not itself report the incident. A radio installation on land overheard the *Condor* report to the *Ward* but considered it a "wild story" and sat on it.

At 6:40 AM the *Ward* sighted a foreign submarine again. At 6:45 AM it opened fire and hit the submarine. Then it dropped depth charges. A PBY aircraft also dropped charges. It was apparent that the submarine had been knocked out.

At 6:51 AM the *Ward* reported: DEPTH-BOMBED SUB OPERATING IN DEFENSIVE AREA.

Realizing the message needed more punch the skipper of the *Ward* sent a second one at 6:53 AM:

ATTACKED, FIRED ON, DEPTH-BOMBED, AND SUNK SUBMARINE OPERATING IN DEFENSIVE SEA AREA.

Meanwhile another incredible drama was unfolding across the island. The Opana Radar Station on the northern tip of Oahu detected planes far to the north at 6:10 AM. At 6:45 AM it picked them up again. It reported the fact to the Shafter Information Center to which it was responsible. The officer present took no action.

At 7:02 AM the operators detected a huge flight 137 miles north and again reported it to Shafter. No action. 7:08 AM — planes 113 miles away. No action. 7:15 AM — 92 miles away. One of the Opana operators spoke in person to the Shafter officer. He was cut short with a blunt "Don't worry about it!"

7:26 AM — 62 miles. 7:30 AM — 47 miles. 7:39 AM — 22 miles. Then the planes disappeared from the radar screen behind the "dead zone" of the Oahu hills. At Shafter the communications man was uneasy. He asked the officer again. "It's nothing," he was told curtly. At Navy headquarters the sub story was being mulled over.

But now it was too late. The "impossible" hung over Pearl Harbor and burst upon it. It quickly became a smoldering graveyard.

\*

The general alerting of the military in Hawaii to suspicious circumstances during the weeks which preceded the attack on Pearl Harbor could have produced "a different ball game" on December 7th.

Had there been a timely and vigorous reaction to the submarine encounters or to the radar detection of a foreign air armada — or to both — a good bit of last-minute preparation could have been possible.

The lesson has little value when applied to the past. It could have much value if applied to the present.

\*

Last year — largely through the efforts of the American Legion Auxiliary — December 7th was proclaimed "Civil Defense

SURVIVE



Day" by the governors of 23 states and by a number of mayors for their cities.

Appropriate. And — hopefully — netting.

For the basic failure of December 7, 1941 — inattention to preparedness — is being repeated today. On a much larger scale. With a much shorter fuse.

And again we dream of peace through procrastination and appeasement. Ridicule of defense measures is again fashionable. The lesson of preparedness has not been learned.

If "Civil Defense Day" could dramatize the need for waking up, well —

We just might make it yet.

## CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD — SWISS ACCENT CIVILIAN SURVIVAL

*La Tribune de Geneve* on August 27, 1971 reported a new Swiss civil defense budget geared "to give maximum assurance for survival of every inhabitant of Switzerland in of armed conflict."

Quoting an official government paper, the *Tribune* cited three objectives of Swiss civil defense:

"To increase the capacity of the country to resist attempts at blackmail and to contribute to its credibility in safeguarding its independence.

"To permit the major part of its inhabitants to survive and to create favorable conditions for future life.

"To collaborate during peacetime disasters with civilian organizations."

Cited also were Swiss statistics to show the swing of war casualties from the military segment to the civilian segment. From a World War I ratio of 20 soldiers killed for every 1 civilian the involvement of civilians in warfare has increased to where the ratio is now heavily weighted toward civilian

casualties and can be expected to increase in that direction in future wars.

However, according to a German World War II study, the report stated, good protection could in modern warfare reduce civilian casualties to 1% of the casualties expected without good protection.

Modern war knows many forms. The scale extends from "cold war" through subversive actions and underground struggles to nuclear war. It grips the Armed Forces and civilian population in the same vice. It is total. In order to contend with total war defense must also be total. It must therefore include all military and civilian measures necessary for the preservation of the country's independence, for the survival of its people and for the continued functioning of its government.

—Zivilschutz, July-August 1971 (Switzerland)

*From the desk of Randine Johnson —*

*It's a little early. But "Merry Christmas" anyway. And Peace on Earth. May I suggest a gift that will last throughout the year? And one which I think is doing its part in helping to bring peace?*

Yes. Survive.

*Survive is coming of age. It is being quoted in places like the Congressional Record. It belongs on the desk of every thinking American.*

*You probably know someone — or several people — who would appreciate Survive. What could be better than a year-long Christmas present? Still at that ridiculously low price: \$3.*

*And a Happy Thanksgiving too!*

*Randine Johnson  
Circulation Manager*



To: SURVIVE, Post Office Box 910, Starke, Florida 32091.

Please send *Survive* Christmas subscriptions to the following (and bill me):

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Please send me more information  
and price list for Civil-Preparedness unit.

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## FOOD RESERVE INFORMATION

### UNITED COMMODITIES INTERNATIONAL

formerly SAM-ANDY, INC. FOOD RESERVE DIVISION

#### CIVIL-PREPAREDNESS:



Our Food Reserve Division has put together a "Civil-Preparedness Unit." It comes in two week quantities for as many as 35 people. It can be tailored to meet the needs of your staff and all others assisting you at a disaster.

The Civil-Preparedness Unit provides the same nutrition, variety, flavor and ease of preparation demanded by today's standards of living. In fact normal everyday breakfasts, lunches, dinners and snacks may be served, even during chaos.

Our unit can be stored in about 12 cubic feet of space. Less than a quarter (1/4) of that now required for conventional wet packed food reserves. Which means four times as many people can be fed from your present location.

UCI food needs no refrigeration and may never need rotation. Tests have demonstrated that food packed the UCI way has little, if any, loss of nutrition or flavor after 10 years in storage. All evidence indicates that the food will remain good no matter how long it is kept. There is as of yet, no known limit to the shelf life.

We are anxious to help you prepare for the unexpected. Write soon.

UNITED COMMODITIES INTERNATIONAL —The food reserve company—Box 2125, Beaumont, California 92223

**SURVIVE**  
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#### NEXT IN SURVIVE . . .

"My community in a fallout situation—what can it expect?"

Answers to this frequent question have previously been of the "nobody knows — too many variables" type. Veteran shelter technologist John A. Samuel (who wrote "Hidden Economy in School Shelter" for *Survive's* May-June 1970 issue) shows that the question can be answered with firm, realistic estimates. He makes them. He supports them. He gives the non-target community a practical shelter yardstick — a new planning tool. Read in the January-February issue:

**FALLOUT — HOW FAR?  
HOW FAST? HOW MUCH?**

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