SURVIVE

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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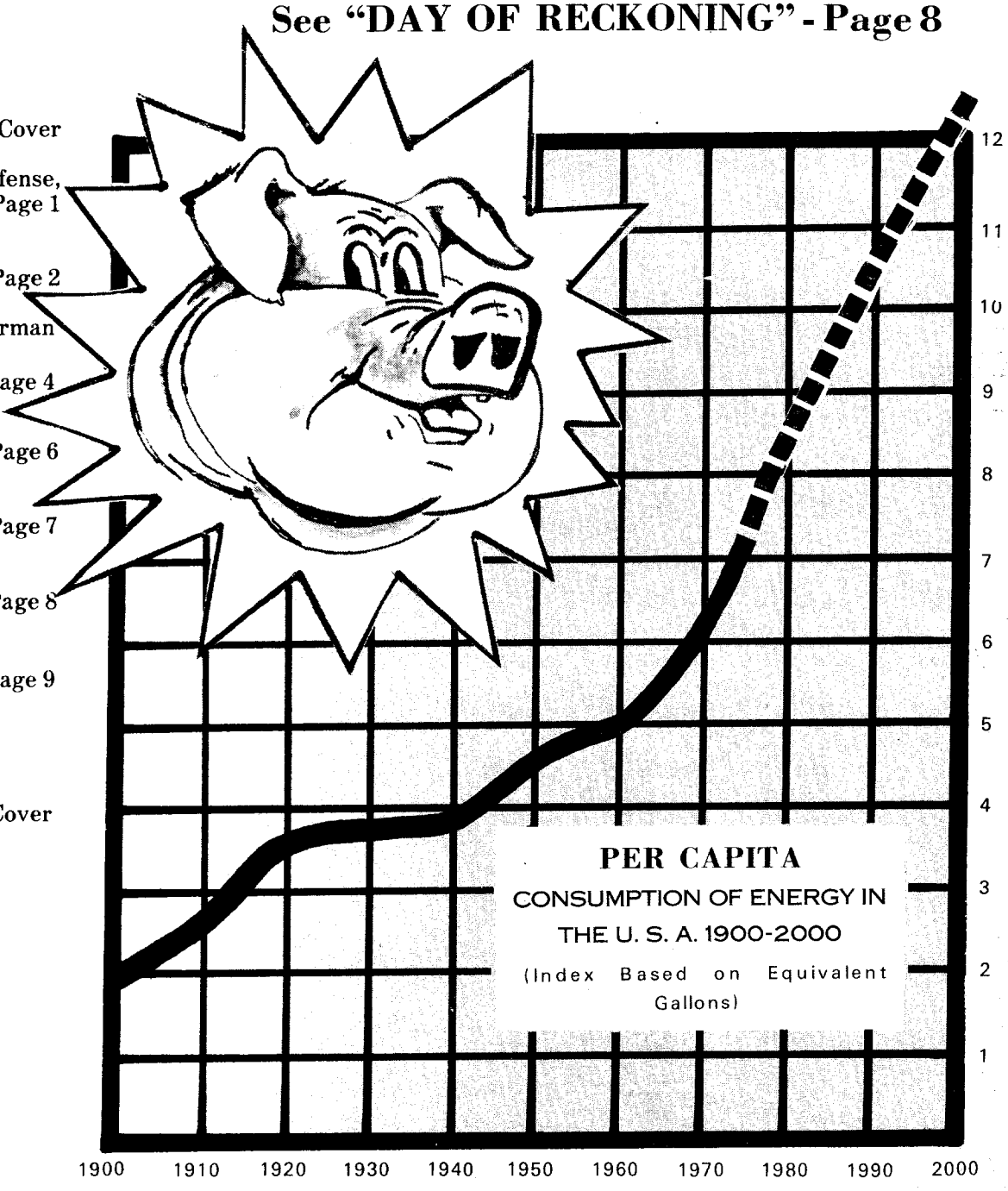

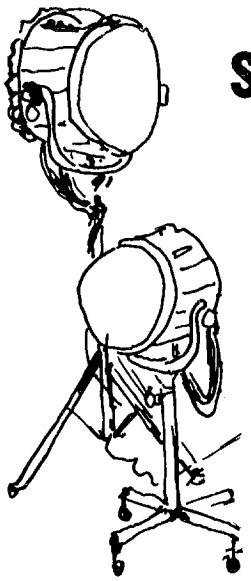

SPOTLIGHT

CRP Moves Out In Low Gear!

With the designation of pilot projects for 1974 now under way CRP (Crisis Relocation Planning) has been launched by DCPA.

But "slow" is the word from the Pentagon. First step is the training of DCPA regional teams which will go out to the states and pilot cities. Experience gained by these teams will determine the feasibility of CRP planning and the executing of those plans.

Viewed from Washington it looks as though pilot studies will get a full focus throughout 1974 and that the first projects based on this trial and research will kick off in early 1975. Even then CRP will get caution flags. The first phase — "Mark I" — will be 100% *planning* and will concentrate on highway and relocation area considerations and expedient shelter solutions.

The second phase — "Mark II" — will also be largely planning and will come to grips with the knotty problems of provisioning, controls, economy continuity, and other difficulties that need smoothing out in order to make CRP practical. And this, according to Pentagon sources, is a complex operation that is yet over the horizon.

One thing is sure: CRP will be an up-to-date concept and quite different than its 1950's predecessor — evacuation. ▪

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"The middle East Crisis and then the frightening Soviet-American confrontation of October 24-25, should help put sober calculation in place of euphoria."

— Phyllis Schlafly

SURVIVE

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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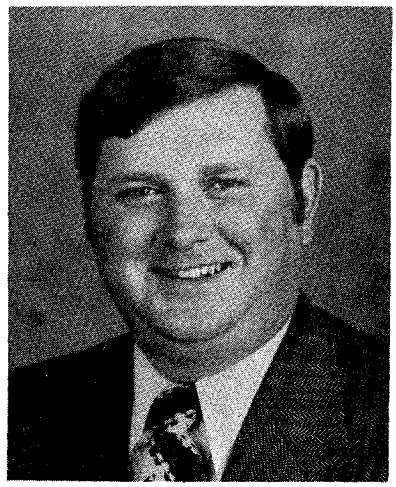
Survive presents authentic information relating to civil defense — to the survival of free government, the United States and its people in the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field and service as a forum.

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.

As an early alumnus of the DCPA Career Development Program — as the civil defense director who in 1968-9 was responsible for the construction of the country's first all-shelter courthouse — as an active supporter of civil defense research and legislation — as a long-time student of civil defense techniques in the United States and abroad — and now as a State Representative in Florida, Frank Williams is in a unique position to put his finger on civil defense weaknesses. Here he challenges his fellow legislators to face the civil defense issue.



WHY WE FAIL IN CIVIL DEFENSE

— by Frank Williams

What a pessimistic title! Is it true or not? Have we failed to provide the people of this nation with the protection to which they are entitled in time of disaster?

There are three "positions" on the question of Civil Defense:

(1) That it is necessary and requires meaningful emphasis;
(2) That it is unnecessary and should be abolished;
(3) That it is necessary but should be anesthetized until needed in crisis so as not to cause undue alarm.

In my opinion we have failed, and we need to shift from the third position, where we now are and where we are not discharging our responsibilities, to the first position, where the people of the United States could attain the means of disaster survival to which they are entitled.

Civil Defense is a long-term requirement, a part of the nuclear era. When it is needed we will either have it or not have it. It cannot be manufactured at the last minute. It is therefore a political responsibility, a vital part of public safety and public welfare.

Political leaders must become informed on what the nuclear threat really means in terms of anticipated casualties and damages and on the practical measures which can be used to effectively combat it. While public interest should be encouraged, public apathy must be accepted as natural. The public expects to be protected without becoming involved in the means or mechanics of obtaining the protection. The same situation exists throughout the entire field of public safety.

Anyone deeply involved in the business of civil defense sees plainly that civil defense as it now exists represents a protection for the people which the people do not in fact have. We have become satisfied with building a bureaucracy and living on false statistics. We have become adept at dealing in peripheral matters and dodging main issues because they are not popular and they are difficult.

The only people civil defense people seem to be able to communicate with are other civil defense people — and most times they do a poor job of this.

As a former civil defense director (and now as a state legislator) I can plainly see where we have failed on the local level to get the civil defense message across to those who are in the decision-making positions of government. It is up to civil defense leaders to see that these people are properly informed.

This same situation exists at the higher political echelons. I have talked with United States Senators, Congressmen, and State Legislators from all parts of the country and most of them tell me that they don't know what civil defense is, and the majority say that they do not know who the state or local civil defense directors are. Most of them seem to think that the civil defense director is a man sitting around with a tin hat, flash light, and a bucket of sand waiting for a bomb to drop.

Could this have any bearing on why we fail?

We have general agreement that civil defense is a nice thing that every American should subscribe to and every public official should support — but unfortunately we all fail to do the job because we feel that the nuts and bolts of a good civil defense system are just *too* much bother.

When politicians accept national and public safety as an inherent and immediate political responsibility — which it is — then and only then will civil defense succeed and serve the vital interests of our country and its people. Then and only then will America be able to build for a real survival capability and for real peace. ■

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REPORT FROM CARACAS

by Margaret Brown

Over 300 delegates and observers from 58 countries and 11 international relief organizations around the world attended the Seventh World Civil Defense Conference in Caracas, Venezuela February 13th to 17th. These included participants from Israel, Saudi Arabia, Great Britain, France, Zaire, West Germany, Pakistan, Mexico, Argentina, Iran, Sweden and Switzerland.

Dr. Milan M. Bodi, Secretary-General of the sponsoring International Civil Defense Organization (Geneva, Switzerland) set the tone for the conference in his opening address by noting that bringing about a better public awareness to the threats of disasters was a major goal for disaster preparedness.

A comprehensive statement by Dr. Faruk N. Berkol, United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator — an office that is only two years old — stressed the close working relationship which exists between his group and that of the International Civil Defense Organization.

Probably the most challenging problem to be brought before the conference was the need for a Latin American Regional Center for Disaster Assistance similar to the ones which now exist in Southeast Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean. This would band together a number of Caribbean, Central American and South American countries in an organization aimed at providing a more meaningful framework for quick and effective relief in major disasters.

Venezuelan hosts provided a stimulating setting for the conference at the palacious Circulo Militar, and Venezuelan hospitality made both the daily conference sessions and off-time pursuits memorable experiences.

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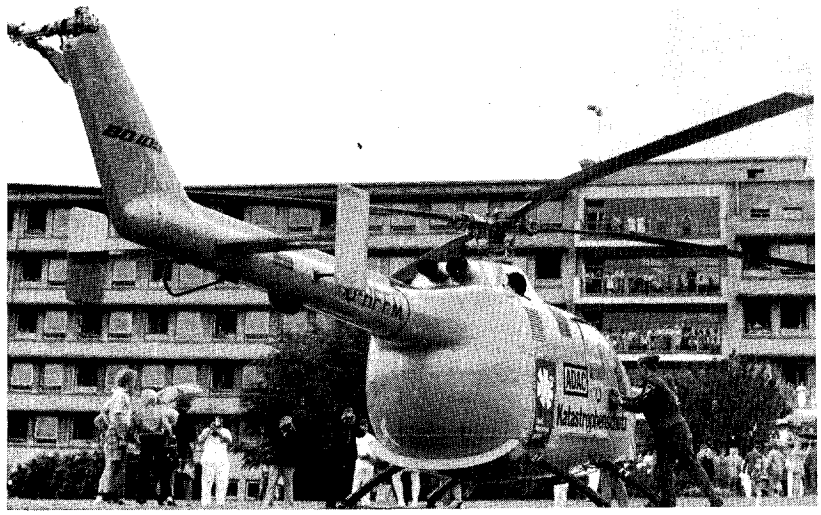
West Germany invests heavily in day-to-day helicopter rescue. Its system, although perhaps not practical in a country characterized by "wide-open-spaces," appears to pay off handsomely in the compact network of German autobahns and urban complexes.



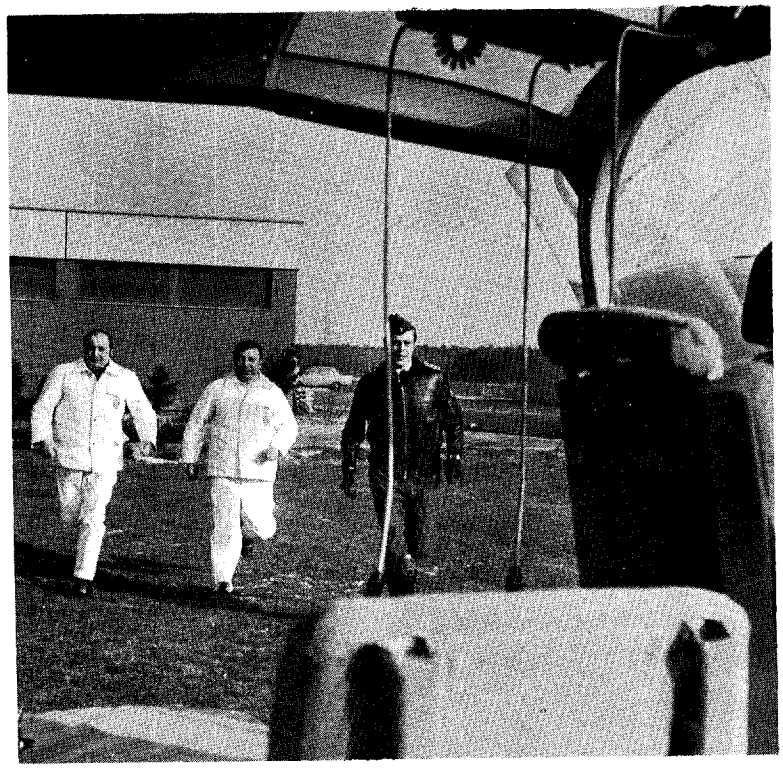
Hospital ceremony puts Frankfort BO-105 rescue helicopter into service.

HELICOPTER RESCUE

- German Version -

by Kevin Kilpatrick

Cologne medic receives emergency call and locates accident site on map.



Medic, doctor and pilot rush from operations building to helicopter.

It's dusk on a cold Sunday afternoon — along the Rhine near Cologne, Germany.

In town radio central of the Maltese Volunteer Rescue Service* calls Emergency Helicopter Operations at Cologne's Heilig-Geist Hospital: "Highway accident at coordinates 12 and 46 on the Cologne-Bonn autobahn. 10 kilometers south of Wesseling. Dead and Injured."

Before the message has been completed action is begun. The helicopter pilot has marked the location on his portable map board and as the message is terminated he is out the door. The medic assistant is on the phone to alert the physician on duty, then he too hurries to the helicopter.

Two minutes rotor warm-up time is spent in making quick mechanical and equipment re-checks. Before the two minutes are up the physician — on the run — boards the helicopter, and tie-downs and chalks are removed. The two-minute lapse sees the helicopter and crew off the ground and gaining speed on a bearing toward the accident. Within 3 to 10 minutes from alarm time a physician is on the scene equipped to rush the critically injured to emergency hospital care.

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Germany's helicopter rescue venture is a solid long-term plan based on the calculation that each helicopter put into service can save 100 lives per year. Seven helicopters now in service bear this out. Each helicopter is manufactured specifically for the rescue mission by the Messerschmidt-Blohm-Bolkow Company in Munich. Each one contains two stretcher spaces which can be quickly loaded from the rear and three spaces forward for the crew — pilot, physician and medic. Specially-designed medical equipment and supplies and a hospital-netted radio for setting up emergency requirements for arriving casualties are part of the emergency equipment. The helicopter is in truth the "last word" in air rescue.

Germany plans to add three helicopters per year to its rescue helicopter inventory and eventually to have 20 rescue helicopters to cover Germany's expressway system.

This system, one of the most encumbered in the world, but not one of the safest, boasts in normal times no speed limits except for short regulated stretches. Speeds to 120 miles per hour are not uncommon, which impose upon drivers somewhat different techniques than those in the United States.

"The rescue helicopter is here to stay," says Ulrich Weidner, editor of Germany's *ZS Magazin* (Civil protection magazine). "Each helicopter logs about 1,000 missions a year — not all of them highway accidents by any means. Our records are full of cases where the seriously injured would certainly have died without a doctor and his equipment being on the scene in a few minutes time. In my opinion the rescue helicopter's potential is just starting to reveal itself."

At any rate Germany's experiment is no longer an experiment. It has paid off handsomely. Other countries with similar traffic difficulties are all eyes. ■

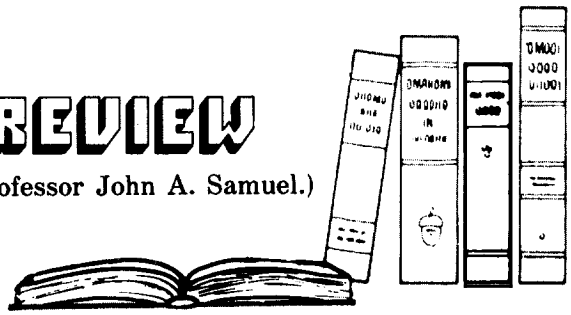
*One of West Germany's very active volunteer disaster organizations. The Catholic group has its origins in the Twelfth Century Crusades.

Doctor closes helicopter door just prior to take off.

At scene of accident casualty is placed in helicopter treatment bay.

REVIEW

(Professor John A. Samuel.)



EXPEDIENT SHELTERS SURVEY, Cristy, George A., Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Final Report, July, 1973. [Available from National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151. Printed Copy $7.60, microfiche $0.95.]

Expedient Shelters Survey is an excellent review of what has been done in the past to develop designs for expedient shelters. It is based on a study of the designs for hasty and expedient shelters which have been reported in available literature. The report also assesses the availability of construction materials and equipment normally on hand in areas of low population density. An additional goal is to produce an outline of a proposed handbook of expedient shelter planning and construction.

The report is not, nor is it intended to be, a manual on how to design and build expedient shelter. It would be of very little use to anyone attempting to plan expedient shelters either for the local residents or for a large number of evacuees from another area.

The survey does help define the present state of the art in expedient shelter design and points out some positive things which need to be done before an adequate handbook on expedient shelter planning and construction can be produced. If this leads to positive action to develop the necessary information the effort which went into the survey will not have been wasted. It is to be hoped that this report will not join hundreds of other excellent reports, surveys, studies and other results of research effort which are gathering dust on a shelf or in a file cabinet somewhere in the bureaucratic labyrinth.

The work apparently reflects an interest on the part of DCPA (Defense Civil Preparedness Agency) in the possibility of evacuation or partial evacuation of high risk areas. Reports of continuing improvement in Russian evacuation and dispersal plans have sparked interest and discussion of evacuation of certain cities in the United States as a means of reducing the vulnerability of the people in time of nuclear crisis.

Quoting the report, "such an evacuation has many problems, but one of the most immediate is the extreme shortage of identified fallout shelters (and essentially *no* blast shelters) in the rural areas to which the population must be dispersed." Some additional shelter may be created by modifications to existing buildings but it is probable that it will be necessary to construct temporary shelters of a hasty or expedient nature. Local and regional planners must have information on the requirements for construction of such shelters. The information should include proven, workable designs which can be adapted to the local situation, which can be built in a short time by local, mostly unskilled people, using materials and equipment locally available.

The purpose of this study is to review and evaluate what has already been accomplished in the design and construction of expedient shelters and to assess the availability of construction materials and equipment normally on hand in areas of low population density. An additional goal was to produce an outline of a proposed handbook of expedient shelter planning and construction.

For purposes of the study, an expedient shelter is defined as a fallout shelter of a temporary nature developed by new construction or building modifications during a crisis situation on a preplanned basis to be used as a small group or family shelter. Time available for mobilization and construction is estimated to be of the order of 24 to 48 hours. The shelters must be habitable for two weeks under fallout conditions.

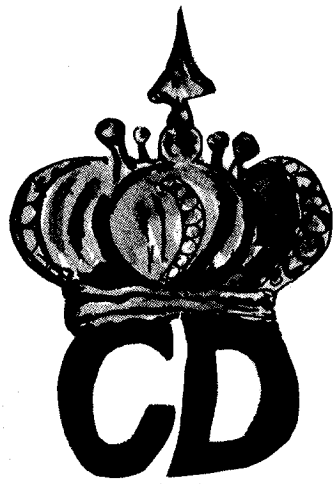
During the study, designs for some 11 hasty shelters (those which could be built within a few hours) and 58 expedient shelters, taken from some 72 references, were reviewed and evaluated. Most of these were found to be unsatisfactory for one or more of several reasons. Very few of the designs had been tested by actually building the shelter and fewer still had been tested by building them with unskilled labor under simulated crisis conditions.

Thirteen designs were finally selected to be included in the proposed expedient shelter handbook. Some of these will have to be revised before they can be included.

The study does not include plans for any of the shelters which were evaluated. Plans will be included in the proposed handbook but the designs must first be tested by building a prototype shelter under simulated crisis conditions. The construction should be done by persons who have no construction experience. This will very probably result in some revisions in the designs and reveal a need for redrawing the plans and rewriting instructions in simple, nontechnical form. ■

Soviet Shelter Building

by
Joanne S. Gailar
Health Physics Division Division
*Oak Ridge National Laboratory**
Oak Ridge, Tennessee



On Christmas Day, 1973, a top-level conference of civil defense staff took place in Moscow. It was presided over by Soviet CD Chief, Col. Gen. Alexander T. Altunin, and was attended by high ranking participants. The agenda included a report on increasing the public knowledge about civil defense.[1]

It comes as no surprise that Altunin, a deputy defense minister as well as CD chief of his country, would back the promotion of CD instruction for the population. It is his stated conviction that "protection against any weapon, even the most modern," is possible "if everyone masters its ways and means." [2]

The Soviet Union evidently has no intention of leaving the important matter of acquiring such knowledge to chance. One step in the process of instructing its citizens is the preparation of high quality CD handbooks, always with a particular audience in mind. The ORNL has published translations of three such Russian handbooks within the past three years: (1) *Civil Defense* (Moscow 1969), a manual "for all faculties of agricultural institutes";[3] (2) *Civil Defense* (Moscow 1970), a text for students in engineering and liberal arts colleges throughout the land;[4] and (3) *Antiradiation Shelters in Rural Areas* (Moscow 1972), a handbook for the general population.[5]

The most recent handbook is addressed directly to the Soviet people. In the introduction it states:

> Knowledge on the part of the population of the damaging factors of nuclear weapons and skillful application of defensive methods could reduce human casualties by many times in the future war, if it is launched by imperialists.
>
> Having read this memorandum, you will know not only of the damaging action of penetrating radiation and of radioactive contamination of an area, which follow a nuclear explosion, but will also be familiar with the simplest yet dependable means of defense.

This handbook, forty pages in the original Russian, goes on to impart this life-saving information to its readers. Chapter I, What Each Person Should Know About Radioactivity and Its Damaging Effects, describes the fireball, the shock wave, initial nuclear radiation, and fallout from a nuclear explosion, and indicates the time of arrival of fallout in a specific area in relation to distance from the explosion and wind velocity. It also indicates the fallout duration.

Chapter II, Why It is Dangerous for People to Be in a Radioactively Contaminated Area, discusses radiation sickness and gives the ranges of the radiation doses at which relatively light, intermediate, and serious illness occur, together with the symptoms at each level of illness.

Chapter III, Learn to Defend Yourself — You Will Save Your Life and Preserve Your Health, explains the meaning of such terms as shielding coefficient and attenuation factor and gives the basic requirements for a fallout shelter.**

Chapter IV, How to Build a Fallout Shelter, gives instructions and drawings for building such shelters as a covered trench shelter, a peak-roofed dugout, a lean-to dugout, a wood-earth shelter, a shelter with a roof made of reinforced concrete slab (one with walls lined with rough lumber and one without wall lining), a shelter made of fascines (bundles of saplings, or of stalks of plants), and a shelter of adobe brick.

Chapter V, How to Behave in a Fallout Shelter, instructs the reader, "Take with you a supply of food, drinking water, and essential items" and "do not forget to take. . .means for light. . .heating. . . a first aid kit, a radio set, and a time piece." Chapter V also lists important rules of conduct while in a shelter.

Chapter VI, How to Protect Water Reserves from Radioactive Contamination, concludes the handbook with instructions and six diagrams on how to protect wellheads from fallout. ■

* Operated by the Union Carbide Corporation for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

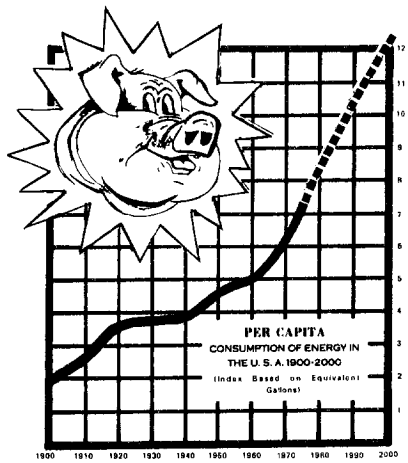
** Inadequate ventilation for full occupancy in hot weather appears to be the only serious deficiency in the expedient fallout shelter designs described in this handbook.

Note: Mrs. Gailar's references available upon request.

DAY OF RECKONING

— *The Energy Crisis and Civil Defense*

— *by Robert Baffin*



Americans — energy hogs?

Not a nice thought. But an honest answer appears to be "Yes." Egged on by spiralling prosperity, an economy that measures progress in terms of increased consumption, and a philosophy that visualizes bottomless pits of all kinds of energy, we have been led to glory in waste. Fuels, foods, fertilizers — you name it, we've wasted it.

Our *per capita* consumption of energy has skyrocketed from an index of 3.85 in 1940 to 5.0 in 1960 to 7.2 today and is predicted *conservatively* at 12.1 for 2000(while our population has increased from 132 million in 1940 to 212 million in 1974).* We have refused to consider the obvious fact that we can't forever double and redouble our consumption of conventional fuels (see cover chart) no matter how vast our resources. Today is one day of reckoning. Our pillage of earthly energy wealth has now caught up with us in form of an energy crisis. Restricted imports have helped us to see the light. What has been previously considered an off-beat alarmist viewpoint — that our common energy sources are really *finite* — has suddenly become a real-life monster.

However, not one that can't be licked.

Where does civil defense fit in this picture? Well, the whole *raison d'être* for civil defense is to face up to emergencies. In particular, of course, nuclear attack emergencies (where it fails — see Frank Williams' article, page 1). But it has been generously applied with notable success to lesser disaster situations such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, transport accidents and the like.

It is now being applied to the energy emergency. Civil defense is prominently in the energy picture all across the nation. It helps to provide controls, to resolve hardship situations, and to promote economy measures.

Perhaps its most important role will turn out to be this last one: to help reign in the soaring energy consumption curve — to "bend" the curve, to help mold an American society geared to clipping waste and doing without energy-hungry frills.

If we were to return to the *per capita* energy consumption index of 1950 or 1960, which were times of remarkably adequate comfort, we could today nicely live within our energy means. We would in this way fulfill the goal of American self-sufficiency labelled by the White House as "Project Independence — 1980."

Why not earlier? We have already taken a giant step in economizing on fuels, and further broad steps are entirely practical.

Civil defense, for example, has for years vainly deplored the intemperate use of glass walls in modern construction. In addition to working against civil defense efforts to promote safety and shelter in new construction, glass walls breed costly breakage due to storms, vandalism, building stresses and accident. More important, *they present the builder with fantastic temperature control demands.* Glass is almost as poor a thermal barrier as nothing at all. This fact is finally being recognized. The results can be more shelter in quality construction — and substantial savings in fuel and equipment.

Perhaps there is also a more subtle opportunity for civil defense: The energy crisis is not new. It was predicted over 50 years ago. Gradually it became more and more evident that it would materialize if preventive measures were not taken.

But until it actually hit us we did nothing. We ignored all warnings. We waited for its impact. Only then did we react.

The same indifference and contempt and ridicule shroud efforts to provide America and Americans with home defenses against modern warfare. The danger here is also obvious. The solutions are known. They even point directly to what is dearest to our hearts: a world without war.

Maybe in bending the energy curve we can also play some light on available passive defense measures that can prevent a "nuclear crunch."

Let's hope so. ■

* The index figures used here have been calculated principally from statistics contained in U. S. Government Printing Office publication, *Understanding the "National Energy Dilemma"* (prepared by the Staff of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for the use of that committee).

FIVE YEARS AGO IN SURVIVE

(MARCH - APRIL 1969)

NORAD: NUCLEAR FORTRESS

The nerve center of today's North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) is hollowed out of Cheyenne Mountain in Colorado. Flags of the United States and Canada represent the dual headquarters. Inside the tube-like entrance, framed in solid rock and 17-foot-thick concrete collars, are two 30-ton steel blast doors. Fifty feet apart, they form a large admission chamber for entering and exiting traffic.

One massive door is always closed in order to guarantee maximum protection against shock. Inside these doors a 29-foot wide tunnel penetrates 1,400 feet to the heart of the mountain. Military security guards maintain a tight, 24-hour vigil.

Here a 4 1/2 acre subterranean city boasts a population of 900 military specialists. They occupy eleven windowless steel buildings. Eight of them are three stories high, and they provide slightly over 200,000 square feet of floor space. Equipment is shock-mounted. Flexible vestibules connect the buildings, and the buildings themselves are mounted on over 900 one-ton steel springs.

Hydraulic shock absorbers complement the springs. Blast valves guard air intake and exhaust lines, as well as water and sewage pipes. Power to operate the headquarters comes from six generators (956 KW each) that could service a city of 35,000. Supplies within Cheyenne Mountain are adequate to keep the entire operation going for over a month's time. ■

Bluff, Gall, and General Custer

EDITORIAL . . . . . by Herb Johnson

"Defenseless under the night
Our world in stupor lies . . ."

These lines from W. H. Auden's poem "September 1, 1939" decry a sleeping Free World's tragic paralysis — the date is that of the rape of Poland.

Auden's words are searingly prophetic today. By anyone's yardstick the Soviets have reached military superiority, and the gap continues to widen. They spend billions for civil preparedness while we struggle each year with our leaders for roughly 80 million dollars. Their recent civil defense activities border on frenzy while our meager effort continues to lose ground.

Détente. . .? "Our world in stupor lies. . ."

Détente for us — preparedness for them. It's the same old con game we were victims of when Auden's words were written.

At the close of World War II civil defense in the United States enjoyed National Security Council status. Without opposition or guidance from the Congress one President after the other by Executive Order has downgraded protection for American citizens (civil defense) by burying it under other agencies — the President distorting his authority, the Congress ignoring its responsibility.

Every oath of office taken by elected officials contains the promise "to protect the lives and property of the people." Yet our national policy for defense has been not to protect our people but to destroy other people if we are attacked. There has been no balance of offensive and defensive systems. We have relied solely on offensive systems as a deterrent.

And that deterrent is fast losing its credibility, if indeed it has not already done so. Jeffrey Hart in his syndicated column of January 13, 1974 paraphrases a high-ranking American military officer in this manner: "If the Soviets had called our bluff in the Mediterranean during the October confrontation it would have resulted in an American disaster." Hart goes on to say that the Soviets mustered 93 ships to our 60 and that their mobility and fire power were much greater.

The one thing we seem to have left is gall. And that we have plenty of. I wonder if gall will save us? It didn't work for Custer.

Dr. Edward Teller estimates that if we had an "all-out national commitment to civil preparedness it would take 8 years to arrive at optimum civilian protection." Since no such commitment is forthcoming — nor does it appear to be on the most distant horizon —

"Defenseless under the night
Our world in stupor lies . . ."

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