

SURVIVE



THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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COMMENTARY

Editor, *Survive*

I have heard considerable talk among a wide range of people with civil defense responsibilities to the effect that "people are no longer interested in war-related civil defense training." I find this is not necessarily true, and may be similar to Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "fear of fear itself." It is so easy for people to close their eyes to the psychologically horrifying considerations of nuclear war and to take a defeatist attitude about it. Enlightened officials with emergency preparedness responsibilities must not succumb to the expedient, "easy way out," and de-emphasize war-related training in excessive favor of the less onerous natural disaster subjects. The reality of a world burdened with nuclear weapons cannot be ignored. That reality can only be changed by nuclear arms reduction or disarmament. We must not permit the contagion of fear to infect us. We should aggressively recruit people to attend civil defense training and persuade selected political, business and labor leaders of the benefits of civil preparedness, both for war and natural disaster.

Perhaps Crisis Relocation Planning (CRP) will help relieve some of the understandable frustration felt by those responsible for civilian protection from the effects of nuclear war. There were seemingly insoluble problems in many cities using the concept of urban shelters — the population would be concentrated in fallout shelters in the target areas and exposed to staggering loss of life from blast and fire in spite of the efforts to save lives through shelter. Combining CRP and fallout shelters should provide a more flexible answer. Perhaps all those voices who cried out "Don't talk to us of war, help us with natural disasters" were really saying, "Your solutions won't really solve the war problem so let's talk of more practical things." And perhaps they were right at the time.

What civil defense needs now is a healthier budget and more aggressive salesmanship at national, regional and local levels to overcome the frustration, the feelings of helplessness or defeatism, and to strengthen the case for continued and improved civil preparedness — to sell the new options provided by CRP, and to implement them where practicable. This need not be done at the expense of natural disaster preparedness. If we fail to take a strong, positive position for civil protection in war, how then can we fault others for their timidity?

— Herb H. Hardin, University of Hawaii,
Civil Defense University Extension Program

"Civil defense, whose role in contemporary conditions has immeasurably increased, is the basis of our military might. . . ."

— General A. Altunin,
Soviet Civil Defense Chief

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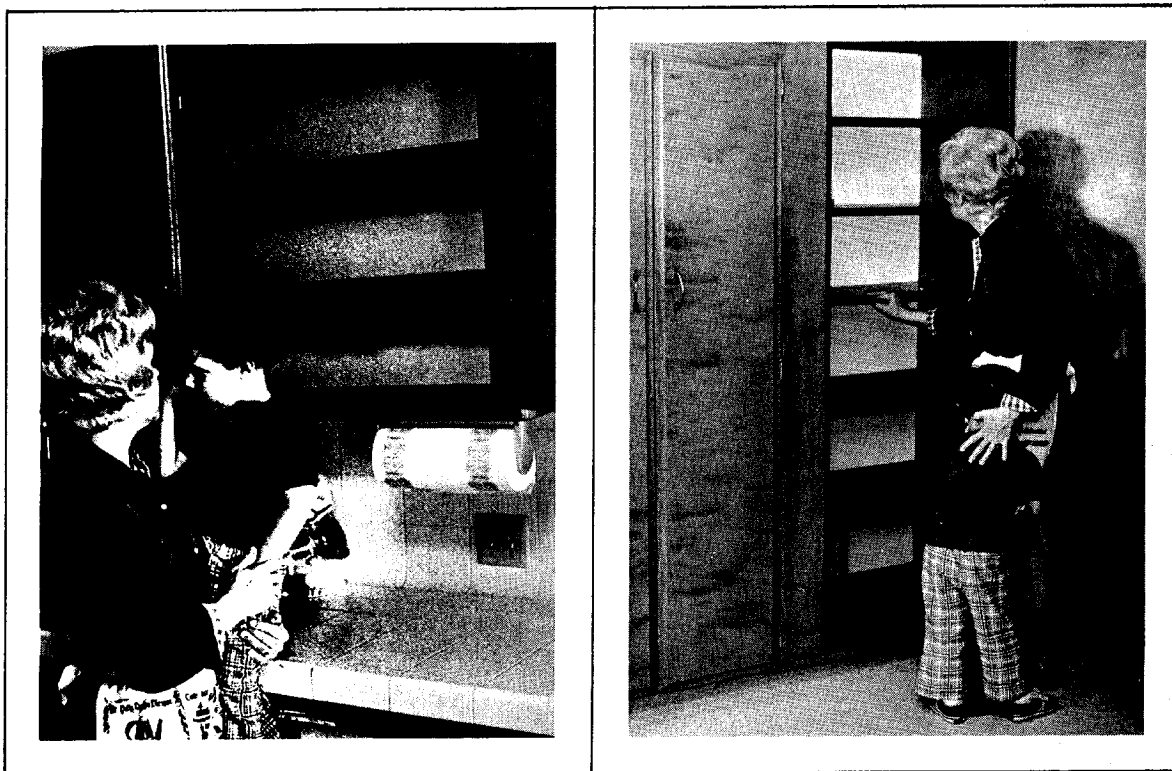
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SURVIVE presents authentic information relating to civil defense — to the survival of free government, the United States and its people in the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field and service as a forum.

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.

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Remember Old Mother Hubbard!



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Industrialist-scientist Wm. Cornelius Hall is internationally recognized for his contributions to reactor technology. His close association with the nuclear field has led him to become a strong advocate of adequate home defense for Americans.

THREE DECADES AND A MOUNTAIN

by Wm. Cornelius Hall



In the summer of 1945 the USA and Japan were at war. The war in Europe was over. I was in the south of France waiting for a troop ship to take my unit across the Atlantic, through the Panama Canal and on to Manila, where we would prepare to invade Japan.

Suddenly news arrived of Hiroshima and then of Nagasaki being destroyed by single atomic bombs. I was elated to realize that I would not be involved in the invasion of Japan. I was also scared, for I realized the implications of this weapon and probable improvements of it for future wars. I have never stopped being scared through all of the twenty-nine years since then.

I left the army in the fall of 1945. I went house hunting as did many other veterans. The house I wanted had a priority specification. This was that it be at the foot of a mountain lying between my house and the nearest likely target for an enemy bomb. I still have that house, and I am still glad to have that mountain between my house and the potential target, which happens to be New York City fifty miles away.

Almost three decades have passed by, and one after another five other nations have acquired nuclear offensive weapons. We have had the cold war. We have had numerous confrontations with the USSR, which has in that period acquired offensive parity or better with the USA. And what puzzles me most today is that we have done very little to protect our people from the effects of nuclear weapons.

The USSR has not only acquired offensive military parity but vastly superior defensive capability. As a consequence of this the most knowledgeable people I

know feel that the USSR is now significantly stronger than the USA. The USSR has planned for the evacuation of its urban populations, except for certain key workers for whom blast shelters have been constructed. The dispersed urbanites are trained to construct expedient fallout shelters in less than 48 hours. These to be built by excavation with only hand tools and locally available materials. Such shelters have indeed been built by large numbers of USSR citizens in test exercises. The Civil Defense Research Project at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory has translated the USSR instructions into English and has hired American families to build these Russian-type shelters. They too have built the shelters in less than 48 hours.

Our own Oak Ridge experiments have thus proven that the USSR program works, and so we know that the USSR population can be protected so that its casualties from a nuclear war will be very low. But the USA has not yet trained its urbanites to evacuate or to build fallout shelters if evacuated.

What does this mean to me? Well, it means simply that the USSR might at the time of the next confrontation evacuate its urbanites and have them build fallout shelters. This could not be kept a secret, so the USA would know of it. But could our untrained urbanites conduct an organized and timely evacuation? Could they quickly build shelters without guidance? Would the key workers know they should stay on the job, and would they do so if there is no blast shelter to protect them from incoming missiles? I don't think our urbanites would perform very well compared to the USSR urbanites.

Then, with the Soviet people protected so that casualties would be light if we used our nuclear missiles against them, the USSR might try blackmailing us. What could our government do in the face of calculable high casualties for the USA and calculable low casualties for the USSR in a missile exchange?

Well, I'm glad I have my mountain that 29 years ago I elected to hide behind.

In these 29 years we have had the administrations of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, and not one of them has caused the USA to undertake what was needed for the protection of its people.

Meanwhile a number of other nations have taken measures to protect their citizens. One of these is mainland China. Of course, both the USSR and China have totalitarian regimes, and their rulers can make

things happen. But some democracies have also taken measures to protect their peoples. Among these are peace-loving Sweden and Switzerland, each of which — though abutting nations engaged in the wars — did successfully avoid involvement in both World Wars I and II. Neither Sweden nor Switzerland wants or has any offensive military capability. Their civil defense programs cannot be regarded as militarily provocative. They mean harm to no one, but they do plan to protect their peoples and are now well set up to do so. The USA, on the other hand, which may be a prime target of nuclear attack, has neither an adequate program nor adequate facilities.

Three decades have gone by. The threat has been here all the time. It is here now. It is growing. It will continue indefinitely into the future.

I hide behind my mountain. What will the USA do to provide protection for the millions of people who are not behind mountains? ■



FIVE YEARS AGO IN SURVIVE (Sept.-Oct. 1969)

People Protection?

Excerpts of statement by U.S. Civil Defense Council President Evar P. Peterson to House Appropriations Subcommittee for Independent Offices:

"Gentlemen, we are really talking about a vital part of our national security — or are we? I truly wonder if we are seriously concerned about what I consider to be the other half of a balanced defensive posture. It seems we are willing to protect everything but the citizen who pays the bill. Your honorable body is giving consideration to the protection of our missile sites with an ABM system. It is most appropriate to consider such a matter but of what value is it to protect the missile sites if our citizens are not given a chance to also survive. I wonder if we are not being tremendously inconsistent by allowing ourselves to be exceptionally well prepared militarily but at the same time almost ignoring preparations on the home front.

"How is it possible for us to negotiate a sound and safe peace abroad when 200 million Americans at home are so exposed to the hazards as to almost be classified hostages for our enemies. They might as well be held in enemy hands."

Editor's Note:

The U. S. Civil Defense Council (USCDC) today shares the lead with the National Association of State Civil Defense Directors in calling for an upgrading of American Civil Defense. Outspoken J. Howard Proctor, USCDC's 1974 President, appeared before the Senate and House Subcommittees on Appropriations citing the gross inadequacy of the present home defense program and calling for Congressional support for citizen protective measures.

Proctor also reacted vigorously to Senator William Proxmire's recommendation that the country's civil defense program be scrapped. Said Proctor to Proxmire:

"I am very much disturbed after reading your statement calling for the abolition of the National Civil Defense Program. If you think Civil Defense only involves shelter, evacuation and contribution programs, then you have been misguided. It is the prayer of the United States Civil Defense Council that you will re-consider your statement. I am sure you realize this country cannot afford to ignore and will not ignore their responsibilities, although this is what your statement implies."

RUSSIAN EVACUATION PLANS



— THE FEARS THEY CREATE

Eugene P. Wigner and Joanne S. Gailar
Health Physics Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory*
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Our article in the May-June issue of *Foresight*** discussed the evacuation plans of the USSR, the importance attributed to them, and the modes of evacuation. As to their effectiveness, we cited our calculations which show that, if the evacuation plans were carried out, the casualties that our missiles could inflict would be well below those suffered by the USSR in the second World War. In fact, even (1) if no Russian first strike which damaged our missile sites were to take place, or if such a strike were completely ineffective, (2) if the Russian missile defense were totally ineffective, and (3) if we were to aim all our missiles at the evacuees — three very unlikely assumptions — the losses caused by our missiles would not exceed 10 million. (The calculations were presented in the July-August 1970 issue of *Survive*. They have been confirmed since by other sources.) The effectiveness, if any, of our Air Force to cause "destruction" is much harder to estimate. Its magnitude is highly controversial.

The loss of 10 million lives remains a terrible punishment, and one may well ask why we are so deeply alarmed by the USSR preparations for evacuation. There are two causes for our alarm: the first concerns its possible effects, the second its motivation. We'll discuss the possible effects first.

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF RUSSIAN CITY EVACUATION

Let us consider a relatively minor controversy, such as one over the free access to West Berlin. If no agreement were forthcoming within a short time, the USSR might well order an evacuation of at least its largest and most vulnerable cities. Such an evacuation would be fully within the rights of the Russian authorities, and we could hardly even protest against it. Nevertheless, it would be a gravely threatening act and an indication of the seriousness

with which the Russian authorities view the subject. It could induce both our government and the Germans to give in. Or, if that did not happen, one of the Russian missiles might be launched "accidentally." Since the military establishment would be on alert, this would not be too surprising. The missile would probably not land in a city, since it went off "accidentally," and even an apology might be offered. Nevertheless, the going off of the missile would make it evident that a war is possible. Moreover, since the evacuation of the USSR cities would entail, in case of a war, an enormous disparity of losses to the two countries, it would be suicidal for us to retaliate. We would not know what to do — another missile might go off "accidentally" any minute — except to give in, abandon the free access to West Berlin.

Some people may say — after all, it would be a minor issue on which we would simply have to give in. Actually, the freedom and self-esteem of more than a million people would be at stake. Worse than that, having achieved success with one demand invariably encourages the victor to make further demands, whereas the precedent of having given in once discourages resistance to further demands.

The situation would of course be much worse if a crisis of graver proportions should arise. In this case the evacuation could be followed by an open threat of nuclear attack — much more open than was advanced against the British at the time of the Suez Canal crisis. The demoralization which would follow our yielding to such a threat would be devastating. Naturally, one does not like to think of such a possibility, but guarding against it is infinitely preferable to "not thinking about it."

The third and last situation is the most unpleasant of all to contemplate. If the leadership or the attitude of the USSR should change and become more aggressive, it would have, under the present circumstances, a terribly tempting option: to stage an evacuation and to provoke a confrontation when this is completed. There is every indication that the present Soviet leadership is not planning such a move, but we have witnessed enough unexpected and unhappy changes in the policies of autocratic powers to realize the possibility of such a change, however unlikely we hope it is. To guard against the consequences of such a change is only wise precaution. In fact, we believe that the present USSR leadership would approve of our removing an unfortunate temptation from its possible successors.

The three situations just described are increasingly unpleasant to contemplate. It would be unwise, however, to ignore them, and they do constitute the material causes of the alarm which we experience

when thinking about the evacuation plans of the USSR.

THE MOTIVATION OF THE RUSSIAN EVACUATION PLANS

Why is the Soviet civil defense effort so largely centered on evacuation plans? The case against city evacuation was eloquently stated by Representative Aspin, actually when opposing our Defense Department's counterevacuation studies: "If we started to evacuate our cities, they would think we were getting ready to strike, and they might conclude they had better hit first." In other words, evacuation planning is not useful as a defensive measure — if it is undertaken in the course of a crisis it may induce the opponent to strike. And his missiles would arrive much before the evacuation has progressed to any significant level. Representative Aspin recognizes evacuation as a probable precursor of a confrontation, and his statement would be fully valid if his warning had been directed — years ago — against the USSR evacuation plans.

The consideration articulated by Representative Aspin played a decisive role also in the two studies on civil defense in which one of us participated: the two Harbor studies, both of which clearly abstained from advocating evacuation as a civil defense measure. Why does the USSR civil defense planning disregard this consideration? The only explanation we can see is that they do not expect the U.S. to respond to their city evacuation by a first strike. We hope that they are right in this expectation though we hope that we will have some response: counterevacuation. But this does not explain the purpose of their planning. Can we hope that they chose an evacuation program simply because it is much cheaper than equally effective blast shelters? Or is it that they anticipate some crisis and wish to resolve it in the way indicated above? Is it possible that they even want to preserve, at least for their successors, the option of an evacuation followed by a confrontation, the situation described above as third and "last"? We hope this is not the case, but its possibility gives us the deepest concern.

In a final article, we will present our recommendations for minimizing the dangers described in the present article. Among the recommendations we will make, counterevacuation (as a response to the evacuation of Russia's cities) will play a major role. ■

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

** *FORESIGHT* — a magazine published bimonthly by the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency.

The American Nuclear Society's 1974 "Special Award for Public Understanding of Nuclear Energy" was presented to Dr. Walter Meyer, Chairman of Nuclear Engineering, University of Missouri.

Carl M. Frasure is consultant for the "Disaster Projects" section of The Council of State Governments* The Council is particularly active in proposing more effective legislation in all 50 states. Dr. Frasure's wide background includes 32 years as a university dean, department head and professor of political science, and 12 years as a consultant to the Office of Emergency Preparedness.



DISASTER LEGISLATION

—Why and How?

—by Carl M. Frasure

No state is immune to disasters.

True, some states are more disaster-prone than others, but only one state — Utah — has never had a disaster sufficiently devastating and costly to warrant a major disaster declaration by the federal agency in Washington. True, also, disasters are becoming more frequent, destructive, and costly to life and property; hence, the Federal Government and the states are reappraising their legislation to provide the greatest degree of efficiency and effectiveness in meeting disaster situations.

Most state disaster legislation was enacted in the early fifties to meet what was feared at that time: the consequences of possible nuclear warfare. It gradually became apparent that such legislation could be made to apply to other types of disaster, and so a broader use of disaster-oriented statutes looked inviting. Some states amended their laws to include natural disasters and other major emergencies.

As the Federal Government increasingly got into the business of dealing with the consequences of natural and man-made disasters, civil defense organizations in the states assumed a new importance. With an agency operating at the state level and with local governmental units of varying degrees

of organization and effectiveness in all states, civil defense became the chief operating agency when disaster struck.

With the increasing number and impact of disasters, more and more thought was directed toward both federal and state legislation on the subject. The result on the federal level has been an upgrading of disaster legislation to spell out more precisely national responsibility in disasters. This concept is borne out by the new federal "Disaster Relief Act of 1974" — Public Law 93-288.

In 1971 the Office of Emergency Preparedness, now the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, commissioned the Council of State Governments to study the need of the states for the most favorable and effective legislation to meet the consequences of disasters generally. A committee was created to make this study, and the results of its labors took the form of the "Example State Disaster Act of 1972."

In order to publicize the contents of this "example" Disaster Act a series of regional conferences was held in 1972 to which were invited representatives from the national, regional, and state offices of civil defense, the Office of Emergency Preparedness, and other interested parties. Speakers from the Council of State Governments and the federal agencies explained the new act in some detail. All were careful to point out that the Example Act was not intended as a model

* Council of State Governments, Suite 300, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

bill which every state was expected to adopt in its entirety. Rather the Act contained suggestions that were intended to meet every foreseeable contingency relating to disasters, but it was the responsibility of the individual states to incorporate into their present laws those features that were pertinent to strengthening their own capabilities to meet disasters.

The Example Act was then presented to governors, legislators, and civil defense officials of the fifty states, and they were asked to study the Act in relation to their disaster legislation. As of August, 1974, 14 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have enacted new disaster legislation or have amended their present laws to strengthen the position of the states to meet the often devastating consequences of various types of natural and man-made disasters. Similar legislation is pending in a number of states, and still other states are preparing disaster legislation for the 1975 legislatures.

States that have placed new disaster legislation on the statute books are: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Florida, and North Dakota (also Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands).

The Example State Disaster Act is based on certain fundamental principles that appear to be necessary if states are to meet their responsibilities in the most effective way in disaster situations. Among them are the following:

First and foremost is the principle that the Governor of the state must be empowered to take practically

any action necessary when faced with a disaster. Legislative restriction on the governor is provided through the power to limit the chief executive in issuing emergency declarations beyond a certain period of time. The Act recognizes that the governor must be in a position to act promptly and effectively once his state is confronted with a disaster situation.

Second, the Act places much stress on the need for pre-disaster planning. It is recognized that the best way to prevent or minimize the consequences of disasters is to be prepared for them.

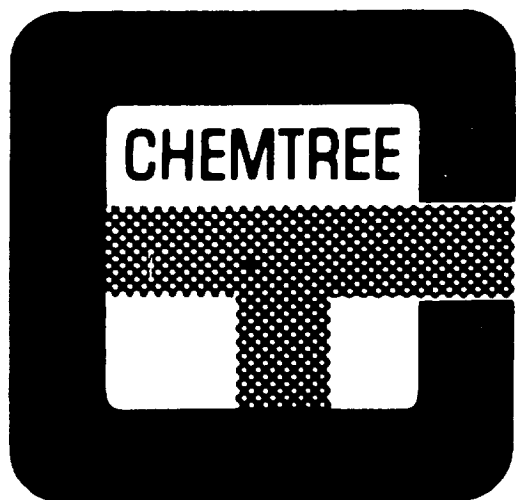
Third, the Act recognizes the need for action in the states that would make money available immediately to meet disaster situations. At the present time, some states have contingent fund appropriations, usually in the governor's office, but their use is often a joint responsibility of the chief executive and certain other state officials.

Fourth, the need for a disaster organization from the state level down through local units of government is recognized and strongly advised. Local government organizations should be coordinated by the state agency to provide the greatest degree of effectiveness in times of disaster.

The Example Act is a series of provisions that can be adopted as a whole or can be adopted separately as the proper state officials may deem necessary. Its application in any state will provide that state with the means of reacting more effectively to disaster situations and will provide a basis for a long-term strengthening of the entire public safety fabric. ■



The International Civil Defense Organization Geneva, Switzerland, will hold its Third International Conference on Industrial Civil Defense in Beirut, Lebanon April 8-12, 1975. Conference site will be the Palais de l'UNESCO.



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EDITORIAL...

Government -- Front and Center!

Compared to today's government paternalism, plantation slave owners of the pre-Civil War days could have been proud of the care they took of their wards (we are not condoning the injustice of bondage!). Officials at all levels in this country would be wise to remember that the slave owners recognized the value of their assets — the slaves — and administered to their needs with logic, compassion and good results.

Not so with government. We collect taxes of every description from our people — ad valorem, income, sales, intangible, poll, road, excise, licenses — you name it, we tax it. There is not a single thing we can do — buy, sell, mail, wrap, unwrap, gamble, trade — from cradle to grave that isn't taxed and many times re-taxed to the point that even those doing the taxing can't keep track of it. What do we do for our people when they are faced with catastrophe? Well, now if they are flooded out, they must have participated in the federal flood insurance program or no help is available. The fact that their property and earnings and other investments have been producing taxes for the last half century or so won't cut it with us. We say again that we have now come up with this wonderful flood program and can't worry about what used to be. Just because we slept at the switch and let unscrupulous land "developers" sell in flood-prone areas to unsuspecting people is no reason for government to feel responsible. We even appropriate old slogans to take the monkey off government backs — "let the buyer beware" — don't buy a pig in a poke."

The fact of the matter is the average taxpayer makes few land deals in his lifetime and doesn't know about "disaster-prone areas." Floods, earthquakes, tides, and so forth are not part of his education.

Why don't we require tornado insurance in the Midwest tornado belt? Mud slide insurance in California, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania. Earthquake insurance in California? Their 100-year damage experience certainly would justify the same protection as flood-prone areas.

It does seem rather a paradox that government can set a \$40,000 valuation on property and tax it at that value for 50 years. Then, along comes that flood and in effect we tell the owner, "You should never have been so stupid as to build on that worthless piece of land anyway. You should have known it flooded in 1898 and probably will again before 2102. However, if you can find financing some place to rebuild, you can bet your bottom dollar (that's what we're after) we'll tax it again at \$40,000 plus. If that doesn't seem fair to you, you do have the option of surrendering any other assets you have, then you can become a ward of the state. In that way, instead of helping to restore your



property which could again become revenue producing, we would end this whole silly mess. Some other taxpayer would assume the responsibility of keeping you the rest of your life." Sounds great, doesn't it?

Since the concept of the "Union" between the states was for citizen protection, it's rather hard to follow the federal government's constant downgrading of Civil Defense — unless they use the same philosophy as the flood insurance concept. That is, "You should know better than to live and build in a country where nuclear attack is a possibility." Since our founding concept of Union was for protection, the "population hostage" idea — offering our women and children up as nuclear fodder — is a little hard to follow or swallow. We do recognize shelter protection for government leaders, but for people, it's like flood insurance. If people want protection, their only option is backyard or basement shelters, built on their own. And if it increases the square footage of their buildings or the property value, then we will tax that, too. Great stuff, eh?

To appease our potential enemies, we assist them with food, arms, industrial expansion, propagandize them into a peaceful image, allow them to overtake and exceed our entire defense posture and, at the same time, stop or decrease our military progress, decrease our food reserves, downgrade our Civil Defense programs and present our entire population as hostages so our "intentions" will not be misinterpreted.

As far as I can see, from my admitted low vantage point, our "intentions" are perfectly clear. We want to turn our backs on the very foundation of our Union and butter up the threatening giant although history teaches that this approach has never worked.

The lesson taught by "The Three Little Pigs" should have been: build your house of straw so that the wolf won't think your living style is provocative. That makes sense, doesn't it?

Are we ever going to wake up? (HWJ) ■

SPOTLIGHT

No Surprises Here

In Watertown, South Dakota tornado watches set in motion a warning team that means the likelihood of any tornado taking the city and environs unawares is just about zero. County Civil Defense Director D. O. Johnson (Codington County) is supported by 75 "Crystal Busters" — well-trained CB radio operators. They supplement law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the highway department and the weather services.

In any given emergency, Johnson explains a minimum of 12-15 radio operators will be able to respond immediately — in addition to a number of administrative specialists and non-radio spotters. Besides the general public, alerts are also fanned out quickly to schools, livestock farms, recreation centers and other "need-to-know" facilities.

Johnson emphasizes overlapping coverage. "There is a certain advantage to more than one spotter in an area," he says. "We can cross-check, get different angles to observe developments."

In the event of an actual tornado sighting county residents are warned immediately by all local means of communication, including sirens. "We try to help other counties too," said Johnson.

The well-tested warning system, in use since 1965, is geared to serve in any type of emergency — natural or man-made.



SO BE IT!

by Kevin Kilpatrick

Price of Pollution

Environmentalists deploring the release of radioactivity by nuclear power plants (which amounts to about 1/9,000th of the average medical radiation contribution for those persons exposed) might well consider for debate the plight of city dwellers not exposed to this alleged danger. They would find, to begin with, that radioactivity is also released by coal-burning conventional plants. They would find that on an average an American city dweller exposed to urban living conditions can expect to live 5 years less than his country cousin.

Not that problems of nuclear reactors should not be seriously addressed and diligently researched — but cleaner air will be one dividend of nuclearized industry.

Tokyo is a prime example of pollution problems. Not only has pollution blocked off magnificent views (including Mt. Fuji) but it has condemned the population to an unending battle with impurities in the urban air. Tokyo traffic police check into their precincts several times a day for "oxygen breaks" to counteract carbon monoxide contamination. A pollution alarm alerts residents to a developing sulphuric acid condition caused by the combining of auto fumes with fog and sun, and they are asked to take corrective action (staying indoors, refraining from driving, etc.). Many workers wear gas masks. One pollution incident resulted in over 6,000 treated victims. Lead and mercury poisoning are on the sharp upswing.

Cause they say: "The American Way of Life."



Civil Defense Abroad

"If fuel is going to become an increasingly scarce and expensive commodity in the years ahead, not only will buildings — one of the largest users of fuel — have to be designed to achieve much higher standards of operational efficiency, but the energy content of the materials used to construct them will need to be the subject of the closest scrutiny. . . The energy saving properties of brickwork can be far reaching. In a situation where a loadbearing brick structure with small amenity windows is an alternative to a glass clad steel or concrete-framed structure, the superior resistance to climatic penetration of the brickwork can obviously lead to savings in fuel throughout the life of the building which will be far in excess of the immediate savings inherent in its low energy requirements in manufacture and construction. . . Solid rather than glazed external walls will improve acoustic properties, reduce climatic penetration and the load on air conditioning plant. Additionally they may lead to considerable economies where loadbearing brick walls are a structural proposition. . . The temperature in many (modern) office buildings reaches tropical figures in spring, summer, and autumn and results in considerable discomfort to the occupants, absenteeism and lowered productivity. . . Adequate thermal comfort and freedom from glare is not possible inside glass cladding and leads to still further expense on louvres, blinds, special glass. . . solutions to a problem which need never exist in the first place. . . The client must ask himself what the building is really for and how best it can meet the needs of the users and society as well as himself."

From a paper entitled "Radiological Protection," by F. G. Howard of Lewes, Sussex County, England (who quoted from *The Brick Bulletin*).

USCDC Charts Wide World October Conference in San Juan

Sitting in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Council Room in San Juan, Puerto Rico, J. Herbert Simpson, Director of the U.S. Office of Emergency Services, and the

means of the conference. Simpson, who is also a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said that the conference is a stimulus to use it as a springboard for the future.

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Among the international organizations participating are the Caribbean Emergency Relief Organization and the World Health Organization.

All signs augur for the best attendance in the history of disaster preparedness activities.

* For further information contact J. Herbert Simpson, Director of the U.S. Office of Emergency Services, or J. Hernandez, Directress, Office of Emergency Services.



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Next In *SURVIVE*:

- In a final article veteran Russia Watchers Eugene P. Wigner and Joanne Gailar present recommended measures to counteract today's extensive Soviet civil defense build-up.