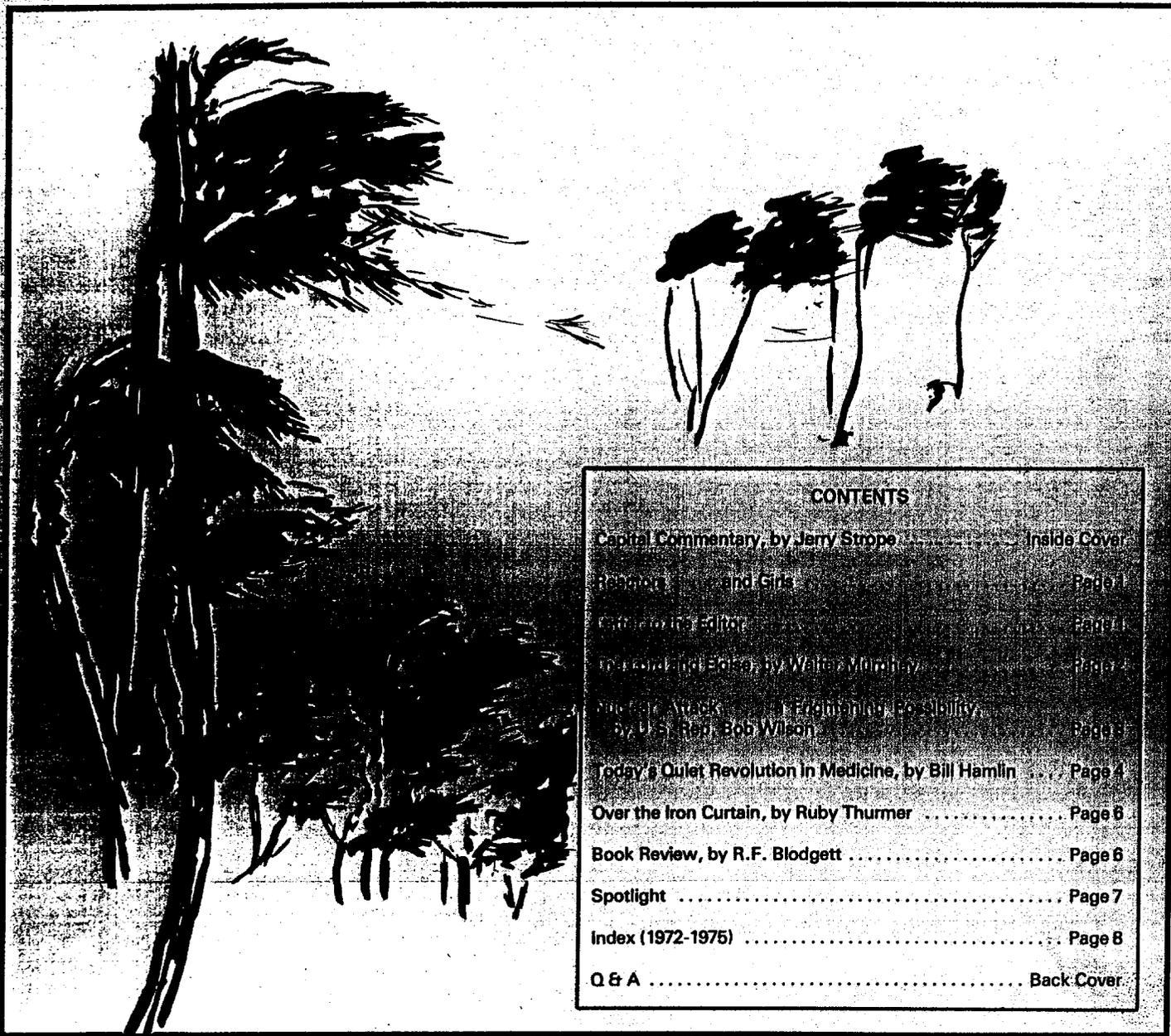


**JOURNAL OF**

# **CIVIL DEFENSE**



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**JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1976**

**VOL. 9, NO. 1**

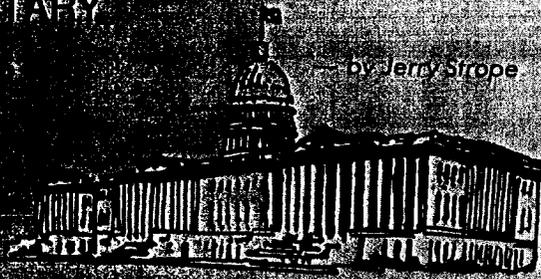
# CAPITAL COMMENTARY

BY JERRY STROPE

REMOVED

REMOVED

by Jerry Strobe



Three theories have been put forward to explain the surprising removal of James R. Schlesinger from his job as Secretary of Defense.

The first might be termed the "alibi" theory. According to this theory, Schlesinger had differed increasingly with Henry Kissinger about the conduct of relations with the Soviet Union, on the Soviet arms buildup, and on Sino-Soviet control negotiations. When the tension became intolerable, the President sided with Henry, and Schlesinger walked out the door. Removing Kissinger from his job, it is felt, is a clearly visible and meaningless sop to the bitter wrath of both parties.

For items which are not mutually exclusive, for one thing, unanimity on strategy is a rare phenomenon. A President most often finds it advantageous to encourage a range of views within the Executive Branch, to make decisions on policy without public debate of each alternative. A President has to make the move by quitting — or being forced to do so — if the ideological differences would cause a total impasse. It is not clear, then, too, the ouster and all the Washington politicians on hand. Everyone just knew that Schlesinger was the "fall guy" under the soft grip of the President and the new man, Kissinger, will have to take the blame for the ouster. Schlesinger has been selected for a number of reasons, and the Capitol Hill House, Henry Kissinger's personal secretary.

The second theory is the "alibi" theory. This theory is based on the fact that Schlesinger was the original of the cabal of men who were in the White House when the President was elected. Schlesinger was the original of the cabal of men who were in the White House when the President was elected. Schlesinger was the original of the cabal of men who were in the White House when the President was elected.

# Journal of CIVIL DEFENSE

VOL. 9, NO. 1

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1976

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

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### NOTICE: Journal Name Change

At its annual meeting on November 22nd the Journal's Policy Board voted unanimously to drop the name "SURVIVE" and to become henceforward the "JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE."

Further decisions by the Board aim to improve the Journal's presentation and align its operation more closely to the long-term goal of an upgraded civil defense posture.

Board Chairman Wm. Cornelius Hall noted that "measures to implement the decisions will be implemented immediately and will be reflected in the Journal in early 1976. We want to better serve the thinking reader who sees protection of our cities and citizens as a desirable goal and a practical road to peace."

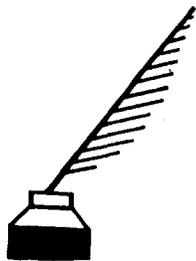
The JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE is published bimonthly by the Association for Community-Wide Protection from Nuclear Attack. ADDRESS: JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, P.O. Box 910, Starke, Fla. 32091. Subscription: \$5 per year. Phone (904) 964-5397.

The JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE presents authentic information relating to civil defense — to the survival of free government, the United States and peace 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 editorial committee for publication (the JOURNAL, as a non-profit organization, pays no fees). Articles, preferably illustrated, should be 500 to 1,200 words in length, slanted to the non-technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense field. Views expressed in contributions to the JOURNAL are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect JOURNAL policy.

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LETTER  
TO THE  
EDITOR



Editor, JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

The tenor of *Survive* reminds me of a remark made by a Professor of Political Science when I was attending college a few years ago — during the so-called "Great Depression." He remarked that, "On the whole, history has shown us that societies get what they deserve, and deserve what they get." Our society, and our civilization, seems to have peaked around 1960, and has now started the slow slide downward. Perhaps the key indicator is the fact that much of our R & D is on social programs, a fatal move for a society. Whether we go out with a "bang" or a "whimper" is probably not too important, except as individuals. The "bang" might be favored, in that it would allow the survivors to start rebuilding sooner.

In spite of this, I'll try *Survive* for a year, and see how it goes.

Dan Isgrig  
Fredricksburg, Va.

(JOURNAL readers are invited to comment on JOURNAL materials and related topics. Send letters to Editor, JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, P.O. Box 910, Starke, Fla. 32091.)

*"Is it possible or impossible to transmit the experience of those who have suffered to those who have not suffered? Is it possible or impossible to warn anyone of oncoming danger? How many witnesses have come to your country, how many waves of immigration, all warning you of the same experiences and the same dangers? Yet these proud skyscrapers still stand, and you go on believing it will not happen here. Only when it happens to you will you know it is true."*

—Alexander Solzhenitsyn

NOTICE:

A JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE post-paid subscription card — is inserted in this issue. Just fill it out, mail it in, and the JOURNAL office will do the rest.

Also in this issue — a fill-out card on which to order the new JOURNAL binders and back issues.

## REACTORS... AND GIRLS

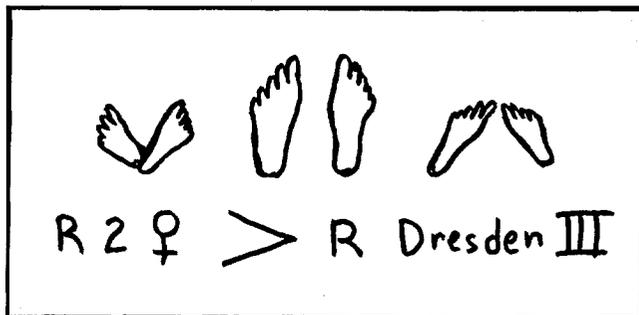
NOTE:

Due to unforeseen delays in processing materials Carsten M. Haaland's series on the problems and promises of nuclear reactors will begin in the March-April issue.

By way of further introduction to them we present the following excerpt of a talk by Edward Teller at Hillsdale College, Michigan:

*Now let me talk about these reactors a little more. Even if I do that I will not manage to exhaust the criticisms of nuclear reactors. One of the criticisms is that nuclear reactors emit radiation even in their normal operation, and that this radiation may endanger people. I have a colleague, Dr. Tamplin, who appeared at a hearing of the Dresden III reactor and objected to the Dresden III reactor because it emits radioactivity in normal operation. A young employee of the AEC who was present at the hearing asked Dr. Tamplin, "From what do you get more radiation, from leaning up against the outside of this reactor, as close as you can get, for a full year, or from your habit of sleeping each night with your wife?" Dr. Tamplin did not seem to understand. So the AEC man explained. "I am not trying to imply that your wife is particularly dangerous. But all of us have radioactive potassium in our blood. And you get more radiation from your potassium than you get from the gamma rays that your wife's potassium emits. But you get some from her. Now then, potassium is well shielded; so is the radioactivity of this reactor. Just for comparison, from which do you get more radiation?"*

*Dr. Tamplin still couldn't answer, so this AEC man went back to Washington and wrote a memorandum, and forgot to classify it, and I got a copy. This memorandum said, "I have made the calculation, and you get more radiation from the Dresden III reactor than you get from your wife. Therefore, I am not going to suggest to the AEC that twin beds should become obligatory for all married couples. But from the point of view of radiation hazard, I must warn you against the habit of sleeping each night with two girls, because then you get a little more radiation than from the Dresden III."*



"Myths about local immunity spring up." — Harvey Cotten

# THE LORD AND ELOISE

— by Walter Murphey

NESS SATELLITE FIELD SERVICES STATION, MIAMI

1230Z 23 SEP 75 ELOISE

One thing was breathtakingly odd about last September's Hurricane Eloise: when rescue teams went into Florida's "Panhandle" coast to pull out the usual dead and dying from the debris — there were none! Why?

Eloise was a major hurricane. A 60-mile beach area was a pile of ruins to the tune of \$55,000,000. There was every right to expect 20 . . . 40 . . . 100 or more bodies.

What had happened?

"I think the answer has to be just plain 'preparedness, warning and response'," says Harvey Cotten, Executive Assistant to Florida's Governor Reubin O. Askew. "That's a lesson we should never forget."

How about specifics? Who did what?

"Well, that would be a long list. Obviously we had synchronized teamwork throughout this disaster operation — a good number of state and federal agencies. Undoubtedly the sparkplug of the whole warning mechanism was Neil Frank, Chief of the Miami Hurricane Center. He did a fantastic job analyzing, predicting, warning, advising and needling all night long prior to the early morning landfall. He made the emergency live, and everyone responded to his clear and concise and frequent messages.

"And there was action at the local levels. Without that everything would have bogged down. County and municipal emergency people — police, fire, Red Cross, civil defense, Salvation Army — all of them got out, knocked on doors and got things moving. People evacuated the area en masse — that had never happened before — and when the storm hit there was simply nobody there."

So it was sort of a "first"?

"Definitely. People learned from the tragedy of Hurricane Camille 6 years ago — a lot of people died there simply because they didn't take warnings seriously. With Eloise there was that memory. People responded. There were no 'hurricane parties'."

What about your Division of Disaster Preparedness?

"Its part was vital. But so were the coordinated efforts of other agencies. Everyone has to pitch in, and everyone did. Governor Reubin Askew's 'Hurricane Preparedness Week' in July played a big part in making us all alert and ready.

How about the next storm?

"That will be another problem and maybe a very difficult one."

Why?

"There's a lot of apathy about hurricanes. People don't like to believe in them. It's too easy to think that the odds against a hurricane hit are long. And because of that, myths about local immunity spring up. Coastal populations have doubled and redoubled in recent years so that 80% of the people have never dealt with a hurricane. The potential for a real knock-out storm with wholesale death and destruction increases every year. It scares me."

Is this true of other types of disaster?

"Generally speaking yes. People seem to think there's an inevitability about getting killed in a disaster. And that's not at all true. Not at all. And that's what Eloise proved so dramatically. This applies even, or especially, to the big disaster that everyone tries so hard to ignore."

What about property damages? Does the same thing apply?

# NUCLEAR ATTACK . . .

## A Frightening Possibility

—Remarks of U.S. Representative Bob Wilson to the U.S. House of Representatives on October 30, 1975

I would like to bring up a subject that is largely being ignored in present times by both the executive and legislative branches of Government and the public as a whole. I am speaking of civil defense.

We have been lulled into a false sense of security as regards our defense against nuclear attack. During the fifties, the word was "build a shelter in your backyard." Our children went through nuclear attack drills with the same regularity that they participated in fire drills. It was common to see a playground full of kids suddenly drop to the ground and cover their heads, or a classful of students dive under their desks. Not so anymore.

But however we may choose to ignore it and however much we play the ostrich, nuclear attack remains a frightening possibility. That is why we maintain an active military. That is why we spend billions of dollars on new and sophisticated weapons systems — to deter such a war.

As a matter of fact, we do not even call it "civil defense" anymore. We now have euphemisms, like "emergency preparedness" and the like. The thought of a nuclear attack on our population is so repugnant that we have put it out of our minds.

On the other hand, the Russians and the Chinese have increased their civil defense programs. It is possible that we could be drawn into a nuclear exchange between those two countries and we must be

"To a large degree. Of course, you can't move a house. Not really. But, for instance, we've been trying for years to establish what we call a 'setback line' along the coast — a line that would keep all construction back away from the water and protected by natural sand dunes.

"There have been long violent arguments against it. Motel owners and home owners want to knock down the dunes and build right on the water. In 1971 we defined a setback line, and the protest was terrific. Those buildings that were in violation of the setback line — in front of it — had to be 'grandfathered' in as exceptions. Eloise destroyed these buildings almost without exception. Beyond the setback line damages were comparatively minor.

"Harmon Shields [Florida Natural Resources Director] expressed our thoughts when he said 'The Lord showed them the setback line.' Maybe the Lord can be more convincing than we have been. I hope so." □



prepared. But instead, we twiddle our thumbs. The sirens and bells that sound periodically are put up with as a routine annoyance that will go away in 1 minute. We mentally tune out the radio stations' FCC-required tests of their emergency frequencies. We have grown so used to these tests that our public just does not react anymore.

We are certainly not doing enough in the way of educating or preparing our citizens for the possibility of a nuclear attack. Our defense programs have to be seriously reevaluated.

Is it going to take another Cuban missile crisis to shock us back into an awareness of the latent danger inherent in the world we live in? And what happens if such a crisis is not resolved peacefully? Our people would be faced with a disaster of cataclysmic proportions.

Right now, our civil defense program is virtually nonexistent. We desperately need a shelter program, including training for evacuation and movement to shelter.

We need to improve our alerting and communications systems, and most of all, we need to educate our citizens, to provide them with active training, not just pamphlets. They need to know where to go, how long they can subsist in a nuclear emergency situation, how to protect themselves, how to move underground and survive for the few days necessary for the upper environment to cool off.

I doubt seriously that many of my colleagues or their staffs could point the way to the nearest fallout shelter when asked.

It is time for the House Armed Services Committee to conduct oversight hearings to get a better picture of our ability to defend ourselves in the awful eventuality of nuclear missiles detonating on our soil. □

# TODAY'S QUIET REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE

— Bill Hamlin

United States Public Health Service

If you ask the man on the street what has been the most dramatic and significant improvement in medicine in the 1970's his answer will probably cover advances in the treatment of cancer or the mammoth strides in techniques of heart surgery. The odds are that no one would mention the real revolution in medical care that is now taking place throughout the nation and the one that is responsible for the saving of millions of lives: progress in emergency medical care.

Not since the advent of penicillin in the 1940's, polio vaccine in the 1950's, or drugs that permitted the outpatient treatment of the mentally ill in the 1960's has there been an event that has been more widespread throughout the entire nation or has more potential for saving lives and reducing disability.

The most dramatic improvement in emergency medical care has taken place in the scope, quality, and amount of training that ambulance attendants now get. Prior to 1970 it was rare for an ambulance attendant to have more than 10 to 20 hours of general Red Cross first aid training — a type of training designed for the general public and not at all adequate for those who practice emergency medical care as a profession. Today things are different.

## "SOPHISTICATED TRAINING"

Your ambulance attendant now in all probability has completed a specially-designed 81-hour course specifically for emergency medical technicians. Part of the course includes work with physicians and nurses in hospital emergency departments.

Many attendants today possess even greater and more sophisticated training and have completed advanced courses ranging in length from 200 hours to two years. Authorities have estimated that this improvement in training will result in the saving of 2,500,000 lives in the decade of the seventies. In addition, millions of injured persons will have lessened disability as a result of the improved training.

Communications in emergency medical care is a vitally important aspect of emergency systems. Prior to the 1970's radio communications between ambulances and hospital emergency departments was almost nonexistent. An attendant in an ambulance

carrying a seriously injured patient to a hospital emergency department had no way of informing the hospital that a casualty was on the way — nor could he indicate what type of injury was coming in.

Today, that's different. In a movement that's still taking place throughout the nation, more and more hospitals are installing radio communications in their emergency departments. This not only permits ambulances to inform the hospitals when trauma victims are coming in, but even more important, ambulance attendants can receive counsel and treatment recommendations from hospital personnel by describing the condition of the patient.

Ambulances themselves today are vastly different. In the past there was almost no difference between an ambulance and a hearse — and they were often interchangeable. In the older style ambulance the cramped patient compartment prevented the attendant from performing medical care of any type other than attempting to comfort the patient.

In today's ambulances the patient compartment resembles a hospital emergency room. The attendant can stand up and walk around in the patient compartment. Instead of the stretcher-type bunk that was the extent of facilities in most ambulances of the sixties now attendants have at their command a vast array of sophisticated equipment to assist them in the treatment of the patient. Added space in the newer ambulances gives attendants elbow room to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) on heart patients. Effective CPR in the older smaller ambulances was impossible.

In addition, attendants, now have aspirators, suction machines, poison kits, burn dressings, drugs and so on. And in many instances ambulances also have the capability of telemetry and defibrillation.

## "TECHNIQUES . . . INVALUABLE"

The use of telemetry and the ability to defibrillate patients who require this method of treatment saves tens of thousands of lives every year. Telemetry and defibrillators are not on hand in every ambulance now, but more and more communities throughout the country are realizing that this equipment and the techniques related to their use are invaluable in the treatment of certain kinds of coronary emergencies.

While vast improvements are taking place in emergency care outside the hospital equally impressive improvements in emergency care are commonplace today inside hospitals. Perhaps most impressive is the new emergency department physician-specialist. This is a doctor who does not have an outside practice, but who concentrates his efforts in treating those patients who are brought to hospital emergency departments.

Rather than having the emergency department staffed, as it was in the past with interns and volunteer physicians of kaleidoscopic backgrounds, hundreds of hospitals across the country now have these full time emergency department doctors who see the treatment of the suddenly ill and trauma victims as their specialty. These emergency department physicians have formed a special organization known as The American College of Emergency Physicians.

This professional group has a number of educational and managerial seminars each year throughout the country with the main theme of these programs being better care for the emergency patient. Similarly, emergency department nurses have formed a national specialty group known as The Emergency Department Nurses Association. This organization provides nurses with special training in emergency care, and serves as the professional association for those registered nurses devoted to better emergency care.

Hospitals themselves are recognizing that special treatment facilities can provide better care to those who require "critical care units," where specially trained nurses and monitoring equipment are constantly available. Other hospitals have special treatment units for the care of critically burned patients.

Both the American Hospital Association and the American Medical Association are recommending that hospitals be categorized according to their capability of providing emergency care. It has been suggested that hospitals be classified so that those with an ability to care for all types of emergencies be known as *comprehensive* medical care facilities, and those with lesser capabilities have designations reflecting the lesser scope of emergency services. A small hospital with no physician present, and with very limited facilities, would be known as a first aid treatment center. These designations would be made known to policemen, firemen and ambulance personnel, and they thus would be able to route emergency patients to the most appropriate medical care facility.

### "THE TOURIST IN TROUBLE"

With the advent of the interstate highway system there has been a need for highway signs to designate the locations of hospital emergency facilities. Communities throughout the country have embarked on projects to install highway signs at appropriate locations which pinpoint the direction to the right community hospital emergency department. This is a real service to the tourist in trouble and to others unfamiliar with the local road nets.

So the evidence is overwhelming that significant improvements are being made in almost every aspect

of emergency medical services — and that these improvements are being translated directly into the saving of lives. Among the reasons for these improvements are: the development of the technology for improved equipment, the demand for improved training, the realization that savings in lives actually can take place, and the fact that community, state, and federal officials have placed funds into the improvement of the emergency medical care systems.



Trained rescue crews in modern emergency vehicles today respond to trouble spots in a matter of minutes. Latest equipment and radio contact with hospital staffs permit immediate treatment.

Dr. Henry C. Huntley, former national director of the U.S. Emergency Health Services, has stated that dollar for dollar money expended for improvements in emergency health care will yield more in lives saved and lighter disabilities than expenditures in any other health care field.

A hidden dividend which is now pretty well obscured by a professional and public reluctance to "think about the unthinkable" is the value this web of emergency treatment teams will have in case of nuclear attack on the United States. Looking at the revolution in emergency medical services from this angle a new hope for dealing more effectively with overwhelming mass casualties can begin to emerge.

And the concept can also be applied — with great life-saving potential — to mass casualty treatment in periodic catastrophes such as earthquake, tornado, air disasters, flash floods, fire and the like.

Anyway, the country appears to be waking up. □

## OVER THE IRON CURTAIN

— Ruby N. Thurmer



Emergency Technology Section, Health Physics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. (Operated by Union Carbide Corporation under contract with the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration).

An article by the Chief of Staff of the Kazakhstan Civil Defense (Major General Ye. Alibekov) credits the workers of the Communist Party Central Committee of Kazakhstan with much of the success of CD programs in that Republic. The article is called: "Through Joint Efforts." It reads in part:

Everyone understands that not only fighting men, but all citizens, must possess good moral-political and psychological qualities. These qualities do not develop by themselves, however. They are acquired. In order not to lose one's head in a difficult situation, in order not to panic, one needs knowledge and, I would say, a certain mandatory minimum of practical skills. These can only be acquired through persistent training.

The entire system for training the public in civil defense, coupled with basic military training, contributes to the accomplishment of this important task better than anything else. The arsenal of means and methods for indoctrination and development of skills is essentially inexhaustible. The new GTO [ready for work and defense] program has great possibilities. The Red Cross society constantly carries out educational work among the public and, together with civil defense agencies, trains mass medical formations. The Znaniye society, the press, radio and television make a considerable contribution to this work.

This task is resolved by various methods and in various ways by local party and Komsomol organizations, sports societies and others. It is important here to find forms of work which make it possible to join the efforts of all. Civil Defense Day is one such form. Methods of organizing and conducting these days are naturally undergoing constant improvement. This work is greatly furthered by the participation of responsible workers of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

## BOOK REVIEW

### BLAST SHELTER FOR CRITICAL INDUSTRY WORKERS

Final Report by G.A. Cristy. Case Study by Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Printed by National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia, 22161, 1975. 82 pages, \$5.45.

— Review by R.F. Blodgett

This case study, evaluating the best protective alternatives for the Knoxville-Knox County critical industries, seems technically in its final analysis to have the wrong title. Evacuation and not shelter appears to be the best answer in this instance.

Assuming that a viable Crisis Relocation Program (CRP) is adopted and that certain "critical industries" will have to continue in operation, this report concludes that the most cost effective plan for a 1-MT air burst is to move these remaining "hostage" workers out to the reception areas. Based on cost, the study makes the following recommendations in order of priority: (1) tactical evacuation; (2) expedient modification of trench blast shelters (where space, equipment, materials and technology are available); (3) expedient modification of existing structures (number capable of such modification is severely limited); (4) pre-crisis construction of blast shelters (expensive and complicated).

The data gathering process, sampling, and format will prove interesting to those facing similar CRP decisions. Whether these conditions and results are indicative of the broad-based circumstances, of course, remains to be seen.

It is evident that much work remains to be done in planning for expedient modification of existing buildings and expedient shelter construction. The problems encountered in other alternatives seem to be equally difficult and undeterminable. □

The Soviets cover the training of their Group Leaders from all angles. Here is an excerpt from the article (Title: "For Political Training Group Leaders: Imperialism — Energy of People and Social Progress," by Colonel N. Volkhov, professor and doctor of historical sciences) in *Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH* for July, 1975:

The following points should be covered: 1. The intensification of the general crisis of capitalism in the contemporary stage. 2. The working class — the leading force of the anti-imperialist struggle in the countries of capitalism. Communist and workers' parties at the head of the struggle of the workers. 3. The failure of imperialist strategy to eliminate socialism through military means. □



## SPOTLIGHT

### AMERICANS "LULLED" INTO FALSE SECURITY

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* discloses a unanimous report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to the effect that the USSR has just about achieved its long-time-coming capability to knock out the sleeping USA in a nuclear attack. (Writers in the *Journal of Civil Defense* have been underlining this development for the past 8 years.)

"Americans," says the editorial, "have been lulled into a false sense of security by SALT I and the carrot of SALT II. Very few Americans are even interested in examining the problem."

Significant is the fact that the committee's unanimous vote included Senators Symington, Montoya, Tunney and Case, and Representatives McCormack and Moss — all long-time "doves." Significant too is the fact that when the *Globe-Democrat's* Washington Bureau Chief signed the receipt log for a copy of the report no other American newspaperman had yet looked at it — but two members of the Soviet Embassy had.

### PANIC INSURANCE: BUNKERS FOR GOVERNMENT

A *National Enquirer* "scoop" of October 21 discloses a "supersecret list of 200 top Americans" to be "saved" in underground Appalachian bunkers — supposedly sans wives and other dependents — in the event of nuclear attack on the United States. It quotes one military authority as saying that one "vital aspect" of this arrangement would be to help avoid public panic — that is, panic among the common people of America who have no such protection but who take comfort in knowing their leaders are safe.

What the *Enquirer* does not reveal — and maybe does not know — is that across America there are over 4,000 protected facilities — "emergency operations centers" — for government leaders to hide out in during and after a nuclear attack. This is apparently meant to be further assurance, that all is well, if we follow *Enquirer* logic, to a public that is left to find whatever accidental shelter it can scrounge.

### FREEDOM AND CIVIL DEFENSE

The first "European Civil Defense Information Meeting" was attended by twenty-six countries from five continents in Steffisburg, Switzerland September 29th through October 3rd.

In his welcoming address Dr. Heinz Bratschi, Vice-President of the Swiss Civil Defense Union and a member of the Swiss Parliament, said:

"In Switzerland, we have, for quite some time now, come to the realization that our freedom and our independence cannot be preserved solely through military means and that these are furthermore inadequate in cases of conflict or disaster. That is why we have opted for a General Defense that is as strong as its weakest link. The Army, along with Civil Defense, Economic Defense, and Psychological Defense are the pillars of this General Defense."

Sponsoring organizations were the Swiss Government, the Federal Civil Defense Office (Switzerland), the Swiss Civil Defense Union and the International Civil Defense Organization (based in Geneva, Switzerland).

Both the USSR and the USA sent observers.

### SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE AND AMERICAN GRAIN

According to Professor Raymond S. Sleeper of the University of Tennessee's Space Institute and former Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Foreign Technology, Soviet war plans cover a wide range of both military and civilian activities.

"Last year," he says according to the *Washington Report*, "a new civil defense manual was published in thousands of copies and distributed to all of the people in all of the cities. Chapter 9 of this new manual describes how to build shelters for grain and food storage. At the same time, the new Soviet five-year plan — 1975 to 1980 — calls for building grain storage facilities for over 1.5 billion bushels of grain. These storage sites are to be dispersed all over Russia near collective farms so that the people will have food in a nuclear war. This will clearly improve Russian preparedness for nuclear war. It provides the finishing touches to perfect their war plans."

### A TOOL IN TIME. . .

A new one-man, light, manually-operated rescue tool appears to have attractive possibilities in getting at trapped accident victims quickly. The "Quic K-Bär-T" has been developed by Ziamatic with simplicity and speed in mind. Its multiple-use design is meant to allow it to double for other rescue tools. Cost: \$149.75. (Ziamatic Corporation, 10 West College Ave., Yardly Industrial Park, Yardly, Pa. 19067). □

ing to some. Hence, say adherents of this theory, he exaggerated the tension between Kissinger and Schlesinger to his boss, floated similar rumors to the news media, and eventually got the President to "take charge." This theory has its weak point also. The Vice Presidency is scarcely that big a plum, even if a sure thing. And the same claim to the inside track is being made for George Bush (CIA Chief-designate) and Elliott Richardson (Commerce Secretary-designate), among others.

The third theory might be termed the leadership theory. This is also the President's story. As he entered the election year, he needed to demonstrate his dominance of the foreign affairs-national security arena on the one hand and couple it to his solutions to domestic problems as well. Schlesinger had to go because he was refusing to play games with the defense budget as part of Ford's combined tax and budget reduction scheme. But Kissinger had to be brought to heel too, so he lost his post as national security advisor. And Rumsfeld, who disagrees with Kissinger even more than Schlesinger, was made SecDef as a further counterbalance.

The last explanation is probably nearest the truth of the matter, with possibly some overtones of the other two. So, what does it all mean to national security and civil defense? First, don't expect any big changes in the Defense position. Rumsfeld may adjust more readily to the President's budget strategy but can't afford to let it appear that Schlesinger was let go for his hard-line approach to detente with the Soviets. Second, one can anticipate that a new SALT agreement will not be forthcoming in 1976 unless the Soviets make some major concessions. With their Party Congress scheduled next spring and continued rumors of Brezhnev's retirement, detente and arms control progress is now a shaky thing.

Finally, the October Cabinet shuffle should probably be viewed as a setback, or at least delay, in the fortunes of U.S. civil defense. But this is not necessarily so. True, Schlesinger recognized the need for a strong civil defense in this age of offensive strategic parity, but he had made no move whatsoever to deal with this need in terms of actual program and budget; i.e., dollars. And his arms-length relationship with the President indicates that the subject probably was never discussed at the White House.

Rumsfeld must, of course, discover the strategic imperative for civil defense. In doing so, he may also be more sensitive to the leverage it gives the President: for a mere quarter of a billion a year, he can not only appear to be protecting the national security and reinforcing deterrence of nuclear war but actually make a more profound adjustment of the strategic balance than any high-budget weapons procurement can possibly do. And, think a bit about where's Kissinger at. He needs to look more in Rumsfeld's direction. After all, for years he saw the President every day while Schlesinger saw him every week or two. Now, he will be the weekly visitor and Rumsfeld the crony with daily access. □

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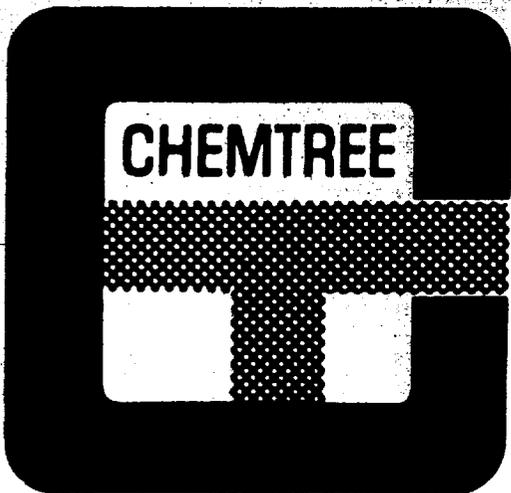
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**APATHY . . . OR TRUST?**

About 85 percent of the American people are favorable to an adequate civil defense program, but only overestimate the extent of our national investment in the effort. In this large majority, most are in the lower range of income, health, wealth, and education and have very limited influence in community, regional, and national governmental affairs. A variety of factors, including a generally ready acceptance of any reasonable level of civil defense, yet transfer decision-making on civil defense over to the government, politicians, and experts, this apathy, undoubtedly, explains the lack of obvious public support for a program described as apathy.

— William B. Marty, in the ASDA Newsletter



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Q & A—

## NO MISSILE PROTECTION

Q. In an excerpt of an American Security Council public opinion survey appearing in the September-October issue of the JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE reference was made to SALT I in which "the United States and Russia agreed not to protect their citizens against nuclear missiles." A number of readers have requested more precise information — what is the basis for the statement?

A. The agreement pertains to antiballistic missile (ABM) protection, and Article I, Paragraph 2 of the SALT I ABM accord of May 26, 1972 states:

Each Party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such a defense, and not to deploy ABM systems for defense of an individual region except as provided for in Article III of this treaty.

Article III provided that each nation could deploy two ABM systems, one around the nation's capital and one around an ICBM complex. This was later amended to restrict deployment to one ABM system for each nation. (The amendment was ratified by the U.S. Senate on November 10, 1975, and Congressional action is now being taken to mothball America's ABM site.)

U.S. Senator William L. Scott, voting against the amended ABM treaty with Senator Barry Goldwater and 13 other senators, said it was "untenable" for the United States to limit protection against nuclear attack.

John M. Fisher, President of the American Security Council, points out to us that the ABM treaty in effect supports the McNamara idea of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). "In our judgment," he says, "the MAD concept never made sense. It certainly does not now in light of the massive buildup of Soviet weapons and the huge warheads they are placing on their ICBMs."

On October 7, 1975, at the request of U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond, the American Security Council's public opinion survey was printed in the Congressional Record.

Mark B. Schneider's SALT I reports in the July-August 1972 and November-December 1972 issues of *The American Journal of Civil Defense* give a picture of the treaty's anatomy and pitfalls. In October 1975 Schneider said "the reported scale of Soviet ABM R&D, the reports of Soviet emphasis on air defenses make their long-term commitment appear questionable to some observers."

Finally, Admiral E.R. Zumwalt, Jr., in an August 1975 talk before the Virginia Civil Defense Association, referred to a tacit understanding of the John F. Kennedy years. He said: "It was the conventional wisdom of the era in the U.S. that both nations should practice a low level of civil defense. The U.S. did; the USSR didn't."

**JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE**

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NEXT ISSUE:

Carsten M. Haaland — Oak Ridge National Laboratory — begins his four-part series on pros and cons of nuclear reactors.