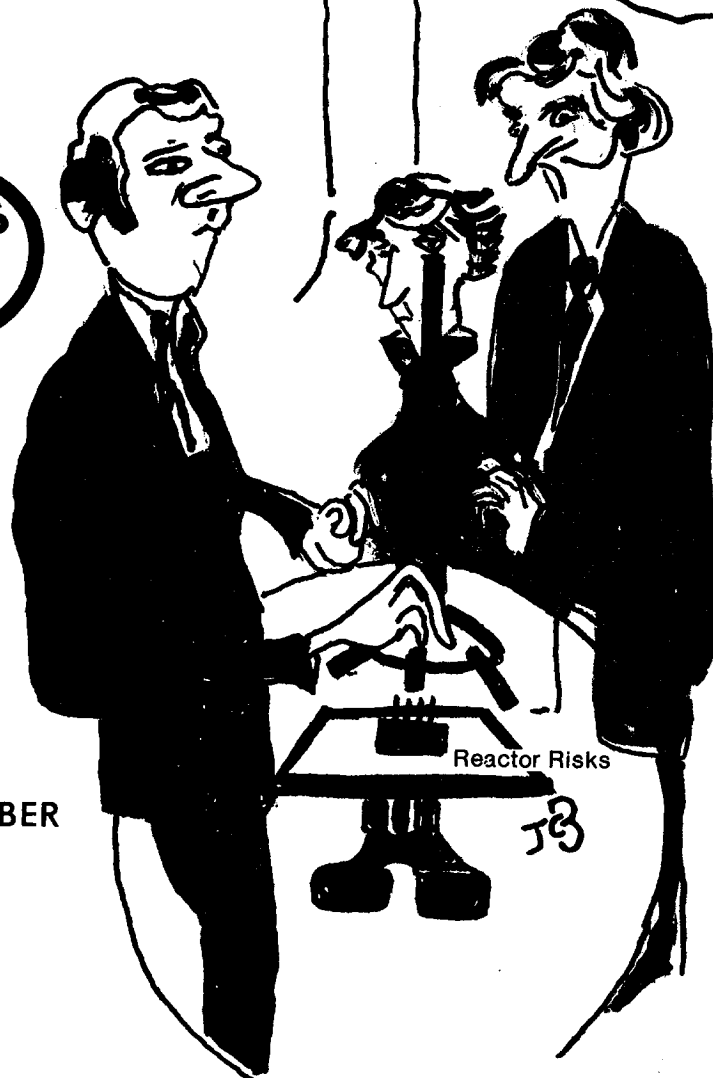


JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

WAR RISKS

CUCKOO NEST ODDS
Page 7

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER
VOL. 9, NO. 6




CONTENTS

Capital Commentary, by Jerry Strope	Page 1
Spotlight	Page 2
Editorial — Johnny Get Your Gun	Page 3
In Georgia — A New Approach	Page 3
Over the Iron Curtain, by Ruby N. Thurmer	Page 4
Book Review — Robert F. Blodgett	Page 6
Cuckoo Nest Odds, by Kevin Kilpatrick	Page 7
Civil Defense Abroad	Page 8
Missing Leaders, by DeWitt S. Snell	Page 9
A Shoulder to the Wheel: Senator Strom Thurmond	Back Cover

Disaster "know-how" ...

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE



**PEACE
THROUGH
PREPAREDNESS**

1 year — \$5 2 years — \$9

For immediate subscription
send name and address to:

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
P O Box 910, Starke, Fla. 32091
- or phone 904-964-5397 -
(We will bill you later)

"The greatest danger of all is that you have lost the will to defend yourselves."

— Alexander Solzhenitsyn

UPCOMING

- Nov. 2-5 — USCDC National Conference, New Orleans.
- Nov. 13 — Annual Conference, Journal of Civil Defense, Starke, Fl.
- Nov. 14-19 — International Conference on World Nuclear Power, Washington, D.C.
- Mar. 13-17 — USCDC Mid-Year Conference, Washington, D.C.
- Apr. 10-13 — Transfer of Nuclear Technology Conference, Shiraz, Iran.
- May 23-25 — International Hurricane Conference, Biloxi, Miss.

Journal of CIVIL DEFENSE

VOL. 9, NO. 6

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 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

Policy Board

WM. CORNELIUS HALL, Chairman
J. HOWARD PROCTOR
CECIL H. RUSSELL (USCDC)
J. R. MAXFIELD (ex officio)
ARTHUR A. BROYLES
KARL LUNDGREN
LOWELL B. JACKSON
HERBERT W. JOHNSON
JOHN H. NEILER
W. RAY MONTGOMERY
EUGENE P. WIGNER
FRANK L. WILLIAMS

Advisory Board

BILLY G. DUNAVANT
NEAL FITZSIMMONS
F. CORNING KNOTE
EVAR P. PETERSON
STUART L. PITTMAN
JOHN A. SAMUEL
R. G. SHERRARD
BYRON D. SPANGLER
H. W. TARKINGTON
EDWARD TELLER
ANTHONY J. WIENER

Editorial Committee

KARL LUNDGREN, Chairman
CLIFFORD A. LYLE
JOHN A. SAMUEL
LAURETTA E. FOX
FRED V. WILLIS, JR.
JAMES W. DALZELL
ROBERT F. BLODGETT
HERBERT T. BOGERT

Staff

Editor WALTER MURPHEY
Business Manager CAROLYN HAYES
Public Relations FRANK WILLIAMS
Art J. C. BROWN, JR.
Production BILL DESHA

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.

Material may be reproduced if context is preserved, credit given, and copy sent to the JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE.

CAPITAL COMMENTARY



As indicated elsewhere in this issue, DCPA support of State and local preparations for peacetime as well as wartime disaster — the so-called dual use approach — has made a remarkable recovery after being left for dead in my last column two months ago. After all, Senator Thurmond's reply to Senator Domenici on the Senate floor seemed to rule out any use of matching funds for natural disaster preparations. Since the Office of Management and Budget had initiated the Ford Administration's policy change in the first place, no one in the Executive branch was going to protest.

But others did. Members of the House, including Congressman Bob Leggett, argued that the conference committee had intended no such embargo. And State and local civil defenders continued to express their dismay. It all got to Senator Thurmond at last and he took the lead in setting things straight, buttonholing the Deputy Secretary of Defense and writing a letter to the President. At last report, resistance to dual use had melted within the Administration and DCPA had been told by Deputy Secretary Clements to remove the restrictions where dual use could be justified.

And how could this be done within the law? Well, what Senator Thurmond actually said to Senator Domenici was, "There is nothing in the conference agreement which authorizes the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency to preplan for natural disasters." But there was nothing there to forbid it, either. And the general context of the language clearly permitted what Senator Thurmond later told the President was the true "intent of Congress."

Reading the Tea Leaves

It seems unlikely that the sad state of American civil defense or the robust health of Soviet civil defense will become a burning issue in the campaign for the Presidency. And, with Congress adjourned to go campaigning, it might seem that little could be going on in Washington on this issue. Not so. Underneath the surface of the bureaucracy, the civil defense issue is a hot item. As a consequence, the new President will have before him several major studies and issues papers on the subject.

Naturally, the ongoing studies are classified Secret, if not Top Secret, but the general outlines surfaced in the press during the last few weeks of the campaign. Several stories dealt with a CIA study of Soviet civil defense — Is it really real? Henry Bradsher's lead paragraph in the Washington Star said, "The Ford Administration has become concerned about the extensive Soviet program for civil defense and the lack of any comparable effort to protect the American people in case of intercontinental nuclear war." Right on! But studies are often made to cause a problem to go away. The intelligence community has not had a record of attentiveness to civil defense in the past so the present look, which began about a year ago, may well deserve the tribute, "the first comprehensive official study of the large Soviet civil defense program. . . ."

Elsewhere, William Beecher reported that the CIA had obtained a detailed description of a Soviet underground grain repository from a defector and had examined old satellite photos to identify such grain bunkers near the outskirts of some 36 Soviet cities, enough to hold six to eight million tons of grain. Beecher went on to note, "Some American analysts chalk the stockpiling up to Russian paranoia, or the momentum of Russia's civil defense bureaucracy carrying out its assigned task apart from any larger strategy."

The Washington newshawks have also fingered one or perhaps two formal studies underway for the National Security Council. One NSSM (National Security Study Memorandum) has to do with civil defense needs. It follows by five years the so-called Lincoln study of civil defense that Mr. Nixon started in response to a question from now-retired Congressman Chet Holifield on the occasion of his conversion of the Sentinel ABM program into one, Safeguard, that no longer protected the cities. The Lincoln study got nowhere in the Nixon Administration and it remains to be seen what the new President does with this one. The typical format for such studies is a series of options or alternatives for Presidential decision, starting with less than the current effort — if that seems credible — and ending with a top option that is far short of what even the CIA will describe as the Soviet model. But even that myopic range will provide food for Presidential thought.

According to some reports, there is yet another NSSM being worked on that addresses the whole question of continental defense. That one could overtake the study on purely civil defense options. One might wonder why so much frantic activity in the Washington bureaucracy at a time when the outcome of the Presidential race was in doubt. Why not wait until the elected President could call his own tune? My guess is that it is the natural reaction of career professionals who, once facing up to the jarring reality of Soviet CD, feel compelled to evaluate its policy impact, no matter what the circumstances. □



California's showdown on restricting nuclear reactor operations (defeated by a 2-to-1 margin earlier this year) has not discouraged similar efforts elsewhere. Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and Washington will vote on the issue on November 2nd — and Missouri and Ohio also if signature requirements are OK'd. In Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota and Oklahoma drives to obtain the required signatures failed. Maine and South Dakota are mounting efforts to put the question on ballots at later dates.

*

On September 8th the American Security Council filed a complaint before the Federal Communications Commission charging CBS-TV News with "massive and continuing violations of the FCC's Fairness Doctrine in reporting national security viewpoints."

Based on thirty-seven months of CBS news programming the complaint charged that CBS mentioned only once the viewpoint that the United States should be militarily superior to the Soviet Union. This contrasts with a 1975 Opinion Research Corporation poll in which it found that 76 per cent of the American people were for American military superiority over the Soviet Union.

*

Claims that evacuation would require extensive planning, preparation and practice — and would be unworkable anyway — have conspired to sabotage DCPA's efforts to implement its Crisis Relocation Planning (CRP). In the American Strategic Defense Association's August 24th Newsletter John F. Devaney quotes a Congressional panel as arguing: "If relocation is to become a part of our flexible nuclear response, drills and exercises would be required involving nearly the entire U.S. population."

Not so at all, says Devaney. Experience shows that practice alerts dull the public's ability to react to the real thing. "In any event," says Devaney, "public participation in drills would likely degrade effectiveness in a real emergency." Exercises, however, do "train the people who must carry out the plan." Findings were based on a review of 228 disaster evacuations involving over 1,900,000 evacuees.

It appears that evacuations can be carried out even without planning and practice, but that planning,

preparedness and testing by and of the disaster organization (not the public at large) pays off.

*

A few weeks ago an unexploded German V-1 rocket was discovered in a field in northern France. A demolition team from the French Office of Civil Security defused it. In France this is a routine safety function. Since World War II literally millions of live WWII shells and bombs have been neutralized. In 1975 alone 12 people (7 of them children) were killed by unexploded projectiles and 36 injured. (*Bulletin d'Information*, French Ministry of the Interior.)

*

DCPA Director John E. Davis has announced the selection of four DCPA top-management officials:

—Dr. James O. Buchanan, Manhattan Project veteran, appointed Assistant Director for Research.

—Harris M. Pope, Region III Deputy Director since 1963, appointed Director of Region III at Thomasville, Ga.

—Mrs. Frances Dias reappointed in the Federal career service as Director, DCPA Region VII at Santa Rosa, California. (She has served as Region VII Director since 1971.)

—Robert T. Petersen appointed Director of the DCPA Staff College at Battle Creek, Michigan. (He has been Deputy Director since 1972.)

*

METTAG, the medical emergency triage tag introduced by the *Journal of Civil Defense*, is now in use in a fast-growing number of rescue and medical services across the USA. METTAG got its first European exposure recently as the inside cover story of West Germany's civil defense *ZS-Magazin* (July issue.) The Article is titled: "Simple, Clear and Practical."

"Above all," states *ZS-Magazin*, "with universal picture symbols that provide information on the condition of the victim, coordination difficulties in big international disasters that crop up among rescue teams from different countries speaking different languages can be overcome." Individual serial numbers were cited as a "second advantage" that can even be used as victim identification if necessary.

Other details of METTAG — durability, simplicity, adaptability, etc. — are also covered, and the article ends with emphasis on its international use.

JOHNNY GET YOUR GUN

Tight-lipped, walleyed Russians dutifully attended every session of Congressional CD "Oversight" hearings earlier this year in Washington, D.C. Well they should. Russia has much to lose if America becomes serious about homeland protection. No smart Kremlin leader wants to see this. Defense advantages like offense advantages *must* be maintained. America *must* continue to be the victim of myths that civil defense is useless, provocative, exhorbitant, impossible and silly — that it is a "big joke."

But something unusual had happened in Washington. The United States Civil Defense Council (USCDC) with the help of the National Association of State Disaster Control Directors had needled Congress for the "Oversight" hearings. They didn't stop until they got them. And the result of the hearings was that the spotlight was played on the fact that Uncle Sam was standing on the nuclear playing field with his pants down.

The press took note of it. And U.S. Senators and Representatives — some of them dyed-in-the-wool Doves — were shocked. The word was passed around that it was time to rescue Uncle Sam.

True, this had happened before. Americans have a funny habit of waking up now and then — and then going back to sleep. Russians count on it.

True also that Campaign '76 has avoided what it considered an embarrassing and buried CD corpse and that TV news CD coverage has been near a zero level. But the press — newspapers and magazines — haven't let up. The issue did not die back as it was supposed to. To the contrary. *U.S. News & World Report*, for instance, devoted major coverage to the civil defense predicament in its September 6 issue. The White House has been led to consider cranking up a new civil defense study (it has kept convenient wraps on previous CD studies.)

The point is that now USCDC unexpectedly has allies in the press, allies in the Congress and allies popping up in unexpected corners.

It's time for a more robust USCDC and its supporters to decide that they have "just begun to fight," to consolidate their gains and to aim for a victory that will mean protection for Americans as well as Russians, that will mean we will — if we really do develop our home defenses — present such a lousy target to aggressors that they'll have second, third and fourth thoughts about attacking us.

We're betting that USCDC — especially if it continues to exploit the talents of people like J. Howard Proctor who as USCDC President in 1974 got the Oversight ball rolling — will overcome organizational inertia and help make 1977 a year of decisive CD action in Congress AND AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Cagey Russians, of course, are betting differently.

IN GEORGIA

— A New Approach

Reception, triage and treatment of mass casualties in hospitals is a local problem — one that every hospital must work out for itself. An effective plan depends on adaptation to hospital layout, on ready availability of emergency staff, on streamlined communications, on simple workable in-hospital emergency measures, and on local solutions to local peculiarities.

That's the theme of "Tornado Facts and Information for Hospitals" — a remarkably clear, concise and stimulating 15-page pamphlet published by Atlanta-Fulton County Civil Defense. It avoids the usual pat prescriptions for disaster preparedness. It cites actual cases of situation goofs where hospitals have been caught flat-footed. Obvious questions are: "Could this happen in my hospital?" — and — "What can we do to take corrective action before it does?"

In Kansas, for instance, they found out that without a regulated in-hospital "flow" of mass casualty patients their handling would "end up in a great big mess." Mississippi hospitals discovered that field identification tags were so poorly designed that many were useless: "Most of the patients who arrived at hospitals were drenched and covered with mud. Standard identification tags were often torn, lost or illegible due to the poor weather, making triage functions difficult."

Other complications included reliance on auxiliary power which failed to operate vital equipment, "discreet" handling of the dead, security, bottlenecks, telephone failures and the hazards of passing oral instructions to radio and TV stations.

In Atlanta, Fulton County hospitals were provided with copies of the "Tornado" pamphlet, and the Georgia Hospital Association quickly requested copies for distribution to hospitals throughout Georgia. (Sample may be obtained by writing Tony Lubrant, Deputy Director for Operations, Atlanta-Fulton County Civil Defense, 30 Courtland St., S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.)

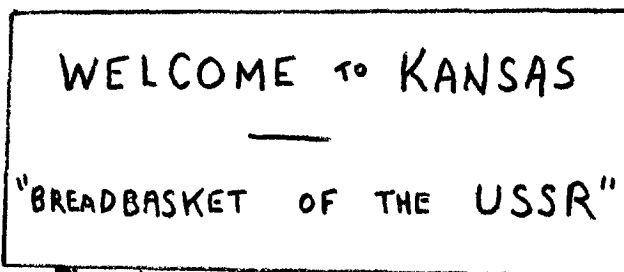
Forward-looking Atlanta, however, is not without serious disaster-planning troubles. Its urban sprawl extends to take in portions of seven counties. With county governments at odds, Atlanta's new computerized "Metropolitan Emergency Medical Service" (MEMS) — geared to save 400-600 lives a year — is in serious trouble. Even carping ambulance companies are dictating policy. In spite of inspired professional planning for the past six years and the support of all hospitals MEMS may have to fold.

But "Tornado Facts and Information for Hospitals" is good. Very, very good. A fine contribution to the expert handling of mass casualties.

While America marks time with a humbled and well-mauled civil defense posture hard-put Russia is now toughening its already virile and expanding effort — and relying on American support to do it!

Over The Iron Curtain

— Ruby N. Thurmer
Oak Ridge National Laboratory*
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830



As we have reported previously,⁽¹⁾ the Soviets have announced plans for increasing their grain storage facilities which indicate an intention to provide a reserve grain supply capable of sustaining their nation in the event of nuclear war. In view of their poor harvest in 1975 and the large purchases of grain on the world market, it would seem that these plans might have been put aside, at least for the present, in lieu of providing the people with sufficient food supplies. However, that is not the case. It was announced at the 25th CPSU Congress that the construction of storage elevators and silos was progressing according to plan. In addition, the following report appeared in the May 24th issue of *U.S. News & World Report*.⁽²⁾ It stated:

Russia's near-disastrous grain harvest in 1975 is beginning to hit home. Moscow restaurants feature meatless Thursdays, urge customers to eat fish. Official reason: to "promote better diets." Real reason: Shortage of cattle feed has forced hard-pressed farmers to cut down size of their herds. There are sporadic shortages of chickens, eggs, bread. Even some kinds of sausage — a Russian dinner-table staple — are hard to find in city shops.

"Soviet consumers can't count on help any time soon," our Moscow bureau reports. "Russia is buying grain from the U.S. and other Western nations. But much of it is being stored away. Kremlin wants to rebuild reserves by 1977."

A similar article⁽³⁾ from a French source paints the picture in a much darker hue:

A fairly exceptional event in the USSR: Incidents have occurred in Rostov-on-Don, Kiev and Riga. In this last city, the capital of Latvia, dock strikes took place.... In Rostov and Kiev, stalls were smashed in the markets and the windows of several food shops broken by Soviets

dissatisfied with the small amount of produce on sale. In Riga, loading and unloading in the port was considerably slowed by dockers complaining, once again, of food supply difficulties.

As for meat, the authorities fear widespread exhaustion of stocks. The introduction throughout the country of the meatless Thursday (cafeterias and restaurants are allowed to serve only fish on that day) gives some idea of the problems in the food sector.

Soviet agriculture is constantly plagued by many problems. The ever-mentioned bad weather conditions certainly have had their effect; however, from numerous articles in the Soviet literature, other factors also add to the continuing frustration. Below are a few specific "shortcomings."⁽⁴⁾

Azerbaijani farms, for example, have a large number of DT-75 tractors standing idle. There is nothing to replace worn-out brake drums.

Thousands of plowing tractors have been unable to participate in spring field work because of the Pavlodar tractor plant's failure to supply steering wheels.

In four months the "Lvokhimselkhoz mash" production association has failed to supply . . . around 900 fertilizer-sprayers of which the farmers are currently in dire need.

The Apsheronsk "Leskhoz mash" plant is failing to cope with the plan target for the production of ZUN-1.5 attachments for loading aircraft with mineral fertilizers.

In four months the Yaroslavl "Avtodizel" association has failed to supply agriculture with a considerable number of crankshafts and tappets needed for repairing K-700 tractors and heavy trucks.

* Operated by Union Carbide for the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration.

The Krasnodar combine plant is failing to meet schedules for the delivery of "Sibiryak" grain-harvesting combines to farms.

The Tula combine plant is behind with shipments of 6-meter harvesters for "Kolos" grain-harvesting combines.

In contrast with the above reports, we would like to quote from a recent article⁽⁵⁾ by General N. Ogarkov, USSR deputy defense minister:

... the Soviet Armed Forces have moved far ahead in their development in the years since the war. They are now qualitatively new armed forces. They are continuously being equipped with modern weapons and diverse combat material.

... These words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, from the platform of the 25th Congress as a deservedly high assessment of the present state of the Soviet Armed Forces: "... the Soviet people may rest assured that the fruits of their creative labor are under reliable protection."

We have chosen the various items above to stress a point which we feel should be brought to the attention of the general public. The Soviets have given their utmost attention and efforts to defense for the past 15 to 20 years. They are still giving their utmost attention to defense matters. In their publications, articles which call attention to the lack of spare parts for military equipment just do not appear; however, the fact that the farms lack the machinery necessary to perform their tasks properly is quite commonly known by their own admission. This situation can be the result of but one thing: the priority mission of the Soviets is to attain military security. In order to accomplish this goal, consumer needs are considered secondary to military requirements. Therefore, the grain reserve buildup (an absolute necessity for maintaining a stable food supply in the event of war), despite the apparent food shortage, is a decision consistent with Soviet priorities.

The Soviet plans for the 1976 civil defense training program called for holding exercises under conditions which simulate crises as nearly as possible. We have such an exercise reported⁽⁶⁾ at which Col. Gen. A. Altunin, USSR civil defense chief, was present. A military civil defense subunit and members of nonmilitary formations carried out rescue and emergency repair work:

A helicopter reconnoiters the stricken area, and the subunit moves in among the flames and smoke. A reconnaissance patrol reports on radiation levels, the location and type of obstacles and on possible entries to shelters. Capt. M. Kadrgulov's mechanized subunit copes

with a "burning village" to open a path for the column.

Then a marshy sector is crossed, and the final obstacle of scattered ruins including burning fuel tanks is cleared.

The emergency rescue and volunteer medical squads enter the danger zone, and hundreds of them work in coordination over a wide front, thanks to a prior tactical drill exercise.

The meter-thick concrete shield covering the shelter entrance is broken through, while bulldozers, cranes and excavators clear up, and repair work begins.

First aid is given to the "victims" and they are then taken to the field medical post.

Medical squads and nonmilitary formations from institutions and plants from Khabarovskiy Kray participated in the exercise with the soldiers from the civil defense subunit.

Col. Gen. A. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister and USSR civil defense chief, was present at the special tactical exercise. He noted that maximum approximation to the conditions of a real combat situation and efficiency and high quality in the exercise had been achieved thanks to their well-thought-out organization and the availability of the special training ground. The training ground promotes the further improvement of the training methods for soldiers in civil defense subunits and members of nonmilitary formations.

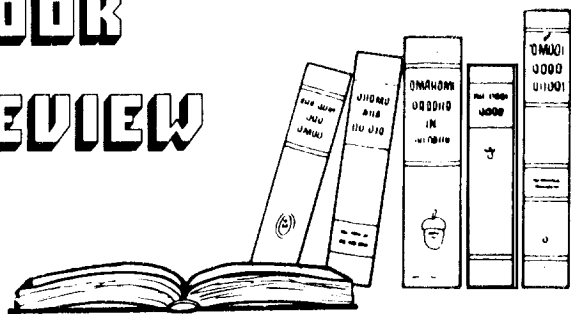
The contrast between what the Soviets are doing in upgrading an already remarkable civil defense posture and what the Americans are doing to downgrade an already ignoble one is ominous. What lies behind the two totally opposite efforts? Where will they lead?

What can be — what should be — done? □

REFERENCES

1. Ruby N. Thurmer, "Grain Storage: USSR Survival Planning," *Survive*, Vol. 8, No. 5, p. 11, September-October 1975.
2. "Worldgram," *U.S. News & World Report*, p. 34, May 24, 1976.
3. Gerard Nirascou, "Alarming Food Shortages in USSR," Paris LE FIGARO, 18 May 1976, p. 13, as reported in *Daily Report, Soviet Union*, FBIS-SOV-76-98, May 19, 1976, Vol. III, No. 98, P. T1.
4. V. Degtarev, "Green Light for Rural Deliveries," Moscow SELSKAYA Zhizn in Russian 14 May 1976, p. 1, as reported in *Daily Report, Soviet Union*, FBIS-SOV-76-98, May 19, 1976, Vol. III, No. 98, P. T1.
5. H. Ogarkov, "Immortal Feat," Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russia, 9 May 1976, pp. 1-3, as reported in *Daily Report, Soviet Union*, FBIS-SOV-76-100, May 21, 1976, Vol. III, No. 100, p. U7.
6. F. Nikiforov, "Civil Defense: Through Fire and Obstacles," Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian, 8 May 1976, p. 1, as reported in *Daily Report, Soviet Union*, FBIS-SOV-76-95, May 14, 1976, Vol. III, No. 95, p. V5.

BOOK REVIEW



— Robert F. Blodgett

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION AND PUBLIC POLICY —

By the Panel on the Public Policy Implications of Earthquake Prediction of the Advisory Committee on Emergency Planning Commission on Sociotechnical Systems, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. 1975. Available from Printing and Publishing Office, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418 142 pages.

The mandate of the study was to furnish information to the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration of HUD about the types of governmental response to warning of public officials and the general public; governmental actions to mitigate the loss of life and property; and the need for further studies and research.

As with most reports of this type, it begins with a chapter of conclusions and recommendations; however, under no circumstances allow yourself to be satisfied with stopping there. The ramifications and details of the considerations leading to these conclusions are pertinent and far-reaching. It becomes obvious that the interactions among each of the facets can complicate the project almost to the point of frustration. While earthquake prediction is very much in its infancy, if only for its life saving potential it should obviously be pursued with as much dispatch as possible.

The results of the report are summarized in 19 recommendations (coupled with 12 companion research recommendations needed to clarify, justify, and further support the basic recommendations). After considering the fact that earthquake prediction would be useful, they examine the planning aspects of advance warning, and then develop a constructive program of response involving the release and issuance of predictions and warnings, hazard-reductions measures, preparing emergency services, and finally dealing with counterproductive consequences of predictions.

It probably would be presumptuous for this reviewer to attempt to improve on the meaning or format of the report compiled by 32 eminently

qualified experts in their own fields, most of whom are university professors in a wide range of disciplines including engineering, physics, sociology, geology, law, economics; along with industrial and governmental agencies experts. As a consequence, the following are quoted excerpts distilled from the first chapter summary:

Recommendation 1 — The highest priority in responding to earthquake prediction should be assigned to saving lives, with secondary attention to minimizing social and economic disruption and property loss, provided the costs of specific measures are within the limits that society is willing to accept.

Recommendation 2 — Prediction should be used in conjunction with a complete program of earthquake hazard reduction, and not as a substitute for any of the procedures in current use.

Recommendation 3 — The primary responsibility for planning and responding to earthquake predictions should be assigned to federal, state, local, and private agencies having broad concern for community and economic planning and for disaster preparedness and response, rather than to newly formed agencies established especially to deal with earthquake prediction and warning or to agencies concerned primarily with emergency response.

(Recommendations 4 through 18 cover pertinent legal questions, legislation, planning, organization, dissemination of predictions and warnings, public information, hazard reduction measures, financial assistance measures, casualty estimates and emergency preparedness by disaster agencies.)

Recommendation 19 — In the event of a credible earthquake prediction, policy makers must continuously weigh the relative merits of sustaining the economy in the threatened area at its prewarning level or of encouraging some orderly outflow of capital. Economic subsidies may be required either to sustain the economy or to protect groups of people who would otherwise suffer undue hardship as a consequence of economic dislocation resulting from the prediction and warning.

In conclusion, you might say that the report studies problems which are overwhelming to say the least, sobering at best, but offers a sensible and logical approach to manage and resolve a major catastrophic situation which is inevitably going to occur from time to time and place to place.

"Must" reading especially for disaster planners in earthquake-prone areas and "should" reading for emergency professionals anywhere. Short of land planning so restrictive as to be oppressive, where coastal area living would be prohibited because of hurricanes, low areas deserted for fear of floods, fault areas abandoned because of the potential earthquake danger, there seems really to be no other approach to living with disasters than to take advantage of every scientific breakthrough available to us. Living space and producing space is just getting too precious. □

CUCKOO NEST ODDS

— Kevin Kilpatrick

Risks that Americans run of accidental death are a major concern to safety engineers (and to Americans themselves!). Better traffic control, fire-resistant materials, severe weather predictions, safer machinery and safety education are among the devices we exploit to reduce the risks involved. Nuclear reactor accident risks to the population are currently a matter of intense study and preventive measures.

One such analysis — a remarkably professional and thorough one — is the "Reactor Safety Study" published by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (it is better known as the "Rasmussen Report"). This document reveals at one point that an average individual in the United States each year runs the following approximate risks of death:

Accident Type	Individual Chance of Accidental Death Each Year	
Motor Vehicle	1 in	4,000
Falls	1 in	10,000
Fires and Hot Substances	1 in	25,000
Drowning	1 in	30,000
Firearms	1 in	100,000
Air Travel	1 in	100,000
Falling Objects	1 in	160,000
Lightning	1 in	2,000,000
Tornadoes	1 in	2,500,000
Hurricanes	1 in	2,500,000
Nuclear Reactor Accidents	* 1 in	5,000,000,000

* (estimated — no significant accidents to date)

The conclusion is that the average American each year runs a 1 in 1,600 risk of accidental death from all these causes combined.

One might also ask — perhaps he should ask: What risk does an American run of an accidental death in nuclear war? The attack capability is real — nuclear weapons inventories are at their highest peaks and zooming to new peaks. International distrust and tension are real. The threat is therefore real. And so is the risk.

The risk of nuclear war is generally conceded by responsible authorities to be in the neighborhood of 1 in 25 in any given year. The risk an individual runs is therefore determined by the number of fatalities we anticipate in such an attack and its likelihood.

Attack scenarios indicate that about one-half of the U.S. population could be expected to die (Ponast II study). This would therefore mean an annual individual death risk today of

1 in 50!

Eighty times higher than the risk run in motor vehicle accidents.

A hundred million times higher than the risk run with nuclear reactor accidents.

*

Were we to choose to address ourselves to this nuclear war high risk problem — or were national leadership to do so — we could at the very least greatly improve it. For instance, with a full-blown civil defense program and a well-developed ABM effort expected fatalities in a nuclear war drop precipitously (also Ponast II study), and the individual annual risk factor becomes

1 in 500

Much better — but still eight times that of the risk of death by motor vehicle accident.

However, with these improved odds, another element now enters the picture: the inability of an aggressor faced with U.S. preparedness to achieve anything near annihilation, and the ability of the nation to mount a practical recovery response promptly. With disciplined dispersal and sophisticated protection in effect and people alerted to effective warning procedures fatalities in a full-scale nuclear attack on the United States could be drastically reduced to around 5 per cent or less.

This element would instill mounting reluctance in an aggressor to attack. It would greatly increase his own risk of military defeat. Why attack if protection is so effective that national survival is assured?

This means in turn that nuclear war in any given year would no longer be a risk of 1 in 25 but (due to these multiple protective measures) a risk of 1 in 200 — probably more.

Combined now with good civil defense and ABM this means that a conservative estimate of the annual individual risk of death in nuclear war becomes

1 in 4,000.

About the same as the risk of death on our national highways.

But the program necessary to achieve these odds — although in force for key elements of government — is deemed by government to be impractical, too costly, provocative, ineffective, and immoral when considered for the people themselves.

Out of this boils a national schizophrenic adventure: we have blandly discarded all concern for the people's 1 in 50 death risk and have been locked into an hysterical fear of the people's 1 in 5,000,000,000 risk due to our nuclear reactor industry.

Have we been psyched into a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" survival syndrome?

By whom? How? Why?

□

CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD

(From General Sir Walter Walker's *International Summary*,
September 1976, Issue No. 15 — printed in Great Britain.)

CHINA'S INVESTMENT IN CIVIL DEFENSE AMPLY REPAIR

[In China] when disaster struck, the elaborate civil defense system, developed over a long term to withstand Russian threat or attack, was at hand to relieve, control and remedy the situation. We still do not know the number of casualties or the full extent of the damage. All this, for China, is a vital military secret.

But there can be no doubt that the investment in civil defense was amply repaid — in saving life, in alleviating suffering, and in reducing damage to the national economy. Equally important, from China's point of view, is to show that the country is ready for anything and immune to threats.

Russia's civil defense is equally regimented and disciplined and even more extensive, with whole industries located in "safe" areas regardless of cost.

The West lags far behind, with Britain at the bottom of the list. The result is greater vulnerability to threats of all kinds. . . .

Civil Defense is not only essential to minimize loss of life and property from natural and man-made disasters, it also enters into the balance of power and will be vital for the maintenance of national morale in the face of a military threat.

The present state of Britain's Home and Civil Defense is nothing short of a national disgrace. . . .

Nº 27827

Nº 27827

Nº 27827

Overall Tag Size
4 1/4" x 6 1/4"

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENSE
P.O. BOX 910, STARKE, FLORIDA 32091, U.S.A.

0 Black

I Red

II Yellow

III Green

Nº 27827

Nº 27827

Nº 27827

Nº 27827

When Disaster Strikes . . .

METTAG

(Medical Emergency Triage Tag)

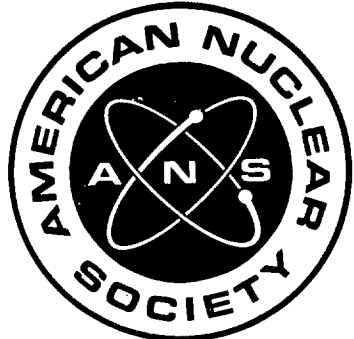
**SAVES: TIME!
WORK!
LIVES!**

**CAN YOU AFFORD
TO BE WITHOUT IT?**

For Information and Sample, Contact:

METTAG
c/o Journal of Civil Defense
P.O. Box 910
Starke, Fla. 32091

Phone
904/964-5397



If you are interested in the nuclear field, you will want to know more about the American Nuclear Society. Write today for our free booklet describing the Society, its Power and Reactor Operation Divisions, its activities in the areas of standards and the environment.

Mail to American Nuclear Society,
244 E. Ogden Ave., Hinsdale, Ill. 60521

Name _____

Firm _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

MISSING LEADERS

— by DeWitt S. Snell

(The following is an answer to a piece entitled "Where Have All the Leaders Gone?" by Professor Manfred Jones in the March-April, 1976 issue of the Union College Magazine. The answer was printed in the July-August issue of the same magazine.)

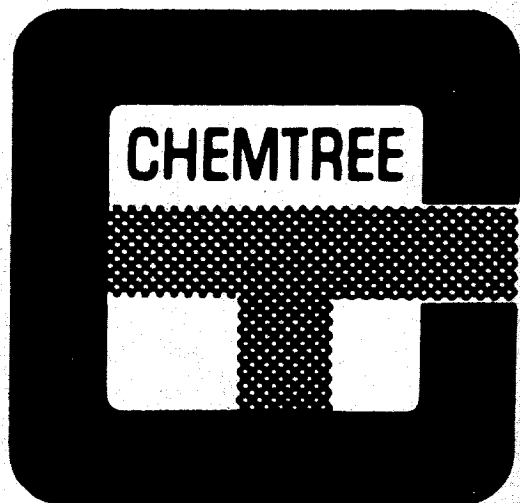
Prof. Jonas asks: "Why is it that all over the world the cry for new leadership and new purpose goes largely unheeded, that problems remain unsolved and even untackled, and that drift or worse is the order of the day?" I think he answers his own question by another: "Will the age of pygmies remain with us until some Armageddon (perhaps not too distant) puts an end to the world as we have known it?"

Jonas' mention of "Armageddon" as a real and near possibility (in which our defense and nuclear experts concur, believing that the present nuclear arms race makes holocaust "inevitable"), indicates a demand for superlative Western leadership if civilization is to survive. Karl Jaspers, world renowned psychologist-historian, said in his 1958 book *The Future of Mankind*: "The atom bomb, as the problem of mankind's very existence, is equaled by only one other problem: the

threat of totalitarian rule, with its terroristic structure that obliterates all liberty and human dignity. By one, we lose life; by the other, a life that is worth living."

Today's world crisis has been predicted by some of our best minds: Spengler, Orwell, Ortega, Toynbee, Koestler, James Burnham (*Suicide of the West*), Whittaker Chambers (*Witness and Cold Friday*), Andrew Hacker (*End of the American Era*), and others; but we refused to heed them. Because we refused, the intellectual giant Solzhenitsyn now desperately seeks to arouse the West to its mortal danger. The West could not realize that the recent technological revolution has created unprecedented problems for which few of its political leaders are equipped to deal intelligently. The drift toward totalitarianism as a solution for these problems is a world phenomenon, impelling Yugoslav dissident Mihajlo Mihajlov to write: "Until the time when the idea of totalitarian internationalism is resisted by the idea of anti-totalitarian internationalism, and the communist pseudo-religion by a true religion — until then the presently prevailing totalitarianism is *invincible*, and no national movements will subvert its foundations, but only alter its form."

To provide a Western leadership to combat an ideology introduced and developed by three of the most extraordinary personalities of our time — Lenin, Stalin and Mao — is no small task, particularly since the Western mind has a long tradition of humaneness that is no match for the ruthlessness and inhumanity of the Marxist revolution. Our lack of the requisite "toughness" to meet the challenges of the amoral age that science and technology have created, is perhaps a credit to our humanity; however, our blindness to the resultant threat to national survival is no credit to our intelligence.



Why Gamble?

GET
QUALITY ASSURANCE
FOR BOTH

IMPROVED
NUCLEAR
ATTENUATION

IMPROVED
STRUCTURAL
PROPERTIES

CHEMTREE CORPORATION
Central Valley, N.Y. 10917
914-928-2293

**A SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL:
SENATOR STROM THURMOND**

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 12, 1976

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing in reference to the Civil Defense Preparedness situation in the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

The Soviets have undertaken an aggressive, wide-ranging program in which they have invested up to ten times as much as allocated to civil defense in our country. This has resulted in a dangerous imbalance in preparedness against a nuclear attack between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

As a part of this problem, the Defense Department has interpreted the recent action of the Congress in attempting to define the overlap between civil defense and natural disaster preparedness in a way which will further aggravate this problem.

While I strongly support the thesis that the primary mission of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency is civil defense, it is my view that civil defense preparedness can be best strengthened by continuing the dual use concept. In my opinion, it was the intent of Congress to restore by law the policy of past years for the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency to work hand-in-hand with the state and local natural disaster agencies because of the natural overlap in planning, communications, evacuation plans, emergency shelters, and so forth.

The question of our adequacy in the civil defense area is of such grave importance it would seem appropriate that you may wish to consider directing a National Security Council study on this subject. In the meantime, I would hope the Defense Department could be persuaded to desist in interpreting current law in a way which will unquestionably damage both civil defense and natural disaster programs. Your Administration and the Congress should more fully explore these problems during the 95th Congress.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Respectfully,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

P.O. BOX 910

STARKE, FLA. 32091

NON-PROFIT ORG. U. S. POSTAGE PAID STARKE, FLORIDA PERMIT NO. 61
--

Next Issue:

Reactor Anatomy — Part IV
(Final article: "Voices Against Nuclear Power")