

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT-ELECT JIMMY CARTER

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

Your campaign pledge "to make America great again" needs to be nailed firmly to every desk in Washington.

Properly implemented, it will save the day, save our country. Nothing short of prompt and sustained planning and action by members of your executive-legislative team can hope to attain this goal. Temptations to water it down must not be tolerated.

As you have put it—it won't be easy.

Greatness cannot be recaptured through weakness. While military fat can and should be cut, military muscle needs desperately to be developed and toughened. Without it, we will be the obsequious pawns of our adversaries—or ashes.

As a nuclear engineer and as a Naval officer, you must know this. You must know, too, that homeland defense is as much a part of national security and survival in today's precarious world as the foxhole, the pillbox, armor plate, and evasive tactics were in World War II. Today our women and children are the targets. To consider them expendable nuclear fodder is madness or treason. Or both.

However, along with the antiballistic missile and other war-deterrent options in the last few years, defense for civilians has, in effect, been scuttled. Our people are knowingly and purposely exposed to annihilation. The "hostage concept" has been a part of effete think-tank defense philosophy for the past decade. It is bedfellow with the contradictory illusion that civil defense (1) would be ineffective and (2) would be provocative. It ranks with "overkill" (discredited by its own creators) as an esoteric effort to paralyze America's ability to protect its people. The idea that nuclear war is "unthinkable" and therefore "impossible" is an imported opiate.

These efforts, and others like them, are a credit only to those who fervently scheme for America's continued plunge from world leadership.

In your attempt "to make America great again" we hope, we pray, we implore that the birthright of Americans to meaningful protection from aggressor attack be given the priority, the emphasis and the action it so profoundly needs and deserves. Only in this way can practical survival and enhanced odds for peace be assured.

With you showing the way and carrying the banner, your bid for a new and enduring America will have full meaning and will be truly and surely oriented toward accomplishment.

Sincerely,

Journal of Civil Defense



COMMENTARY

--- by Jerry Strope

Changing of the Guard

The election of Jimmy Carter assures a wholesale changing of the guard within the executive bureaucracy. With such change in the upper ranks comes a better opportunity for policy change as well. At the time of this writing, President-elect Carter has announced only two cabinet appointments that could play a role in national security policy. Bert Lance, an Atlanta banker, will replace James Lynn as director of the Office of Management and Budget. This is bound to be good news to civil defenders, since Lynn took personal charge of the attempt last year to scuttle the dual use program.

Of course, a change at the top of OMB does not guarantee a fair shake among the middle-level career employees, where the MAD policy (mutual assured destruction) is enshrined. Nonetheless, it should help considerably.

The other appointment of interest is that of Cy Vance to be Secretary of State. Vance was general counsel of the Department of Defense when civil defense got started there in the Kennedy Administration. A fellow graduate of Yale Law School with Stuart Pittman, he moved up from Secretary of the Army to Deputy Secretary of Defense before OCD moved down to the Army. Nonetheless, Vance understood civil defense at that time and now it may become of more interest to him than it was then. Not so hawkish as he once was, the new Secretary of State is cool, pragmatic, not so glamorous as Henry Kissinger, but for all that still the number one globe-trotting negotiator and trouble-shooter before Henry came upon the scene. Many observers take the Vance appointment as a signal that Carter will be his own foreign policy wizard, but I expect that Cy will put his own competent imprint on U.S. policy as well.

It would be bootless to speculate as to Carter's choices as Secretary of Defense and national security advisor when they will be known at the time of publication of this issue of the Journal. However, of those considered in the running, my vote would have to go to Harold Brown, even though most civil defenders still mourn the dismissal of James Schlesinger and want him back. Brown was one of a series of directors of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory who moved on to become Director of Defense Research and Engineering, the number three job in DoD. He had that job when Vance was in the Department. His knowledge of the nuclear weapons and strategic defense field is excellent. And he is no stranger to civil defense, either.

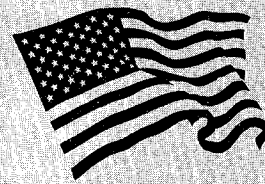
Horror Story

Right after the elections, Senator Proxmire reconvened the Joint Committee on Defense Production hearings into the state of civil preparedness. Much of the testimony on industrial preparedness was somewhat dull but not that of Thomas K. Jones, Program Evaluation Manager for the Boeing Company. "T.K." had testified last spring before the Leggett panel without arousing much media interest but this time, the television cameras were in the hearing room and so were the reporters. The Boeing team has developed a report of their analyses, including experiments in the field on protecting industrial machines against weapons effects. Their work demonstrates that civil defense is not merely a matter of protecting people but the economy, too. The Soviets are well into the industrial defense business and T.K. estimates they could recover from an allout attack in four years compared to twelve for the U.S. My favorite exchange of the month:

Representative Parren Mitchell: "It strains credulity that there could be recovery from a nuclear war."

T.K. Jones: "I used to believe that myself!"

But it was the people damage that caught the attention and the headlines. Jones' estimate that 98 percent of the Soviet population could survive whereas we could lose over half our citizens was repeated on the evening news. And Representative Mitchell had just about the last word. He said, "We need to get this horror story to the American people." □



The principle of civil defense is as old as mankind. It is merely another application of the art by which a society's leadership organizes for the protection of its constituents. This process has been part of man's behavior for thousands of years.

Each new threat to man's security has evoked commensurate means of protection. What is now known as civil defense is our nation's chosen defense against the current and ultimate threat of nuclear attack.

The point now at issue is the degree of public protection for which we as a nation are willing to pay. . . .

The American people have faith that their government is aware of their needs and always acts appropriately in their behalf. Yet those of us who are knowledgeable in civil defense know that much more can and should be done to fulfill the trust that rests with government.

—Evar P. Peterson, former USDCDC President

"As they marched back to form ranks I couldn't take my eyes off the little 8-year-old. The rifle with bayonet affixed was almost as tall as she was."

Impressions of China

— Congressman G. William Whitehurst

Dairen is at the end of the Liaotung Peninsula and reflects the presence of its former occupiers, the Russians and the Japanese. Not until 1945, with the defeat and expulsion of the Japanese, did the Chinese get it back, and during the Sino-Soviet honeymoon, the Russians used it as a naval base. That ended in the mid-1950's. Nevertheless, much of the city has a Western flavor, particularly the architecture, and many buildings, just as in Shanghai, are a legacy from imperialist times. In the countryside, most of the homes were of stone with tile roofs, strikingly and curiously similar to coal-mining regions in Wales or Scotland. Industry and shipping dominate the economy.

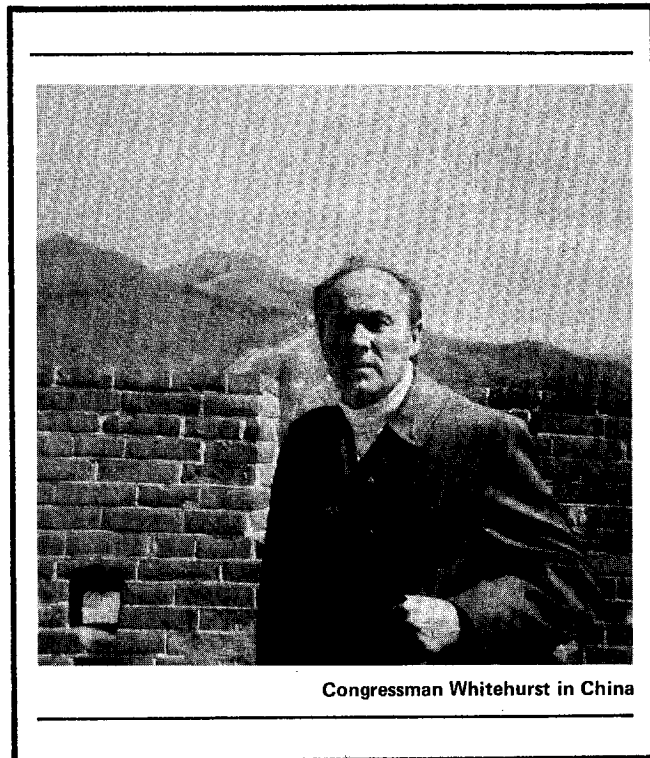
We were quartered in several guest houses overlooking the Sea of Japan, some miles outside the city. The view was stunning; with fishing boats riding at anchor in the mist and one huge rock thrusting precipitously up out of the sea just a few hundred yards offshore, the scene could not have been more beautiful in an Oriental brush painting.

If the substance of the Peking stay was in the meetings with senior officials of the Central Committee, the few hours in Dairen were a revelation of the herculean effort the Chinese have made to defend themselves from both a nuclear attack and from invasion. We saw not one but several of the much-talked-about tunnels, China's "Civil Defense Ark."

We were driven to a glass factory first, where it was interesting to watch the skill of the workers in making various glass table ornaments, but unimpressive from the point of view of modern production.

A 12-MILE TUNNEL

From the glass factory we departed for the guest house in the heart of Dairen where we were first briefed and then taken to an entrance to one of the tunnels located in the building itself. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the city told us how they had undertaken the first maxim of Chairman Mao's formula. The tunnels had indeed been dug deep — from 24 to 60 feet below the surface. Each section of Dairen was responsible for its own share of the network, which interconnects like a honeycomb beneath the city. The particular portion that we would see is located in the Sun Yat Sen section. It is 12 miles long and can accommodate 60,000 people. Food and water are stored in various shelters, and a ventilation system supplies fresh air. Underground generators provide light and power. The present tunnel was built in three years and is still being expanded.



Congressman Whitehurst in China

When it was time to enter, we filed down the steps to the basement level of the building. A switch was thrown, and a section of the floor slid back. It was a melodramatic introduction to Mao's ark for survival.

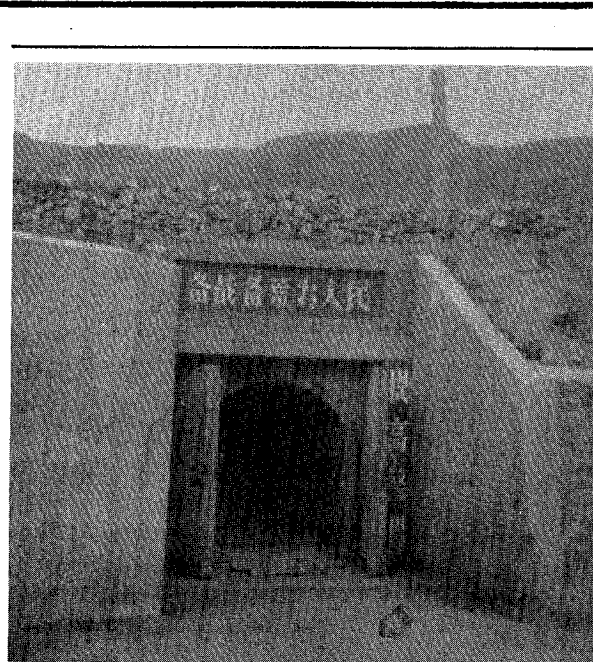
We descended into what looked like a grotto, about 6½ feet high and 5 feet wide. The walls had been bricked to about shoulder level, and the vaulted ceiling was of concrete block. All was whitewashed. On either side, there were occasional alcoves, somewhat larger. In these were located classrooms, dining halls, an infirmary, and even a barber shop! It was a city beneath a city. As we descended further, the tunnel increased in size, becoming broader and higher. Toward the exit, there were steel plates studded with sharp spikes, which could be placed on the floor to discourage enemy infantry. Coils of barbed wire were piled nearby. Concrete shields with gun ports were available — all for immediate defense. The irony of it all was a Russian war memorial which we had passed when driving into the city, commemorating the liberation of Dairen by the Red Army in 1945. The Chinese surely have a different reception in mind should the Russians come again.

STUDENTS DIG THEIR OWN

The next day exposed us to the most chilling aspect of the Chinese preparations for defense. We visited the Red Guard Primary School. It was a fairly large building, though old. There were 1400 students and 79 teachers, but we were not there to view educational activities. The Chinese had told us that school children were involved in the tunnel program and in civil defense, but I don't think any of us were prepared for what followed. After the usual introduction, a twelve-year-old girl got up and proceeded to brief us on the tunnel that had been dug by the students at the school. Close to a mile long, the project had been begun in 1964. Her recitation began with the familiar Mao slogan about digging tunnels, and then she told us how they had gone about it. "In the course of digging, we overcame many kinds of difficulties. We did not have the technical knowledge, and we did not know how to survey, so we asked the advice of workers and PLA soldiers. We did not have any tools, so we brought from home picks and shovels. Finally we succeeded. The tunnel digging greatly raised our political consciousness. Besides, the digging gave impetus to teaching in our school." Pointing to a chart of the tunnel on the wall, she said, "New teaching materials appeared. In our mathematics class, we combined the problems of digging tunnels with our math problems. In courses like health, we learned how to combat germ and chemical warfare and how to conduct guerrilla warfare." Most of us were speechless at the spectacle of this little girl in a brightly-colored smock, her hair in two pony tails tied with red ribbons, lecturing a room full of adults on such a grim topic. Her shrill and high-pitched voice echoed in the room as she solemnly reviewed the preparation her classmates had made.

Outside, we entered one of the openings in a hillside, moving down the vaulted passageway, again noting the classrooms in alcoves to one side or the other. Although it did not have the finished appearance of the one of the day before, it was nevertheless skillfully done. We made only a short tour, exiting on a target range one level above the school playground. Here occurred the second shock. Drawn up in a double rank were 20 boys and girls ranging in age from 8 to 12, standing at attention with SKS semi-automatic rifles at their sides. Targets were set up about 100 yards away (80 meters, to be exact). The boys wore Army-type uniforms with red kerchiefs, the girls flower-print smocks. We took seats at the tables behind the firing line and witnessed the most incredible scene imaginable. The leader of the squad, a fairly tall lad, barked out the orders and in turn, first the girls and then the boys took their places, shooting from a prone position. At each sharp command, they marched sharply to their positions, fixed bayonets, lay down, loaded clips of bullets, and commenced firing. The metal man-shaped targets fell like tenpins. The second group fired at multi-colored balloons, popping them in rapid succession, and when one balloon broke loose and started to skitter up the hillside, one of the boys calmly popped it with a single moving shot. We applauded in disbelief. As they marched back to form ranks, I couldn't take my eyes off the little 8-year-old. The rifle with bayonet affixed was almost as tall as

she was. If we had ever had any doubts about the seriousness of purpose, the literally deadly dedication of the Chinese to preparation for war, it was dispelled by this exercise.



Characters over top of Chinese shelter read: "Prepare for War (and) Prepare for Famine - on behalf of the people." Those down the side caution: "Be alert."

A TUNNEL "DELUXE"

We were not through with tunnel indoctrination, however. From the school, we drove outside Dairen and entered another tunnel on a hillside. It was by far the most spacious and elaborate one we had seen. An entire store had been built within, including a restaurant, and it made a complete circle inside the hill. Some of us made the circuit and shopped, and then we assembled in a large hall in the center to see a performance of workers accompanied by a Chinese string orchestra.

At mid-day, we flew to Shanghai, China's largest city with a population of 10 million, with half in the city proper and the other half in the suburbs. It has a lot of the flavor of Hong Kong, left over, perhaps, from the years of the International Settlement and heavy foreign presence. Heavy industrial development followed Liberation, and hundreds of needle-like smokestacks prick the sky.

After a tour of the Exhibition Hall where the products of China are exhibited, and which will ultimately be housed in the Stalin-wedding-cake building given to the Chinese by the Soviets, we returned to our hotel for a meeting and dinner with Hsu Ching-hsin, Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Shanghai Municipality. Mr. Hsu began by saying that he was happy that we were in the city where the Shanghai Communique was issued, and he hoped that contacts and friendship could continue smoothly. He went on to express his belief in underground shelters for defense, not

for attack, saying that if the Russian bear decided to bite, he would not be able to do so easily, adding that "When the Soviet fleet passes through the Taiwan Straits, it is clear that they have no good intention toward us. When we sleep, we keep one eye open."

Late in the afternoon [of the following day] our motorcade made for the Airport. There we said a cheerful farewell to our hosts of the past week and boarded "The United States of America" for the flight to Hawaii and then home.

LEGACY OF MAO

I wish that it were possible to write a final verdict on our stay in China, but I cannot. My mind is still a kaleidoscope of memories and impressions.

In her long history, China has been influenced by many forces, from Buddha and Confucius to Tao and Mao. And for most of her history, China has been content to live as a neighbor apart from the rest of the world. To a degree, this characteristic is ingrained in the nation. There is a thread that connects the self-imposed isolation of the emperors who sleep in the Ming Tombs and the self-reliance ordained by Mao Tse-tung. There is a parallel between the self-assuredness and ancient belief of the Chinese a millennium ago that their nation was the center of the earth and the rest of the world peopled by barbarians and the smug dogma of Mao in laying claim to the possession of pure Marxist truth.

It is true that Mao rooted out many of China's traditional institutions, but he really simply remolded them with his own teachings. There is a remarkable constancy in his revolution. But in the technical environment of the 20th Century, he employed its tools and instruments to unify and dominate the lives of his people as no previous Chinese ruler has ever done. The self-discipline has brought enormous gains. Given another generation of uninterrupted development, China will easily be a superpower. Much will depend upon how the transition is made in Chinese leadership since Mao's death. Though Mao has died, his revolution has not. It is filled with vitality and self-confidence. Brinton, the historian, would surely see it as still in its youth. If it is not cut down by war the Chinese see as inevitable, nuclear or otherwise, and if it does not shatter itself in bitter divisions replacing Mao, China's impact upon its neighbors will be profound.

Most ominous was a large crimson sign at the entrance to Shanghai Airport, which no visitor leaving China can fail to see. In Chinese and English, the words boldly proclaimed:

COUNTRIES WANT INDEPENDENCE.

NATIONS WANT LIBERATION.

PEOPLE WANT REVOLUTION.

THIS IS THE IRRESISTIBLE TREND OF HISTORY. □

SCHEDULE OF COURSES AT DCPA STAFF COLLEGE

Dates — 1977	Course Title
January 17 - 28	Civil Preparedness Career Development Program — Phase III
February 7 - 18	Civil Preparedness Career Development Program — Phase IV
February 28 - Mar. 11	Civil Preparedness Career Development Program — Phase III
March 21 - 24	Industry/Business Emergency Planning (I/BEP)
April 18 - 29	Civil Preparedness Career Development Program — Phase III
May 16 - 27	Civil Preparedness Career Development Program — Phase III
June 19 - 25	International Disaster Preparedness Seminar (AID)
July 18 - 29	Civil Preparedness Career Development Program — Phase III
August 1 - 12	Civil Preparedness Career Development Program — Phase IV
August 15 - 26	Multiprotection Design Summer Institute (MDSI)

ENERGY WASTE: A NO-WIN STRATEGY



SPOTLIGHT

USCDC OFF TO RUSSIA

U. S. Civil Defense Council members plan to fly out of New York on March 17th bound for Moscow and points between. March 17th — in addition to being St. Patrick's Day — marks the close of the USCDC Mid-Year Conference in Washington, D. C. A convenient day for civil defense pros to head for the Soviet Union. And at a bargain basic cost of \$695 (plus 5% taxes and services) for the 8-day trip. A 7-day tour extension to Western Europe is offered for an additional \$495.

The itinerary covers attractive sightseeing opportunities but is eloquently silent on civil defense. It will be interesting to see what kind of a CD package is cranked into the trip. □



**METTAGS GET A-OK VERDICT
IN FIRST DISASTER USE**

A real-life mass-casualty school bus accident brought into play for the first time the new "METTAG" (Medical Emergency Triage Tag). From Fort Myers, Florida the Lee County Director of Protective Services, Gilbert J. Haas reports to the *Journal*:

"I am very proud to tell you that apparently we had the honor of using the METTAGs in their first actual incident, and I can tell you that our people were enthusiastic in their use. They were so effective that the hospital found no need to bring in their tags, and in fact, the doctors were using the METTAGs to write their information on. In subsequent meetings with Lee Memorial Hospital, they feel that it will be to their advantage to continue this policy."

The first nine months of METTAG use has seen their spread into hospitals, airports, fire-rescue groups, health departments, civil defense organizations and other disaster oriented groups across the United States and into Canada. Testing is now being conducted in foreign countries.

It appears with the New Year that the end objective of the METTAG endeavor — to provide a simple, practical, durable mass-casualty triage tag that all organizations can become familiar with and use to lifesaving advantage irrespective of language barriers, weather extremes and types of disaster — will be realized on a wide front during 1977. □

A report from the American Nuclear Society reveals that it and the National Society of Professional Engineers have released an energy statement signed by 50,000 American engineers and scientists. The statement calls attention to the fast-developing energy crisis and a bleak future if nuclear and coal power are not exploited. One result of this statement and similar efforts was the defeat of nuclear power restricting legislation in six states (Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington) on November 2nd.

The realization of the enormity of the problem is now emerging. *U. S. News & World Report* states: "History will look back on the sesquicentennial, 1900 to 2050, from the first spurt of oil at Spindletop (Texas) to the last slurp in Saudi Arabia, as the era when those residing on planet Earth consumed the 2 trillion barrels of crude oil which had required 3 billion years to create."

The situation is now critical but largely ignored. And hardly new. Three years ago the *Journal of Civil Defense* called Americans "energy hogs." Over 50 years ago, in December 1924, the *Scientific American* said: "There is suspicion that our resources of coal and oil are being wasted, that their exhaustion is no more than around the corner of the next century, and that our civilization is threatened, in consequence, with an early and disastrous end." And in 1917, Alexander Graham Bell observed: "Coal and oil are strictly limited in quantity. We are spend-thrifts in the matter of fuel. In relation to coal and oil, the world's annual consumption has become so enormous that we are now actually within measurable distance of the end of the supply."

Energy conservation measures are not all non-productive. The reduction of the national speed limit to 55 miles an hour, even though it is not strictly applied, has saved 25,000 lives. How many would it save if it were taken more seriously? And what other life-style improvements would result from further energy curtailment? □

Dreaming of a world free from conflict will get nowhere. The Romans discovered the truth. "Si vis pacem para bellum." ("If You want peace, prepare for war.")

—Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
(In the U. S. News & World Report, Nov. 22)

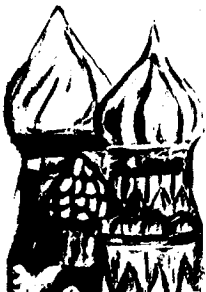
UPCOMING

- Jan. 30 -
- Feb. 3 — Annual NASDDP Conf., Washington, D. C.
- Mar. 5 - 6 — NASAR Spring Conf., Kirkland AFB, N. M.
- Mar. 13 - 17 — USCDC Mid-Year Conf., Washington, D. C.
- Apr. 10 - 13 — Transfer of Nucl. Technology Conf., Shiraz, Iran
- May 23 - 25 — International Hurricane Conf., Biloxi, MI
- Sep. 30 -
- Oct. 3 — 2nd International Conf. on Disaster Medicine, Mainz, West Germany

OVER THE IRON CURTAIN

—Ruby N. Thurmer

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



The Chinese Communist media are quite adamant in their appraisals of the Soviets' sincerity when disarmament and peace are concerned. Constantly, Peking warns the world that military spending for improvement of the SU armed forces is above and beyond that needed for "defense alone." Below are excerpts from two such "warnings." Also included are comparisons of U. S. and Soviet levels of spending for defense.

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0230 GMT 9 Aug 76 OW [Article by Su Tung]: "Tactics Used by Hitler and New Tsars to Tell Lies"]

[Text] Speaking of telling lies, people naturally think of some bigshots who were all-powerful for some time in the past. Hitler was among those who came out in front.

In recent years, the Soviet revisionists have shouted themselves hoarse for complete and thorough disarmament. They have alleged that the "realization of disarmament can eliminate military conflicts once and for all." They sing this tune once every 2 or 3 days. But actually, they pursue the policy of wanting guns instead of butter, as Hitler did.

Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 10 Aug 76 OW

[Text] Peking, August 10, 1976 (HSINHUA)—The Soviet revisionists' frantic arms expansion and war preparations under the signboard of "strengthening defense" are exposed by a worker-peasant-soldier student of Peking University in an article carried by the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. Following are excerpts from the article entitled "Absurd Pretext": Having degenerated into social-imperialism, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of aggression and expansion abroad and its actual military spending has been spiralling, accounting in 1976 for about 20 per cent of the national income and 35 per cent of the state budget expenditures. The Soviet national income is only about 66 per cent that of the United States, but in actual military spending is 20 per cent higher than that of the latter. Owing to the expansion of its military strength for years running, the total number of Soviet active servicemen has reached 4.4 million, over one million more than five years ago, or twice as much as that of the United States. In the field of armament equipment, its nuclear arsenal has enlarged tremendously and can match that of the United States, while its conventional arms have surpassed by far those of the United States and Western Europe put together. At the same time, the Soviet revisionists declare that their naval strategy has changed from one of "coastal defense" to "sea-going offensive." They repeatedly clamour that they would "spare nothing, manpower or materials, to equip the (Soviet) Army and Navy with the most powerful arms and military technology." □

As stated in the editorial on page 3 of the *Journal of Civil Defense* Nov. - Dec. issue, there were Soviets "dutifully" present at every session of the U. S. Congressional CD "Oversight" hearings held in Washinton in mid-1976. Below are excerpts from an article entitled "Trouble with Moles," which reported their reaction to civil defense for the people of the United States.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 July 76 p 5 LD [S. Vishnevskiy article: "Trouble with Moles"]

Suddenly, one day this summer, surprised Washingtonians saw a molehill on Capitol Hill. It was in the meeting hall of the Congressional joint committee on defense production. The building was filled with squeaking and squealing. The "witnesses," . . . were giving evidence. . . With traditional voracity, they demanded hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars. For what? In order, literally, to bury money in the ground.

The congressional hearing participants do not, of course, expect Americans to be in a hurry to pay for this vast expenditure, let alone jump on to an evacuation train. In order to justify the evacuation venture they have started zealously brandishing the hackneyed bugbear of the "Soviet threat." They have been diligently citing the book by falsifier Leon Goure with the abstruse title "War Survival in Soviet Strategy" [Mesto Vyzhivaniya V. Sovetskoy Strategii]. (The author is frightened by "change in the strategic balance" against the United States).

A clumsy job, judging by Mrs. Harriet Fast Scott's work reprinted from the AIR FORCE MAGAZINE in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This lady with the morbid imagination assures us that Soviet people "from 7 to 70" spend all their time, day and night, preparing for civil defense against nuclear attack. We have nothing else to bother about, you see. Whatever is built in the USSR—subway lines, lecture halls, garages, warehouses and so forth—has a hidden purpose. The zealous lady calls the "Znaniye" Society one of the leading "mobilization organs" and says, with a very significant wink, that this is a militarized organization.

REVIEWS



THE PRICE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM (16mm FILM — 28 min.)

Produced by American Security Council Education Foundation in cooperation with the AFL-CIO. Available from American Security Council, Boston VA 22713 — purchase price \$265 (\$225 for Council members), rental at \$25 per day for each day of use, or free for TV showings.

This frightening movie with:

(1) an all-star cast of characters including Brezhnev, Sozhenitsyn, Sir Peter Hill-Norton (NATO), Admiral Kidd (Supreme Allied Commander —Atlantic), Generals Dougherty (SAC) and James (NORAD), Doctors Goure and Wigner, plus Secretary of Navy Middendorf;

(2) a plot woven around statistics indicating USSR-to-USA deficit ratios of:

- submarines — 3 to 1
- combat ships — 6 to 1
- ICBMs — 1 ½ to 1
- submarine launched nuclear missiles — 3 to 2
- bomber aircraft — 2 to 1
- strategic offensive weapon explosive power — 5 to 1
- mobile missile launchers — 7 to 0
- radar installation — 50 to 1
- SAMs — 12,000 to 0
- fighter aircraft — 8 to 1
- defensive weaponry projected at 16,000 to zip by 1980

(3) and filmed against a backdrop of XXXX-rated Soviet underwater tanks, unerring air-to-air missiles, projections of their supersonic "Backfire" super-secret bomber and 25-megaton detonations emphasizes that another "Cuban Missile Crisis" backdown can never again occur.

As up-to-date as the scenes of the July 4, 1976 Hudson River "Sail-in," this documentation points up the obscene fact that "the trends are all the wrong way." If it doesn't move thinking free men everywhere to stand up and be counted then we are undoubtedly doomed to the fate that Solzhenitsyn predicts when he asks, "Must you wait until it comes with a crowbar to break through your borders?"

This film should be rated "four-star" and be seen by every single one of our 215 million Americans. Even Hitler's production of overwhelming military might must now be classified as a "short-subject" in comparison. (Reviewed by R. F. Blodgett.)

SURVIVAL OF THE RELOCATED POPULATION OF THE U.S. AFTER A NUCLEAR ATTACK, by Carsten M. Haaland Conrad V. Chester, and Eugen P. Wigner. Printed by National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, 209 pages, \$8.00.

THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS of a national functional Crisis Relocation Plan (CRP) — relocation to shelters with adequate fallout radiation protection, a properly placed inventory of millions of dosimeters (with chargers), and the transportation and preparation of "raw" grain stocks to avoid starvation in food deficit areas — are non-existent at this time and would entail the expenditure of a large amount of funding and require years to develop to the functional level of the "assumptions." Some of the assumptions are difficult to envision, in view of their magnitude, without a national affirmative attitude.

However, if the reader agrees with the authors' assumptions, then this report is a new insight and solution to the problems incurred during the Post Nuclear Attack Period.

The authors divide the report into ten chapters, with each of seven chapters dealing with a specific survival problem in detail. A solution to each of the problems is made based upon the data and research material available to them at the time this report was written.

This is a very comprehensive and complete treatment of the subject and is recommended reading for all of those involved in relocation planning. (Reviewed by R. W. Keiser and B. A. Fleming.)

EXPEDIENT SHELTER CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPANCY EXPERIMENTS, by Cresson H. Kearny. Printed by National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, 193 pages, \$7.75.

This report tells it like it is! For average American families to evacuate into rural areas and provide expedient radiation shelter with a PF of 200 or better for themselves with only written, well-illustrated instructions is, in fact, proven to be completely feasible.

These random, typical and untrained families under simulated crisis conditions succeeded without specialized tools in building adequate shelter with only readily available materials. They accomplished this seemingly impossible task within 36 to 48 hours motivated by a cash bonus instead of, as under actual wartime conditions, expecting survival as their ultimate goal. Not only did they build the shelters in widely spread geographical areas and diverse weather conditions (from Colorado in the winter, summer in Utah, to Florida in the spring) but found the structures to be completely habitable.

The report is well illustrated with diagrams, charts, narrative detail and with so many photographs that it might be sub-titled "The Life Magazine of the Expedient Shelter Proponents."

Highly recommended to be included in the library of all CD planners whether they have shelter deficits or not, but especially for those designated as host areas in Crisis Relocation Planning. (Reviewed by R. F. Blodgett.)

In 1972, the *Journal of Civil Defense* (then *Survive*) reported that Soviet home preparedness meant that in an all-out nuclear exchange the Soviets would stand to lose only 6% of its population —94% surviving. Propagandists beating the "Overkill" drums thought this a ridiculous exaggeration. Now, as Jerry Strobe points out in "Capital Commentary" (Page 1), Thomas K. Jones of Boeing Aerospace Company upped the Soviet survival figure to 98% in November testimony before the Proxmire Joint Committee on Defense Production. Responsible journalists finally realized that "Overkill" and 98% survival were hardly compatible concepts. A *Christian Science Monitor* headline —"Nuclear overkill 'a myth'" — summed up this conclusion.

Soviet attention to hard-core home defense is nothing new. It stems mainly from the murderous invasions of Napoleon (1812) and Hitler (1941). Soviet accent on defense was expressed poignantly in a statement by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin reprinted on the cover of the *Journal* exactly five years ago:

"I believe that defensive systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race, but constitute a factor preventing the death of people. Some argue like this: What is cheaper, to have offensive weapons which can destroy towns and whole states or to have defensive weapons which can prevent this destruction? At present the theory is current somewhere that the system which is cheaper should be developed. Such so-called theoreticians argue as to the cost of killing a man — \$500,000 or \$100,000. Maybe an anti-missile system is more expensive than an offensive system, but it is designed not to kill people but to preserve human lives."

Although Soviet civil defense measures thoroughly out-class those of the United States on all counts the Soviets are far from being satisfied with them. The *Bulletin of the International Civil Defense Organization* (Geneva) reports that Soviet "training facilities are continually being improved, i.e. more realistic conditions are maintained at the 'training towns' or centers which are constantly increasing in numbers. Many of these have some areas for specialized training which indicate a most determined approach . . ."

And Brigadier W. F. K. Thompson in the *London Daily Telegraph* reports: "Pentagon planners are seriously concerned that Russian Civil Defense plans and preparations would, if put into operation, seriously degrade the effectiveness of America's strategic nuclear forces relative to those of Russia. Civil Defense is not only essential to minimize loss of life and property from natural and man-made disaster, 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 . . ."

"Detente is sliding us into a situation in which we will eventually have to choose between nuclear war and strategic surrender to Soviet power. Unless we strongly reaffirm our national interest in freedom, recognizing that we are locked into a protracted struggle with totalitarianism, unless we find leaders with the will to persevere and honestly communicate to the American people the profound dangers we face, and unless we regain our military superiority, the choice can only be between war or surrender. Soon."

—Dr. R. J. Rummel In *Peace Endangered: The Reality of Detente*.



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INDEX TO FEATURE ARTICLES — 1976

(For index 1968-1971 see Vol. 5, No. 1; for 1972-1975 see Vol. 9, No. 1)

- Vol. 9, No. 1** January-February 1976
 The Lord and Eloise, by Walter Murphey
 Nuclear Attack . . . a Frightening Possibility, by U.S. Rep. Bob Wilson
 Today's Quiet Revolution in Medicine, by Bill Hamlin
- Vol. 9, No. 2** March-April 1976
 Letter to the Editor (From American Security Council President, John Fisher)
 Reactor Anatomy — Part 1, Nuclear Power and Conventional Power: The Difference, by Carsten M. Haaland
 "METTAG," by Walter Murphey
 Time and Tornadoes — The Omaha Experience, by Kevin Kilpatrick
- Vol. 9, No. 3** May-June 1976
 Back to Basics, by John E. Bex
 Reactor Anatomy — Part 2, Engineering Energy out of Nuclear Fuel, by Carsten M. Haaland
 The Destruction of Medical Preparedness — A Physician's Warning to President Ford, by Max Klinghoffer
- Vol. 9, No. 4** July-August 1976
 Permissiveness: Road to Panic, by Frank Williams
 Civil Defense and the Dutch, by Karel Muth
 ABM — "Key to Peace" (from the Phyllis Schlafly Report)
- Vol. 9, No. 5** September-October 1976
 Cold Turkey, by U. S. Representative Bill Chappel
 Surviving a Nuclear War (INSIDE REPORT by Towland Evans and Robert Novak)
- Reactor Anatomy — Part III, Why So Many Reactor Designs, by Carsten M. Haaland

- Vol. 9, No. 6** November-December 1976
 Over the Iron Curtain, by Ruby N. Thurmer
 Cuckoo Nest Odds, by Kevin Kilpatrick
 Missing Leaders, by DeWitt S. Snell
 A Shoulder to the Wheel: Senator Strom Thurmond (a Letter to The President)

★★ LETTER TO THE EDITOR ★★

Editor, Journal of Civil Defense:

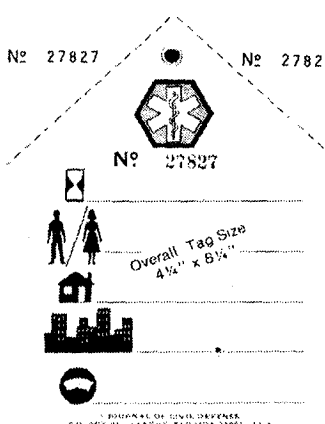
Passive defense, sometimes referred to as civil defense or vulnerability reduction, should be no threat to anyone. Today Switzerland, Russia, China are among nations leading the USA in passive defense preparations. Perhaps we could learn from their experiences. It must be part of any detente program.

President Carter will be able to introduce this idea as a plea for international cooperation . . .

One of the strongest deterrents to attack or a first strike is the confidence of no gain for the attacker. Reducing vulnerabilities to attack will convince any power that weapons of offense are no "defense" at all. The true defense is passive defense.

A. H. Whitelaw
 North Stonington, Conn.

When Disaster Strikes . . .



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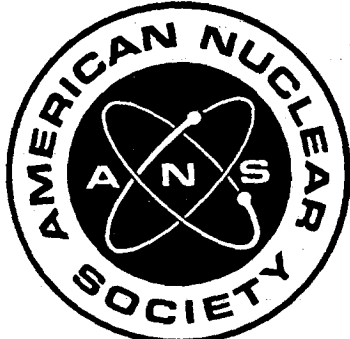
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USCDC OUTLOOK — 1977:
JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
INTERVIEW WITH INCOMING UNITED STATES
CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL PRESIDENT
MRS. LEA KUNGLER

JCD: Mrs. Kungler, as USCDC's first lady president what will be your main emphasis during your 1977 term? How will being a woman affect your role?

MRS. K: Legislation will be the main emphasis. We will be meeting with United States Senators and Representatives that will appear and be on congressional committees concerning our affairs. We want the law to be specific in covering dual role defense — nuclear and natural disasters. I do not feel that being a woman will affect my role in any way.

JCD: What other primary objectives do you have in mind at this time?

MRS. K: Strive to get a supplement to the 1977 budget for DCPA. Ask the Carter administration to reexamine the budget request for 1978 and make certain it is adequate for our needs. I intend to request from the Carter administration that they shall place new emphasis on these programs: an expanded education and training program . . . a new and dynamic public relations program . . . a reorganized exhibit section with new and updated displays . . . a strong public emergency information program . . . an updated technical emergency information program . . . a truly operational, day-to-day, radiological defense program . . . effective emergency operations planning techniques . . . a resumption of community shelter plan distribution . . . a new approach to the emergency broadcast system . . . and of course, a renewal of the fallout shelter system. Programs we have abandoned — rural civil defense, medical self-help and DIDS warning system — should be recreated.

JCD: How do you feel about the argument that all disaster administration agencies in Washington should be brought under one roof?

MRS. K: The entire civil defense system should be under "one hat."

JCD: Who will be on your legislative committee?

MRS. K: Chairman — Gilbert Leonard; Vice-Chairman — Evar Peterson; the vice president of each of the eight regions of USCDC will serve on the committee; Immediate Past President Cecil Russell; President-Elect Bill Smith and myself.

JCD: What are your plans for coordination with NASDDP?

MRS. K: We will be asking for representatives from NASDDP to meet with us some time the first part of January.

JCD: Many recent press reports highlight the potentially disastrous imbalance between Russian civil defense and American civil defense — a reaction to the Oversight hearings. The expectations of 60% fatalities in the USA and 6% in the USSR in case of a nuclear exchange are apparently becoming unacceptable in some quarters. Realistically speaking, what do you think that USCDC can really accomplish during 1977 and later to give the United States a meaningful civil defense posture?

MRS. K: Adequate warning for every community in the United States; increase the budget considerably. Plans are being made to see firsthand, civil defense in other countries.



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