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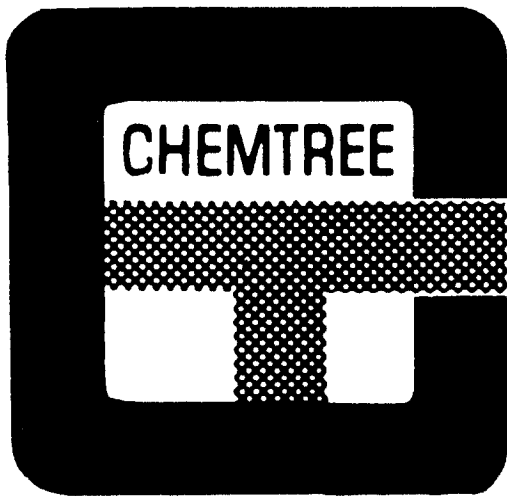
Journal of Civil Defense

AWAKENING?

TECHNOLOGY?

REORGANIZATION?

AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION



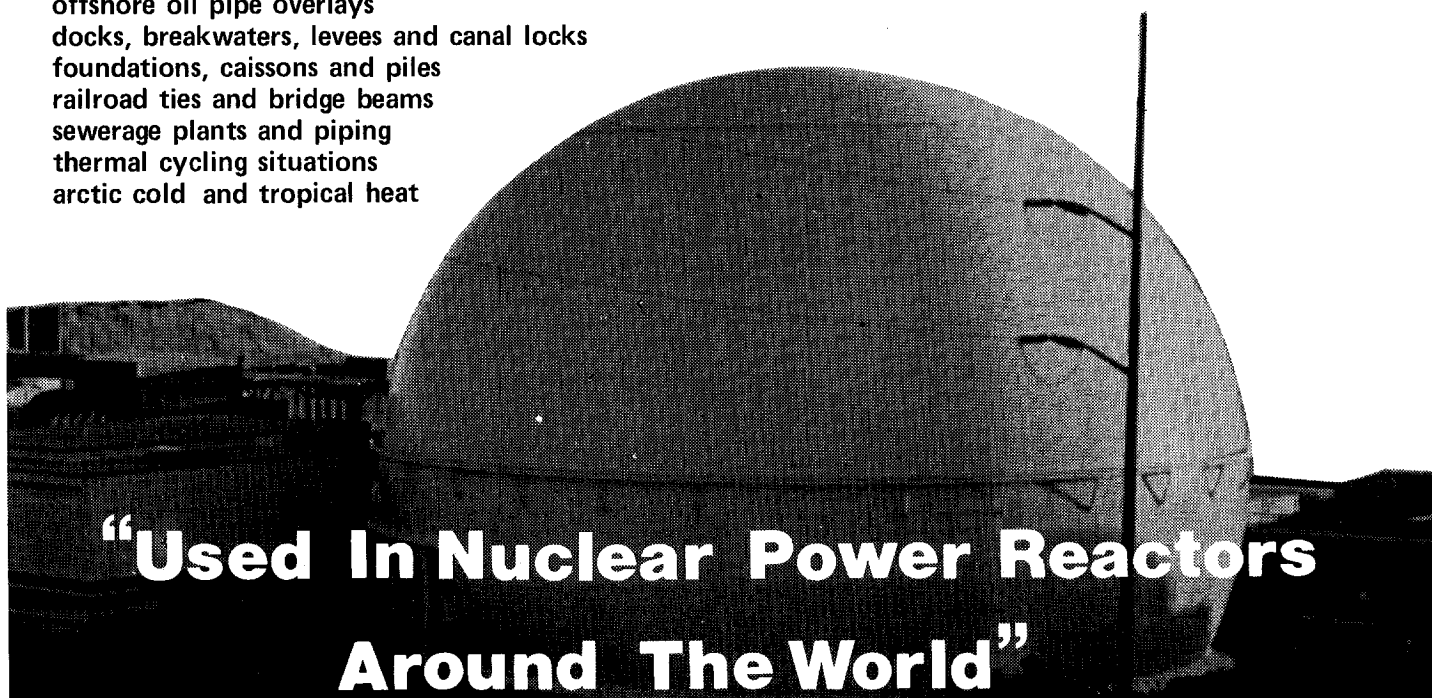
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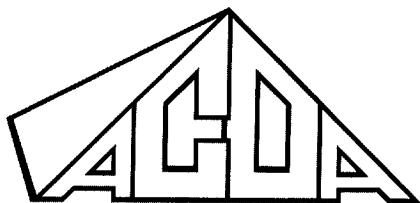


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American Civil Defense Association

AUGUST 1978

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ERRATUM...

In the June 1978 issue article, CIVIL DEFENSE AND CONGRESSIONAL ACCEPTANCE, by Stuart L. Pittman we regret the error under the Pittman picture on page 6. The date "1974" is in error. It should read "1964."

COVER PHOTO—Satellite view of Hurricane Eloise in 1975.

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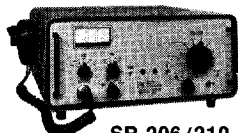
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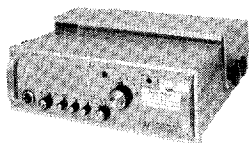
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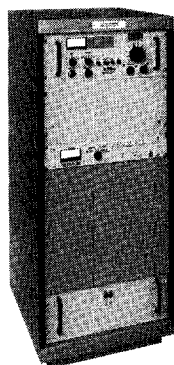


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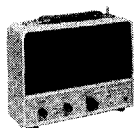


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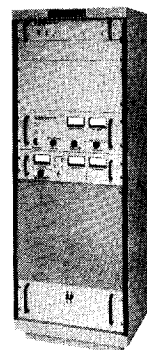


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CAPITAL COMMENTARY



by Jerry Strobe

Reorganization at Last

The task group proposal to reorganize the emergency functions of the Federal government, after much internal debate within the Carter Administration, was finally accepted by the President and transmitted to the Congress as Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 on June 19. Congressional leaders apparently have assured the Administration that it may not be too late to allow the Congress 60 legislative days in which to object to the proposed arrangement. Significantly, the effective date of the reorganization is "on or before April 1, 1979, . . . but not sooner than the earliest time allowable under Section 906 of Title 5, United States Code." This provision covers the possibility that the reorganization plan may have to be considered by the next Congress.

There is little inclination in the Congress to resist this reorganization proposal. After all, the consolidation of emergency preparedness, mitigation, and response activities for all national disasters, whether natural, manmade, or from nuclear attack, makes a good deal of sense in terms of efficiency. State and local officials overwhelmingly favor the idea of a single point of contact. Nonetheless, there may be hearings to air some of the controversial aspects. For one thing, the plan has been opposed by the Secretaries of three major departments—Defense, Commerce, and Housing and Urban Development—departments with much of the present authority for emergency planning and response. The transfer of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration to the new agency (to be called the Federal Emergency Management Agency) has been a sticking point, for example. Indeed, the treatment of this unit in the reorganization appears to represent a victory for its protagonists. The plan specifically transfers the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration and the positions of Administrator and Superintendent of the National Academy for Fire Prevention and Control. Only the position of Deputy Administrator is abolished. On the other hand, the President's message to the Congress transmitting the plan merely states that the new agency will be assigned the Presi-

dential responsibilities presently delegated to DCPA, FPA, and FDAA, after which these three agencies will be abolished.

Thus, questions will be raised about the potential fate of civil defense—attack preparedness—in the new agency, FEMA. Of course, there are many State and local civil defense people who would be happy to see attack preparedness go away. Yet there is a ground-swell of concern about the national security implications of the current low state of civil defense in the Congress and in the Administration. There are also organizations such as the American Strategic Defense Association that can and will act as watchdogs over the behavior of FEMA.

DCPA's Bardyl Tirana told the White House press briefing on June 19 that Secretary Brown's major objection to the reorganization plan was his concern that civil defense would become subordinate to preparations for natural disasters. Whether or not this is the real basis for Brown's objection, the White House went all out at the press briefing to indicate that civil defense was alive and well. Jimmy Carter's message to Congress stated that "civil defense must continue to be fully compatible with and be ready to play an important role in our Nation's overall strategic policy." He then carved out an oversight role for the Secretary of Defense and the National Security Council on the civil defense programs and policies of the new agency.

After announcing his reorganization plan, President Carter answered only one question at the briefing. He was asked whether he was now a strong believer in civil defense and replied, "Now and before." Martin Tolchin, writing in the New York Times the next day, used the lead paragraph: "President Carter, in a shift in strategic policy, proposed today a reorganization plan that would place new emphasis on civil defense in what Administration officials said was a response to a major Soviet effort to protect its civilian population from the hazards of nuclear war." The New York Times story went on to picture the President as overriding the objections of both Harold Brown and Paul Warnke, head of the arms control agency, both of whom were said to be concerned that more than just a reorganization was involved and that the increased emphasis on civil defense could lead to a new strategic concept: that the United States should be able to fight and win a nuclear war.

Nobody knows who the Administration officials were who inspired the New York Times slant. Certainly, they were not highly vocal at the press briefing. Indeed, OMB Director James McIntyre, asked if the plan was a response to the Soviet Union, allowed that "it was not designed as a defense strategy."

Perhaps behind the Times story was more than an attempt to allay the suspicions of the committed civil defender. On the same day that the President announced the reorganization plan, columnists Evans and Novak pointed out that the Carter reorganization is being followed by a secret National Security Council study known as PRM-32 that takes the strongest position yet on civil defense. According to Evans and Novak, the study concludes, "a civilian defense program directed at the goal of equivalent survivability is a necessary corollary to U.S. strategic forces policy." Thus, it appears that at least temporarily NSC director Zbigniew Brzezinski has convinced the President that he should be a strong believer in civil defense. □

Edward Teller's name has for the past quarter-century been associated with his work on the H-bomb—and, unjustly, with aggression. His exhaustive efforts to map out ways to achieve realistic peace have generally been crowned with media silence. Here Teller sees (1) Soviet strategic superiority, (2) neutralization by superior American technology, and (3) a possibility for peace.

TECHNOLOGY— America's Miracle?*

EDWARD TELLER

I would like to discuss a difficult and disturbing topic: Can Western Europe be defended? Indeed, can the western world be defended?

I have to start with two simple statements which to me seem correct, but which are not generally accepted. One is this: Today the Soviet Union, all by itself, is clearly stronger in the military field than all the free democracies put together. And to this I may add that the disparity is growing year by year.

We in the United States are used to the idea that nobody is as strong as America. Many of our allies are used to the same idea. It was certainly true twenty years ago. I believe it was true ten years ago. Today, I believe (and very many disagree) that it is no longer true.

But even if I am wrong in this statement, it does not matter because of the second statement on which more people agree: In the money invested, in the effort made and most of all in the technology that is being deployed, the Russians are moving ahead faster than anyone in the rest of the world. If the Russians are not stronger now, they will be stronger by 1985.

One of the main troubles is that there are informed people who disagree with both statements. That we used to be ahead of the Russians is undeniable. Then came parity. Then came essential

sufficiency which is less than parity. How can many of our leaders and most of the population fail to recognize the dangers that lie ahead?

One reason is, of course, that bad news is not easily accepted. Another is that the size of the destructive power possessed by the Russians *and* ourselves is so big that many lose the ability and the interest to compare them.

But there are other reasons. Many military leaders cannot believe that the situation has turned decisively against us. At most they will admit a temporary setback that a minor adjustment in the budget will remedy. Some members of the intelligence community see their main job as proving that we indeed have sufficient defense and thus we can save on the military budget. (This actual trend in the CIA is completely contrary to popular perception.) Finally, a great number of liberals believe that America has too much military might and this might tend to be misused. (The tragedy of Vietnam has lent plausibility to this misconception.) If it is true, as some argue, that the trouble is too much armament everywhere, then the best procedure would be to take the initiative and reduce our own arms.

This leads us to one of the main questions: Does a disparity really matter? All of us have heard the word "overkill." It stands for something that is terrible, that is simple, that seems obvious, and yet that is incorrect. This is how the argument goes: If in the atomic age each side can destroy its opponent many times over, does it then make any difference that we can destroy the Russians only three times over, even if they can destroy us ten times over?

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The unhappy answer is that it does make a difference, because the basic statement about overkill is not correct. It is simple to assert such a disagreement with a common judgement that is accepted as "fact." It is difficult to believe it, par-

"The Russians . . . have learned the importance of civil defense."

ticularly if you have been accustomed to accept the idea of overkill. The kind of statement that I make is not easily proven; in fact, such statements may be

unprovable. But I might mention at least one concrete reason (and it is only one of many) why the idea of overkill does not apply.

The Russians had a very bitter experience in the Second World War. Millions of them were killed. They have learned the importance of civil defense, and they have never forgotten the lesson. Today, we have complete and reliable evidence that the Russians have an active civil defense plan. A main element of this plan is to evacuate their cities and to build improvised shelters. They claim that they can execute this maneuver in forty-eight hours. It sounds unbelievable.

Actually, some people in Tennessee at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory had asked themselves the question: Can it be done? What they did was to pick out at random a few families and promise each

Dr. Teller's research interests are broad and he has made important contributions in several fields: in chemical physics, molecular physics, nuclear physics, and quantum theory. He was an early researcher in studies of thermonuclear reactions—the processes by which stars like our sun generate energy. He has attracted attention for his role in the practical application of thermonuclear principles in the development of thermonuclear weapons, making contributions to the spectroscopy of polyatomic molecules and maintaining an interest in the theory of atomic nuclei. He has helped develop national programs to explore peaceful uses of nuclear explosives and to harness thermonuclear energy by both magnetic confinement and laser techniques. Major current interests include national and international security issues. Specific continuing research interests include astrophysics and molecular physics; he has a continuing interest in teaching elementary science and applied science on the graduate level.

In recent years Dr. Teller has devoted a major portion of his time to energy issues in the broadest aspects, including nuclear energy as one small but important division. He has devoted a great part of his time to study of the problems connected with the energy shortage, and some results of that study will appear in a book to be published in 1978 by W. H. Freeman and Company, tentatively titled *Adventures of Energy From Cradle to Adolescence*.

Books:

Structure of Matter,

Francis Owen Rice & Edward Teller, 1949;

Our Nuclear Future,

Edward Teller & Albert L. Latter, 1958;

The Legacy of Hiroshima,

Edward Teller with Albert Brown, 1962;

The Reluctant Revolutionary,

Edward Teller, 1964;

The Constructive Uses of Nuclear Explosives,

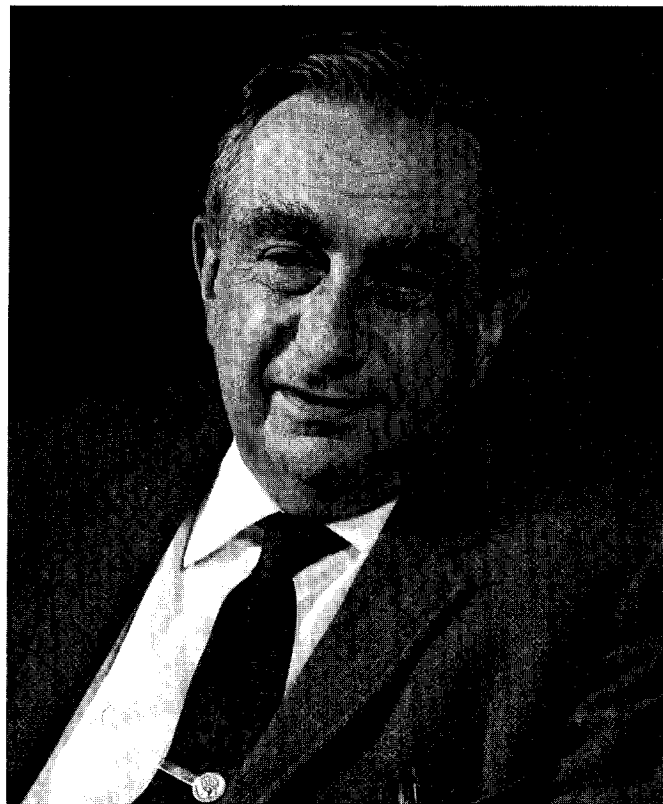
Teller, et al., 1968;

Great Men of Physics,

Teller, et al., 1969;

The Miracle of Freedom,

Edward Teller, 1972.



Edward Teller

family \$600 provided they could build a shelter at all, giving them no assistance other than handing out the translated Russian blueprints. Furthermore, a bonus of another \$300 was promised to those who completed the shelter in 48 hours. Six families were chosen. All six built a shelter, and five got the bonus. These are shelters completely safe against radiation and safe against the overpressure of a nuclear explosion, unless (depending on the size of the explosion) the nuclear bomb blows up within a mile or two of the shelter. There is no doubt it can be done.

The Russians are prepared. We, in North America (and in most of Europe), are not. There are good estimates showing that in case of an all-out exchange, the Russian casualties will amount to no more than 5 percent of their population provided that, planning to attack, they first evacuate. At least 60 percent of the Americans will be killed. All this assumes that we can retaliate (and this is by no means a foregone conclusion). We might indeed wipe out their industrial plants. But once the United States is gone, the Russians would have atomic bombs left and could commandeer slave labor from anywhere in the world. They managed after the Second World War, starting from a much poorer situation, to rebuild in a few years.

Thus, the exchange would leave Russia as the only remaining power in the world. They could wipe out their opponents insofar as they have any military strength. China might remain a problem but a relatively minor one. Russia could eliminate the free world as a military factor, as a cultural factor, and as an ideology. This is one of the reasons why I have to say that overkill is not a valid idea and that deterrence by massive retaliation is not something on which we shall be able to rely in the future.

When we say that we have a capacity of overkill, we are fooling ourselves. When we say that the Russians have such a capacity, we are right. The Russians have acquired this capacity and they are even extending it for two reasons. One is that they want to be very sure. The other is that they want to have the capability to destroy the United States and have enough left to deter and control the rest of the world. That is why Russian superiority at present or in the near future is apt to lead to tragic consequences.

The specific question which I want to address, however, is not the defense of the United States. It is the more immediate question whether Western Europe can be defended. There is no doubt that the Russians have carefully worked out plans on how to behave in case they decide to overrun Western Europe. They are stronger today than we are in their land army, in their air force, and in their nuclear capabilities (as has become very clear from the SALT I agreement). In recent years, they have also become stronger on the oceans. Under these conditions, is there any hope to stop them? In fact, we must ask ourselves the question: Why is Europe not yet Finlandized? Why has Russia not yet taken the whole world?

There are two answers to this question. One is that the Russians are not like Hitler; the rulers of the Kremlin are not like the leaders of the Nazis. They are not gamblers. They do not want any risks. What they want is a sure thing. To do otherwise is, in Communist eyes, a crime which has a name and the name has a clumsy translation. It is called "adventurism." They want to win without any risk.

They grow stronger year by year. Why precipitate a conflict? This is one of the reasons why we are still here.

There is a second reason. In today's world all colonial empires have been eliminated save one. The Russians have a colonial empire in Eastern Europe and they are loved in Eastern Europe as fervently as colonial masters are usually loved by their subjects. If there is a hope for a peaceful future, then perhaps in the course of decades, the colonial rule will become less terrible; perhaps in 100 years the Russian colonial empire may even dissolve. But there is no way out of it today unless there is a war in Europe. If in an all-out war Western Europe holds out by some miracle for more than a couple of weeks, I think there will be uprisings from Estonia to East Germany. The Russians know this. That is another factor which acts as a small deterrent of war in the present situation.

What does it take to remedy this ominous situation? In my opinion, there is still a chance to turn around the current trend.

What we must do first is to put the greatest emphasis on sea power. If the Russian navy should obtain a dominant position, we may be cut off from Europe. Then Soviet power will soon extend from one end of Europe to the other.

More generally, can we catch up with Russia in the arms race?

Actually, what is usually called an "arms race" is not really an arms race at all. There was an arms race in the beginning of the twentieth century between England and Germany. The British had so many dreadnoughts, the Kaiser had so many. The dreadnoughts were a little different but, in the end, a dreadnought was a dreadnought.

In the present rapidly developing technological scene, an aircraft carrier is not just an aircraft carrier, an atomic bomb is not just an atomic bomb, an airplane is not just an airplane and, most particularly, a laser beam is not just a laser beam. What is important are technical innovations, not numbers. These technical innovations are not only secret, they are worse than secret, barely known in their effects even to the possessors of the new weapons. How a technical innovation will work is not known until it has been tried in warfare.

That we find ourselves in a technological race rather than in an arms race has often been considered as a reason for optimism. Surely, American technology must be superior to Russian technology. This was clearly true in the past. It is surely true at present in the civilian sector. Many hope that it is also true in the secret military field. What we lack in quantity we are supposed to compensate for in superior quality. (It is a little disquieting that what we can count and what we know in a clearcut manner favor the Russians; we are ahead only in the imponderables, at which we can merely guess.)

What is worse, there are plenty of indications that the Russians are outspending us in military research. Furthermore, in the United States all scientists can work on whatever they like, and they stay away from working on secret, military subjects. In Russia, the situation is different. In Russia, the scientist has less free choice. He gets better living conditions and more respect if he works on military subjects. And, in any case, he cannot escape regimentation and secrecy on whatever he works.

Fortunately, there is one important technical

field in which we are much better than the Russians. This is electronics. I can buy for \$30 a little hand-held computer. How to make such a computer is not a secret. But we can do it and nobody else can. It is a particularly ironic situation that in all the secret fields, including nuclear explosives, the Russians are ahead of us. In the open field of electronics, we are ahead of them. Why? Because a consumerist society uses electronics—from television

“... there is one important technical field in which we are much better than the Russians.”

sets to my ingenious watch which I can read only by using both hands. The watches are exceedingly accurate. They are mass produced. The Russians won't learn and can't learn the complicated tricks of electronics unless we invite them and painfully teach them, as we have painfully learned ourselves how to put many pages worth of instructions on a small chip of a semi-conductor to be read and executed in tiny fractions of a second.

This technology has been used primarily for peaceful purposes; but in the Vietnam conflict we started to use related technologies in smart bombs, bombs which were not merely fired in the general direction of the enemy, but which knew where they were going. There are many ways to instruct a person and also many ways to instruct and communicate with a piece of apparatus. But this is merely a first step.

I claim that airplanes, ships, and tanks may become things of the past. Our fighting men will not stay at home, but they will be at some little distance from the action. They can direct the fighting equipment on land, in the air, on the sea, and under the surface of the ocean. They will not only direct it, but they will get signals back from it. And if people are not in immediate danger, more risks can be taken. Less room and weight are needed in the fighting equipment. What is more important, less expenditure is needed. There is a real chance through accuracy, with the help of prompt information, to fight wars in a very new way. We may stop the present trend toward more expensive weapons which are available in ever fewer numbers in the United States.

What I have described is the development of many kinds of Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPV). Our advantage in electronics makes it possible for us to become better in this field than anyone else, including the Russians. One somewhat primitive example of an RPV is the cruise missile. It has been much debated in the recent past. It is an important first step in the right direction.

Now, I would like to turn to the most controversial point which I want to make. In the defense of Europe, shall we be prepared to use atomic weapons? Opinions are strongly divided. In fact, there is almost a unanimous opinion that nuclear weapons should not be used. The question is only *how* not to use them. The Europeans are not particularly anxious to be defended by being destroyed. They are more anxious to respond to an attack on Europe

with an all-out attack on Russia, which of course will bring an all-out attack on the United States. Not surprisingly, people in the United States are less than anxious to do that, particularly so because in nuclear weapons, and unfortunately also in civil defense, we are clearly inferior to the Russians.

Our present plans for the defense of Europe seem to be quite inadequate. We are prepared for a conventional attack. Of course, there is a real chance that the Russians will prevail. (I think that even this is highly probable.) In that case, there is no further help for Europe.

But if by any chance we overcome the great superiority of the Russians in tanks and other weapons, it then seems likely that the Russians will employ nuclear weapons. At that time, a second most painful decision will have to be made in a hurry and it may, indeed, become impossible to avert a nuclear war on a world-wide scale.

In view of this grave situation, I would like to propose a policy which at first glance must appear outrageous. Let us determine and announce that we shall use nuclear explosives as needed but *only on our own territory*. Since nuclear warfare is considered cataclysmic, why should we expose our forces and our friends to such an ordeal? Indeed, Admiral Gaylor, in an article in the *New York Times*, argued that we should rely in Western Europe on conventional “powder” and that we should rule out “atoms.”

Nevertheless, under proper conditions, nuclear weapons could save the day without wreaking havoc on our side. Actually we could determine to use nuclear weapons only in defense. This means that we use them only within an invaded territory, but not on the territory of the enemy. This should, of course, also hold in reverse. If the Russians use nuclear weapons in Western Europe, nuclear retaliation against Russia would follow automatically. If we make this announcement, then the Russians will realize that in case of an attack they either will have to face nuclear weapons on the invaded territory without using any of their own or else be subjected to nuclear weapons directed against Russia. Under these conditions, the decision for them to attack will become more difficult and the attack itself may well be deterred.

The proposal would mean a basic change in outlook. It is traditionally accepted that the main decision that is to be made is whether the conflict should be conventional or nuclear. I suggest that the principal distinction should be between offense and defense. In defense all means, including nuclear means, should be justified, as long as nuclear weapons are used only in the invaded territory. This makes it necessary for the invader to make two separate decisions. One is whether he wants to invade. This exposes his invading forces to nuclear weapons. The second is whether he should use nuclear weapons in the invasion. This exposes his homeland to nuclear retaliation.

Of course, we must not expose the defended territory to intolerable damage. Therefore, I don't want to see the use of big nuclear weapons. We can make nuclear weapons with a yield smaller than what corresponds to a thousand tons of TNT. We know the effects of these weapons. The effects have been published. If such weapons are detonated at an appropriate distance above the ground, the radioactive fallout will be very small. Furthermore, at that

altitude of bursts, the shock effect and the heat effects will be small. The remaining effect is due to prompt radiations, among which the neutrons emitted are the most important. These prompt radiations are significant for the small bombs and insignificant for the big ones. These weapons are now referred to as neutron bombs.

“... small bombs ... neutron bombs.”

In the armada of invading tanks, other automated troop carriers, and airplanes, the exposed invader can be killed provided there is sufficient guidance to know that explosives will be placed where the enemy, his tanks, and his planes happen to be. The population to be defended will not suffer if it is a mile away, or if they manage to go to a well-built basement; a couple of feet of earth or concrete stops a considerable fraction of the neutrons. Houses will not be damaged, but the armor of a tank will not shield the invaders.

I claim, therefore, that this kind of defense will hurt the defended people much less than an artillery barrage, as long as all explosives can be guided to the right spot. This means that observers must be left behind to do the guiding. It also means excellent electronic communication. This happens to be the one technology in which we are ahead of the Russians.

If a plan for tactical nuclear defense is to be realistic, we must resolve an additional question: How do we deploy the nuclear weapons? If we store them in a few locations, the Russians will know where they are, and they will start their attack by destroying all our nuclear weapons available in Europe. The only way nuclear weapons can survive and be promptly effective is to disperse them and to put them into the very hands of the people who are our allies and who defend their homeland.

However, if we do that, how do we guard against unauthorized use? How do we prevent accidents? How do we guard against these weapons falling into the enemy's hands? There is a very ingenious invention, which again depends on electronics. It is called PAL, which stands for Permissive Action Link. A Belgian soldier has a bomb in his hands, but he can't do anything with it. The bomb cannot explode unless it gets an electronic signal which permits its use. Otherwise, if the soldier tries to do anything with it, it blows up in his face and hurts nobody else.

The ideal situation, in my opinion, would be that these defensive nuclear weapons will not be usable unless they are released by two signals; one coming, for instance, from the supreme commander of NATO. He may issue, in certain situations, the electronic signals which will activate all nuclear weapons of a certain kind in a certain region. At the same time, the order goes out, “Use them as needed, but only in our territory.” And the second signal must come from the general officer, or his substitute, commanding the thousand or so people who are responsible for a small sector. After all, the use of these weapons should be subject to careful local judgment. Only the concurrent signals from these two sources will make it possible for the actual fighter to use the bomb.

It is easy to imagine situations where nothing that I have said will help. I could try to discuss these, but I won't. I have made suggestions that could make the outcome of a European conflict sufficiently doubtful. This would have two important consequences: The Russians would not invade and Russian threats would not have to be taken too seriously.

The discussion of a concrete plan for tactical defensive nuclear war is particularly timely. Brezhnev has proposed that a treaty should prohibit the first use of nuclear weapons by either side. Such a treaty would rule out the proposal that is made here. We should not agree to such a treaty. Instead, we should outlaw aggression, recognize that in defense any weapon may be used, and we should separately and emphatically outlaw the use of nuclear weapons as *a means of aggression*.

In connection with a plan for a successful defense of Europe, three more points should be raised. One is that we must seek new agreements with our allies. The process that started with the defection of France, which continues with the lesser participation of the Greeks and the Turks (who are angrier at each other than at anybody else), and which may further continue due to communist influence in Italy, must be reversed. But in order to reverse the trend, people must have hope that the technical means for resistance do exist. This is one all-important psychological condition.

The second point is that we must never believe that any concrete proposal will work with certainty. And, we must remember, our aim is not to win; our aim is to make the outcome sufficiently dubious so that the Russians, who do not like to gamble, should never start a war.

The third point is something that I have already mentioned. Eastern Europe is ripe for revolt. I came from Hungary. I would never dream of taking the responsibility of starting a war for the sake of the liberation of Hungary. Hungary wants to be liberated as was demonstrated twenty years ago by the Hungarian freedom fighters. No one should take the initiative to start a war for this purpose, but once a war is underway on Russian initiative, we must be ready to help those oppressed people in Eastern Europe who have had enough of oppression. The Russians must know that in a European war their existing colonial empire is at stake.

“... we should outlaw aggression ...”

If we have unanimity in NATO, if we have flexibility, and if we manage to remember the oppression on the other side of the Iron Curtain, there may still be time to avert disaster.

I came to the United States in 1935. The Rhineland had been occupied by Hitler. The handwriting was on the wall. At that time, I believed that Hitler would conquer the world unless a miracle happened. I think I was right. The miracle did happen. It happened because we made it happen.

I feel now as I felt forty years ago. I think that Western Europe can be defended because miracles can happen, provided we have the ingenuity and the determination to make them happen. □



Letter TO THE EDITOR

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*

In your March-April issue, the review of a recent Oak Ridge National Laboratory report, *The KFM, A Homemade Yet Accurate and Dependable Fallout Meter*, made no mention of a pioneering feature of this publication. The detailed instructions for making and using the first and only reliable homemade fallout meter are the part of this report that is of interest to most people. Therefore, following the recommendation of Dr. William K. Chipman, Deputy Assistant Director for Plans of DCPA, these field-tested instructions were printed only on one side of each leaf. On a preceding yellow leaf were given the instructions to enable a newspaper to cut-out, paste-up, photograph and run off a tabloid in minimum time. In a test run, one worker of the Montrose

Daily Press (CO) had the presses turning out tabloid copies of these instructions only 40 minutes after receiving the specially printed pages out of the ORNL report. This tabloid gives all the needed instructions and costs only a few cents a copy.

All information intended for crisis distribution should be prepared and pre-positioned for similar efficient mass reproduction and distribution by local newspapers. Unfortunately, Bill Chipman's recommendation that a copy of the tabloid be mailed along with each distributed copy of the ORNL report was not followed.

Cresson H. Kearny
Oak Ridge national laboratory
Oak Ridge, TN

REACTIONS TO REORGANIZATION:

From an editorial in the *Sarasota Herald-Tribune* (FL):
"It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has been laying heavy stress on civil defense efforts and, whether people there derive from them some added sense of security or not, a corresponding development on this continent would not be out of line in what Leonid Brezhnev has defined as a growing 'chilly war.'"

From a letter to the editor, *The Day*, New London, CT:
"Civil defense in this country so far has been little more than Band-Aid cosmetics compared to the real need. This is what our federal defense authorities must understand as the new reorganization plan goes forward."

—Aubrey H. Whitelaw, North Stonington

"We are no longer secure in our isolation because we are no longer isolated. Something more than untrained numbers is imperative for self-defense. As a great nation we have obligations to meet. If we expect to have a voice potent for peace we must be prepared to do more than make declarations of policy. No people have ever kept a leading position in the world who were not prepared for war. Our country cannot hold her place among nations unless she supports a sufficient force to compel their respect."

—John J. Pershing (1910)

CHARGE OF BIAS AGAINST CBS-TV NEWS GETS HEARING

The American Security Council Education Foundation (ASCEF) has been granted a hearing before the U.S. Court of Appeals in its complaint that the Federal Communications Commission refused to consider its arguments. These latter centered on the allegation that CBS violated the FCC Fairness Doctrine "through consistent bias against advocates of a stronger national defense and security posture."

CBS-TV, it charges, gave the liberal view 62 percent coverage compared to 3 1/2 percent for the conservative view, the remaining 34 1/2 percent going to supporters of the status quo. In the ASCEF 1974 expose *TV and National Defense* CBS Commentator Walter Cronkite is quoted as saying "There are always groups in Washington expressing views of alarm over the state of our defenses. We don't carry those stories. The story is that there are those who want to cut defense spending."

The ASCEF petition to overrule the FCC decision to ignore the complaint calls the decision an avoidance of "its clear duty."

"Rather than even inquire of CBS to comment on the shocking bias revealed in the ASCEF complaint," said the petition, "the FCC has turned and run the other way with its administrative tail between its legs."

(The American Security Council is currently promoting its nationwide "Coalition For Peace Through Strength." For information write COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH, Suite 1000, 1101 17th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.)

SPOTLIGHT

SAR: New Boon for Civil Defense?

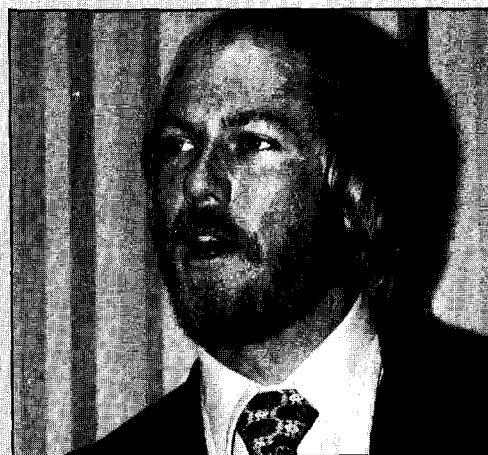
In a number of western states search and rescue (SAR) activities provide a daily flexing of emergency-response muscle. SAR specialists must stay on their toes and be ready to head out by land, water or air day or night on a moment's notice. Washington State's 1977 SAR statistics bear this out:

1977	Search Missions					Rescue Missions					Disaster Missions
MONTH	# Found	# Found	# Found	# Found	# Found	# Found	# Found	# Found	# Found	# Found	
	Alive	Injured	Dead	Not Found		Alive	Injured	Dead	Not Found		
Jan	12	27	2	3	0	7	11	5	5	1	0
Feb	12	20	0	0	1	7	37	7	2	0	0
Mar	13	16	1	4	0	2	4	0	2	0	0
Apr	15	15	2	3	0	8	2	6	3	0	0
May	25	28	3	1	3	13	3	4	5	2	0
Jun	27	24	3	5	4	9	0	6	7	1	0
Jul	29	37	6	4	4	35	21	40	6	1	0
Aug	19	15	2	7	1	22	3	16	8	0	0
Sep	22	17	5	2	5	8	0	11	1	0	0
Oct	45	59	7	4	7	16	3	11	3	0	0
Nov	27	25	4	8	3	4	8	0	4	0	0
Dec	18	19	0	2	4	5	29	0	1	0	10
Total	264	302	35	43	32	136	122	114	47	5	10

The 1978 Washington State SAR Conference (April 28-30 at Central Washington University, Ellensburg) focused on an all-business agenda of 21 workshops. Zero speeches—only one banquet address. A lot of checking out of techniques and new ideas.

"In Washington we have 8,000 SAR volunteers," says Patrick "Rick" La Valla, State SAR Coordinator. "They are dedicated and enthusiastic and trained. Civil defense used SAR people in our December floods to good advantage, and we want more of that. We feel that civil defense across the country would gain an invaluable training vehicle and at the same time gain a much-improved public image by relating closer to SAR functions, by becoming involved in search and rescue missions. Added to its natural disaster responsibilities SAR involvement could significantly contribute to civil defense readiness for its primary wartime mission by requiring frequent use of its operational expertise."

La Valla points to Crisis Relocation Planning (CRP) as an instance where SAR could be of help to civil defense. "A CRP effort would bring about numerous localized emergencies," said La Valla. "That's one place where our specialized training could be exploited. We need to foster a closer grass-roots working relationship among *all* emergency services. We're playing in the same ball game. Why not play to win it?"



Washington State SAR Coordinator
Rick La Valla
(Photo by *Search and Rescue Magazine*)

At Last: Bouquets for Tirana

DCPA Director Bardyl Tirana has for his fifteen months in office been the target of harsh criticism from many quarters, including the *Journal of Civil Defense*. With the Tirana article featured by the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* on May 21 it was duly noted by CD people across the country that Tirana had switched his stand to one of supporting a more vigorous CD posture. We should also take careful cognizance of the fact that columnists Evans and Novak in a mid-June dispatch gave Tirana credit for evaluating his position and taking a new stance in accordance with that evaluation. Evans and Novak said:

Civil defense has been dead in this country for 15 years, killed the last year of the Kennedy administration. Carter seemed ready to bury it for good March 30, 1977, when he announced U.S.-Soviet plans to "mutually agree on foregoing major efforts in civil defense." Secretary Brown publicly belittled Soviet civil defense and privately muzzled Air Force intelligence officers worried about it...

Change was generated last year from an unlikely source: Bardyl Tirana, a liberal Washington lawyer with no military background who opposed the Vietnam war and supported George McGovern. Named head of civil defense in the Pentagon to his own and the military's consternation, Tirana quickly concluded that Jimmy Carter could not take a position countenancing mass slaughter of Americans in a nuclear war. Thus, Tirana became an energetic convert for civil defense.

In Pennsylvania—A CD Superconference

This year DCPA-Region II's fired-up civil defense workshop and the regional 3-day USCDC meeting merged into one "superconference" at Carlisle, Pa. June 12-15. Over 220 participants from Region II's five states (Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania—plus the District of Columbia) found the experiment stimulating, instructive and productive. One delegate—Monroe County (Pa.) Commissioner Nancy Shukaitis, attending the conference in place of her national Guard maneuvers-bound CD director—reported to Pennsylvania's Director Oran K. Henderson after the meeting closed that she had "learned more at the prototype workshop" than at any gathering she had attended in 13 years of public service.

In Region II the consensus is that the experiment succeeded beyond the most optimistic forecasts.

The Soviet Union is now testing a Tsiklon-24 wind turbine which puts out 100 kilowatts of electricity. By 1980 4,500 units will be installed and functioning. By 1990—according to planning—150,000 wind turbines will generate 4,500 megawatts. Best location is along the Soviet Union's far north border where winds average more than 13 mph. Installations, however, will be nationwide.

Solar energy is a legitimate supplement for major types of energy production cites *Access to Energy*—but not a replacement for it. A solar-powered lightweight vehicle has been developed, for instance, but it has serious limitations. Its solar cells can deliver enough energy from one cloudless day to produce six miles of travel on a level paved road at a speed of twelve miles per hour.

Living in an underground shelter for a week or two has its solvable problems. Country Bill White, however, carried the ordeal to a record 134 days in a plywood box 6 1/2 feet under New Bedford, MA.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the Bechtell Power Corporation are planning a \$400 million nuclear waste depository near Carlsbad, NM (subject to state approval). The facility will permit retrieval of wastes in the event the underground salt caverns turn out not to be suitable for permanent storage. According to project officials if preliminary estimates turn out to be sound the plant should begin operation about 1985. It will be primarily for storage of wastes generated by the U.S. defense program.

10 Years Ago in the *Journal of Civil Defense*:

Excerpt from SO BE IT! by Don F. Guier in the *Journal's* July-August 1968 issue—

Wishful politicians, writers, and professors seeking some way to guarantee peace continue to assure us that the threat of nuclear war no longer exists. They argue that it would not be logical for either Moscow or Peking to order a nuclear attack on the United States because they could not hope to win anything by such an act.

Yet we know that Soviet leaders do not accept the notion that no one could win a nuclear war under any conditions. They are moving rapidly toward superiority over the United States in offensive weapons. They are also engaged in ambitious programs for active and passive defenses for the U.S.S.R. against nuclear attack.

The past year confirmed that the Soviet Union:

- more than doubled its inventory of inter-continental missiles in one year, and continues to increase their numbers, accuracy, and sophistication;

- is developing a capability to bombard us from orbit;

- is well along in the erection of anti-missile defenses in its own territory; and

- continues to fund civil defense at about ten times what we spend in this field.

Are Americans closing their eyes to reality? Do they fear truth and seek refuge in myth? Is thinking too disturbing an adventure?

Will The West Awaken?

DeWitt S. Snell

When ex-President Grover Cleveland was at Princeton, the journalist-reformer Lincoln Steffens visited him to discuss Steffens' article on governmental corruption in Missouri. Cleveland said: "I have read your article and I can't believe it." He pointed out of the window. "How can you believe all that, with the sun shining like that? I simply cannot make my imagination look at it as it is. It is too terrible. You will have to repeat and repeat that story in other States, to get it through our heads."¹

Today, although the sun may be shining through many windows throughout the world, terrible things are happening, whose terribleness dwarfs any political catastrophe of Cleveland's time: genocide in Cambodia and Uganda; brainwashing, flight, oppression, and executions in Vietnam; widespread terrorism, threatening the stability of democratic governments; and over it all, the specter of nuclear holocaust, which top scientists and military authorities grimly and resignedly declare "inevitable."

Considering the frightfulness of possible holocaust, it is perhaps unsurprising that responsible citizens should close their minds to the warnings of equally responsible military authorities of America's peril from the Soviet menace, which led columnist Robert Morris to say: "It is difficult for me to understand the reaction of so many people—ecclesias-

tics, economists, government leaders, educators, publishers, and foundation officials—in the face of what appears to me to be an indisputable crisis in the years ahead. As the Soviet threat to our very survival becomes more proximate and more unmistakable, virtually everyone dismisses the subject, even mocking those who would express concern."²

"Nations richer and more powerful in their day than we are in ours have been sabotaged . . ."

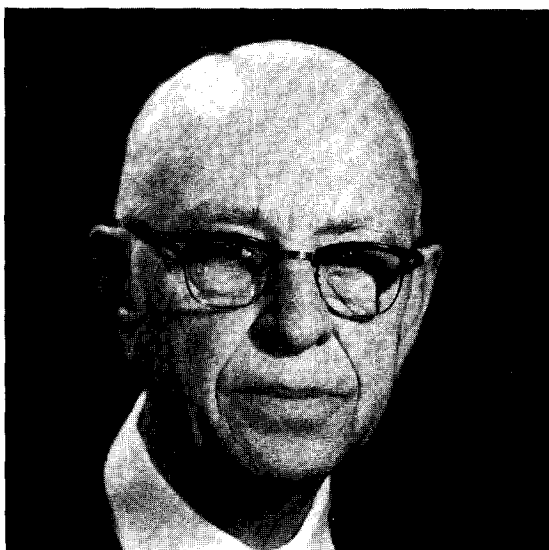
This widespread refusal to accept the reality of the West's mortal danger can nullify every governmental and civil defense effort, and demands honest recognition and analysis if total national and free world disaster is to be avoided.

A 1972 advertisement by the Warner & Swasey Company read: "HAVE YOU EVER FACED THE POSSIBILITY THAT YOUR COUNTRY COULD CEASE TO EXIST? Nations richer and more powerful in their day than we are in ours have been sabotaged, defeated and enslaved. Undoubtedly there were Babylonians, Romans, Incas who warned that *each citizen* is responsible for his nation, and that responsibility cannot be shrugged off onto others. But to those who warned of impending trouble, there was, then as now, the smug answer, 'It can't happen here.'"³

German psychologist-philosopher Karl Jaspers explains this quirk of the human mind to resist acceptance of unwelcome facts thus: "Unconsciously, the truth is identified with one's own interests. When position, status, role and the means to the good life are at stake, the will to be right overpowers the will to truth."⁴

In discussing mankind's reaction to the prospect of nuclear holocaust, Jaspers wrote: "We would prefer to know nothing of the atomic menace. We explain that neither politics nor planning is possible under the threat of total disaster; we want to live, not to die, but this catastrophe would finish everything, so there is no point in thinking about it. It seems to be one of those things that decency forbids mentioning, lest it make life unbearable. Yet nothing but this very unbearableness can cause the event which might change it."⁵

I feel that we must also recognize that, for the average citizen, his nation, whether he realizes it or not, is, in a sense, his "god;" its ideals have molded his life, its institutions nurtured him; thus he can no more envisage its dissolution than he can easily con-



Octogenarian Snell forty years ago alerted America to the threat of World War II in his book *Unheeded Warnings*. He wrote "Suicide or Surrender . . . or Survival" for the March-April 1977 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

template his own demise. And his grateful acceptance of the "good life" created by technology and democracy's freedoms doubtless forbids acceptance as truth any suspicion that these blessings might be terminated.

Yet, more important, I think, than any other explanation of the West's non-acceptance of reality, is the moral degradation of Western society resulting from the unbridled growth of science and technology in recent years which has, all unrecognized (bemused as we have been by the plethora of creature comforts it has brought), virtually destroyed the moral underpinnings of our society, the demands of an economy created by science and technology having made the development of individual character of diminishing importance. This degradation is shown by the banning of religious instruction in the schools and the growing obscenity and licentiousness in our literature, entertainment, and the media. The secular society thus created, whose development had been predicted and deplored by leading philosophers such as Spengler, Ortega and Toynbee, led humanitarian Albert Schweitzer to declare in 1939: "I have been born into a period of spiritual decadence in mankind. With the spirit of the age I am in complete disagreement, for it is filled with disdain for thinking."⁶

"... Filled with disdain for thinking."

Aaron Levenstein writes: "Science and history have ended our belief in God. Shall we have faith, then, in government, in law, in science, in family, in work, or in any of the other artifacts of man? The credibility gap has become a cosmic chasm as wide as the Biblical void that prevailed before the creation."⁷

Herbert Marcuse asserts that science has created a "One Dimensional Man," deficient in humane attributes, and convinced that science holds the answers to every question—a Marxist maxim⁸—and refusing to admit science's amorality⁹; which in truth confirms the Shakespearean aphorism, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

Our Constitution's authors regarded man as an entity having both an animal and a spiritual nature, the latter (to the agnostic a mystery—as mysterious as life itself) capable of unlimited development, one's character being a measure of this development. Today, however, mankind, for its economic survival, is compelled to encourage a highly materialistic life-attitude; hence man's spiritual development has necessarily become subordinate to his need for the scientific knowledge to maintain the new society, and the development of an individual's character is rendered unimportant. Man is now regarded essentially as an economic entity—as indicated by the now universal concept that "man is what he does" (a concept denying Emerson's advice: "Don't be a *businessman*; be a *man* in business. Don't be a *farmer*; be a *man* operating a farm.")

Nietzsche, I think, correctly predicted our present dilemma; quoting Levenstein: "Nietzsche was the first to perceive the consequences of what was then the impending 'death of God,' not as a metaphysical event, but as a psychological fact. He knew that, historically, the God-idea had given man dis-

Alexander Solzhenitsyn in his June 8, 1978 address to Harvard University graduating class:

"A decline in courage may be the most striking feature which an outside observer notices in the West in our days. The Western World has lost its civil courage, both as a whole and separately, in each country, each government, each political party and of course in the United Nations.

"Such a decline in courage is particularly noticeable among the ruling group and the intellectual elite, causing an impression of loss of courage by the entire society.

"Of course there are many courageous individuals but they have no determining influence on public life. Political and intellectual bureaucrats show depression, passivity and perplexity in their actions and in their statements and even moreso in theoretical reflections to explain how realistic, reasonable as well as intellectually and even morally warranted it is to base state policies on weakness and cowardice...

"If the world has not come to its end, it has approached a major turn in history, equal in importance to the turn from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. It will exact from us a spiritual upsurge, we shall have to rise to a new height of vision, to a new level of life where our physical nature will not be cursed as in the Middle Ages, but, even more importantly, our spiritual being will not be trampled upon as in the Modern Era."

tinctiveness and purpose in existence—a self-image that hung on the slender threads of speculation, wishful thinking and perhaps intuition. Once the threads were cut, Nietzsche predicted man would plummet into chaos. 'If the doctrines of the lack of distinction between man and animal are hurled into the people for another generation,' he said, 'the effect would be that an 'age of barbarism' begins! Well, we are the successor generation.'¹⁰

In our crisis, the awakening of the disbelieving free world to the grim realities of its peril is a Herculean task; and one with which the science-minded, recognizing only laws of the measurable natural world and repudiating the concept of a spiritual (or "fifth") dimension to man's thinking, is ill-equipped to deal. However, to those to whom moral law still has meaning, the resources of the human spirit (such an individual necessarily recognizing the existence of a Power outside oneself) are illimitable, giving one a wisdom to choose between evils (the only choice usually available) in the human situation.

We must be prepared to sacrifice "sacred cows."

The French proverb: "Be careful what you set your heart upon, for you will surely get it," expresses a truth confirmed by history. Building on this truth, I feel confident that if a sufficient number of influential individuals, armed with a recognition of the national weaknesses that have permitted an un-

precedented crisis to confront us, and dedicated to the preservation of a humane civilization, could be recruited, it could awaken our nation to the reality of our dilemma; and our goal could, despite apparently insuperable odds, be achieved.

To this end we must be prepared to sacrifice—at a cost perhaps beyond what we may feel our capacity to pay—many of the “sacred cows,” whose cherishing has blinded us to reality. And if we would preserve the incredible amount of good that our society, despite its many failures, has created, I feel that we must accept and base decisions and policy on the following points:

(1) Nuclear weapons are a reality. Their capacity to inflict terrible damages is a reality. No amount of “thinking peace,” melodramatic exaggeration or doomsday dejection, however, faces up to the tremendous challenge.

(2) Nuclear war should be, therefore, prevented by all possible means.

(3) Peace efforts must be fully pursued, fully developed and fully exploited—and on *realistic* bases as opposed to unilateral concessions founded on fear, wishful thinking and a desperate and misplaced faith in potential enemies.

(4) Although disarmament is desirable and necessary it is a goal to be most carefully analyzed and *effectively* dealt with.

(5) Until a positive and practical disarmament formula is devised and put into operation we in the United States can lower our defense guard only at the expense of diplomatic and/or military (nuclear) defeat and the loss of our liberty.

(6) A vital part of maintaining peace in the explosive climate of an arms race is the cultivation of measures that ensure an effective homeland defense—that make American cities, industrial plants and military installations poor and unrewarding targets. The manner in which

to achieve such a posture is well known. It includes a proper air defense, a positive and daring development of antiballistic missiles, and—last but not least—a full-blown civil defense.

(7) Along with these considerations—and most difficult—is the need for a moral revolution. We have largely and to our detriment deserted the virile moral code of our nation's founders. We have perverted the demand for “rights” until it now means all manner of effete privilege and escape from citizen responsibility. Consequently, we have become a weakened, whining, whimsical society ready to trade decadent pleasures of the moment for tomorrow's yoke or tomorrow's Armageddon.

(8) Peace is possible. But only with moral reawakening, which includes the ability to face fact and deal with it in the spirit of our American roots.

The question, then, is not whether we *can* awaken or not. Of course we can. The question is: will we have the intelligence, the common sense and the courage to do so? □

(1) *Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens*, Harcourt, Brace & Co., p. 448.
(2) *Manchester Union Leader* (N.H.), 26 April 1978
(3) *US News & World Report*, 17 July 1972
(4) Charles Wallraff, *Karl Jaspers—An Introduction to His Philosophy*, p. 26.
(5) Jaspers, *The Future of Mankind*, University of Chicago Press, p. 6.
(6) Schweitzer, *Out of My Life and Thought*, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, p. 219.
(7) “Work—What is its Future,” *Freedom at Issue*, July-August 1974
(8) Clinton Rossiter, *Marxism, the View from America*, Harcourt, Brace & Co., p. 36.
(9) Marcuse, *One Dimensional Man*, Beacon Press
(10) Levenstein, see (7)

DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY - STAFF COLLEGE

Federal Center
Battle Creek/ Michigan/49016

STAFF COLLEGE SCHEDULE OF COURSES
FISCAL YEAR 1979

1978

Oct 16-19 Industry/Business Emergency Planning (I/BEP)
23-Nov 3 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase III
Nov 13-17 Career Graduate Seminar (CGS)
27-Dec 1 Advanced Radiological Defense Officer (Advanced RDO)
Dec 4-15 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase III

1979

Jan 8-19 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase III
22-Feb 2 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase I
Feb 5-16 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase IV
Mar 5-16 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase III
19-22 Industry/Business Emergency Planning (I/BEP)

Apr 2-13 Fallout Shelter Analysis (FSA)
23-May 4 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase II
May 14-25 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase III
Jun 4-8 Basic Radiological Defense Officer (RDO)
11-14 Radiological Defense Instructor Workshop (RDIW)
18-29 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase IV
Jul 9-13 Career Graduate Seminar (CGS)
16-19 Industry/Business Emergency Planning (I/BEP)
23-Aug 3 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase III
Aug 6-17 Multiprotection Design Summer Institute (MDSI)
20-31 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase III
Sep 10-21 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase III
24-Oct 5 Civil Preparedness Career Development Program - Phase IV

A veteran emergency food specialist reviews important techniques of canning and storage, and gives us guidance in planning food stocks that can provide us with tasty, nourishing and balanced meals in emergency situations.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Warren Anderson

"The law says we shall have a civil defense program to protect the people, but we are not doing it. I just wish the Executive and the Congress would make a decision, because right now we are not prepared."

This recent quote has come from Bardyl Tirana, head of the Pentagon's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, and the decision he is referring to is a re-vamping of America's civil defense program and doubling of funds needed for such an undertaking. The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, presently consists of six hundred federal employees who coordinate civil defense activities within regional and local organizations.

Over the years, the primary emphasis has been placed on natural disasters instead of nuclear attack. The budget for the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency is now under \$100 million, most of it spent to maintain a foundation which the civil defense program can operate with. Recent studies by the National Security Council and Department of Defense have prompted Defense Secretary Harold Brown to urge president Carter to increase civil defense spending to over \$200 million a year. The new reason for the mounting concern in Washington is attributed to the massive growth of civil defense preparations by the Soviet Union over the last ten years. Intelligence experts have estimated that Russia has spent over \$50 billion in the last decade, plus an aggressive yet educational program in which the entire Soviet populace is involved to insure survival in the event of a nuclear war.

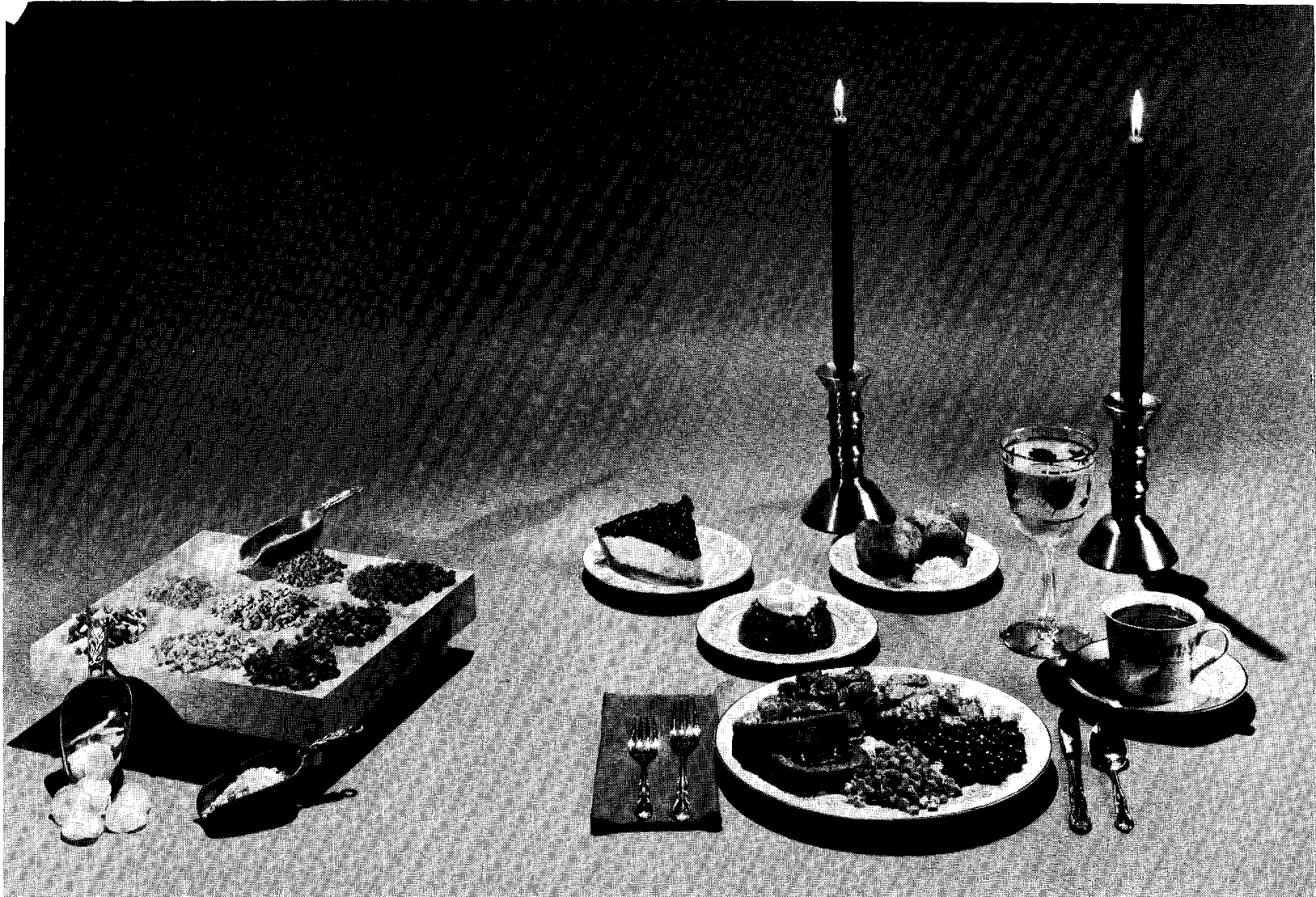
The United States, on the other hand, has spent less than \$1 billion in its own civil defense program during the same period. Major General George Keegan, who retired last year as head of Air Force intelligence, believes that an unexpected nuclear strike could kill two-thirds of the American population, while Soviet deaths would number less than 10 million. "This is how far Soviet civil defense preparations have progressed," Keegan has stated. "In a nuclear war today, we as a nation would die."

A vigorous new effort in renewing American interest in civil defense preparations within the business-industrial sector is now meeting with increasing success. The shift of interest from the public to the business-industrial sector has been noted in the growing demand for an emergency food supply program by utility companies, governmental agencies, and business organizations.

This new interest calls for reviewing and re-emphasizing major points in planning and preparing a food storage program for the business-industrial sector, while offering some insight and perspective about the myths and misconceptions that surround the food storage concept. Several variables must be taken into consideration in planning an emergency food supply program to help gain the maximum benefits of its use while avoiding serious errors that are unintentionally, yet commonly made.

One of the first basic steps in emergency food storage planning is deciding how many people will be fed and for what length of time. This, of course, should include a 3-meal-a-day schedule. The caloric count for adults should be a minimum of 2,200 calories and a minimum 60 grams protein per person per day. Anything less would not be recommended because it would not be nutritionally sufficient for normal survival under stress conditions.

A well-rounded variety of fruits, grains, plant and animal proteins, vegetables, soups, and adjuncts, along with vitamin supplements, are strongly recommended. Several food storage companies do offer civil defense programs that are tailored to meet these needs. Close scrutiny should be taken, however, in reviewing these programs because some of the companies offer cheap filler items in their so-called "package programs" that are not nutritionally sound or well balanced. Appetite fatigue and menu monotony are often found in some food programs, therefore, a menu planning guide should also be obtained from the food storage company that you choose to do business with.



PREPARATION OF RESERVE FOOD—All of the items shown on the cutting board have been used to prepare this finished, tasty meal. All that was added was water, cooking and serving.

FREEZE-DRIED vs DEHYDRATED FOODS

Questions have been asked from time to time concerning the differences between freeze-dried and dehydrated foods. These two food storage processes are completely different and produce two different products. From the standpoint of an emergency food supply in the business-industrial sector, dehydrated foods should be given a much bigger emphasis. Dehydrated foods have a lower rate of nutritional loss during storage and they also have a longer shelf-life. Although freeze-dried foods may be more convenient in preparation and perhaps have a slight advantage in taste, dehydrated foods offer a larger variety, and much more food can be stored in a smaller space than with freeze-dried foods.

CAN CONSTRUCTION

The construction of the can in which the food is stored is also an important yet often overlooked factor in maintaining maximum shelf-life. Again, from the business-industrial standpoint, the No. 10 size can, which holds 4/5 of a gallon, is best for storage purposes. Almost all food storage companies now use the No. 10 size can that was specifically designed for the Sam Andy Food Storage Company over five years ago. Technologically speaking, it is the best can available today for long-range use.

It is an electrolytic, 100-weight can, meaning that an electrolysis-type process was utilized in the can's plating, while "100-weight" refers to the can's thickness. Most supermarket cans are only 25-weight, which means that the can now being used by food storage businesses have 300% more plating thickness for extra protection and insulation of the food product. While supermarket cans have the majority of their plating on the outer surface to protect the can from dents, the can developed for emergency food storage had this process reversed, putting the majority of the plating on the inside for greater protection of the product.

Another unique feature of the No. 10 can is the enamel coating that has been placed on the inside, which adds even more insulation and protection. A gold lacquer coating is placed on the outside of the can, which restricts corrosion and prevents rusting. Rings are then structurally molded into the sides of the can reinforcing its body strength, adding to its durability and protection against dents.

What this all adds up to are many basically important steps that have been taken to insure maximum shelf-life of the food product. However, it is up to the purchaser to store the product correctly for its maximum shelf-life. The smaller No. 2 1/2 size can may be feasible for family or personal preparations but have no use in the business-industrial program, which is designed for group-size meals.

STORAGE PROCEDURES

Proper storage of the food products, once purchased, is an important factor to insure the longest shelf-life possible. Heat is the number one enemy of any food product. In order for your emergency food supply to maintain its maximum shelf-life, you should not store food supplies in places such as attics, outdoor sheds, garages, or other places where the temperature fluctuates. This fluctuation of the room temperature between day and night, and summer and winter, causes the food product to deteriorate and lose its nutritional value. The safest place is where the temperature will hold some type of consistency, usually in a basement area that is constantly cool or in a windowless room. The ideal temperature for storing is under 70° Fahrenheit. However, there should be no problem of storing it at room temperature between 70° and 80°. Remember, the hotter the temperature in the storage room, the shorter the shelf-life of the food product.

PACKAGING

Almost all food storage companies use nitrogen with their canning. There are two methods of this packaging procedure and a big difference between them. The better method involves putting the product in the can, placing it in a vacuum chamber, extracting between 95% to 98% of the oxygen, filling the chamber with nitrogen under positive pressure, and then sealing the can. This results in a lower oxygen content than the alternative process which consists mainly of putting the product in the can and passing it down an assembly line, manually injecting nitrogen into the can and then sealing it. The former procedure gives a special stabilized storage atmosphere which helps minimize oxidation, rancidity, and bacteria, while maintaining flavor, color, and its nutritional value. It is best to purchase food supplies from a company whose products are nitrogen packed *in vacuum chambers* to help maximize the shelf-life. You should also be sure that the food storage company you make your purchases from has its own packaging line because some companies have no canning facilities and, therefore, cannot guarantee the quality control and sanitary conditions by secondary companies that package for them.

SHELF-LIFE

The shelf-life of dehydrated foods has been a topic of great controversy throughout the food storage industry and will probably remain so for some time. There are many factors involved as to the true shelf-life of the products, such as canning methods that were used, how the product was stored, what particular product was stored, and others—like how

old the product was before it reached the consumer. Generally, you can figure that food should be utilized within 7 to 10 years maximum to gain the most beneficial usage of the products. One food storage company claimed in its brochures that its food products would last 20 years or longer, which is nothing short of fallacy.

The only food storage items that would have a shelf-life of over ten years would be grain products such as whole kernel wheat and things of this nature. Whole kernel wheat that would still sprout was found in the pyramids of Egypt. After their shelf-life has expired, food products will begin to discolor and lose their nutritional value. Items such as yeast, granola cereal, raisins, and baking powder all have a relatively short shelf-life of less than two years.

SUPPLEMENTS

When planning an emergency food storage program, it is necessary to consider utilizing vitamins and proteins to supplement your food supply. Under stress conditions, your body cells will demand protein which, of course, contains amino acids, the essential building blocks of cell growth. A good protein powder supplement is recommended in your food storage program, as well as a good multiple vitamin. Unfortunately, vitamins have no more than a 2 to 3 year shelf-life because they are made commercially. Refrigerated temperatures, though, could double this shelf-life. Other supplements to consider would be the storage of water not only for drinking purposes but for cooking as well. Plastic lids for the canned products are also a must so that, once cans are opened, they can be resealed. (However, you should continue to use the product once it has been opened.) Emergency water purifiers may be a good idea to have on hand, and some food storage companies carry many non-food supplements that help round out the food storage program. *Completeness* is the key word. Emergency lighting facilities as well as emergency medical supplies should also be stored. Other items that are generally overlooked that should be stored away for emergencies include tooth brushes, soaps, matches, razor blades, and other basic necessities.

With these basic guidelines for reference, you should now have enough information to begin your food storage planning. Remember that procrastination is your worst enemy, and dehydrated food costs are continually climbing. The well-worn cliché of the food storage industry still holds validity in purchasing an emergency food supply—it's better to be prepared a year too soon, than a day too late. What's in store for your future may depend upon what you store for the future. □

"For all we know the Soviets despite all their protestations may be way ahead of us in producing neutron bombs. Surely the concept is not new to them and it wouldn't surprise me one bit if they had some in their arsenal."

—N-Bomb developer Sam Cohen in Parade, July 16, 1978

Step One, Step Two . . .

The transmission of the civil defense reorganization plan to Congress on June 19th by President Carter deserves prolonged applause. He has acted in the best interests of the nation. The way is now open for effective emergency management.

Applause and gratitude should also go to Greg Schneiders and his White House team who for the past year have molded and midwived the reorganization project with uncommon grasp, expertise, balance and foresight. (See "Interview with Greg Schneiders" in the March-April 1978 issue.)

For years the consolidation of disaster-oriented federal agencies—which the "reorganization" maps out—has been called for by local leaders hungry for effective national leadership. The *Journal of Civil Defense* has reflected this view. For instance, when the Office of Emergency Preparedness was taken from the White House and put under HUD five years ago the *Journal* displayed a cover editorial titled "Programmed Bungling" chastizing the Nixon Administration.

Now that victory has apparently been won and reorganization is on the way are we not satisfied? Can we not relax our vigil?

Momentarily perhaps. But euphoria could be fatal to the country's survival interests. For waiting in the wings are teams of spoilers who time and again in the past have arranged for civil defense to fall on its face. If we are not alert to the danger, if we don't take every possible measure to see that clever, resourceful, convincing, determined—even sincere—people do not succeed in campaigns of ridicule, myth, phony logic and public hypnosis civil defense can find itself on the canvas again—for the full count.

What we are witnessing in the Carter proposal, assuming Congress is favorable to it, is only Step One. It provides the framework for Step Two which if not taken makes Step One meaningless.

Once the new organization—the Federal Emergency Measures Agency (FEMA)—comes into being we must be well-braced against both these overt and subtle attempts to insure its impotency. Paul Warnke must be called upon to substantiate his claim that civil defense is "useless." Harold Brown needs to shift from the negative attitude that we should not "replicate" the Soviet CD system to the positive attitude that we must *do* what is necessary. Those who advocate a "hostage" posture for U.S. cities must be brought to account. Those who claim that we *need* 60% fatalities in a nuclear attack because the post-attack economy could not support

mass survival must come out into the open with their macabre theory. And those who have tunneled into mountains to fashion government and military "hard" protection while studiously ignoring meaningful shelter for the school children, the mothers, the communities outside need obviously to "re-target" their emphasis to include the latter.

That should be a part of Step Two. Above all, Step Two should include repeated public support by President Carter for civil defense. Not merely in-house recommendations but personal appeals and TV appearances backing up the new program and the necessity for public attention to survival questions, for family and community planning, for action to achieve known ways to contend with the nuclear attack problem. Jimmy Carter must become vocal on the subject.


Lastly, and critically important, Step Two needs to see placed at the helm of FEMA an individual with the background, the personality, the initiative, the flair and the perception to bring the CD program to a point where it will provide America with a credible defense umbrella.

This means a *qualified* FEMA director of the calibre of Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, General Daniel Graham or executive-astronaut Frank Borman.

Given a virile approach such as this no governor, mayor, city councilman or county commissioner can look to Washington and see a leadership vacuum. No governor or mayor can dismiss the preparedness recommendations of civil defense representatives by pointing to contagious federal indifference. Public officials and the public will perceive that civil defense is not a joke, that their lives and the lives of their offspring depend on it. That peace depends on it.

With the Carter Administration awakening to the Soviet threat and to our own home defense paucity, and with the Carter moral fiber and resilience, it appears that Step One will indeed be followed by an inspired implementation of Step Two.

It must be. America's rope has played out. Room no more for flub or failure. This now is our last chance. And this last chance, for better or for worse, is pinned on the coattails of Jimmy Carter.



REVIEWS

SHELTERS IN SOVIET WAR SURVIVAL STRATEGY, by Leon Goure, published by Advanced International Studies Institute, 4330 East-West Highway, Suite 1172, Washington DC 20014. 74 pages. \$6.95. 1978.

Not only is the Soviet Union dead serious about evacuation—it is dead serious about shelter. Its aim is shelter for everyone, and a mushrooming construction program promises it. Goure's new monograph gives actual drawings for fifteen Soviet shelter types. Backed up by 181 authoritative references (over 90% of them Soviet) the study gives irrefutable evidence of the Soviet intent to maximize protection for its people.

"Given the large amount of resources required for its implementation, the Soviet shelter program, and especially the decision to provide the 'entire' urban population with ready shelter space, are a measure of the seriousness with which the Soviet leadership regards civil defense." Goure points out also that with a developed shelter system "the Soviet leadership has the option of not providing the U.S. with a strategic warning of a Soviet first strike, which would be provided by the massive evacuation of the urban population."

Goure's book needs to be used to spike the self-deceptive and disastrous myth that the Kremlin cottons to the Washington "hostage" concept.

PROTECTION IN THE NUCLEAR AGE, film, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, 24 min., color, animated. No. DDCP 3-291.

An ingenious update on nuclear attack civil defense measures, *Protection in the Nuclear Age* makes good mileage with the animated cartoon approach. English and Spanish language versions (and captions for the deaf) accent crisis relocation techniques. With limited availability at present through state CD offices, the new film will shortly be available through Army Audiovisual Centers. Excellent for CD staff review of nuclear effects and public showing where interest has been stimulated. Invaluable for use in crisis periods where public interest is at peak.

AN ENGINEERING ANALYSIS: MOBILE HOMES IN WINDSTORMS, by W. Pennington Vann and James R. McDonald (prepared for National Weather Service). 145 pages, \$5.00. 1978. Available from publisher: Institute for Disaster Research, Texas Tech. University, Box 4089, Lubbock, TX 79404.

As the title indicates what we have here is a serious study on a serious problem. And a vastly complicated one. Vann and McDonald have done a remarkable and outstanding job of pinpointing risks that mobile homes are exposed to in high winds and precautions that can be and should be taken if pro-

tection of inhabitants is to be upgraded. Anyone in the field of safety where mobile home safety comes into play would do a real community lifesaving service by reading, analyzing and extracting lessons from the book. Nineteen tables and 38 illustrations nicely support the text.

The authors modestly—and truthfully—assert that additional studies are needed. Fully as accurate, however, is the conclusion here that wherever proper application of the techniques presented in the book are applied lives will be saved.

HOW TO SURVIVE AN EARTHQUAKE

Everything you always wanted to know about Home and Family Preparedness . . . But didn't know who to ask.

By Libby Lafferty, Harriett Paine, Vicki Pellerito, Shirley Smith and Sandy Stave.

Printed By Chec Publications, P.O. Box 813, Downey, California 90241. 34 pages. \$2.50.

Reviewed By Richard W. Bignon, Captain, USAR, MOBDES

Government agencies have limited means to help individuals prepare for earthquake survival. Therefore, the brunt of survival preparations must be borne by the family unit. *How To Survive An Earthquake* details the actions required to maximize the family's survival potential.

The booklet contains invaluable pre, during, and post earthquake survival advice. Of particular interest is the stress placed upon integrating the family unit into a disaster survival team. The family is advised to discuss survival techniques; decide upon necessary medical, food, water, and special supplies required for survival; rehearse survival actions; and to establish alternate survival plans. In accordance with his abilities, each member of the family unit should be assigned a specific task and the responsibility of accomplishing this task.

The home economist point of view is evident throughout the text. The single most striking example is reflected by the detailed instructions for the acquisition and preparation of foodstuffs. It is emphasized that the food should not only be nutritious but palatable as well. The authors stress the importance of a good meal as a positive morale factor. It is refreshing to find attention to such details in a disaster preparedness text.

How To Survive An Earthquake is a genuinely informative text which offers invaluable earthquake survival advice. It is, however, much more than that. Preparation for earthquake survival is identical to those actions required to maximize survival potential during most natural or man-made disasters. Acquisition and dissemination of the information contained in the preparatory phase of the booklet would greatly enhance survival potential during any major disaster.

ABCs of hurricane survival need sharp reemphasis as the period of peak probability rolls upon danger areas east and west. Two top National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) meteorologists here caution us (1) that flooding is the No. 1 concern and (2) that timely action is the No. 1 requirement.

HURRICANES—

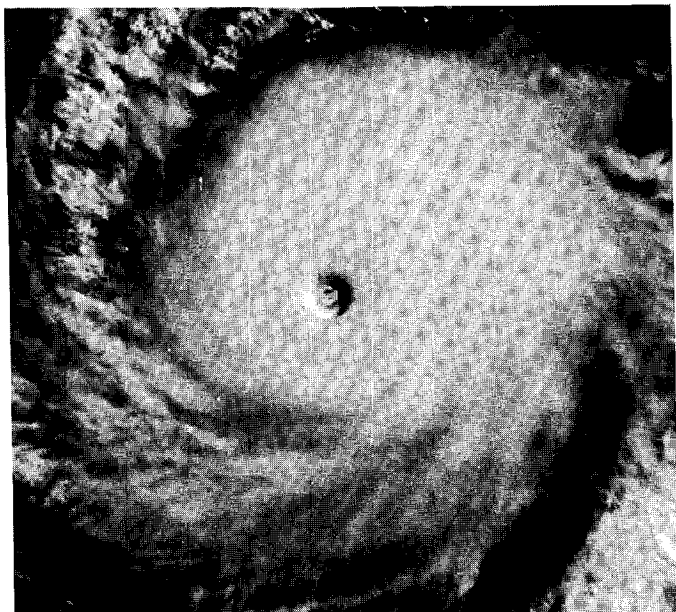
What to do, What to expect!

—Bob Pifer, Hurricane Program Leader (NOAA)

—Herbert S. Groper, Acting Chief, Disaster Preparedness (NOAA)

The major cause of hurricane fatalities is ignorance. While hurricanes are very dangerous, death and injury can easily be avoided in most situations by knowing what to expect and then what to do.

To begin with, a hurricane is a storm that originates in the tropics, it is circular in shape, and its strength increases as you go from the outer edge of the hurricane toward the middle. By National Weather Service definition, a tropical storm isn't a hurricane until the constant windspeed around the center of the storm reaches 74 mph or more. The



Hurricane Eloise hit Florida's "Panhandle" before dawn on September 23, 1975. It became the *first major hurricane in history* to turn in a zero fatality report for the coastal impact area. Reason: a totally active, dedicated, 24-hour disaster teamwork at all levels by all parties.

coastal area these hurricane winds encompass can run from 5 to almost 200 miles wide. This is, of course, the most dangerous part of the storm. This area is where the ocean's surface is most disturbed, the rainfall is the heaviest, and the winds are the strongest. Obviously, the storm doesn't cease outside of this area. Instead, the intensity slowly decreases (fringe area) to where the constant windspeeds are less than 40 mph, which is arbitrarily considered as the edge of the storm.

Hurricanes do not form instantaneously. Like humans they go through stages of development. They start out as a tropical depression lasting from several hours to days. Quite often, they never proceed beyond this stage. The tropical depression is where the developing hurricane first becomes circular in shape (rotating counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere). Its biggest threat to land areas is flooding from heavy rain. Next is the "storm" stage. At this point it's called a tropical storm and becomes identified by a name. The storm stage, like the depression, can last from several hours to days. The tropical storm's biggest threats tend to be flooding from heavy rain and coastal flooding from ocean water being pushed ashore. Although the wind in a tropical storm may be as high as 73 mph, wind damage is normally limited to foliage, signs, unanchored mobile homes, and poorly constructed utility buildings. The final stage is the hurricane itself which also has a lifetime from hours to days.

Flooding is a major threat to life and property from the hurricane. Flooding from the ocean by water and waves moving inland, called the storm surge, and also flooding from torrential rainfall. About 90 percent of all hurricane fatalities and approximately 65 percent of the damage to property in terms of dollar amounts are caused by flooding. Wind is responsible for the rest.

The atmosphere can develop a hurricane through all of its stages in hours or it may take as long as

several days. This means you can't take lightly the threat of a tropical depression or a tropical storm because they can turn into a hurricane in a very short period of time.

How much time do you have to prepare for a hurricane? If you've planned ahead, most of your decisions during an approaching storm can be automatic. Normally, hurricanes moving toward the Southern United States or the Caribbean Islands do so at about 10-15 mph. Hurricanes approaching the Middle-Atlantic states or New England move faster. It's not unusual for them to move as fast as 30-40 mph. At these higher speeds, a hurricane could move from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Bangor, Maine in a day or less. Looking at the speed of motion from another point of view, by the time the storm's fringe effects first hit the coast, the hurricane itself with its 74 mph winds could arrive anywhere from 2 to 10 hours or more later. During this time there could be some street flooding from the rain, roads could be blocked by trees or branches blown over by the wind, and some coastal roads could have their low spots flooded by water from the ocean. The blown-over trees could also cause some power and telephone outages. Thus, waiting until the effects of the outer fringes of the storm convince you it's time to take action can leave you in trouble. Then as the main part of the hurricane arrives, its flooding and winds could last from 1 to 18 hours or more. If you aren't in a safe shelter by now, more than likely it's too late. Any outside activity at this time is dangerous and exceedingly difficult.

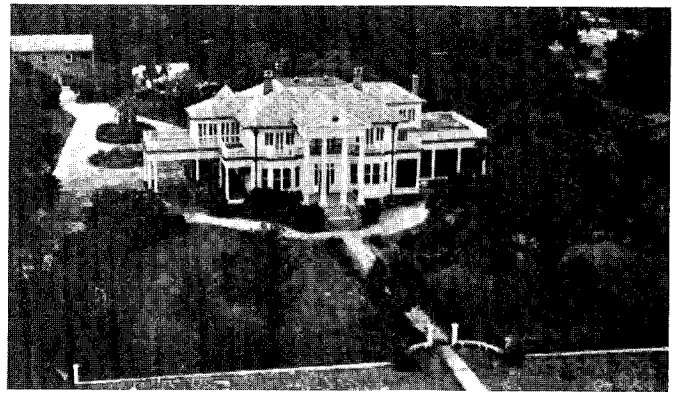
Now you know what to expect. What to do is next. To minimize fatalities and injuries and reduce the economic and social impact of a major hurricane local officials must be prepared to act with "site-specific plans" calculated to obtain the proper response. This requires identifying those areas apt to be covered by flood waters and assigning them top priority for evacuation. Don't be tempted to use past hurricanes to identify the hazardous areas. This can be quite dangerous.

The area affected by the storm surge depends upon that particular hurricane's strength, path and speed. Differences in any of these variables can radically change the areas covered by the devastating effect of the surge. Some hurricanes have rains of 5 to 10 inches but plenty of them reach 20 inches. The record is 38.7 inches in Yankeetown, Florida in 1950. Inland flooding can range from just minor problems to devastating flash floods and river floods. If recent rains have raised river levels above normal, the potential for disastrous flooding is significantly increased.

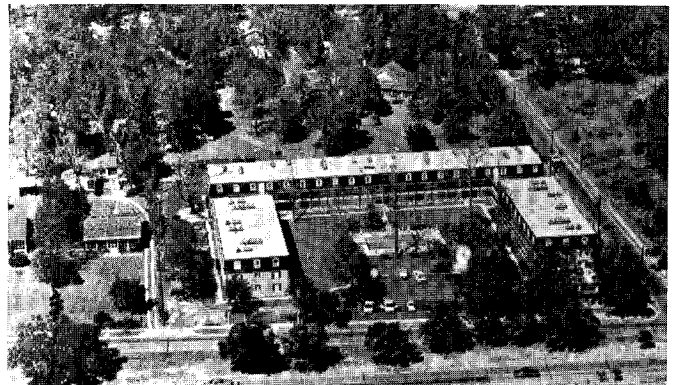
The problem has always been how to get people to respond properly to the hurricane's threat. Studies show short time coastal residents (5 years or less) are most likely to leave promptly when officials request evacuation.

The persons who've previously experienced "fringe" effects of hurricanes are inclined to ignore evacuation recommendations. They are the ones who want to have a hurricane party and ride it out. They often convince relatives and friends it's the right thing to do.

To get people moving from hazardous areas, convince them their lives are threatened. Make comparisons with other hurricanes and point out differences that make this hurricane a real threat. Discount previous fringe experiences.

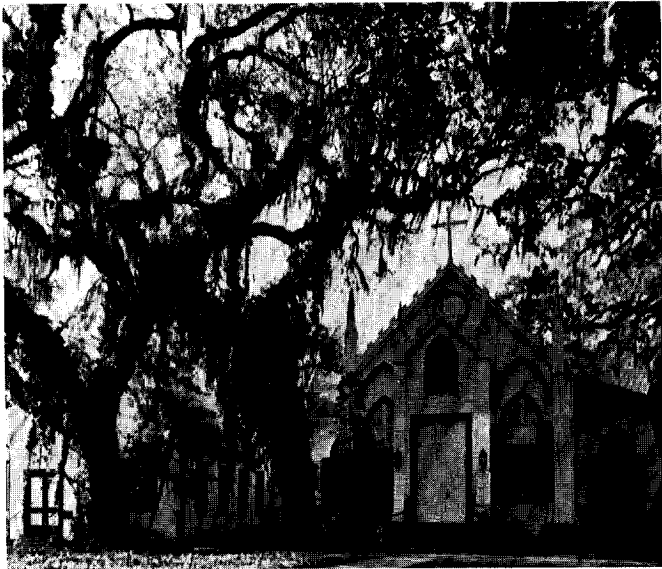


This antebellum mansion proudly withstood the ravages of time—until Hurricane Camille took it away in 1969.



The Richelieu Apartments where the Camille toll claimed 23 celebrants at a "hurricane party."

“The major cause of hurricane fatalities is ignorance.”



The caretaker's family and the minister's wife were among 13 who sought shelter in the Trinity Episcopal Church and perished as Hurricane Camille demolished it.



An invaluable aid to all residents along coastal areas is a hurricane education program. Coastal populations have increased over 40% in recent years. Hurricane safety rules and hurricane awareness should be part of all school curricula in all areas where hurricanes threaten.

Information on evacuation routes to pre-selected hurricane shelters should be readily available to the public. Assurances need to be given to those evacuating that private property will be protected by local authorities.

When the hurricane first threatens, it's time to get hurricane safety rules disseminated by all available mass media. Newspapers should be encouraged to print maps showing evacuation routes and location of shelters. When it's time to evacuate, the mass media should be encouraged to emphasize the areas that are in danger. Radio and television stations must be furnished frequent statements about current conditions to hopefully dispell the effects of false rumors that usually occur during disasters.

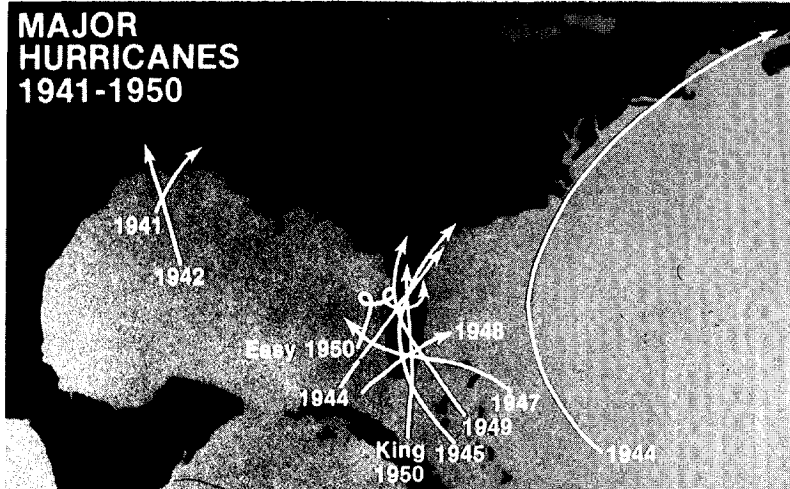
With judicious and timely attention to these approaches and precautions—as well as others which local circumstances and individual storm peculiarities may make advisable—you can do a great deal to take the sting out of hurricanes, to rob them of their awesome power to destroy and to kill. □

Storm evacuation maps showing best routes inland are now available for many hurricane-sensitive Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas (65 local maps of coastal sectors in Long Island and northern New Jersey, Chesapeake Bay, Charleston SC to Savannah GA, the Florida "Gold Coast," the Florida west coast from Naples north to Clearwater, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and most coastal areas in Texas. Maps are priced at \$2 each.

For precise information send for free catalog (NOAA Map and Chart Catalog No. 5) to:

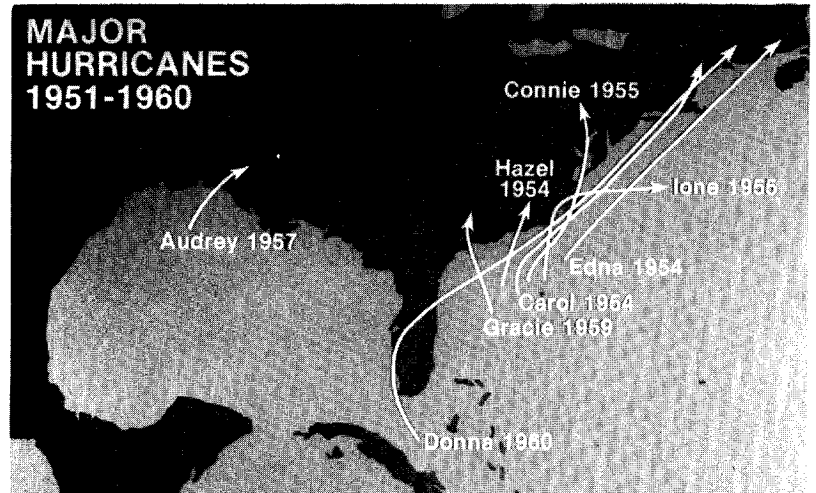
National Ocean Survey
6501 Lafayette Ave.
Riverdale, MD 20840
(Tel: 301/436-6990)

MAJOR HURRICANES 1941-1950

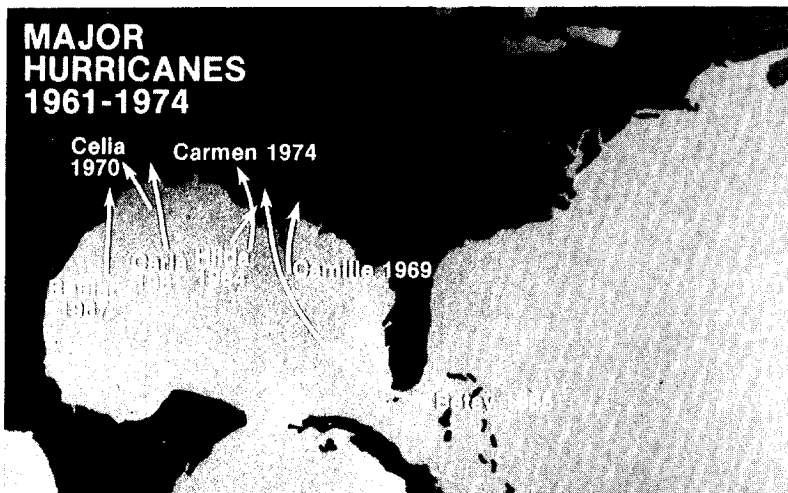


Charts of major hurricanes, 1941-1974, show a periodic "shift" tendency from concentration on one geographical area to concentration on another.

MAJOR HURRICANES 1951-1960



MAJOR HURRICANES 1961-1974



ACDA HOSTS Leading C. D. Experts...

The American Civil Defense Association (ACDA) first annual seminar on October 27, 1978 announces a cast of speakers that includes Leon Goure, Greg Schneiders, John Kirk Singlaub, Edward Teller and Eugene Wigner.

Russian-born Leon Goure is America's foremost authority on Soviet civil defense. Goure is relied upon by the United States and governments abroad for his analyses of Soviet shelter techniques, civil defense staffing, expenditures, training, and other pertinent information bearing on internal preparedness. His most recent book, *Shelter in Soviet War Survival Strategy*, is reviewed on page 24 of this issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Greg Schneiders was chosen in August 1977 to head up the White House "Reorganization Plan No. 3" which in June 1978 culminated in President Carter's submission to Congress of the proposal to consolidate "emergency preparedness, mitigation and response activities" under one Executive Branch Agency.

U.S. Army Major General (Ret.) Singlaub is now Educational Field Director for the American Security Council Education Foundation. General Singlaub was Chief of Staff of the United Nations Command, U.S. Forces Korea, from July 1976 to June 1977.

Edward Teller, currently Senior Fellow with Stanford University's Institute on War, Revolution and Peace, played the major role in the development of nuclear fusion. Teller's ceaseless—but not too well known—efforts to apply American scientific expertise to the support of realistic world peace planning are illustrated by his article "Technology—America's Miracle?" appearing on page 6 of this issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Eugene Wigner, Nobel laureate, has been called upon repeatedly by the American Government to define its home defense ailments and requirements and to recommend remedial measures. His contributions to the long effort at achieving an improved U.S. civil defense posture include studies, reports and books that are a recognized cornerstone of civil defense literature.

The day-long seminar opening is scheduled for 9 AM on October 27th (Friday) in the auditorium of the Reitz Union (2nd floor) on the University of Florida campus—Gainesville, Florida.

Seminar registration for non-members is \$40 and \$25 for ACDA members (includes banquet and other activities). A 10% discount applies to advance registration—prior to October 1st. For those who meet the October 1st deadline advance registration fees will be \$36.00 for non-members and \$22.50 for ACDA members.

(Information on ACDA membership is contained on the back cover of this issue)

A registration and information desk will be set up at the entrance of the Reitz Union auditorium from 8 AM.

Advance registration may be accomplished by submitting the following form (or facsimile thereof) with the registration fee—or calling by phone:

— Cut Here —

American Civil Defense Association Seminar University of Florida—October 27, 1978

Advance Registration

(Mail no later than Oct. 1, 1978)

Clifford A. Lyle, Sec-Treas.
American Civil Defense Association
405 S.E. 8th Street
Gainesville, FL 32601
(Phone: 904/964-5397)

Enclosed please find:

- ☐ Non-member Registration—\$40 less 10%:
\$36.00
- ☐ ACDA Member Registration—\$25 less 10%:
\$22.50

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

(Details on accommodations, travel, agenda, etc. will be forwarded upon receipt of registration.)

ACDA members are also invited to attend the 12th Annual *Journal of Civil Defense* Conference on the following day and the ACDA business session (details later).

ACDA DISASTER RESPONSE GUIDE NOW AVAILABLE

As previously announced the ACDA Disaster Response Guide is now available to Sponsoring ACDA Members free of charge upon request to:

Clifford A. Lyle, Sec-Treas.
405 S.E. 8th Street
Gainesville, FL 32601

The guide is also available to Regular ACDA members (the \$25 per year membership) at a price of \$3.50 and to non-members at a cost of \$7.50.

The guide provides detailed outlines on:

- (1) the basic concept of a community-produced disaster-action manual,
- (2) the mechanics of producing it, and
- (3) a prototype layout plan for a 48-page production.

The guide's shake-down evaluation produced general approval by reviewers and a consensus that it fills a long-standing need.

One reviewer had this to say: "What you have done with your Disaster Response Guide is to open the door for a practical down-to-earth way to get the community excited by and involved in its own welfare and disaster protection. It is a direct contribution to lifesaving possibilities in the community, and properly implemented its payoff will be in lives saved on the local scene."

TOO GOOD TO FILE

"Militarily, they (Western diplomats) seek a respite through compromises and concessions. They even dream of averting the danger threatening themselves by sacrificing the security of others. Politically, they seek peaceful cooperation to accommodate the Soviet hoax of 'detente.' Economically, they offer big loans and technical equipment to pacify the Soviet Union.

"Whether they do it knowingly or not, to pursue such policies of appeasement will only serve to camouflage and abet social imperialism's war preparations...

"In the eight years of SALT, the Soviet Union has brought its once backward nuclear arsenal up to a par with that of the other superpower. How can this be described as an effort to limit the nuclear arms race?"

—Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua
(UN Address, May 29, 1978)

"One of the capital's best-known top secrets concerns a hidden city, about 40 miles west of the White House, built under an Appalachian foothill called Mount Weather.

"The underground city—complete with three-story buildings, streets, and a lake for drinking water—would shelter thousands of selected government managers if the Soviet missiles ever rain down on Washington.

"When the topic is Mount Weather, questions at the Pentagon, CIA, even at Social Security draw a terse 'no comment.'"

—Chicago Tribune Press Service

"The liberation of Africa, and what is more, the liberation of all oppressed and dependent countries from colonialism, became possible as a result of the victory over fascism in the Second World War, a decisive contribution to which was made by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. The collapse of the colonial empires on the African continent was a consequence of the growing solidarity of socialism and the national-liberation movement, a solidarity based on joint struggle against oppression, imperialism and aggression.

"It was the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia that laid the foundation for the participation of the colonial and dependent peoples in international affairs sixty years ago. Soviet power loudly declared its active support for the just struggle of the oppressed peoples for their freedom and independence. This had a great effect on the colonies, in particular in Africa."

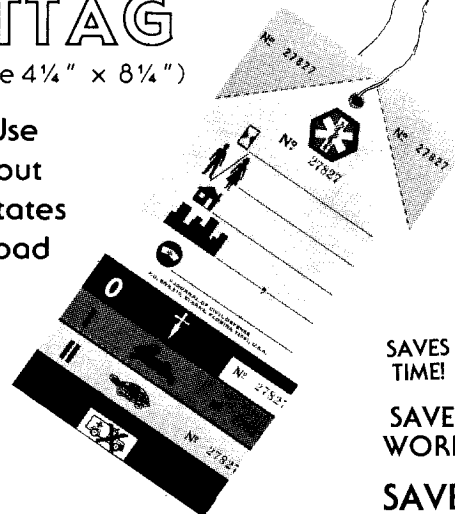
—Soviet Military Review

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UPCOMING . . .

- Sep 11-15 "Security 78"—International Safety Congress, Essen, W. Ger.
- Sep 17-20 1st International Conference in Israel on Mass Casualty Management, Safad, Israel
- Oct 8-13 USCDC Annual Conf., Mobile, AL
- Oct 16-19 Internation Meeting on Nuclear Power Reactor Safety, Brussels
- Oct 27 American Civil Defense Assn. Seminar, Gainesville, FL
- Oct 28 *Journal of Civil Defense* annual Conf., Gainesville, FL
- Nov 12-17 ANS Winter Meeting, Washington, D.C.

NEXT ISSUE — OCTOBER 1978

China on the Move

Regional and local U.S. Civil Defense Directors take a first-hand look at Red China's resurgence and into Peking plans into the 1980s, 1990s, and beyond 2000. An interview with John E. Bex.

When it comes to Civil Defense, Can You Honestly Say, "Let the Government Do It?"

The White House seems to be revising its philosophy through its Reorganization Project. Congress is getting more and more interested every day. But what about the average American citizen? What does he or she think about civil defense?

"The complex of protective measures and emergency relief activities conducted by civilians in case of hostile attack or sabotage or natural disaster," is Webster's definition of civil defense. And it points to a fact that seems to escape most dissertations on the subject . . . the role of the citizen.

That's civil defense and one of the goals of the American Civil Defense Association . . . "to inform the grass roots public on the dangers of man-made and natural disaster." Ultimately, the citizen is where the "ball stops." The government's responsibility is to provide the mechanism to the citizens to meet their own survival needs. The government is where the "ball starts."

Join the American Civil Defense
Association and . . .

START THE BALL ROLLING!

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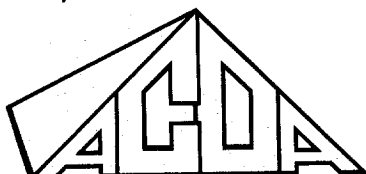
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