

October 1978

Volume XI—No. 5

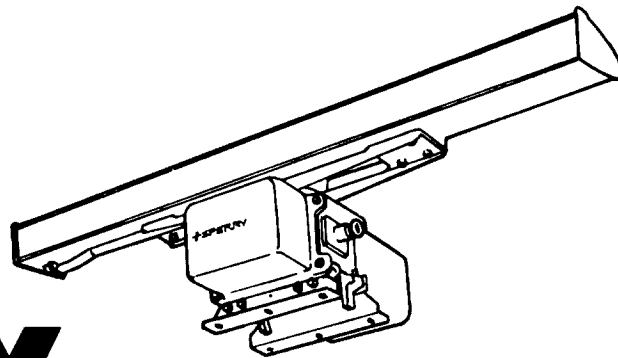
Journal of Civil Defense



A DAY IN OCTOBER

CALIFORNIA ACTION

AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION



SPERRY

Weather Detection Radars

MK 12A • MK 16A

- **Exceptional Sensitivity**
- **Outstanding Definition**
- **Simple to Operate**

When it is important to detect weather such as tornados or precipitation, Sperry Radar does the job superbly. Its fan-shaped vertical beam scans the atmosphere out to 170 miles using 50,000 watts of power.

A clear plastic mask showing the roads, highways, and towns in your vicinity can be overlayed on the display. This enables you at-a-glance to pinpoint weather location.

A variable range marker with digital read-out makes possible more precise distance measurements. And, a cursor aids in determining precise direction.

Learning to operate the radar does not require special education. It can be learned in a few days.



Call your Sperry Representative:

630 Gaiennie St.
New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone (504) 525-7127

3807 West 150th St.
Cleveland, Ohio 44111
Phone (216) 941-7741

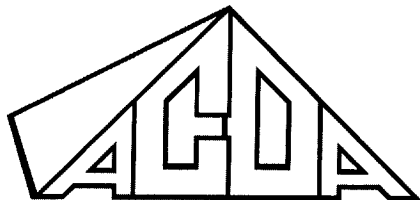


Worldwide Headquarters
Great Neck, New York 11020, U.S.A.

World Sales • World Service • and a World of Experience

SPERRY IS A DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION





Journal of Civil Defense

American Civil Defense Association

OCTOBER 1978

VOLUME XI—NUMBER 5

Staff

Editor.....WALTER MURPHEY
Business Manager...CAROLYN HAYES
Public Relations...FRANK WILLIAMS
Art.....J. C. BROWN, JR.
Circulation.....ELAINE SMITH
Production
Consultant.....CHRISTOPHER T. FEY

CONTENTS

5 CAPITAL COMMENTARY—

Washington correspondent Jerry Strobe reports FEMA building steam. "Boys in the back room" busy with plans for launch.

6 DETENTE DILEMMA—U.S.

Congressman and NATO liaison envoy Robin Beard looks at ambiguity of "detente"—what it means from where it's checked out.

8 SPOTLIGHT—CBS pans civil

defense; Oak Ridge's Haaland joins ACDA's October seminar panel; CD awards for heroes; a new weather show; "blast" comes out of hiding.

10 ACCIDENT! ACTION! TREAT-

MENT!, by Marvin B. Hays and John X. Stefanki—Airport crash exercises pave way for enhanced crash survival. Needed: more of them.

13 CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD—

In Switzerland the "Yellow Booklet" examines war, peace and civil defense. In France offense without defense—a nonsense strategy.

14 THE SUMMIT AND THE

CHALLENGE, by Frank Williams—The meaning of the ACDA October 27th seminar — Agenda items and registration information.

16 GRASS ROOTS GRAFFITI—

Shirley Smith emphatically states: "Disasters are a Fact of Life . . . Preparedness Should be a Fact of Life."

17 QUESTION AND ANSWER CORNER—Who puts out what in the ACDA-Journal of Civil Defense operations.

18 TOO GOOD TO FILE—Is the U. S. skidding on the international scene? Leading analysts in and out of government think it's past time to take stock of our failures and proceed to corrective action.

20 REVIEWS—R. F. Blodgett reviews (1) a report on radiological problems in nuclear attack and (2) a critique of Red China's foreign policy. Also: a new look at expedient shelter.

21 COUNTDOWN—Herb Johnson weighs the impact of terrorist activities—the prognosis and the solution.

22 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—

The *Journal* is "sick" because of its hawk orientation. The *Journal* is "sick" because of its dove orientation. A bouquet for USCDC's Bill Smith—and a challenge.

23 UPCOMING

24 CHEATING DEATH—West Germany's helicopter rescue comes of age. Hospital-based copters get to accident scenes in minutes with know-how and equipment.

26 EDITORIAL: PATH TO PEACE?—Are peace groups weapons of war? A Swede "lays it on the line."

ACDA SEMINAR
October 27, 1978
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

"THE CD SUMMIT"

Have YOU Registered?
See Pages 14 and 15
For Details

Sponsored by
The Civil Defense Forum
The Oak Ridge Civil Defense Society
The Professional Society for Protective Design
The American Civil Defense Association

POLICY BOARD

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

ADVISORY BOARD

NEAL FITZSIMMONS
F. CORNING KNOTE
WILLIAM B. MARTY
EVAR P. PETERSON
STUART L. PITTMAN
R. G. SHERRARD
BYRON D. SPANGLER
H. W. TARKINGTON
EDWARD TELLER
ANTHONY J. WIENER

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

KARL LUNDGREN, Chairman
CLIFFORD A. LYLE
JOHN A. SAMUEL
JAMES W. DALZELL
ROBERT F. BLODGETT
HERBERT T. BOGERT
HAYWOOD W. WILLIS

The *Journal of Civil Defense* is published bi-monthly by the American Civil Defense Association. Address: Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL. 32091. Subscription: One Year—\$12, two years—\$22. Phone (904) 964-5397.

The *Journal of Civil Defense* presents authentic information relating to civil defense—to the survival of free government, the United States and peace in the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field and service as a forum.

Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for consideration by the editorial committee for publication (the *Journal*, as a non-profit organization, pays no fees). Articles, preferably illustrated, should be 500 to 1,200 words in length, slanted to the non-technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense field. Views expressed in contributions to the *Journal* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect *Journal* policy. Material may be reproduced if context is preserved, credit given, and copy sent to the *Journal of Civil Defense*. Printed by Storter Printing Co., Gainesville, Florida.

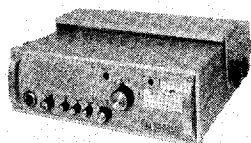
COMMUNICATIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE / PREPAREDNESS

HF SSB

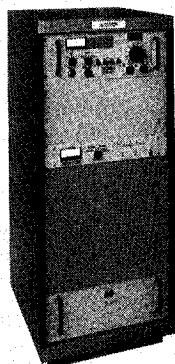


SR-206/210
150 WATTS

The leading supplier of channelized HF SSB communications equipment to the U.S. Government and a leading supplier overseas.



SR-204 125 WATTS



SR-120 1 KW

- 1.6-30 MHz
- Up To Ten Channels
- Voice, FSK, CW
- Military Nomenclature
- FSN/NSN's



Scientific Radio Systems Inc.

367 ORCHARD ST. ■ ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14606

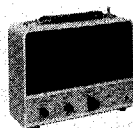
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE, PLEASE CONTACT PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

- PHONE (716) 458-3733
- TELEX 978-368
- CABLE SIRAD

AN EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY
EMPLOYER

VHF FM NOAA WEATHER RADIO

Designated by the White House as the sole Government operated radio system to broadcast attack or disaster warnings directly to the general public.

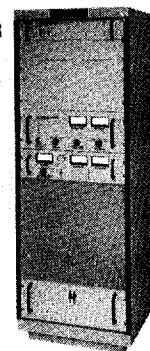


SR-401
RECEIVER

SR-416 TRANSMITTER

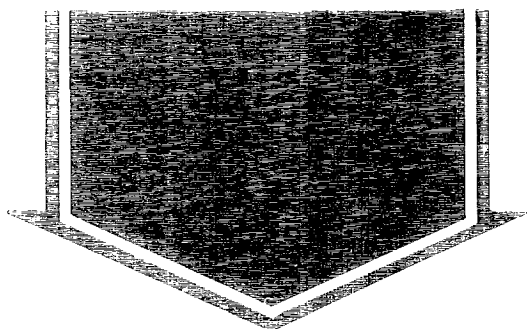
162.40, 162.475,
or 162.55 MHz
Warning Alarms

Government contract 6-35384 to provide the transmitters (SR-416), antennas, and receivers (SR-401) for the entire U.S. and Puerto Rico—currently estimated at 340 stations for population centers of 50,000 or more.



To: CD DIRECTOR!
Rx: FOR LEADERSHIP THAT:

- (1) Demands A-1 Public Safety
- (2) Seeks fact and direction
- (3) Will back a strong CD



Journal of Civil Defense

P.O. Box 910
Starke, FL 32091

One Year: \$12

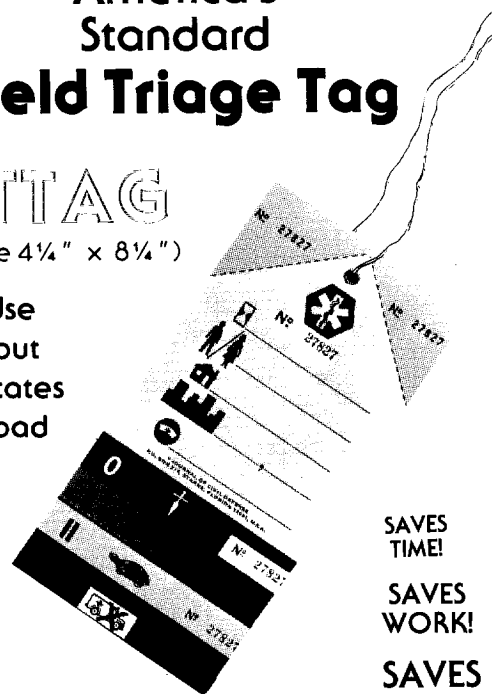
Two Years: \$22

America's Standard Field Triage Tag

METTAG

(actual size 4 1/4" x 8 1/4")

Now In Use
Throughout
United States
and Abroad



SAVES
TIME!
SAVES
WORK!
SAVES
LIVES!

For more information
contact: METTAG

P.O. Box 910
Starke, Florida 32091
(904) 964-5397

CAPITAL COMMENTARY

by Jerry Strobe

MORE ON FEMA

The President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, which proposed to consolidate federal emergency functions into a new independent agency, FEMA, is now a fact. The 60-day period for Congressional reaction expired in mid-September. But it may be another six months or more before the new agency begins functioning. There is just too much preparatory work to be done.

All summer long, the "boys in the back room" of the President's Reorganization Project have been laboring on the myriad details that inevitably must be dealt with in a major reorganization. Mike Springer is said to lead a task force on administrative arrangements. Included here are such important matters as personnel, procurement, communications, data processing, budget and comptrollership, and space. The staff working on these matters is drawn mainly from the primary agencies affected by the reorganization. In many of those areas, DCPA is the only agency with a substantial ongoing capability. Hence, it is likely that the DCPA staff will form most of the cadre for the provision of administrative services.

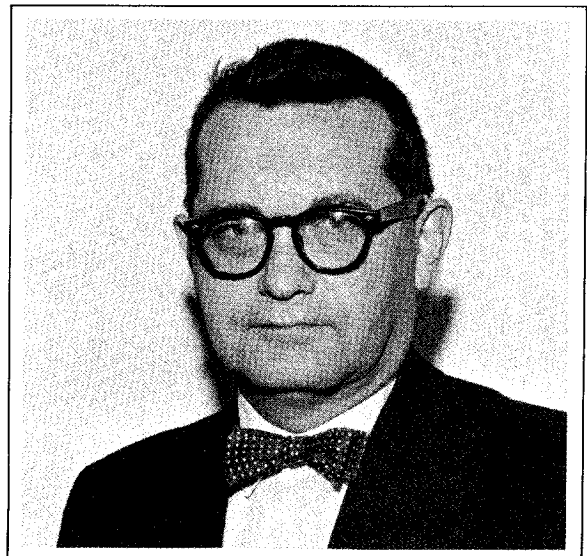
Space is bound to be a nagging problem. There are presently slated to be about 800 people in the FEMA headquarters, so finding suitable space in the Washington area for the new agency will not be easy. It is understood that the burgeoning Rosslyn section of Arlington is a prime candidate as the Washington Metro subway makes both downtown and the Pentagon only minutes away. The Federal Preparedness Agency, one of those included in the reorganization, has already advertised for bids to design a crisis management center to replace the three operations centers at FPA, DCPA, and FDAA.

Another task group, headed by Nye Stevens, the Project Director, is concentrating on matters of policy and programs. Several versions of an organization chart for the new agency are under interagency

review. The fire agency, by agreement, is being left intact. There seems to be some inclination to combine what was being called "State and Local Readiness" (DCPA) and "Federal Readiness" (FPA) into a single major organizational block. There is also support for creation of a policy analysis group at the FEMA level that might also incorporate research activities. Training and education functions are also getting a consolidation look. One consideration is to locate the new Fire Academy so that the Civil Defense Staff College, now at Battle Creek, could be set up alongside the Academy.

Actually, a keynote of the present reorganization planning is to leave the first head of the new agency a good deal of latitude in how he effects a real merger. So we can look forward to a further reorganization a year or so after the agency is established. A good deal will depend, then, on who the President designates to head FEMA. The talent scouts are busy developing a list of potential candidates for the sub-cabinet level position. Although the real list is closely held and it is doubtful if anyone has been contacted to determine availability, names that have been "floated" include George Elsey, head of the American Red Cross, former Secretary of the Navy Paul Ignatius, Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, and Dr. Frederick Seitz, former head of the National Academy of Sciences and recently retired President of Rockefeller University.

The emphasis in the hunt for a person to head the new Federal Emergency Management Agency is on "competence" but it is likely that many otherwise highly-qualified individuals will decline a job that may be perceived as a short-term appointment in view of Jimmy Carter's current difficulties. A good deal will also depend on the budgetary intentions of the Administration. The long-term fate of FEMA is closely tied to the civil defense priority. A bigger civil defense budget and an agency head committed to improving nuclear civil preparedness can make the whole preparedness field move. The opposite is hardly the case. □



Citizen-soldier Robin Beard continues to perform annual active duty with the military in spite of the fact that as a member of Congress he is exempt. Beard is Chairman of the Task Force on National Defense of the House Republican Conference Research Committee. He is also Congressional Advisor to the Geneva SALT Talks. Congressman Beard represents the 6th District in Tennessee and is—as his article demonstrates—an outspoken and staunch advocate of a national defense that will assure continued freedom and peace for the United States.

Detente Dilemma

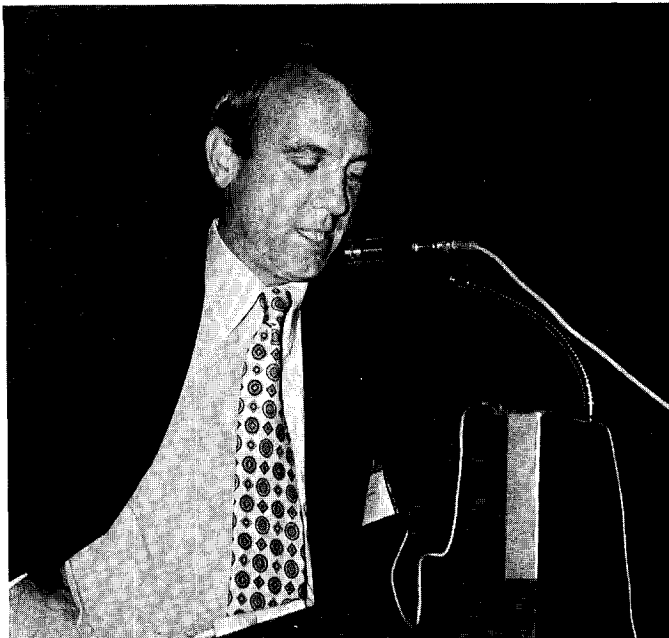
—Robin Beard

The Soviet Union for well over a decade has been involved in a massive—in a staggering—buildup of its conventional and strategic military forces.

That buildup continues today—with no sign of slowing down. It is also quite clear that this Soviet military buildup extends far beyond purely defensive requirements.

Indeed, it appears quite clear that the Soviets are engaged in a continuing and systematic effort to achieve a military superiority over the West that can be used as a tool for both political and military leverage.

These facts, it seems to me are indisputable.



Congressman Beard addressing a NATO Conference in Brussels.

Some will argue that the sheer mass and numerical superiority of Soviet conventional military forces are presently offset by the West's qualitative advantages.

Similarly, in the strategic balance, many will argue that the United States and the Soviet Union are today in rough equivalence. We, again it is said, are ahead qualitatively.

While I am firmly convinced that our industrial and technological capacity and ingenuity are of fundamental importance, vital to our future success and survival, our national governments are increasingly stifling rather than harnessing, undermining rather than motivating, the industrial genius of our societies.

Moreover, we are increasingly using such terms as "technological edge" and "qualitative advantages", as buzz words to justify our inaction in the face of Soviet military developments.

"Detente does not mean . . ."

Further, I believe we have and continue to underestimate the quality and technological achievements the Soviets have shown themselves capable of achieving.

The point I would like to make here is that regardless of how you view the present U. S.-Soviet military balance, regardless of how you view the present NATO-Warsaw Pact balance, regardless of how you view the present technological balance, the basic fact remains: Unless we contain or reverse the adverse military trends that now confront us, the Soviet Union and its allies will achieve military superiority over the West in every relevant index of conventional and strategic military power.

This point cannot be overemphasized.

The Soviet Union, even when it was in a militarily inferior position, was not hesitant to fill power vacuums or challenge the West to determine our political and military resolve and commitments. Now, when we define the military power balance as being in rough equivalence, the Soviets and their proxy Cuban military forces seem to believe they can pursue an aggressive and adventurous foreign-military policy with impunity.

Today, the Soviets are in Africa; tomorrow they may be in Latin America, the Middle East or Berlin. The questions we must address are: How do we respond to the Soviet military growth? How do we respond to Soviet foreign military interventionism?

Our failure is summarized by commentators on both sides of the Atlantic saying we cannot afford to maintain conventional forces adequate for the defense of Europe.

We cannot afford to maintain conventional forces adequate for the defense of Europe?

We, in the West, have one common failing when we view our defense requirements. We ask: Can we afford it?

I have never understood that question.

The question we must ask is: Can we afford the alternative? Can we accept the consequences of not doing what is necessary to preserve an adequate defense effort?

What is the alternative? Are we no longer prepared to meet those requirements necessary to preserve our freedom and prosperity?

“... we must ensure that our foreign policy is credible ...”

Detente has always been an ambiguous term. The term Cold War is clearly more blunt and provocative and certainly we want to be able to settle our differences with the Soviet Union in a cooperative and peaceful way.

But let us not delude ourselves about what Detente is, and what it is not.

Detente does not mean that Soviet society has become more open, that human rights (even in the aftermath of the Helsinki Accord) are more respected, that freedom of emigration from the Soviet Union is being conducted in an enlightened way—on the contrary.

Detente does not mean that the Soviets have showed restraint in their global adventurism. The Soviets remain committed to supporting so-called “wars of liberation,” a guise for Soviet incitement and interventionism.

Detente does not mean that the Soviets have shown restraint in the development and deployment of their conventional and strategic forces. On the contrary, during the era of “Detente” the Soviet military buildup has continued at an unprecedented level.

Detente has meant that the West has shown significant and unilateral restraint in its own weapons

development and deployment—a consequence perhaps not so much of Detente, but based, nonetheless, on very calculated political decisions made in our own countries.

Detente has meant that the West has not found clearly defined and consistently implemented policies to respond to Soviet-Cuban activities.

Detente has meant that the West has taken at face value the promises and agreements that we have entered into with the Soviet Union, regardless of how the Soviets (and their Cuban proxy forces) have lived up to our expectations.

“Vital to our basic national interest is a workable civil defense system. I am a vocal advocate in Congress of a strong civil defense.”

— Robin Beard

I am not advocating a return to the Cold War. I personally feel, however, that if the West began to respond to the Soviet challenge, as we did during the Cold War period, the atmosphere under Detente, under those circumstances, would not be much different than it was during the Cold War period.

The point I seek to make is this: The Soviet Union will not abandon its fundamental global objectives. To the extent we find our objectives incompatible, to that extent we will have competition. To ensure that competition does not escalate into uncontrolled conflict, we must ensure that our foreign policy is credible, and that we maintain the military capability to support those policies.

Now, I believe the Soviet leaders are rational, cautious men, convinced of their righteousness and their determinist view of history. They will not presently seek to confront the United States or its European allies on their home grounds—but they do believe that military superiority is achievable and that it can be used as an instrument with political and military leverage.

We must deny them that objective. For at some point they will otherwise threaten to cross our Rubicon—and I don't know where that may be—it could be Berlin again, or it could be the Middle East.



Congressman Beard (left) on active duty at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

SPOTLIGHT

CBS—A Half-Baked CD Report?

On September 3rd the subject of civil defense in the United States finally hit one of the major network shows: "Sixty Minutes" on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

By way of kickoff for the 10-minute slot DCPA Deputy Director Clifford McLain allowed with obvious logic that the kind of civil defense effort we programmed depended on the amount of people we wanted to save in an attack situation, and that circumstances being what they are in this respect Crisis Relocation Planning—evacuation—appeared to be "the only system which appears to be workable." The implication was that Americans are so deeply ensconced in their soft and flabby lifestyle that there is a heavy reluctance to invest substantially in saving their own lives—with the exception of hard protective measures for VIPs.

"Sixty Minutes" proceeded from this opening to show that even Crisis Relocation Planning is not workable. At least in the two Connecticut "host" towns it chose to hold up to ridicule. Its simplistic conclusion was that you can't load a town down with evacuees from the big city numbering five times the population of the town. CD directors of the communities supported this finding, and a look at long-outdated shelter supplies left the viewer totally confused and with a distaste for what appeared to be a civil defense boondoggle.

The end result: a plug for inaction, defeatism.

Highly pleased and reassured to be sure must have been Soviet monitors of "Sixty Minutes," whose interest in seeing American civil defense kept at the joke level is deep and abiding. It makes very good sense—for the Soviet Union—to see us befuddled, meek and thoroughly dejected.

Unfortunately, the "Sixty Minutes" report was accurate as far as it went. It is easy—even amusing—to present a dismal picture in a negative light.

Unfortunately, the program by stopping at this point stopped at the half-way mark. What was missing was the *positive* side—the difficult side—of the picture. It can be shown, if we are really interested, if "Sixty Minutes" is really interested, in providing protective measures for the average American that it is possible to do so by diverting emphasis from comparatively frivolous government programs to civil defense. The proof is that this has been done in Russia, China, Finland, Sweden and a number of other countries—and in our own country for VIPs. McLain referred indirectly to this possibility when

he said that the civil defense program we select depends on how many people we really want to protect.

It probably won't happen, but it would be good, it would be patriotic, it would address the possibility of survival and peace, if CBS showed this other half of the real civil defense question. Such an approach would contribute to the consideration of a virile civil defense that would serve the American people as they should be served, that would really give them long odds for avoiding war.

But the Soviet monitors wouldn't particularly like that because it might work to nick Soviet plans for Soviet hegemony.

And trying to arouse Americans out of their home defense lethargy wouldn't help ratings for "Sixty Minutes."

More ridicule might.



Clifford E. McLain

ACDA Seminar Gets Oak Ridge Input

Most recent addition to the American Civil Defense Association (ACDA) Seminar on October 27th is Carsten M. Haaland, who for the past 12 years has been a nuclear scientist at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). Haaland's seminar topic: "CD Research Accomplishments at ORNL."

Professor Haaland has devoted much of his time at ORNL to the field of civil defense and has been closely associated with Dr. Eugene P. Wigner in ana-

lyzing its various aspects and possibilities. Since 1969 he has written technical articles for the *Journal of Civil Defense*, most recently a four-part series on "Reactor Anatomy." Haaland is also the author of the American Civil Defense Association's first technical report, which is titled: "Levels and Effects of Natural and Manmade Nuclear Radiation."

Haaland's diversified interests extend to computer technology, systems analysis, demography, astrophysics, UFO analysis and music. He is leader of a popular band and a composer of both light and serious music. He is also a divinity scholar and is currently making a study of the Koran.

Above all, he says, "I want to see the U. S. implement an effective civil defense."

In Tennessee—CD Heroes

Four members of the Tennessee Civil Defense Emergency Response team on May 2nd were awarded the DCPA Distinguished Service Citation by Tennessee Governor Ray Blanton. Two of the awards were made posthumously.

The awards were the result of heroic action at the Waverly, Tennessee railway car explosion on February 24th. Donald Belyew (deceased), David Engle (deceased), Jimmy Barnes (seriously injured) and John White (seriously injured) were cited for "dedicated and courageous service in protecting fellow citizens" and setting "a high standard for all involved in hazardous operations."

DCPA-Region III Director Harris Pope, representing the Federal Government at the ceremony, observed that "The four team members receiving special recognition here today are representative of the type of people we have carrying out civil defense missions."

From NOAA: A New TV Weather Show

Monday, October 30th marks the beginning of a new 15-minute TV weather show over participating Public Broadcast System channels. The show, 6:45 AM—7:00 AM Mondays through Fridays, will be aimed at the aviation community, and will also carry general weather news and "weather education." It is designed to complement and not duplicate existing weather broadcasts.

The new show is funded for one year, and it is expected that it will last well beyond that. It is produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration with the help of the National Weather Service and the National Environmental Satellite Service. Putting it on for these agencies will be Mike Mogil, Rich Warren and Dale Bryan.

"Blast" No Longer A Dirty Word

"Design Case Study 12" is a 1978 DCPA folder which describes the new Kansas State Defense Building in Topeka. As usual, DCPA does a magnifi-

cent job of supplying factual information in a highly attractive and communicable manner. Illustrations are tops.

It is good to see that "blast resistance" is one feature of the new emergency operations center (EOC). It is good to see the word "blast" out of hiding in official circles. It is good to see more EOCs even though current funding is now squeezing them out.

A blast resistance of 5psi is not overly impressive, although the Kansas EOC is two miles from Topeka proper—which admittedly is a help. The AT&T transcontinental underground telephone cable, which stretches east and west near Topeka (a good bit more than two miles from town) boasts a blast protection of around 100psi for its manned communications centers, more in keeping with Soviet standards. Not too far to the south, in Oklahoma City, the Oklahoma EOC has a blast protection of 30psi, but it is much more vulnerable than the Topeka structure because it is in the heart of the city. To the west in Colorado the NORAD headquarters, chiseled out of Cheyenne Mountain, outclasses all American EOCs.

The reintroduction of "blast" protection into Pentagon parlance will be encouraging to many CD oldtimers who would like to see it fully emphasized, even extended to private and public shelter for the people.

Stevens for Schneiders

Nye Stevens, who has replaced Greg Schneiders as Director of the President's Reorganization Project, also replaces Schneiders on the agenda of the American Civil Defense Association seminar in Gainesville, Florida, on October 27th. Stevens' topic will be "Breakthrough Possibilities—1979." (See Capital Commentary, Page 5.)

Wanted in the West: Paid Volunteers

According to a USAF release the Region 9 (Arizona, California, Nevada and Hawaii) Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA) is hunting for "paid volunteers" in certain engineering fields to be called to active duty during declared emergencies.

"To be qualified," says the report, "experience and education are required in the engineering fields, such as: public works; water treatment and distribution; sanitary systems; road and bridge construction and maintenance; demolition, restoration and construction of public buildings; repair of dams and levees; construction procedures and estimating costs..."

Those interested can obtain full information by writing to Robert C. Stevens, Regional Director, FDAA Region 9, 211 Main Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Flight safety is at an all-time high—and improving thanks in part to one Aviation development: Airport Emergency Exercises. (The Air Line Pilots Association has advocated that Federal Air Regulation Part 139 require that all Air Carrier Airports stage an annual mock crash/fire-rescue exercise, but the Federal Aviation Administration has only *recommended* that exercises be held.)

Arcata-Eureka Airport—a small airport in California with 720 flights a week and only 6 air carrier flights per day, 3 in each direction—staged its 1978 exercise on June 8th. Wholehearted response by the Arcata-Eureka community and all rescue elements gave it the realism necessary to detect mistakes and apply corrective action to indicated deficiencies.

ACCIDENT! ACTION! TREATMENT!

— John X. Stefanki
— Marvin B. Hays

SIMULATION:

At 1:00 PM on June 8, 1978, simulated Air Carrier Flight 123, a DC-9, is making its approach to Arcata-Eureka Airport. On board are 65 passengers and a crew of five. The weather is overcast, with a 1000-foot ceiling and no precipitation. Winds are light and from the southwest.



While attempting a takeoff at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York Overseas National Airways flight 1032 collided with a flock of birds. The No. 3 engine came apart and fire engulfed the right wing. Executing a "high speed abort" the flaming DC-10 came to rest on a taxiway. Within one minute all 128 passengers and 11 crewmembers had evacuated the aircraft. No fatalities. Two serious injuries. Thirty minor injuries. All passengers were air line employees. All but one had received emergency training or familiarization on the aircraft. Had this not been the case and had the passengers not been trained it is estimated that at least half of them would have been fatalities.

Everything appears to be normal, but just after touching down on Runway 19 the airplane's left landing gear collapses. The left wing dips down and causes the aircraft to skid off the runway to the left. The left wing fuel tanks are ruptured, hot sparks from the disintegrating aircraft causes a fire to engulf the aircraft. The high stress imposed on the air frame causes the fuselage to break into two sections. Numerous occupants of the aircraft are thrown clear by the impact and injured and uninjured are strewn around the aircraft wreckage (a bus was used to simulate an aircraft although an actual aircraft is recommended for all exercises to create actual realism problems).

It happens rarely, to be sure, but every so often there is an aircraft accident, severe mechanical system problem, tires blown, a human factor breakdown, a crash—even a "Tenerife."*

If you're a passenger involved in an airplane accident your chances of survival depend on a number of circumstances: your seat position in the aircraft, the type of accident, speed at impact, weather conditions, the involvement of fire, other aircraft, and other factors.

But another point: What happens after the accident has occurred also can affect the number of survivors—how rapidly the passengers and crew evacuate, how fast the fire/crash trucks arrive (few minutes or less is ideal), fire control, response times of agencies involved, how soon the medics arrive, how effectively triage is organized by medically trained personnel at the scene, what trauma-trained doctors are immediately available, response of emergency ambulance and helicopter transportation (and the *type* of emergency transportation), air and peripheral ground traffic security control, hospital mutual aid efficiency and organization and so on.

* The Tenerife, Canary Islands, accident was the worst in aviation history—577 died and 67 survived in the ground collision (on the Tenerife runway) of two huge Boeing 747's on March 27, 1977.



Simulated casualty at Arcata-Eureka exercise.

The efficiency with which all these scattered but related elements function is not a matter of luck. The vital teamwork achieved is a matter of planning and conducting practice alerts, then critiquing them and taking the required corrective action. It involves the three C's of emergency planning and operation: Command — Communications — Cooperation.

Time of the "crash" was pinpointed at 1:06 PM as evidenced by signal smoke from the site of the simulated accident spotted by the Arcata-Eureka tower personnel.

Within a minute and a half the airport "Quick Response Vehicle" with limited fire equipment is on the scene. Two minutes after the crash the airport fire engine arrives and proceeds to control the simulated fire. Agency response teamwork begins to function at the base of the airport communications tower. The medical trailer, a mobile trailer vehicle, is directed to a spot 300 feet upwind from the accident site—but improperly stations itself approximately 1000 feet from the accident site.

At 1:10 PM, with only four minutes elapsed time the Humbolt Bay Coast Guard personnel arrives and begins triage. They are handicapped in sorting the injured due to the lack of triage tags but improvise using scraps of white paper. They do a superb job under severe handicaps. They have ample medical supplies.

(Note: 21 Coast Guard personnel had previously been trained as Emergency Medical Technicians—for four hours of college credit —by a local doctor practicing at Eureka. Total cost: \$100.)



At 1:15 PM the fire has been extinguished.

At 1:21 PM law enforcement officers begin to set up security on the airport. A few minutes later the road net around the airport is under California Highway State Police control.

At 1:27 PM the first casualty is removed from the wreckage. (21 minutes have passed since the crash). The Arcata-Eureka rescue operation is now in full swing. At 1:45 PM the first ambulance departs, but it unfortunately carries four "minor" casualties instead of "immediate care" casualties. A minute later the second ambulance departs.

Triage tags are still not available. But at 1:48 PM tags are distributed. The operation "stabilizes." All injured have been dispatched to hospitals by 2:15 PM. At 2:17 PM all bodies have been removed from the scene.

At 2:40 PM the exercise is terminated.



Fire Department triage.

Criticisms and compliments of the Arcata-Eureka exercise were fired from every direction. They were recorded on paper, and they included these points:

1. Command control needs to be defined and developed. The command post needs to be clearly marked and properly located at all times.
2. There was a vital need for a transportation officer. Ambulances should have been spotted to expedite loading and evacuation of casualties. Ambulance drivers did not remain with their vehicles. Ambulance evacuation needs to be speeded up.
3. Airport Fire Department and Coast Guard response time was excellent.
4. The availability of field triage tags was delayed, and the initial lack of tags caused duplication of effort. The tags used [not METTAGs] were not very good and "need to be replaced."

5. Communications had some bugs. One bright spot was A-1 communications between mutual aid fire departments.

6. Key personnel need to be identified by color coded vests and reflective printing:

FIRE—Red vest, Fire Chief

SECURITY—Blue vest, Police

Chief

MEDICAL—White vest, Triage

Officer

AIRPORT OPERATION—Orange vest, Airport Operations

CORONER—Brown vest, Coroner

7. Further planning will pay off. Test exercises should be simple and basic initially and develop more complicating factors as subsequent exercises are held and efficiency noted. A mutual aid plan covering ALL fire departments is needed.



Medical trailer and supplies.

What was learned in the Arcata-Eureka exercise? All involved stated it made them aware of unexpected problems. Everyone was sure that the exercise put participants in a position to respond more effectively in the next exercise or in the "real thing" whenever it occurs.

This conviction was put to the test a few days later when an outgoing plane had to shut down an engine and turn back for an emergency landing. The alarm went out. All segments of the Arcata-Eureka disaster team responded and stood by for the emergency. Fortunately, the plane was able to land without further incident. It was good to know that the disaster team muscle was there and trained to a higher level of readiness due to the exercise a few days previously.

One thing above all was certain: Arcata-Eureka would have another exercise in 1979. Another in 1980. And at least one every year.

A safety bonus like that is like a contract you can't refuse. The payoff is too big. The price of neglect is unacceptable. □



Orthopedic surgeon Marvin B. Hays has devoted a major portion of his time, energy and talent to Aviation Medicine for the last twenty years. Dr. Hays is a founding member of the California Aviation Safety Council and has served as officer and special consultant in a number of state and national professional medical and safety organizations. He is a regular participant in airport disaster drills and takes time to serve as an Emergency Medical Technician instructor. As a private pilot (instrument rating since 1948) and an emergency physician Dr. Hays is on call around-the-clock for disaster duty.



Captain John X. Stefanki, an air line pilot, is chairman of the Air Line Pilots Association's Airport Disaster Planning Subcommittee.

"The Arcata-Eureka exercise," he points out, "proves again there are bugs in airport rescue operations that can be minimized through simulated emergencies. Mistakes are to be expected.

"The success of the Arcata-Eureka exercise is due to the fine teamwork of many organizations and people. The leadership of exercise Director William Shanahan was especially outstanding. Support by DCPA Director Bardyl Tirana was evidenced by a circular from his agency [Circular 78-2, dated January 21, 1978 on Airport Disaster Preparedness]. It called upon civil defense directors to ask for annual airport emergency test exercises at all airports within their jurisdiction in order to improve the command, communications and coordination of all participating agencies.

"Of course, improvements in airport rescue techniques benefit the entire gamut of community emergency services. The establishment of a hospital heliport, for instance, serves any type of disaster."

Civil Defense Abroad

SWITZERLAND

THE "YELLOW BOOKLET"

Switzerland, like Sweden and Finland (and a few other countries including the Soviet Union and China), gears itself to the nuclear age by giving its citizens hardcore protection against nuclear attack. The vigorous implementation of this policy makes Switzerland a rotten nuclear target. Any major aggressor bent on intimidation or conquest here would have to turn elsewhere or exhaust a totally unreasonable amount of his military might.

Civil Defense: Figures, Facts, Data is a 1978 pocket-size publication which the Swiss refer to as the "Yellow Booklet" because of its color. It is prepared by the Information Section of the Swiss Federal Office of Civil Defense, and it makes a clear appraisal of the international and the Swiss national preparedness structures through the use of 36 revealing maps, charts and tables.

One introductory map of the world shows the locations of wars since the end of World War II. A legend beneath the map reads:

"Silenced weapons in 1945 by no means put an end to international disputes and war. Since then the world has marked up over 100 new wars. In the last 6,000 years of history there have been only 300 years without war."

The point is clear: as much as mankind yearns for peace it rarely achieves it.

A second point is also made obvious: those individual countries which seriously seek peace can greatly increase their odds of attaining it through a policy of preparedness to resist war. Switzerland is an example: in spite of its small size and small population a super-tough Swiss Army and Swiss Civil Defense has kept it at peace with its warring neighbors for over 160 years.

Other charts compare superpower armaments and show the USSR with an impressive lead over the USA.

Then the booklet turns the spotlight on Switzerland's own modern civil defense situation. One curve shows that in 1963 Switzerland had shelter for 23% of its population. By 1970 it had increased this figure to 53%. And by the end of 1977 92% of the population could be sheltered (that is, sheltered against blast, thermal and radiation effects of nuclear weapons as well as against chemical and biological warfare). The following page shows that over 70,000 hospital beds are now in protected spaces. If that pace were matched in the United States we'd have over 2,200,000 beds in hard hospital shelter.

What the "Yellow Booklet" appears to be saying to its Swiss readers is this:

"Our accent on civil defense is your guarantee that the next Hitler like the last one will think twice about attacking Switzerland, small though it is, and will almost certainly again back off."

The next 160 years in Switzerland may be as monotonous as the last: full of peace. But not due to well-intentioned pacifist idealism (which has so often and so miserably failed), but due to rugged military-civil defense preparedness.

The "Yellow Booklet" is now printed in German, and a very few copies are available free of charge. Write:

Information Section
Eidgenössisches Justiz- und
Polizeidepartement
BUNDESAMT FÜR ZIVILSCHUTZ
3003 Bern
Switzerland

A French version of the booklet is due to appear in November and an English version in January.

FRANCE

FROM "IS THE WARTIME PROTECTION OF OUR POPULATION ASSURED?"

By A. Bizel in *Protection Civile*

Since our country has become a nuclear power we are witnessing an almost total moral and material defensive disarmament which is based on a very simple syllogism:

- Countries which possess a nuclear striking force will never be attacked.
- France possesses such a force.
- France, therefore, will never be attacked. . . .

But a defense is composed of two elements, so far inseparable: the sword and the shield, and the idea of suppressing one on the pretext that the other is too effective amounts to compromising the value of the entire deterrent. *HOW COULD A POTENTIAL ENEMY BELIEVE THAT WE WOULD BE WILLING TO USE OUR NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THEN ABSORB A COUNTER BLOW WHEN HE KNOWS NOT ONLY THAT OUR POPULATION IS MORALLY UNPREPARED TO CONTEND WITH IT, BUT THAT WE HAVE NO SERIOUS METHOD OF DEFENSE AGAINST IT?* (Caps and italics added.)

The Summit and The Challenge

Frank Williams

A glance at the list of speakers featured at the October 27th American Civil Defense Association seminar tells us that there is something very special about this occasion. The point that we have assembled a unique panel of outstanding authorities is an achievement of note. But the important thing is what they will have to say on the subjects of preparedness, peace and survival. I look forward to their input as the meat of the seminar fare—and especially to their answers to questions from the floor.

At this late hour we surely need harsh medicine, strong remedial action. In my opinion it is past time we recognized and admitted leadership apathy and incompetence in the field of civil defense—and indeed in national defense itself. It is past time we pierced and scotched the convenient myths which serve as opiates to our predicament. It is past time that the American public realized that it has been programmed for humiliation, servitude, misery and worse—even annihilation. It is past time that we continue to allow ridicule and deception and blind pursuit of wealth and pleasure to hypnotize us. It is past time that cruelly misled pacifists be allowed to repeat the fatal mistakes of their predecessors.

It is time we woke up. To me that is what this seminar is all about. Its theme—"Challenge to America"—focuses on the naked necessity of coming to grips with our problems, of being capable and willing to take corrective action, of meeting

manfully the required sacrifices. We must stop allowing ourselves to be pushed around by those who want to see us "buried" and who say so.

The part that civil defense will play in facing this situation is a vital one. And our October 27th seminar will be a crucial appraisal, analysis and positioning of the issues. In my 14 years of activity in civil defense—and that represents over 90% of my adult life—I have never before looked forward to a gathering this promising.

I am humble, proud and not a little nervous that I have been invited to preside at this seminar. I feel that finally we are involved in an effort that will command attention, that will demonstrate its irrefutable logic, and that stands a remarkable chance of having remedial impact on our long-standing home defense tragedy.

The stage is set. We need full support. We need in attendance all the serious civil defense advocates who can possibly make it. Along with the show of talent and the show of challenge we need a show of strength. With that help our message of civil preparedness will be heard, will be heeded, will be—we must demand it—acted upon by our public servants.

It is in a final analysis a question of "Americanism"—a word and a concept we must resurrect, honor and implement if we are to survive as a nation and a people.

SEMINAR TOPICS



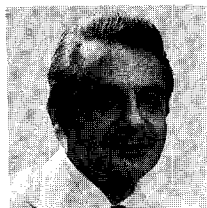
Wigner

Eugene P. Wigner "What Price Peace?"



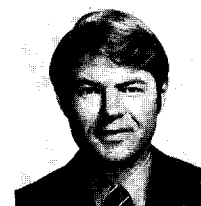
Haaland

Carsten M. Haaland "CD Research Accomplishments at ORNL"



Goure

Leon Goure "Soviet Civil Defense—Reality or Myth"



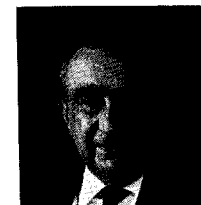
Stevens

Nye Stevens "Breakthrough Possibilities—1979"



Singlaub

John Kirk Singlaub "The Military Requirement for Civil Defense"



Teller

Edward Teller "Civil Defense in Russia and Its Consequences"

Frank Williams—MC for the October 27th ACDA seminar—has been a Florida legislator for the past six years. But Williams is much more than a distinguished politician, much more than a successful businessman, much more than a good American. One evidence of this claim is his article "Let There Be Truth" in the January-February 1978 issue of the *Journal*. In it he takes the U.S. Government sharply to task for applying extraordinary measures to sophisticated protective measures for VIPs while ignoring practical means of survival for the people.



Frank Williams

Williams is known nationally and internationally for his unstinting support of a realistic civil defense program. His articles have been reprinted widely in publications here and abroad. He has been guest lecturer at the DCPA Staff College. He has been responsible for introducing and fighting for meaningful civil defense legislation.

In early 1977 Williams was asked by the Carter Administration if he would be willing to be considered for the position of DCPA Director.

"I was not seeking the position," said Williams later, "but once under consideration I decided that I could contribute to bringing about a much stronger civil defense. I told the White House spokesman that if selected that would be my objective. I was not selected, which was a disappointment. Later, however, I realized it was a fortunate failure because once in office and under the impossible constraints imposed on that position I would have had only one choice: to resign. I could not have lasted a month."

Transportation To Gainesville

Air—Eastern Airlines services Gainesville daily with four incoming nonstop flights from Atlanta and four outgoing nonstop flights to Atlanta. (Flight time is approximately 60 minutes.) Florida cities are served by Air Florida.

Train—The Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (AM-TRAK from New York and the Atlantic coast) stops at Waldo, Florida, 13 miles from Gainesville, once a day at 9:27 AM. It also schedules a train to points north once a day at 3:05 PM.

Bus—Greyhound and Trailways Bus Lines both have regularly scheduled service to and from Gainesville daily at convenient intervals north, south, east and west.

Auto—For those driving to the seminar in private vehicles Interstate 75 leads directly to Gainesville. US-441 and several state roads also converge in Gainesville.

Travel information will be provided with registration confirmations, and answers to specific questions will be given upon request. Accommodations in Gainesville will be handled in any way convenient to arriving guests.

— Cut Here —

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

Advance Registration

(Mail no later than Oct. 16, 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 _____

* Due to the possible mail strike and delayed mail pickups and deliveries October 16, 1978 has been established as the new advance registration deadline. Please bear in mind that telephone registration can be made by calling the *Journal of Civil Defense* office—904/964-5397.

Seminar Registration and ACDA Membership

Registration and membership forms here provide convenient methods for registering for the American Civil Defense Association (ACDA) Seminar and, where desired, to join ACDA.

Note that the registration for the ACDA Seminar is set at \$40, that advance registration—that is, no later than October 16, 1978—is 10% less or \$36.

Seminar registration for *ACDA members* however, has been marked down from \$40 to \$25. For advance registration 10% is again deducted which brings the fee down to \$22.50.

For non-members in ACDA the submission of the membership form (back cover) with the registration form qualifies the individual as an ACDA member.

Use whichever forms are desired and applicable.

**FOR INFORMATION ON
AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION
(ACDA) MEMBERSHIP
PLEASE SEE BACK COVER**

**ACDA Seminar registration (\$25 or \$22.50)
applies to ACDA members and those who
have applied for ACDA membership.**

Grass Roots Graffiti

SHIRLEY SMITH

Disasters Are A Fact of Life . . . Preparedness Should Be A Fact of Life!

The people of the United States are appallingly ill-prepared for any disaster or emergency which may devastate our cities or our nation. As a West Coast resident with limited understanding of a complex national problem, I am nonetheless alarmed. Survival is ultimately a *personal* responsibility—and because of this, I believe there is an urgent need for a return to personal crisis preparedness.

Since the nose-to-nose nuclear encounters of the 1960s, we haven't heard much about Civil Defense or "be prepared" slogans. The emphasis of government programs shifted to new directions, leaving Civil Defense with little national priority or leadership. Severe budget cuts pared down a once growing government program designed for our protection. The implications of these cuts frustrate me now as I try to prepare my own family for a possible large earthquake. Disaster survival education is no longer readily available to the average citizen like me. Worse, there is no visible leadership for such a need. The end result is a huge number of people lacking the rudimentary knowledge to survive and provisions for self-sufficiency during emergencies. It would seem that a nation so hooked on similar courses like CPR could easily be taught other kinds of survival and crisis response.

I am especially concerned because I live in Southern California where one of nature's most awesome disasters threatens our daily existence. Even with the spectre of a major earthquake and its staggering consequences, most of the 11.5 million people who live in the Los Angeles Basin are completely unprepared for major disruptions of life and services. Few of us have been reached by even the most minimal survival education. After two devastating winters, people in other parts of the country must feel the same concern.



SHIRLEY SMITH is a native of Los Angeles, a professional home economist, active in public disaster education, and mother of two children.

As the privileged citizens of a great nation, we seem to *expect* government and help agencies to take care of all of us in the event of a disaster. In reality, if the crisis is large enough, we may be forced to put out our own fires, provide our own water supply and heat for cooking, or administer first aid to family and neighbors. Sadly, many of us would be poorly prepared to do these things.

I could say, "This is a case of governmental negligence! Our people have a moral and perhaps legal right to survival education to give them a better chance of surviving possible disasters!" But this is a deceptively simple reaction. The real solution probably lies in the *joint* responsibility of government and the people to provide for personal and family self-sufficiency. Somehow, we have drifted away from that precious ability to prepare and defend in some part for ourselves.

Our occasional city-wide disaster rehearsals, orchestrated and played out by state and local agencies, leave me with conflicting feelings. I am encouraged that disaster response plans are being rehearsed for my benefit, but very uncomfortable that I don't know what these agencies are doing and how their plans could affect MY life. Without information, I can't anticipate how to cooperate with their efforts and I am reluctant to accept the need for robot-like obedience to orders in time of disaster. If we, as a population, are to be "managed" during emergencies (such as evacuated on order during suspected dam failure or nuclear threat), we most assuredly should know about those management plans, what to expect, and how we can cooperate.

Many researchers are conceptualizing the social and economic consequences of our growing ability to predict earthquakes. I am convinced that the most powerful deterrent with which to counter the devastating effects of a possibly reliable earthquake prediction is a knowledgeable and prepared population. People who know about the realities of earthquakes are more likely to react appropriately. The same truth applies to other disasters. A prepared community, able to cope with the aftermath of disaster, is a community which will regain its economic and social footing more quickly.

National leaders speak in glowing terms of our nation's defense and disaster preparedness. Yet how can a city or a nation be "prepared" until its citizens are personally prepared? A strong national or local defense/disaster preparedness structure must be undergirded by a supportive and prepared population. In view of this mandate, the government's goal should be to help reawaken our abilities to participate in our own preparedness.

It seems clear that the beginning steps back to complete national preparedness must be taken in the local communities. Community leaders should identify the most urgent personal, family, and home

preparations necessary to survive any conceivable disaster or emergency. Local survival education programs should be planned to supplement and complete the disaster plans of government and help agencies. Since most people avoid thinking about such a difficult subject, these programs must contain interesting and practical information presented in a palatable way. They should inspire us to go home and carry out preparedness planning for ourselves.

In summary, the real world of confrontation and natural disaster possibilities leaves us no choice but to become again a nation of prepared people. We must demand *government leadership* and mobilize the tremendous reserves of talent and concern within the private sector to recreate a national capability for survival and self-sufficiency. Obviously, this effort begins with you and with me. *When it comes to survival, there is no such thing as too much preparation!* ☐

QUESTION AND ANSWER CORNER

Q: Between the *Journal of Civil Defense* and the *ACDA Alert* and what the memberships to the American Civil Defense Association include and so on I'm confused. Would you set forth what publications and what memberships (and what they include) are available from whom at what cost?

A: OK. We are sorry. Hope this clears up the matter —

OFFER	PRICE	SEND INFORMATION AND PAYMENT TO:
<i>ACDA Alert</i> (newsletter—6 issues per yr.)	\$8 yr.	<i>Journal of Civil Defense (ACDA Alert)</i> P. O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091
<i>Journal of Civil Defense</i> (6 issues per yr.)	\$12 yr.	<i>Journal of Civil Defense</i> P. O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091
Disaster Response Guide	\$3.50 (Free to Sponsoring ACDA Members)	<i>Journal of Civil Defense</i> P. O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091
ACDA Technical Report No. 1 "Levels and Effects of Natural and Manmade Nuclear Radiation"	\$2.50 (Free to Sponsoring ACDA Members)	<i>Journal of Civil Defense</i> P. O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091
REGULAR ACDA MEMBERSHIP	\$25 yr. (includes: ACDA Member- ship, voting privileges and membership card, confer- ence and seminar invita- tions, discount consulting services, <i>Journal of Civil Defense</i>)	American Civil Defense Association 405 S. E. 8th St. Gainesville, FL 32601
SPONSORING ACDA MEMBERSHIP	\$56 yr. (includes all benefits of Regular ACDA Member- ship plus: <i>ACDA Alert</i> , Annual ACDA reports, Technical Bulletins, Dis- aster Response Guide, etc. —other services being planned)	American Civil Defense Association 405 S.E. 8th St. Gainesville, FL 32601

Note No. 1: Requests will be handled promptly whether sent to American Civil Defense Association or to the Journal.

Note No. 2: Individuals joining ACDA and having unexpired subscriptions to the Journal or the ACDA Alert (where included in the membership) will receive rebates for unexpired portions of subscriptions.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

"Recently, during a four hour meeting in Moscow, a prominent American Congressman was told by the Soviet First Deputy of Defense, N. V. Ogarkov:

"Today the Soviet Union has military superiority over the United States—and henceforth the United States will be threatened. You had better get used to it."

"The balance of power between the Communist World and the Free World is *not* shifting—it has *shifted*. Not in an irretrievable sense, but on so clearly projected a scale that *unless the United States takes immediate and dramatic steps to reverse the trend, our present inferior military and strategic condition will become permanent.*

"The situation is *so serious* that Major General John Singlaub, forced to resign when he *warned* of the danger of abandoning our allies to Chinese and North Korean *Communist pressure*, recently said:

"For years I have anguished, as have most of my fellow officers and most of you, as the United States of America retreated from the front ranks of Free World leadership."

—Congressman Philip M. Crane (Illinois)

"The strategic nuclear balance continues to shift in favor of the Soviet Union. Thirty years ago the U. S. held a nuclear monopoly. Fifteen years ago we had nuclear superiority. Five years ago this supremacy had become nuclear parity. The best assessment we can make today is that though there is rough nuclear equivalence between the two Super Powers, the more I review this balance, however, the more convinced I become that, if it has not already tilted, it will soon tilt in favor of the Soviet Union, because of the National Security decisions now being made by the Carter Administration and the unprecedented Soviet Arms build up."

—from an address by U. S. Senator Jake Garn
(as reported in *Asian Outlook*)

"The Soviets are working diligently on their civil defense program. Given an effective civil defense program and their less concentrated population and industry, the ratios of casualties and damage may well favor the Soviets by a factor of 10 to 1.

"... And, unless decisive steps are taken to alert the nation, and to change the course of our pol-

icy, our economic and military capacity will become inadequate to assure peace with security. Then we could find ourselves isolated in a hostile world, facing the unrelenting pressures of Soviet policy backed by an overwhelming preponderance of power. That must not happen."

—Paul H. Nitze in an interview,
The Retired Officer

"The NATO Summit meeting is over and the carefully edited press releases are now appearing in the media. It is fairly clear that the meeting was a ceremonial affair despite the brave language that we will hear in the days to come.

"We were reminded, as we read the reports on this very high-level symposium, of a song that the late, beloved, Judy Holliday made famous. The lyrics included the words 'the party's over—it's time to call it a day.' ...

"Perhaps it is too soon to say that the party is over, but certainly there are indications that it may be running out of champagne. Can NATO be revived to cope with the growing Soviet threat? Can the unanimity and enthusiasm which hailed its birth be recaptured? If not, what are the prospects for the Free World? Our hearts and minds recoil from the thought of NATO's dissolution, but the harsh realities of our national security suggest at least an initial examination of alternatives to the coalition."

—Editorial in *National Defense*

"The latest evidence of President Carter's anti-nuclear bias was his decision not to put the neutron bomb into production. Almost a month after he had declared at Wake Forest University that we would work closely with 'our NATO allies to strengthen and modernize our defenses' in Europe, the President confused our allies and his own Cabinet by abandoning a plan, worked out by his White House staff, to order production of the neutron bomb. In Paris, *Le Monde* observed that 'rarely has American confusion and emptiness been so deep.' Theo Sommer, editor of the influential Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit*, described the abandoned White House plan as follows:

The Alliance would take note of Carter's decision to go ahead with production. Washington would then initiate talks with the Soviet Union about trading off the neutron bomb for an appropriate counter-concession, and if these negotiations failed, the Allies would accept the weapon's deployment in Europe.

"After experiencing Carter's bungling and waffling, Sommer stated that Germany's Chan-

cellor, Helmut Schmidt, and its Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, cannot help feeling 'duped.'

"Having delayed production of the neutron bomb without gaining any Soviet concessions (reminiscent of his decision to kill the B-1), the President can only order production when the East-West confrontation worsens dramatically—the worst possible time.

"Thus the same unctuous morality which pervades the Carter approach to strategic nuclear weapons appears also to apply to their tactical cousins. The President's feckless decision regarding the neutron bomb can only imperil NATO's confidence in American leadership."

—from "Soviet Morality & U. S. Nuclear Strategy," by William R. Kintner in *National Review*, September 1

"The post-World War I arms limitation agreements—demilitarization of the Rhineland and the various naval agreements—failed to prevent World War II. I should go further. I conclude that those agreements helped to bring on World War II by reinforcing the blind and wilful optimism of the West, thus inhibiting the possibility of military preparedness and diplomatic actions that could have deterred the war.

"Despite this melancholy history, we are told everywhere that the SALT II Treaty now in the final stages of negotiation will be 'politically stabilizing,' and that the breakdown of the SALT negotiations or the rejection of the prospective Treaty by the Senate, would 'end detente,' 'bring back the Cold War,' increase the risk of nuclear and of conventional war and revive 'the arms race' which would cost us another \$20, \$70 or \$100 billion.

"These plausible and popular assertions, which tap the deepest and most generous instincts of the American people, are entirely without substance....

"The fact is that the Cold War is not over. On the contrary, it is worse than it has ever been, featured by Soviet threats and thrusts on a far larger scale than those of the simple days of the Berlin Airlift and the crisis in Greece. But as things get worse, we insist on telling each other that they are getting better. Nixon's way of talking about Soviet-American relations has become a habit. It has affected not only what we say, but also what we think, and therefore what we do.

"... Our leaders advise us not to worry. They assure us that the Soviet rulers will still be restrained by knowledge of our capability to wreak fearful havoc on their society in retaliation for any unacceptable action. Our leaders tell us that if the So-

viets cross certain lines, we can kill millions of them without risk to ourselves.

"However plausible this argument may have been up to the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis, it has long since lost even the appearance of conviction. But Secretary of Defense Brown, Ambassador Paul Warnke, and other leaders of the Administration continue to repeat the McNamara Doctrine as gospel. It remains the heart of their argument for SALT II. Indeed, for all practical purposes it is the whole of it.

"The Secretary of Defense has conceded that the Soviet rush forward in strategic weapons—both in number and in technology—may make our ICBMs vulnerable to a first strike in the near future. This will not mean the end of deterrence, he argues, because we can always respond from our submarines against Soviet cities (missiles launched from submarines are probably not now accurate enough to hit missiles or other military targets). This argument is of dubious comfort when our fixed-site and vulnerable missiles have become outclassed in numbers, size, destructive power, and survivability by Soviet missiles; when we have tossed away our advantage in bombers, and when our citizen population remains unprotected while the Soviet Union has persevered in air defense, anti-ballistic missile programs, and in civil defense and evacuation procedures....

"I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not oppose arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union as such. On the contrary, I think that, properly designed, they might serve a constructive purpose. But I do oppose the SALT II Agreement as it appears to be emerging from the negotiation table....

"Around the world, people are seriously worried about our state of mind. They wonder whether we have the understanding and will to defend ourselves and our interests in world politics, or whether we are in a mood of suicidal appeasement. As the brilliant leader of a moderate-sized country in Asia said recently, 'the greatest external threat' to the security of his nation 'is the weakness of the West. The West is paralyzed, and divided.'...

"The kind of SALT agreement the Administration is so frantically trying to sell the country is not a step toward detente or toward peace, but an act of appeasement which can only invite more Soviet pressure and more risk. It would freeze us in a position of inferiority, deny us the opportunity to redress the balance, weaken our alliances, and isolate us.

"It would be a step toward war, not peace."

—Excerpts from
"An Assessment of SALT in Historical Perspective," a talk by Eugene V. Rostow, former Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, July 25, 1978



BOOK REVIEWS

RADIOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING DECISION-MAKING IN A NUCLEAR ATTACK—NCRP REPORT NO. 42, by The National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements; Reviewed by R. F. Blodgett; Distributed by NCRP Publications, P. O. Box 30175, Washington, D.C., 20014, 66 pages, 1974.

The total summary and conclusion of this study can be condensed into the so-called "Penalty" Table as stated and explained in three pages of Appendix B. This chart obviously has been the foundation for all subsequent radiological exposure control methodology.

Medical care will be needed by	Accumulated radiation exposures (R) in any period of		
	One Week	One Month	Four Months
NONE	150	200	300
SOME (5 percent may die)	250	350	500
MOST (50 percent may die)	450	600	

The pamphlet even though issued on November 15, 1974, is apparently still as up to date as ever.

Since the first two thirds of the report is essentially an outstanding treatise on nuclear weapons, radiation, and fallout, it is a good report to have on hand for occasional review.

CHINESE COMMUNIST FOREIGN POLICY AND TRENDS, by Yin Ching-Yao; Published by World Anti-Communist League, China Chapter, Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China, 1, Tsingtae East Road, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China, Pamphlet Number 207, US \$0.70, 64 pages, 1977; Reviewed by R. F. Blodgett.

This little propaganda treatise, as the title indicates, details the rationale and development of Red China's foreign policies.

Oddly, everything seems to fall into tricotomies. For instance, the principles of foreign policy are based upon "unity and solidarity", "peaceful coexistence", and "aiding and supporting". These principles are exercised under the Theory of "Three Worlds". The U.S. and U.S.S.R. comprise the "first world", the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America become the "third world", and all others existing in between fall into the category of the "second world." Then through demands to nations of all three worlds, as the situation requires, insist upon "severance of diplomatic relations," "withdrawal of armed forces," and "scrapping of defense treaties." All of the above having been designed and justified to overcome the oppressions of

hegemonism, imperialism, and colonialism (so they may exert those pressures and prerogatives themselves).

In a nutshell the strategic intention (aim) of the communist society is simply to eliminate capitalism and all systems of exploitation as a tactical application (means) through uninterrupted revolution to gain its end (world domination).

Recommended primarily for the serious student of political science.

FEASIBILITY OF CITIZEN CONSTRUCTION OF EXPEDIENT FALLOUT SHELTERS, by Spencer J. Condie, Reese J. Goodwin and John F. A. Seggar, all of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; Published by Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL-5368); Available from National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. \$7.25 (Microfiche \$3.00); 93 pages; August 1978.

The feasibility of expedient shelter has been demonstrated again by this book through farming out an Oak Ridge National Laboratory shelter contract to three university PhDs inexperienced in the field. The inexperienced professors in turn brought in inexperienced families to do the actual shelter building from one-page plans. Seven different designs were used in the construction of 17 shelters by 17 families or groups. In each case a "base pay" of between \$285 and \$820 was given each family or group which completed its shelter on time and a bonus of between \$190 and \$540 was awarded wherever the work was finished in half the time allotted or less. All the groups finished the shelters with so much time to spare that only one group failed to get the bonus. In the case of one shelter type (the ridge pole shelter) each of the two families working on them received \$1,360.

Four of the seven shelter types called for above-ground construction. Allotted construction time varied from three to four days, but in no case was more than two days necessary—in some cases considerably less.

The book contains detailed plans and instruction for each shelter type as well as recommended changes based on problems encountered in the construction experiments.

Cresson H. Kearny, who has done so much valuable work on expedient fallout and blast shelters during the past few years writes the foreword to the book and critiques the operation.

For those who may be called upon someday to provide expedient shelter information on a moment's notice this book could be a real lifesaver. It should be a companion piece to the studies that Kearny has already made. The book proves again that distribution of simple instructions on expedient shelter building to untrained families and groups can—with the motivation of money—result in satisfactory expedient shelter construction.

Countdown

Herb Johnson

The recent rash of terrorist activities has confused and disturbed much of the Free World. It is understandable of course that brutal murder would bother civilized people. The wanton killing of anyone is a heinous act and eludes the understanding of free people who hold human life as sacred.

It is not so understandable that these dastardly acts are allowed to disrupt our society, confuse our people. Terrorism has been, and will continue to be a cultivated radical tactic throughout the surge of the radical movement.

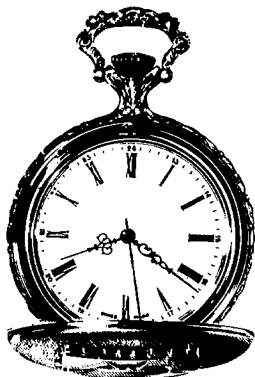
The media are the cause of some of the misunderstanding. They delight in sensationalism and report the last gory detail of each incident, but seldom do they report any explanation of what is behind them. It is hardly possible that the media do not know the background of these acts of terrorism. The ordinary criminal must also be daring, but that does not make him a hero.

Our people should not be confused and demoralized by terrorist forays. That, of course, is their purpose. If a half a dozen gunmen can paralyze a whole nation and cause a lack of confidence by our people in their government's ability to protect them they have attained their immediate goal.

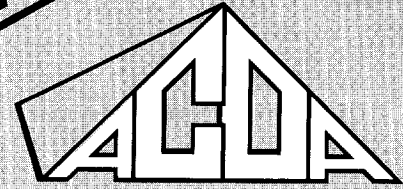
Our intelligence community cites the possibility of a dramatic increase in such acts in this country in the near future. If and when that occurs, we need to demand the truth. We need to write editors, networks, government leaders. We need to ask: "Why?"

Above all, we need to remain steadfast, to show an iron uncompromising will. With all our faults we still live in the best country in the world, and it can remain so if we maintain our faith. We must demand of our leaders a strong and rounded national defense and be willing to make the sacrifices necessary to maintain that strength.

If our confidence and our courage can remain strong we will overcome. If they flag we are indeed in a very bad way. ☐



**Now
Available**



American Civil Defense Association

1 ACDA's Disaster Response Guide

—Your road map to community
involvement in disaster
preparedness

\$3.50

(Free to Sponsoring ACDA Members)

2 ACDA's Technical Report No. 1

"Levels and Effects of Natural
and Manmade Radiation"

\$2.50

(Free to Sponsoring ACDA Members)

**CHECK ONE
OR BOTH**

- ☐ Technical Report
No. 1—\$1.95
☐ Disaster Response
Guide—\$3.50

Enclosed is \$_____ for above indicated
publications. Send To:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



Letters TO THE EDITOR

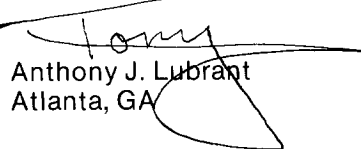
Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

When I joined Atlanta-Fulton County Civil Defense, Atlanta, Georgia, over three years ago, I noticed Elbert Hubbard's writing on "LOYALTY" prominently posted on the bulletin board. In essence, it states that if you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him and stand by the institution he represents. If you must growl, condemn and eternally find fault, resign and damn to your heart's content . . . etc. Well, I resigned on 15 August 1978 and can now tell the world what William E. "Bill" Smith is really like.

I have worked very closely with Bill Smith from the days of his candidacy to the USCDC Presidency and have personal knowledge of his countless undertakings on behalf of our nation's civil defense program. Though I cannot make a judgment in the years prior to my joining Civil Defense, I have observed, read, conversed and met many individuals throughout the country whose interest is emergency preparedness. Bill Smith, in my opinion, is "Mr. Civil Defense." His sights are continuously set towards enhancing our nation's civil preparedness program at every level of government.

I know that many of your readers will judge this letter as a mutual admiration gimmick, but I cannot help that. My intent is to single out a man who has done more for civil defense nationally than anyone I know. Keep up the good work, Bill. Perhaps other "Bills" throughout the country can take a lesson from you.

Sincerely,



Anthony J. Lubrant
Atlanta, GA

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

I received your propaganda sheet and to really think you can make us believe we could survive a nuclear war is *ridiculous*! If we did crawl into our "holes" like animals, what would we have to look forward to—radiation problems, etc.? . . .

Your organization must consist of a *sick* bunch of "meat-head" nuclear scientists supported by the military-industrial complex people. While missiles are blowing up our country the "big shots" will try to survive in their underground cities while we "peons" go to public buildings or be transferred 25 miles before the missiles arrive. What a joke. What our country needs, and the world, for peace, is Global Understanding and Cooperation, disarmament, etc. Not based on FEAR! You must be *insane* to think we can survive a nuclear war. May your organization fall flat on its butt!

—Anonymous
(St. Paul, MN)

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

I wish to remind you that I stopped my subscription because of your Journal's permissive acceptance of our government's failure to provide for our C.D. and in fact the (our?) government's TREASONOUS Mutual Assured Destruction Treaty and its unilateral abeyance . . .

We Americans have watched our government, our leaders *deliberately* destroy our Civilian Defense—even worse (if that is possible) we have permitted our government, our leaders to place our people as hostages . . .

Sir, you and your Journal and its staff, and your advisors—Americans all—knew all of this! *You* pledge your allegiance to our priceless Constitution. *You* read and you understand the words in our Constitution. *You know* we have an enemy! *You know* that OUR ARMED FORCES ARE INSUFFICIENT AND WILL NOT THENCE DETER. *You know* our Civilian Defense is *non-existent*! *You know* that you—each of you—PERMITTED these things to happen! *And knowing all this you ask* these TRAITOROUS LEADERS to *please begin* to allow us a civilian defense! *You know* only a crash program of the scope of the Apollo program could possibly give us a C.D. in time? 10 billions a year NOW *might*—MIGHT—give us a viable C.D. in time, and in view of our desperate need, you ask for—you will be satisfied with—100 millions more? 200 millions? Sirs: So long as you and your journal, staff, advisors, etc. continue your present policies of PERMISSIVENESS, YOU ARE ALL A PART OF THE PROBLEM! . . . Sirs, I cannot support you—your journal—so long as your policies are to permit TREASON! I DON'T SAY IT—YOUR CONSTITUTION SAYS IT—AND I BELIEVE IT!

—R. T. Kendall
Palos Verdes Estates, CA

Dear Mr. Smith:

As a member of the U.S. Civil Defense Council attending the Region III USCDC Annual Conference in Atlanta, Georgia, I respectfully submit the following to all attendees.

The U.S. public is inadequately informed concerning the civil defense and military posture of Communist Russia and Red China. More than a fifteen year lead of immense strategic significance has been given to adversaries of our nation, who openly have declared our country and political system to be an imperialistic enemy of the Communist world.

Occasionally over the years indisputable evidence on this subject and other related events has been published and reported by reliable sources, the composite of which portrays a grim picture of the U.S. and the free world's declining and inferior civil defense and military posture, when compared to that of a professed enemy.

The documented information presented by Ms. Ruby Thurmer of the Solar and Special Studies Section, Energy Division, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, at the USCDC Annual Conference, should be widely disseminated to "responsible" government representatives. Applicable coordination with the major media sector should be undertaken to assure continuing full coverage to an unaware and complacent general public.

Appropriate and timely civil defense policies, recommendations and corrective action concerning an existing imbalance and inadequacy on the part of our nation may yet be possible. Our populace must become aware of International Communist gains through conspiracy, subversion and revolution . . . also the conquest of free world countries in a warring manner totally unfamiliar to most citizens and many political representatives of the United States.

Partial corrective action involving civil defense could include protection of food supplies and our youth within environments that would become familiar to and usable by many citizens. This in other than major industrial and population target centers that would have little chance of survival from nuclear blackmail or ICBM attack.

Specifically, legislation providing for state and federal appropriation of funds in excess of normal

conventional construction costs could be provided that would allow for schools, food centers, certain supply facilities, hospital operating facilities, some power centers and major local control centers to be constructed underground. Advantageous environmental planning could provide optimum appeal and use of surface areas, ie. landscaped parks, playgrounds, youth centers, parking facilities, etc. I would urge formation of a knowledgeable committee representing all USCDC Regions and that said committee compile detailed specifics and conduct liaison at all appropriate government, military and public levels, anticipatory to proposing appropriate legislation via the U.S. Congress. It is recommended that the formation of such a committee include Ms. Ruby Thurmer, an expert in this field. Prerequisite would be the minimizing of usual bureaucratic red tape and delays.

Those holding government office or those persons within the Council on Foreign Relations and Trilateral Commission who seek to squelch or ignore the factual significance of this dilemma and danger to our national survival should be publicly exposed.

The declining posture of our nation through acquiescence at the conference table, discontinuance of our anti-ballistic missile program, one-sided concessions through detente and at Helsinki, SALT II, our "no win" political policies in Korea and Vietnam, cancellation of the B-1 bomber program, foreign aid and industrial assistance for Russia and now Red China, damaging decisions within the U.N., and now the surrender of the Panama Canal cite but a few examples that are leading to Soviet blackmail and the destruction of our country.

Time is running out! Politically imposed ground rules which over the years have weakened our military capability and national will to resist and stop the malignant growth of international Communism now make civil defense a strategic issue. The free world is losing the deadly game of international dominoes and chess where human lives and nations are the pawns.

I respectfully urge the drafting and implementation of an appropriate resolution by the USCDC.

—E. Duane Chester, Crossville, TN

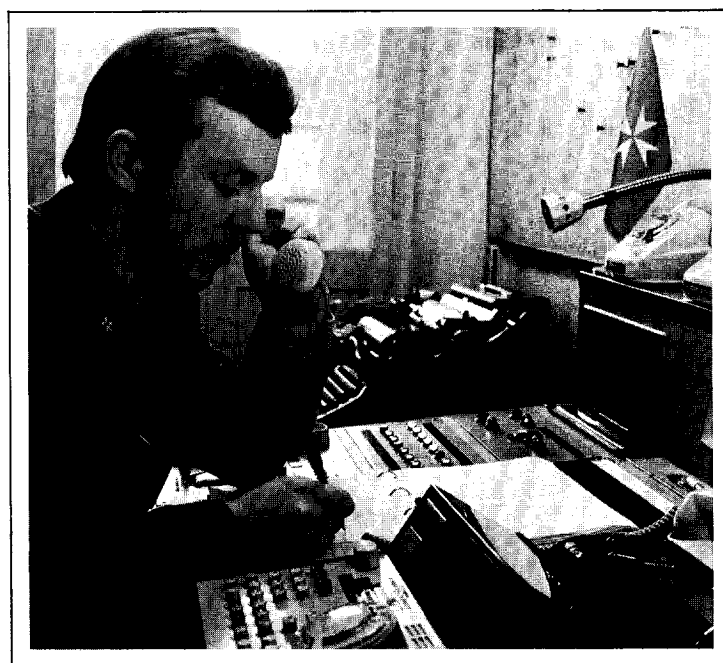
UPCOMING . . .

Oct. 8-13 USCDC Annual Conf., Mobile, AL
Oct. 12 Defense Preparedness Meeting of the American Defense Preparedness Association, Wright Patterson AF Base, OH (near Dayton)
Oct. 15-18 American Nuclear Society Executive Conference, "The Economic Viability of the Nuclear Industry," Phoenix, AZ

Oct. 16-19 International Meeting on Nuclear Power Reactor Safety, Brussels
Oct. 27 American Civil Defense Association Seminar, Gainesville, FL
Oct. 28 Journal of Civil Defense Annual Conference, Gainesville, FL
 American Civil Defense Association Business Meeting, Gainesville, FL
Nov. 12-16 American Nuclear Society Winter Meeting, Washington, D.C.
Nov. 13-17 DCPA Staff College Career Graduate Seminar (CGS), Battle Creek, MI



Messerschmidt medical helicopter accommodates two rear-loaded patients.



Volunteer central dispatcher relays emergency information direct to hospital heliport.

CHEATING DEATH

Kevin Kilpatrick

During the last ten years West Germany has developed a "secret weapon" in an organized fight against fatalities in traffic accidents of all kinds: the helicopter. The technique, adapted from American casualty evacuation during the Korean War, has been given a German organization and sophistication that sets the example for the rest of the world.

Sixteen specially designed Messerschmidt-Blohm-Bolkow medical helicopters now serve congested areas from strategically located hospital heliports. Medics, doctors and pilots stand ready and are in motion in case of emergency before the radio alert has been completed. This puts a doctor and rescue workers on the scene in an average of eight to ten minutes. "This is important for the accident victim," says a June report in *ZS-Magazin* (West Germany's official civil defense publication), "because chances of successful rescue are the greatest during the first ten minutes."

According to German National Automobile Club President Franz Stadler close to 70% of the German population can now expect to be served by helicopter rescue if needed. Last year 11,000 rescue flights and 7,000 hours of flying time were logged. Half of all the missions are in response to traffic accidents. Next come cases of acute illness, then transportation of patients to special clinics, then delivery of blood supplies.

One all-important feature of helicopter rescue, of course, is a finely-honed communications system from accident scenes to dispatch centers to heliports to adjacent hospitals.

Studies show that each helicopter, by permitting timely, professional treatment of the critically injured, saves on an average 100 lives per year. That's 1600 lives total! Understandably the helicopter, the hospital heliport and trained crews and back-up personnel have become an established team in West Germany's safety program. It stands today as Germany's No. 1 technique in the game of cheating death in emergencies. □

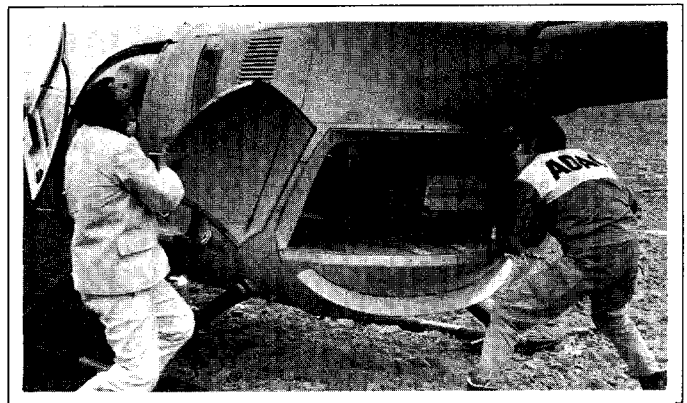
"Cheating Death" is an update of an earlier report on West German helicopter rescue which appeared in the March-April 1974 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. At that time seven rescue helicopters were in service.



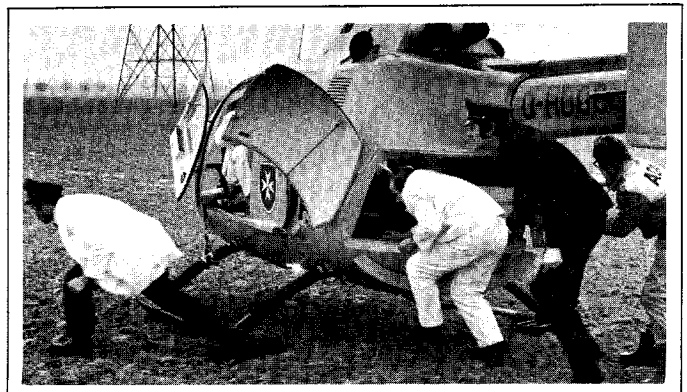
Doctor closes helicopter door as pilot lifts off.



At accident scene victim is put in helicopter.



Two remain to close doors. Medic (left) will quickly board helicopter.



Stretcher bearers duck and run.

Editorial

The running argument between “hawks” and “doves” is not one of whether we should have or should not have peace. Who doesn’t want it?

It is an argument on the best way to *achieve* peace.

Opinions on the subject polarize with a high degree of emotion and conviction. (See “Letters to the Editor” on page 22.) Perspectives are elusive.

Dr. Richard E. Pipes (Committee for the Present Danger) in an appearance before the Foreign Policy Association in New York last March expressed the thought this way:

“To me, both as a concerned citizen and as a historian, it always seems very interesting to find out why people who start from basically the same values can disagree so violently on what to do and how to go about doing it.”

And from his reputed “hawk” point of view Edward Teller in his book *The Legacy of Hiroshima* embraces a good slice of the “dove” philosophy:

“Disarmament was and is the noble goal. It satisfies the strong desires we all feel for a peaceful world, and it appeals to our elementary human decency . . . Every civilized man must desire effective disarmament that would eliminate the expensive and inhumane balance of terror existing in the world. But every rational man must admit that the terror would be greater if there were no balance, that the threats to peace would be multiplied if the instruments of terror were at the exclusive command of our enemies. One sided disarmament is worse than no disarmament.”

The thirst for peace is nothing new. About 1600 the duc de Sully, acting for France’s Henri IV, planned fifteen European countries of equal strength as a guarantee of peace. In 1718 the Abbé de Saint-Pierre presented a more elaborate “perpetual peace” scheme with 27 states. Later in the 18th Century Jean-Jacques Rousseau announced his own plan for “everlasting peace.” In 1795 the German philosopher Immanuel Kant advocated a “law of universal hospitality.” And in 1840 Jeremy Bentham’s plan, which advocated pacifist propaganda, was introduced in England.

Unfortunately, these and countless other peace plans failed miserably, as did Henry Ford’s now-forgotten “Peace Ship” which in December 1915 sailed to Europe in a futile effort to halt World War I. In September 1938 Neville Chamberlain returned to England from the Munich Conference excitedly waving a piece of paper to friends and shouting “Peace for our time.”

It was a prelude to the bloodiest war in history.

We do not, as we so often accused, mean in any way to shoot down the idea of peace. To the contrary. We should, however, like to question the kind of unhinged peace efforts—no matter how sin-

cere or how respectable their supporters—which lead inevitably to war. Such efforts are the idealistic movements that aggressors exploit in order to make conquest easier. They are in fact themselves clever weapons of war.

There is a synchronized type of peace effort which has had better success (see “Civil Defense Abroad” on page 13). Could it be that circumspect peace groups could be persuaded to consider a method to keep the peace which has enjoyed a good track record?

Of course, we here refer to preparedness coupled with the iron-bound resolve to avoid *offense* and to cultivate *defense*. Checking back in our 20th Century American History it is not difficult to show that whenever America was strong it was able to maintain peace and that whenever it was weak it fell victim to war.

Teddy Roosevelt once said: “The things that will destroy America are prosperity-at-any-price, peace-at-any-price, safety-first instead of duty-first, the love of soft living, and the get-rich-quick theory of life.”

That was 70 years ago. Was it a warning or a prophecy? Or both?

In our fervid attempts to find peace we might also take a cue from Sweden where a no-nonsense anti-war policy has long assured peace. Several years ago we talked with a Swedish shipping executive at a small Stockholm dinner party. With the help of a warm atmosphere and good French wine he emphasized repeatedly his burning support of Swedish civil defense.

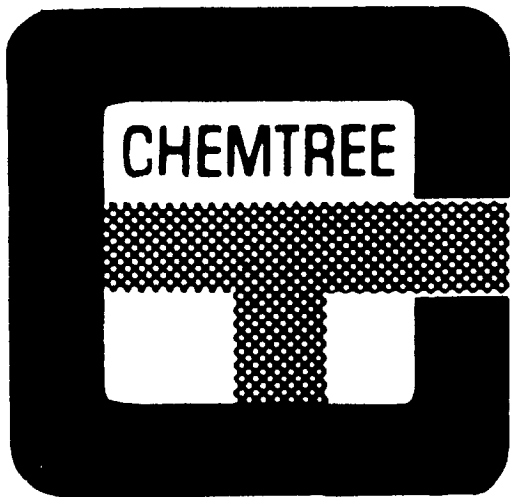
“But,” we intervened (we were probing for the background of Sweden’s peace resolve), “you are not a civil defense official, and you say you never have been. Most Swedes don’t worry and leave civil defense to the Swedish Government. Why, then do you take such a strong stand in regard to your country’s civil defense?”

“Well,” he replied, placing his brandy glass on the coffee table, “Sweden had during World War II a good civilian defense coupled with an excellent and poised military force—for *defense*. That kept us from being attacked. And we’ve had that particular kind of defense ever since we were last engaged in warfare. That was back in 1815. I have, thanks to my country’s heavy preparedness investment, been able to live out my life without fighting anybody anywhere—as have my countrymen. And mind you,” he said shaking his finger at me and raising his voice, “*I want that same privilege for my son. I WANT NO BAYONET STUCK THROUGH HIS BELLY BE IT RUSSIAN, GERMAN OR AMERICAN!* That’s why I support unreservedly a strong military and a strong civil defense.”

There was a long moment of silence.

Peace has its price. For a low-cost effort you get a cheap, undesirable, perhaps tragic peace. For a meaningful, honorable and reliable peace you have to up the ante, up the effort, up the sacrifice.





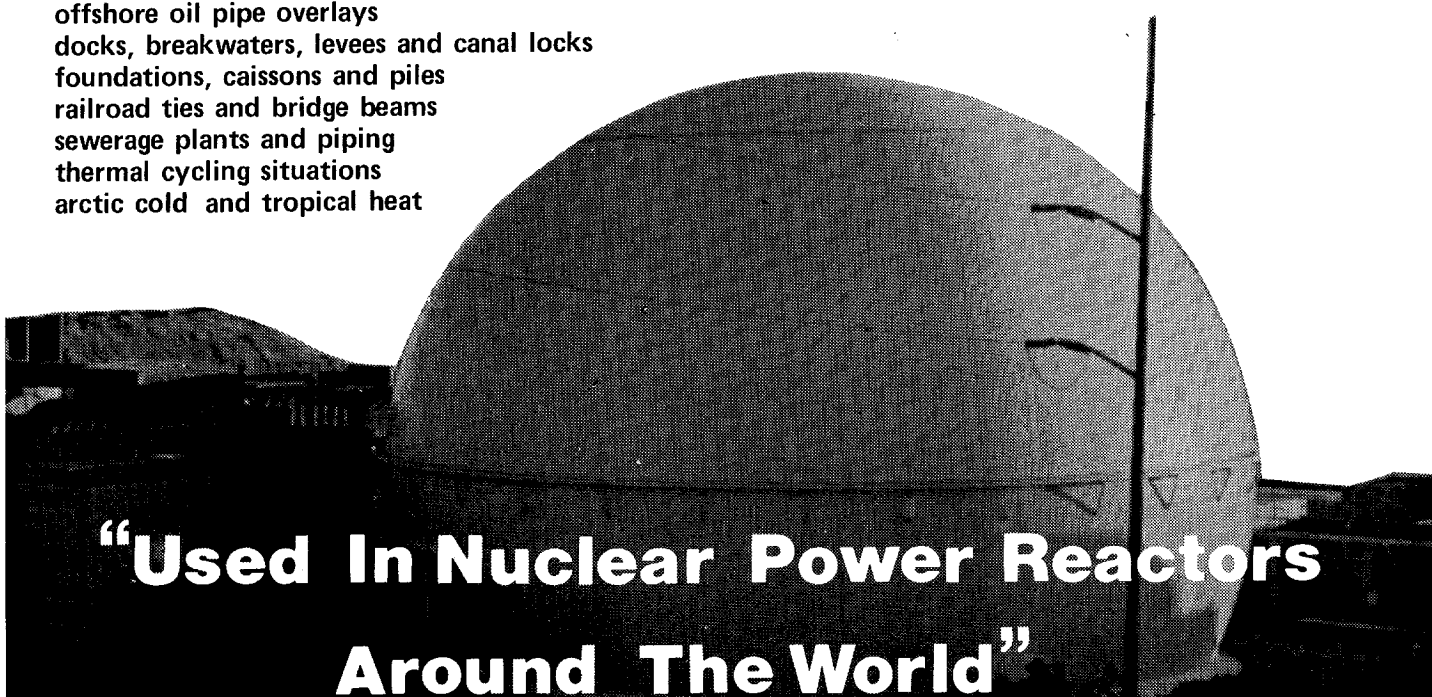
SPECIAL Iron Oxide Mortar NUCLEAR SHIELDING

Each 14-inch thickness of Iron Oxide Mortar has but half the nuclear radiation dose rate through it as comes through the same thickness of regular concrete — thus $\frac{1}{4}$ th the dose through 28 inches, $\frac{1}{8}$ th through 42 inches and $\frac{1}{16}$ th through 56 inches.

Combined structural, thermal, chemical and nuclear properties provide reasonable assurance for the containment of the worst possible accident (core melt-down) of a nuclear power reactor. It is reasonable to assume that somewhere, sometime such an accident will occur if thousands of reactors are built around the world. Which one and when is an unknown. All should be designed and constructed to contain the radioactive debris of such a hypothetical accident.

SOME NON-NUCLEAR APPLICATIONS FOR THIS SUPERIOR GROUT, MORTAR AND POURED CONCRETE:

bridge decking
highway and airstrip overlays
offshore oil pipe overlays
docks, breakwaters, levees and canal locks
foundations, caissons and piles
railroad ties and bridge beams
sewerage plants and piping
thermal cycling situations
arctic cold and tropical heat

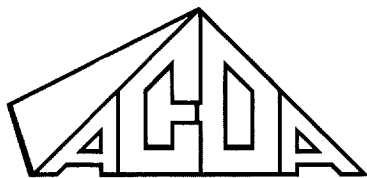


**“Used In Nuclear Power Reactors
Around The World”**

CHEMTREE CORPORATION

Central Valley, New York 10917

914-928-2293



AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IS MEASURED IN LIVES SAVED!!

How Many Can You Save . . .

- in traffic accidents (air, sea, highway)?
- in search and rescue operations?
- in explosions and gas leaks?
- in storms (wind, winter, flood)?
- in earthquakes?
- IN NUCLEAR ATTACK? ? ?

The ACDA Mission:

TO PROMOTE SURVIVAL

publications

Let ACDA **seminars** help YOU give
expertise

YOUR COMMUNITY A LOW DISASTER PROFILE

**JOIN
TODAY
!**

- ☐ ACDA Regular Membership . . . \$25 yr. (Includes: ACDA membership card, voting privileges, conference and seminar invitations, discount consulting services, Journal of Civil Defense)
- ☐ ACDA Sponsoring Membership. \$56 yr. (Includes all of above plus: **ACDA Alert**, Annual ACDA reports, Technical Bulletins, Disaster Response Guide, etc.—other services being planned)

Enclosed is my check for \$_____ for annual membership indicated.

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Mail to: AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

405 S.E. 8th Street
Gainesville, Florida 32601

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
P.O. BOX 910
Starke, Florida 32091

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Starke, Florida
PERMIT NO. 61