

APRIL 1979

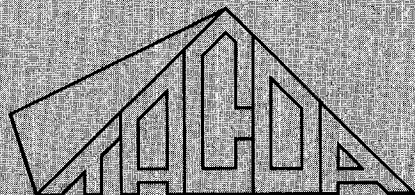
VOLUME XII—NUMBER 2

# Journal of Civil Defense

Mid-East CD Savvy  
Tornado!  
Civilians “Up Front”



The American Civil Defense Association



# Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association

Presenting the Views of Industry, Technology,  
Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

APRIL 1979

VOLUME XII—NUMBER 2

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**COVER PHOTO**—Congressional CD delegation meets with President Anwar Sadat in Egypt.

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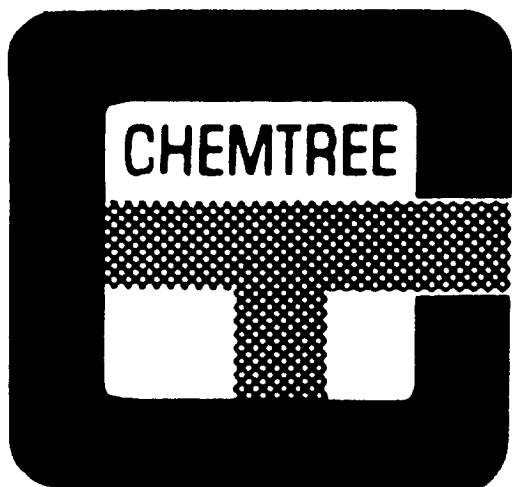
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The *Journal of Civil Defense* presents authentic information relating to civil defense—to the survival of free government, the United States and peace in the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field and service as a forum.

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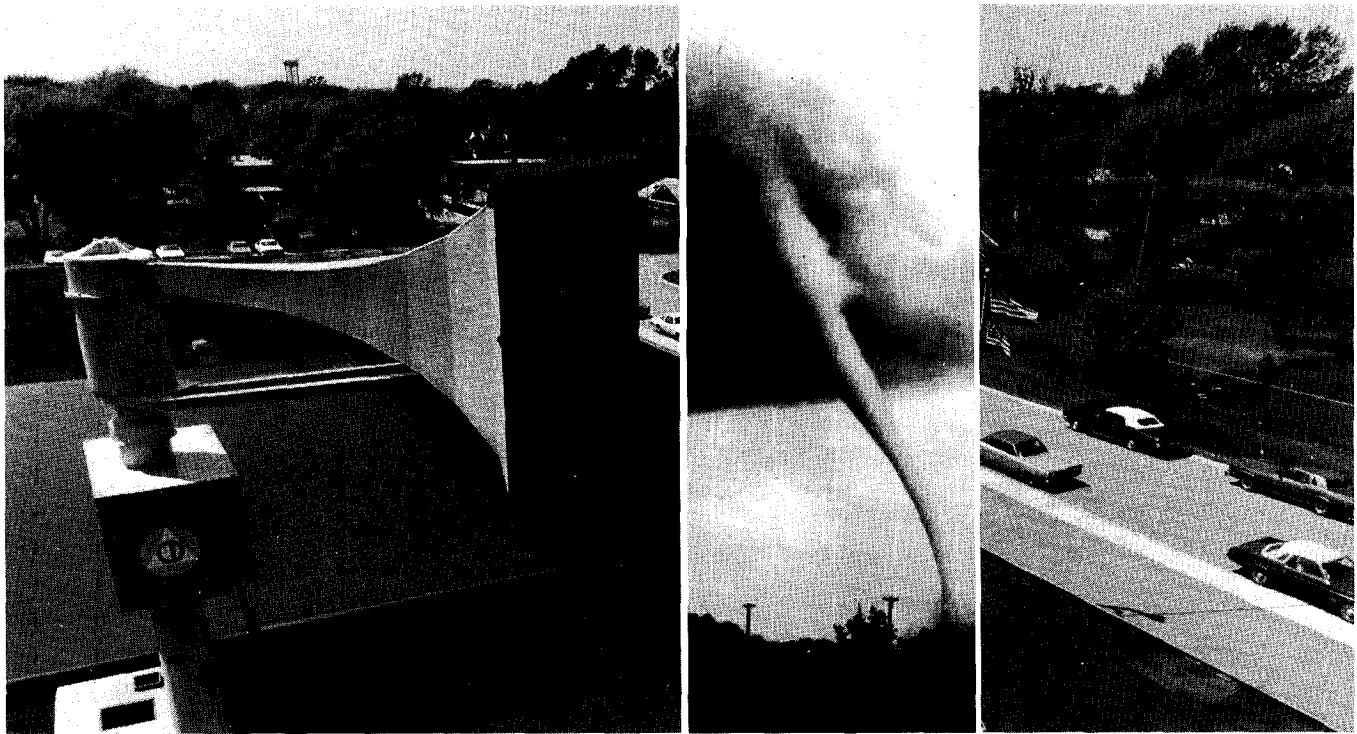


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# CAPITAL COMMENTARY

by Jerry Strobe

## Civil Defense Hearings Start

(Adapted from the American Strategic Defense Association Newsletter for February 26, 1979.)

Congress has surprised most observers by making a quick start on the president's budget requests. It had been anticipated that hearings on the civil defense appropriation would take place in April and May. But the House Armed Services Committee held its authorization hearings February 26th so that the committee could provide its advice to the House Budget Committee by early March. Under the current congressional rules, the budget committees must review presidential budget proposals, consider the advice of the congressional budget office and congressional committees regarding federal expenditures, and propose a consolidated budget within which appropriations must remain. The House Appropriations Committee was to consider civil defense funding in late March; the senate hearings are scheduled for April.

The February 26 hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities, which has jurisdiction over civil defense, were relatively short. Only two witnesses were heard—Rep. Ike Skelton (D-MO), whose constituents live among the missile fields of Whiteman AFB, and Bardyl Tirana, director of DCPA. Mr. Skelton has been concerned about the lack of protection in his district, (and in other missile field areas) should the Soviets execute a counterforce strike, and caused this year's appropriation bill to contain a requirement for a DOD study of the protection of population around key military targets. That study is due to be presented to congress next month. Skelton made a strong pitch to the subcommittee for a larger civil defense effort. This allowed several pro-CD members of the subcommittee to enter their similar views in the record. Strong statements were especially evident from the Republican members of the subcommittee—Donald J. Mitchell of New York and G. William Whitehurst of Virginia—but they were matched by Jack Brinkley (D-Georgia).

Bardyl Tirana's prepared statement, which had been gone over carefully by DOD and OMB for adherence to administration policy, contained the following key paragraph:

The FY 1980 request of \$108.6 million represents the initial step towards implementing president Carter's policy and secretary Brown's

program decisions, and reflects the constraints affecting most programs for next year. This request constitutes a significant first step, and contains a real program growth of about six percent over the current level of spending. This funding lays the foundation for developing crisis relocation capabilities at an accelerated pace in FY 1981 and future years.

Clearly, congressional treatment of the civil defense budget request will turn on whether the increase requested truly reflects an Administration commitment to get on with a more serious civil defense effort. Tirana obviously got permission to make the commitment. Nonetheless, the subcommittee was quite dissatisfied with the puny nature of the budget request as compared with the subcommittee's attempt last year to allocate \$140 million to the first year's effort on a new program. Most of the questioning revolved around the subcommittee's desire to build a hearing record as a basis for a larger authorization. Indeed, Rep. Mitchell has already introduced a bill that would authorize funding of the whole program D prime over the next seven years!

Tirana, under questioning, satisfied most of the subcommittee without overstepping his instructions from the Administration. There seems little doubt, however, but that the House Armed Services Committee will authorize funding in excess of \$140 million, as it did last year. But it will be a different story on April 11th, when a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, headed by Senator Proxmire, hears Mr. Tirana. □



**Six U.S. Congressmen—three Democrats and three Republicans—make a midwinter check of civil defense postures in five selected European and Mid-East countries. Upstate New York's Congressman Donald J. Mitchell gives his account of the unique experience for Journal readers.**



L to R: Reps. Mitchell, Schultze, Van Deerlin and Prime Minister Begin

## Lesson from Abroad —A Five-Nation CD Check

Donald J. Mitchell

Members of the six-man congressional delegation which made the blitz overseas CD survey:

**Larry McDonald, D-GA, Armed Services Committee**

**Donald J. Mitchell, R-NY, Armed Services Committee**

**Richard Schultze, R-PA, Ways and Means Committee**

**Bob Stump, D-AZ, Public Works and Transportation Committee**

**Bob Wilson, R-CA, Armed Services Committee**

**Lionel Van Deerlin, D-CA, Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee**

In just 10 days, while living out of suitcases, our six-man Congressional Delegation traveled 15,000 miles, flew 29 hours and passed through 14 time zones. We visited for two days, less travel time, five nations—Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, Egypt and Israel. The primary purpose of our trip was to study civil defense systems—to learn first hand how these five nations were coping with the problem of protecting their populations.

With one exception we worked/traveled every day (and many evenings). We had to abandon our schedule December 31st because 45 mile an hour cross winds combined with an ice covered, short runway prevented us from landing in Dublin. By recrossing Ireland to Shannon we landed safely but missed the briefings scheduled for Dublin.

In addition to greatly increasing our knowledge of civil defense, we met with NATO officials in Oslo,

Norway and SALT negotiators in Geneva, Switzerland. The highlights of our trip for me, however, were hour long discussions of Mid-East peace prospects with president Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. I was greatly impressed by both men. They are dynamic, forceful, articulate and generally impressive leaders. I am firmly convinced, contrary to rumors I had heard before leaving the U.S., that each truly wants peace.

To enhance our appreciation of the many obstacles to Mid-East peace, we also met for more than two hours with eight Palestinian leaders in Jerusalem.

We learned we were the only Congressional Delegation ever to visit Oslo, Norway in the winter months. Small wonder. It was 38° below zero when we landed at 2:30 in the afternoon. (Norway has only five hours of daylight this time of year).

### OFFENSE AND DEFENSE

From a modern subway station nuclear shelter in Norway that can protect 7,000 people to a Kibutz in Israel where an underground bomb shelter doubles as a discotheque, we learned that with one possible exception each of the five nations we visited is more concerned with actively protecting its population from an enemy than is the United States.

Many football fans subscribe to the concept, "the best defense is a strong offense." However, a strong offense is about all we have in the U.S. to deter aggression. Our civil defense system is almost non-existent though our weaponry arsenal is the most powerful in the world. This trip proved to me we must strive for a better balance.

Norway, Switzerland and Israel all have excellent civil defense systems. We can learn much from them. Prior to visiting each nation we submitted a list of 27 questions on civil defense I had prepared. The answers to these, along with the discussions we had, the shelters we saw and the extensive documentation on civil defense each nation was pleased to supply, should help us design a program for the United States.

Out of an annual defense budget of \$124 billion we spend less than 1/10 of 1% to protect Americans in America. We can, we must, do better.

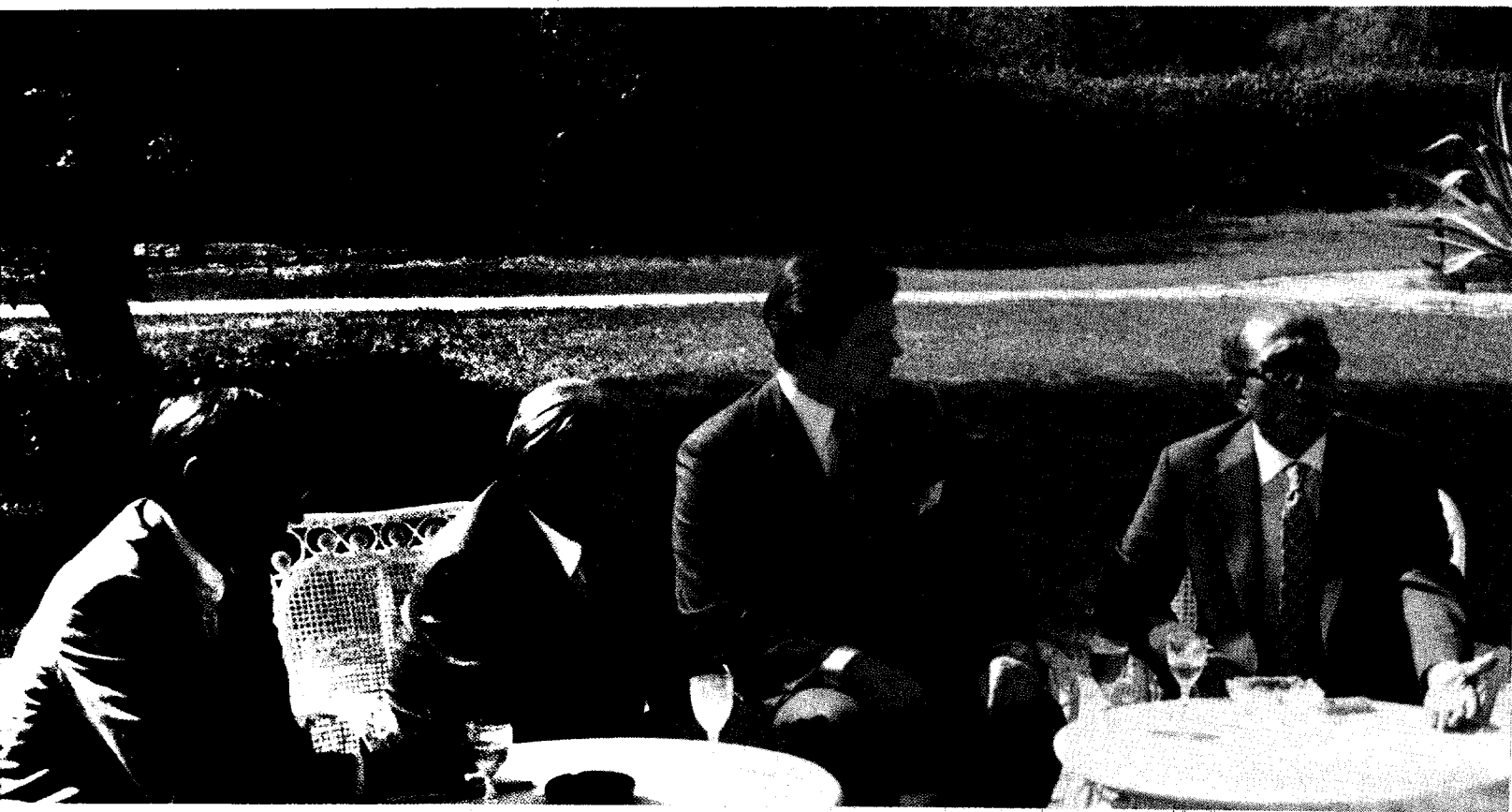
### U.S. "NON-PROGRAM"

When I witnessed first hand the excellent civil defense programs of nations like Switzerland, Norway and Israel I became even more disappointed in the non-program of the United States.

In our first of several meetings with Defense Ministers and civil defense directors I asked State Secretary for Defense Holst of Norway how they had convinced their people that civil defense was a good investment. He said, "We didn't need to do much convincing. In World War II we were attacked, invaded, and occupied. Our people know it's a necessary expense." Israel has fought five wars in thirty years. Switzerland has been surrounded by warring nations and has witnessed first hand the defeat of neighbors unprepared to defend themselves. I hope there is an easier way for us to learn this lesson.

Unlike the Swiss, Norwegians and Israelis, most Americans feel "it can't happen here." We have not fought wars on our soil. But our oceans, which have protected us for so long are no longer a deterrent

L to R: Reps. Mitchell, Wilson, McDonald and President Sadat



to an enemy possessing intercontinental ballistic missiles. In fact, the oceans provide a safe haven for enemy submarines whose nuclear weapons can reach any target in the United States.

Our deterrent to war is entirely offensive. We have the most formidable weapons arsenal in the world. But we spend only 1/10 of 1% of our \$124 billion defense budget on civil defense. This amounts to an annual per capita expenditure of 50¢. The nations we studied have a much more balanced approach. Norway, for example, spends about \$10.00 per person each year. Switzerland and Israel make a similar effort.

Their investments show. Switzerland, with the most impressive program, can shelter 90% of its population from nuclear weapons. Its shelters are completely stocked. The supplies are provided and rotated by one of their large food chains. Due to Norway's unique geography and population distribution, its ability to shelter 50% of its people is felt to be nearly as effective. Israel can shelter its entire population from conventional weapons. We have never had a program for providing that type of shelter. We abandoned a sort of Mickey Mouse (compared to the three above programs) effort we called a "Five Year In Place Shelter Program" in the sixties. No one has a handle on which shelters have what supplies. It never was capable of even partially protecting more than 50% of our people.

## **"...AMERICA... NOTHING LIKE IT ANYWHERE."**

The new program some of us are trying to get through Congress is an evacuation rather than a shelter program. A good shelter program would cost \$60 billion and protect 90% of our civilians from a nuclear attack. We're 99% sure Congress would not adopt a program of this magnitude at this time.

But we think our colleagues might buy a far less expensive alternative. By spending only \$1 billion more than we do now for civil defense over the next seven years we can provide an evacuation plan—simply moving people away from probable targets—that should protect 85% of our population. I am confident we can convince our Congressional colleagues of the need for such a program. We must. So much depends on it.

In spite of my disappointment with our civil defense deficiencies, the trip made my appreciation of our country even fuller. The greatness of America—its people with richly diverse backgrounds, its freedoms, stability, size, beauty, material well being and richness of resources. There's nothing like it anywhere. It must be preserved.

If its people deserve the best—and they certainly do—then they deserve to be shielded by a civil defense second to none. Not ten or fifteen years down the pike. But now. Right now. □





# Questionnaire

*The six-man Congressional delegation—in addition to interviewing the five governments on civil defense—left each one a questionnaire. Answers from Egypt and Ireland are not yet in, but following are selected questions, with answers from Norway, Switzerland and Israel:*

## **Is evacuation part of your program? Most of it?**

**Norway:** Yes. No.

**Switzerland:** No general evacuation planned; law actually forbids movement of populace. Two exceptions:

1. Areas in vicinity of water reservoirs have evacuation plan. Either natural catastrophe or war action may damage the dams which will cause flooding.
2. Certain border areas might have to be evacuated to get out of own weapons impact areas.

**Israel:** Planned transfer of population is not included in our planning. The possibility of evacuation does only exist for civilians whose homes are destroyed as a result of hostile activities. It is the duty of the civil defense forces to evacuate the homeless from the areas of hostile actions and to transfer them to municipal absorption centers.

## **Is shelter part of your program?**

**Norway:** Yes.

**Switzerland:** Yes.

**Israel:** The shelter represents a foremost part of our planning according to the laws of civil defense and the legal obligations concerning the construction and building in Israel. Each new building must contain a shelter according to the regulations laid down by the civil defense authorities. The control over the observance of the above-mentioned building regulation is the responsibility of both the local municipality building department and the civil defense authority.

The government does not subsidize the building of shelters by private citizens but only those shelters built in government-owned buildings and ministries. The government also subsidizes the construction of public shelters in areas where buildings have been erected prior to the issue of the above-mentioned law.

## **What percentage of your population can you accommodate?**

**Norway:** 40 percent.

**Switzerland:** 92 percent. Some areas over-sheltered; others are short shelter space. A realignment is thus still needed. Further, only 60 percent of the shelters have filter systems. The personnel in the remaining 30 percent of the shelters have been issued protective masks (about 1 million).

**Israel:** The percentage of existing shelters, i.e., public and private shelters, is above 80 percent and in areas near the border, reaches even 100 percent.

## **What is your per capita expenditure?**

**Norway:** 55 Kroner (1 Kroner = \$.20)

**Switzerland:** Approximate answer is Sfr 100. per head; (1 Swiss frank = 62¢) arrived at by considering sheltering program, schools, etc.

**Israel:** In 1978, IL 103 per individual (Israel pound = \$.05).

## **What is the general public attitude towards civil defense?**

**Norway:** Civilian participation/attitude is positive and most Norwegians accept CD as necessary.

**Switzerland:** Positive. This must be considered within the overall attitude of total defense of Switzerland.

**Israel:** In general, the attitude of the general population toward CD is positive. Periods of lax facilities do, however, have a dampening effect on population identification with civil defense matters. The realization of pending danger has the reverse effect on the population and immediately causes population readiness to mobilize if so required.

## **Do you have a requirement for new buildings to contain shelters? How? Government subsidies?**

**Norway:** Yes. Public shelters are built by the municipalities with the central government paying 2/3 of the cost. Private shelters are built and paid for by the owner of the building.

**Switzerland:** Yes. Private houses can get a subsidy for their shelter up to 50 percent of the total cost. This subsidy provided by federal, cantonal and local governments in a joint effort. No breakdown of percentages available.

**Israel:** (Did not provide a written response.)

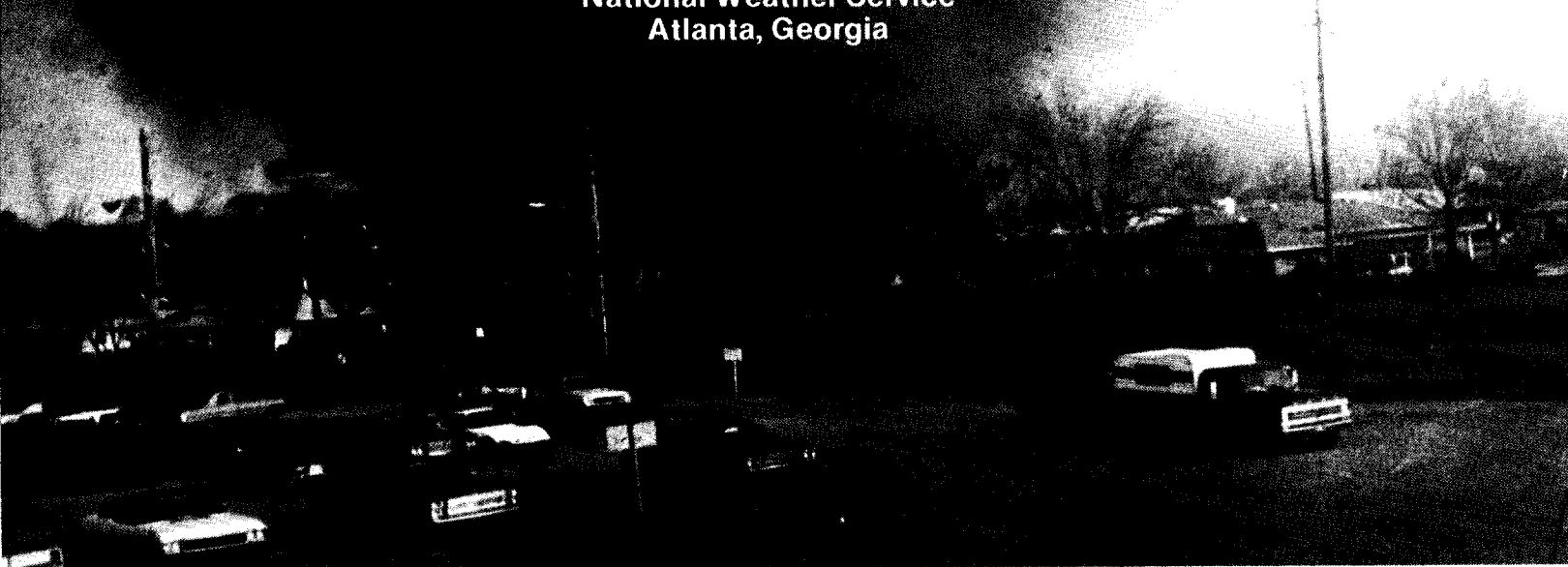
L to R: Rep. Mitchell, Edwin Crowley, Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy, Bern, Switzerland and Mr. Gnagi of the Swiss Government.



*An early rough weather broadcast inspires one teacher to run her class through a safety drill. Result: no serious casualties when a death-dealing tornado demolishes the school. Here Warnings and Preparedness Meteorologist Glenn Schwartz prescribes ways to cut down tornado death tolls. His alert zeroes in primarily on schools.*

# TORNADO!

—Glenn Schwartz  
National Weather Service  
Atlanta, Georgia



HERE IT COMES! A tornado hits Xenia, Ohio on April 6, 1974. (Wide World Photo.)

I'm going to begin by telling a story about a traffic intersection in a town. A number of people think it's dangerous, since there's only a stop sign there. They've been trying to get a traffic light put up by spreading the word that a fatal crash is likely someday if nothing is done. There are a number of other people who agree that this wouldn't be a bad idea, but there's no real push to get it done. After

all, there's never been a fatal crash at that intersection.

Sooner or later, such a crash does occur (or perhaps a series of bad crashes). The community gets up-in-arms, and the traffic light is put up with a minimum of delay.

Well, it seems that in other areas, too, we're all forced to learn from our own mistakes, just like the traffic light story.

One example happened in Toccoa, Georgia, last November. A dam broke, and the resulting flood killed 39 people. Of those killed, 36 were living in mobile homes along the stream. Now, dams are being inspected all over the country, the Toccoa dam will not be rebuilt, and those mobile homes will be replaced on higher ground. So, we suffered through another "traffic light" story in Toccoa.

## CLEARWATER FLORIDA—A SPECIAL LESSON

But the whole idea of disaster preparedness is not to wait for disasters to happen before we make plans. We may not be able to anticipate all possible disasters, but the least we can do is learn from the mistakes and experiences of others. If we do this, then we don't have to suffer through the old curse: "Those who fail to learn from history are con-

High Point Elementary School, Clearwater, Florida after May 4, 1978 tornado.





demned to repeat it." So, we in the public safety arena try to get the people in Savannah to learn from Gulfport, Mississippi's, experience with Hurricane Camille; we try to get the people in Atlanta to learn from Kansas City's flash flood experience last year; and now we're trying to get school officials across the country to learn from the tornado experience of High Point Elementary School in Clearwater, Florida, on May 4, 1978. Clearwater is only one example, a similar story can be told about numerous other schools that have been hit by a tornado.

The tornado hit at 11:50 A.M., as everyone was getting ready for lunch. A National Weather Service tornado watch was in effect, severe thunderstorm and special marine warnings were issued and the local NOAA Weather Radio alarm had sounded several times that morning.

Almost miraculously, most of the students were in the cafeteria for lunch when the tornado hit. The vacated classrooms were hit hardest, and the normally much more *unsafe* cafeteria only received a glancing blow. Had the tornado moved directly over the cafeteria, the roof could have collapsed on hundreds of kids.

As it was, 2 children were killed, and 98 were injured (15 of the injured had to be hospitalized). The school had no special tornado drills or plans. But one teacher had heard about the bad weather while driving to school that morning. She had her class go through a mini-drill showing them where to go and what position to get in should a tornado strike. When it did hit, the class quickly assumed their proper positions, and no one in her class was seriously injured.

Table 1. Comparison of the readiness of Jonesboro, Ark., for the tornadoes that struck in 1968 and 1973 and the impact of the storms, showing how a community prepared.\*

	Readiness	
	1968	1973
NOAA Weather Wire Service	None	Statewide
Radio and TV dissemination of watches and warnings	None	Yes
Spotter network	None organized	Organized and in action
Educational programs	None	Extensive
Emergency operations center	None	Yes
Disaster drill procedures	None	Yes

	Impact		% Change
	1968	1973	
Population	25,000	29,000	+ 16
Deaths	34	2	- 94
Injuries	458	246	- 46
Hospitalized	82	21	- 74
Damage	\$8 million	\$50 million	+ 625

\*After NOAA (1975).

From article in *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, April 1977 by H. Michael Mogil and Herbert S. Groper.

Table 2. U.S. storm fatalities for 1940-78.\*

	Deaths			
	Lightning	Tornado	Flood	Hurricane
1940	340	65	60	51
1941	388	53	47	10
1942	372	384	68	8
1943	432	58	107	16
1944	419	275	33	64
1945	268	210	91	7
1946	231	78	28	0
1947	338	313	55	53
1948	256	139	82	3
1949	249	211	48	4
1950	219	70	93	19
1951	248	34	51	0
1952	212	229	54	3
1953	145	515	40	2
1954	220	36	55	193
1955	181	126	302	218
1956	149	83	42	21
1957	180	192	82	395
1958	104	66	47	2
1959	183	58	25	24
1960	129	46	32	65
1961	149	51	52	46
1962	153	28	19	4
1963	165	31	39	11
1964	129	73	100	49
1965	149	296	119	75
1966	110	98	31	54
1967	88	114	34	18
1968	129	131	31	9
1969	131	66	297	256
1970	122	72	135	11
1971	122	156	74	8
1972	94	27	554	121
1973	124	87	148	5
1974	104	361	89	1
1975	92	60	113	53
1976	74	44	187	9
1977	97	43	212 (est)	0
1978	88	53	—	—
Total	7383	5032	3676	1888
Annual average	189	129	98	52

From article in *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, April 1977 (updated), by H. Michael Mogil and Herbert S. Groper.

And from now on, the entire school (in fact the entire county) will have tornado drills, a quick warning system will be put in, and spotters will be assigned when conditions get bad. Still another chapter in the "traffic light" story.

As I travel around talking about school preparedness, a couple of questions come up repeatedly. Some ask "Isn't a tornado strike like the one in Clearwater a freak event that is so unlikely that it isn't worth the worry or effort?" And "Besides, if a tornado hits, aren't we all goners anyhow?"

The answer to both questions is "no". To be sure, tornadoes are *rare* and small scale storms. But they're not all that rare, and there are things we can do to cut down on the risk.

Tornadoes have occurred in every one of the 48 lower states, but are most frequent east of the Rockies. Prepared maps clearly show the most vulnerable areas.



THE CLEANUP. Ohio National Guard troops pick up the Xenia pieces. (U.S. Army Photo.)

Tornado winds can exceed 200 mph and cause incredible destruction, but only a small fraction are that powerful. And studies have shown that protection is possible even in severe tornadoes in well-engineered buildings such as schools. That is, if the occupants know where the safest places are, and if they're given sufficient warning time.

#### NEEDED: DRILLS & WARNING

Are most schools adequately prepared for a tornado? Judging from my experience and that of others, the answer is NO!

Some schools, for example, have excellent drills, up to 3 a year, yet have no adequate, dependable warning system. The drills won't do much good, though, if the school doesn't receive some warning. Other schools have the best warning system possible, yet have no drills, so when they do get a warning, not many people will know what to do.

Of course, there are some schools that have both drills and warning systems (but not too many), and that's great. But there are others with no drills, no warning system, and no spotters.

I don't think that it's a matter of negligence that so many schools aren't adequately prepared. It's just a lack of awareness—awareness that their sys-

tem is inadequate and that there are some simple, very inexpensive things that can be done to improve them.

Here's what we recommend to improve disaster preparedness in schools:

**1. Drills:** These should be held at least once a year, preferably at the start of tornado season on a rainy day. Tornado season varies in different parts of the country but begins in the Gulf Coast area in February and moves northward through the spring. At least 8 states and some counties and school districts REQUIRE tornado drills in schools.

**2. Warning Systems:** This means having one or more methods to get dependable information quickly. NOAA Weather Radio offers a means of receiving a warning from the National Weather Service directly. There are more than 200 operating transmitters at the present time and the number is growing.

Civil Defense sirens and electronic systems offer other ways for schools to get tornado warning information.

**3. Spotters:** The National Weather Service can't provide a tornado warning for every tornado that

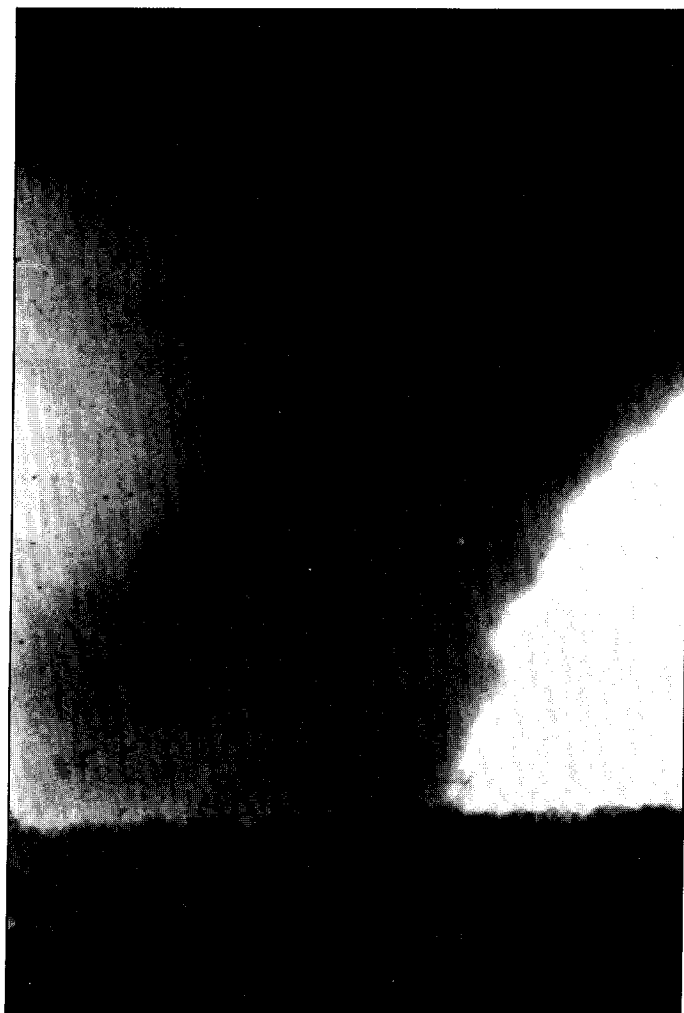
occurs. But by knowing when a tornado watch is in effect and by assigning a responsible person to act as a spotter when threatening weather nears the school, your warning chances are improved. The spotter should normally look toward the southwest or west, and know what tornadoes look like. And even the few minutes warning time he may provide could make a big difference. Spotters should be assigned whenever a tornado watch is in effect, or when conditions look bad enough to warrant one. Up to the minute weather information is provided by the NOAA Weather Radio, around the clock.

**4. Education:** Severe weather is a fact of life that practically everyone encounters occasionally. Whether it's a tornado, flood, hurricane, ice storm, or lightning, a little knowledge can save lives. This has been proven time and time again. For example, in 1974 during an April tornado outbreak, a 7th grade science teacher reviewed severe weather safety rules in his class. After school, as one of the school buses was taking everyone home, a tornado appeared in its path. The bus driver didn't know what to do, but one of the 7th graders did. He convinced the driver to pull over, get everyone out, far enough away from the bus so it couldn't roll over onto them, and get everyone into a ditch. The tornado destroyed the bus, but none of the students were injured. That's just one example of how education has paid off.

The National Weather Service, State Civil Defense, and other Federal, State and emergency service groups have dozens of different pamphlets and films related to severe weather. Many of these are available free to schools (or to teachers). And remember, severe weather safety doesn't have to be confined to science classes only. It could be part of a social studies or health unit, too.

Do schools in your area have tornado drills? Are the safest places indicated in a school plan? Can the schools be assured of hearing a warning if it's issued? Are spotters in position during bad weather? Is severe weather adequately covered in school courses?

Unless the answer to all of these questions is YES, schools in your area are not doing everything they can to protect the school's inhabitants. You can help—by working with the National Weather Service and others—to ensure that for minimal cost



(perhaps \$50 for a NOAA Weather Radio, and some time and effort for drills and education), schools are prepared should a tornado threaten. *And isn't safety worth that small price?* ☐

**Acknowledgements:** The author wishes to thank Mike Mogil of the Disaster Preparedness Staff for his assistance in writing the article; Scientific Services Division of the Southern Region, NWS for help in editing; and Ann Bruce for typing the original manuscript.



*In 1978 Dr. Max Klinghoffer, Chicago-based emergency medicine authority, twice deplored the abandonment of the nation's Packaged Disaster Hospital (PDH) program. His Journal articles were titled "PDH: A National Disgrace" and "More on the PDH 'Disgrace.'"*

*Pan American Development Foundation's Michael M. Walton took issue with Klinghoffer in Journal article "PDH's—Our Disgrace or our Pride." Walton concluded that the donations represent "an intelligent effort to convert 'national disgrace' into national pride."*

*Here Klinghoffer answers Walton.*

## Survival and Charity

—Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

In the February 1979 issue of *Journal of Civil Defense*, Michael Walton, Director of the Pan American Development Foundation, argues for the donation of Packaged Disaster Hospitals (PDH) to other nations.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to answer his arguments point by point.

Mr. Walton comments on my statement that these programs needed constant updating and further training. And he stated that this is the reason for PDH's having been abandoned by the Federal Government.

However, our own experience with the PDH demonstrated that the updating and training could easily be made part of a fixed hospital disaster plan. For example, we divide our hospital disaster plan (Memorial Hospital of Du Page County) into three phases: 1. Emergency room care for the single casualty or a small number of casualties; 2. The hospital disaster plan for the care of a large number of casualties and; 3. The PDH plan to augment the first two, and to be put into operation if we face a crisis that brings us hundreds of casualties.

The three phases were closely interrelated and the training for our hospital disaster plan merged into mass casualty training for PDH.

It is true that pharmaceuticals, biologicals, Polaroid film, and rubber goods deteriorate with time. But these can be discarded from the PDH and the

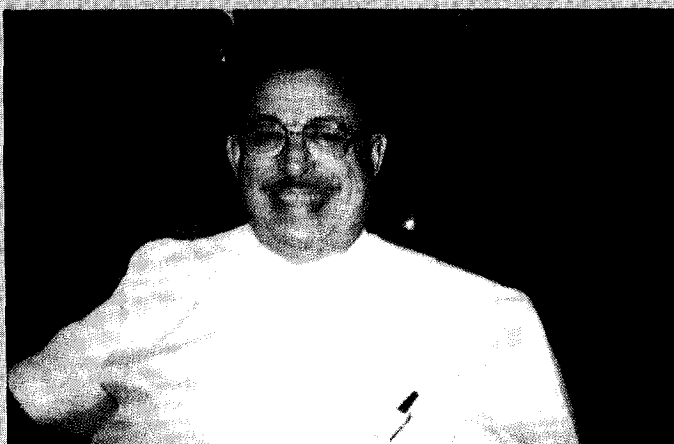
PDH augmented by increasing hospital inventories, and by the Hospital Reserve Disaster Index. Further, we did not find deterioration to the extent described by the PDH investigators. The surgical instruments were of stainless steel and were sealed in heavy grease in foil wrappers. When unpacked for inspection we found them in perfect condition; but in order to avoid the time lag involved in unpacking, cleaning and sterilizing these instruments, we packaged a large inventory of instruments in the fixed hospital for the first two hours following occurrence of a disaster.

### Five "Ifs" . . .

Mr. Walton adds five "ifs" in his arguments. I should like to reply.

1. "If these medical stock piles are kept up to date . . ." No problem. These were kept up to date by fixed hospital inventories.
2. "If they escape nuclear blasts and fire-storm damage . . ." Answer—the PDH's should have been (and were to a great extent) stored in outlying areas. One of the major reasons for the very existence for the PDH is the fact that a great proportion of our permanent hospitals are in metropolitan areas, and therefore vulnerable in nuclear attack.
3. & 4. "If transportation facilities remain intact, and if the roads remain open . . ." The living will find and use shelters and medical facilities. (We did not close down our Chicago hospitals in January, 1979 in spite of the worst blizzard in a generation.)
5. "If man power is available . . ." Our hospital had an overwhelming response in this area from our hospital employees and the community. In fact, for years we conducted a PDH training program which drew trainees from other parts of Illinois and surrounding states.

At this point we find an interesting reference. Mr. Walton quotes Richard L. Rashke in the *National Catholic Reporter* of May 9, 1975. In this article many





reasons are given for dropping the PDH program. The information in this article was obtained largely from Federal Government Personnel. Now it is used by the Federal Government Personnel as an authoritative source for their action!

(So what else is new?)

Many of us feel it was a grave error for the Federal Government to cut off funds which were intended for the continuity of the PDH program. But even with federal funds cut off, local organizations had, in many instances, been updating their PDH equipment and were carrying on training programs.

## PDHs 100% Self-Sufficient?

Now let's look at some of the specific points of criticism offered by Mr. Walton, one at a time, and my answers to these points.

1. We found no broken hoses or gauges or defective electrical wiring in our own units nor have we found any empty crates.
2. We realized long ago that the pharmaceuticals stored in PDH had become of little value because of shelf-life. We simply maintained additional inventories in our own hospitals where the PDH is stored.
3. Mr. Walton is mistaken when he mentions that "older units often lack the gasoline . . ." Gasoline was never part of the inventory of the PDH because of fire hazards. But we stored Jerry-cans which were part of the inventory and we made arrangements for priority procurement of gasoline. Similarly, we had priority in obtaining storage batteries. And we supplied our own extension cords, light bulbs, and the tools for opening the crates.
4. "No units offer protection against chemical or biological warfare." True, but through the laboratory section of the hospital and through our Radiology Department, provisions are made for detection and decontamination.

It was probably never intended that the PDH should be 100% self-sufficient. For that matter, the fixed hospitals are not self-sufficient either. If I may paraphrase, "No hospital is an island entire of itself."

Which brings us to the next point in Mr. Walton's article. If the PDH is associated with one or more fixed hospitals there is really no great problem in staffing the Packaged Hospitals. Our own hospital personnel were able to set up the triage section for reception of casualties in less than thirty minutes.

Mr. Walton further asks if personnel were well acquainted with the contents of the PDH? Were they trained in their assembly and use, and had they engaged in disaster exercise? If the answer to any of these is NO, then they failed in their obligation as medical personnel.

Mr. Walton then paints the terrible picture of the post nuclear attack period. And it is, of course a grim picture. But the very fact that we face the hazard of ionizing radiation; the destruction of much of our transportation and communications; and all of the

dire events which would follow nuclear attack—all this makes it more important that we maintain our PDH capability. Medically speaking, they may be all we have left.

Now I must ask a question. If the equipment in the PDH's is indeed outdated, rusted, damaged and deteriorated to the point of uselessness—then why is Mr. Walton so anxious to give it to his friends in the Pan American Foundation?

Editor: *Journal of Civil Defense*

I would like to share a *personal opinion* relative to the PDH article by Michael Walton in your February, 1979 issue. If the author wishes to stress the value of the PDH's to the PADF this is understandable. However, it is difficult to comprehend why the PDH's would be valuable to PADF, and not to the U.S. If the PDH's were useless as Walton describes, he would not take the trouble to defend his organization's acceptance of them.

Although many of the statements made relative to the inadequacies of the PDHs are true, in a disaster or wartime situation, their availability would prove lifesaving to a large segment of the population. It is not essential to have modern sophisticated medical facilities in wartime. Sophisticated facilities are preferable, but in disaster situations less perfect facilities can save lives. The basic equipment in PDHs, by and large, would still be useful, and therefore most helpful in disaster medical care.

It is difficult to comprehend the change in logic regarding PDH usefulness. If the PDHs were valuable for several years, then this concept of their availability and usefulness does not change. The original philosophy was good and it's a shame that some citizens did not play their part responsibly in the preparedness picture.

Bill Hamlin (Norcross, Georgia)

## Abandon Inadequate Defenses?

I can only assume Mr. Walton considers this equipment of enough value to establish medical facilities. Following a nuclear attack, certainly our entire way of life will change and become more austere. If these PDH's can be salvaged for other nations, then they can be salvaged for use by the United States, in case of war. Let me put it another way: there is now almost nothing available for the care of our civilian population following nuclear war. Before we give away the PDH's, what has Mr. Walton to offer us that is as good or better?

There is an interesting and dangerous philosophy reflected in Mr. Walton's article. "If our defenses are inadequate—abandon them."

At this time of world crises, there are many who say our military has lagged behind that of our political enemies. Should we then disband our armed forces? Or should we remember December 7, 1941 and build our defenses?

The next war will probably find our civilian population right on the "front lines." I can think of no greater inducement for our enemies to attack us than the knowledge that we cannot or will not protect our citizens. □



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE PROTECTION CIVILE  
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION  
ORGANIZACION INTERNACIONAL DE PROTECCIÓN CIVIL

المنظمة الدولية للحماية المدنية

10-12 chemin de Surville - CH-1213 Petit-Lancy / Genève  
Tél. 93 44 33 - Câble: Proclivint-Genève - Télex 23 786

29 December 1978  
US/4760/78/ngb

Dear Mr. President,

In our monthly bulletin "International Civil Defence", No. 281, my Organisation's Press and Information Service has just published news of your announcement to reactivate the Civil Defence Programme with a basic orientation toward pre-planned evacuation. I.C.D.O. is lending its organisational, educational and technical assistance to the Civil Defence systems all over the world, especially in disaster-prone countries.

This decision represents a remarkable example for the entire world, for the absence of Civil Defence measures in the United States is actually a handicap for everyone.

Inasmuch as certain elements of the media, including the Washington Post in an editorial which was later reprinted in the International Herald Tribune, have relentlessly hounded this beneficial programme which you are implementing, it was felt that a reaction presenting the example of other countries, including Switzerland, was called for; this reaction was published in the International Herald Tribune of 28 December 1978.

We have also noted that other adversaries of Civil Defence, such as Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, have been presenting incorrect and misleading arguments.

The Permanent Secretariat of my Organisation would be pleased to co-operate with the appropriate Authorities of the United States in order to provide on the one hand the material necessary for correctly informing the media in general and the specialized press in particular, and on the other to complement the programmes of the Federal, State and local institutions with respect to Civil Defence preparedness in general and especially with evacuation plans as they currently interest your country, this in order to cope with both natural and man-made disasters, including armed conflicts.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to present to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Dr. Milan M. Bodi  
Secretary General

His Excellency J. Carter  
President of the United States of America  
The White House  
WASHINGTON



*Twelve years ago—on May 24, 1967—Milan Bodi was interviewed by Walter Murphey (a year before the birth of the Journal of Civil Defense). The interview, as appropriate today as it was then, is reprinted in full for Journal readers:*

# Bodi Interview

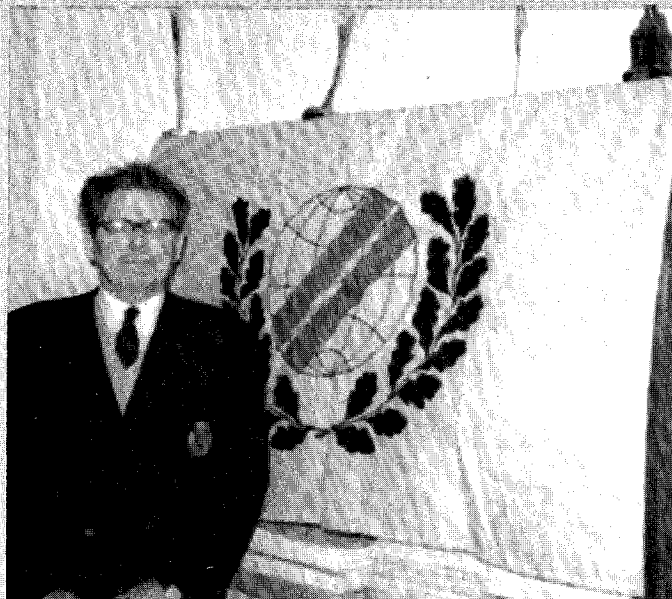
## SPECIAL FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Outspoken Dr. Milan Bodi, international disaster control authority, minced no words when I interviewed him in his Geneva, Switzerland office today. "The United States has set the example for Europe in our rapid advance into the 20th century and the nuclear age," he said, "and we have since 1951 looked to you for leadership in the field of civil defense. But for unknown reasons you have failed to give us this leadership. You are dreaming of angels in a world of devils. In Europe and elsewhere we are going ahead with our disaster planning without you."

Bodi, Secretary-General of the International Civil Defense Organization, leading analyst of Civil Defense questions east and west of the iron curtain and throughout the world, had much more to say: "Your Harbor Report gives us the results of much clear, advanced and original research conducted by over 60 prominent American scientists under the guidance of Eugene Wigner, whom we admire very much. You Americans ignored this report—or belittled it. We exploited it here, and we hoped that finally it was the beginning of an American preparedness renaissance. But now we see that it wasn't. Why?"

In a Swiss atmosphere of determination and progress in disaster planning—where *every* new building in *every* community of 1,000 or more inhabitants *must* include an underground shelter against *all* effects of modern weapons—there is no good answer.

"There is perhaps still time to act if you



really want to act," continued Bodi. "In America you have been very lucky in past emergencies. But this new demand for preparedness is entirely different. Your luck has played out. You need badly a realistic appreciation of the facts of modern warfare, some old-fashioned American horse sense, and a way to stimulate a reaction to the nuclear threat that will mean real preparedness."

"I hope you will wake up fast because we need you as an incentive to keep going ourselves. But I am very much afraid that you are hypnotized by wishful thinking. It is going to be tragic for yourselves and for the world if you continue to allow a desire for peace, privileges and prosperity to expose you to annihilation. You don't believe this. You can't see what is happening. And this is very, very bad."

Dr. Bodi looked out the window across the broad expanse of Geneva and its clear, blue lake to the snow-capped Alps towering in the distance. "Insurance is an American institution," he said. "It was born in America, and all Americans are protected by all kinds of insurance. But now that America itself absolutely must have survival insurance for all emergencies you are refusing to buy it. Why?"

This was another question I could not answer. □

Note: Dr. Bodi will be a featured speaker at the TACDA seminar-conference in Kansas City on September 28th.

## U.S. Nuclear Power Ready for Slide?

Progress in U.S. nuclear performance looks good in the NLAS table below. But anti-nuke tactics show a turning point (see March issue of *TACDA Alert*) in that orders for new power reactors are sharply down. Safe, pollution-free nuclear power is being curtailed in favor of unsafe, unclean coal power.

### U.S. NUCLEAR PERFORMANCE AS OF JANUARY 1, 1979

	Total Net Electric Product (1) (Bill. kwhrs)	Nuclear Net Electric Product (2) (Bill. kwhrs)	Nuclear Contribu- tion (3)	Nuclear Capacity Factor (4)
1974	1864.	98.0	5.3%	55.5%
1975	1901.	160.1	8.4%	60.2%
1976	2015.	185.7	9.2%	60.1%
1977	2126.	240.0	11.3%	65.2%
1978	2212.2	271.31	12.3%	67.5%

The nation's 66 nuclear power plants in commercial operation have a total maximum dependable capacity (net) of 47,882 MWe(2), or 8.3% of total U.S. generating capacity(1). (Nuclear plant reliability is indicated by the fact that nuclear's 8% of total capacity is producing 13% of U.S. electricity.)

#### Notes:

- (1) Source: Edison Electric Institute
- (2) Source: NUREG-0200 (NRC "Gray Book") (NOTE: Data listed for prior months may differ slightly from data in the monthly NUREG-0200 due to NRC correction of data after publication.)
- (3) Percent of total electric production supplied by nuclear.
- (4) Weighted average capacity factor, equal to actual nuclear production divided by theoretical production if all nuclear plants had operated continuously at 100% power.

(Table condensed from the February 20 issue of the Nuclear Legislative Advisory Service (NLAS) newsletter, P.O. Box 354, Murraysville, PA 15668. Subscription: 2 letters per month.)

## DCPA Scores a Bullseye

Rarely does an analysis come out of Washington as clear, concise and meaningful as the four-page "Summary of Public Attitudes on Civil Preparedness" issued by DCPA's Information Services Office.

Divided into sections A and B—"Media Noise" and "Views of the People"—the summary succinctly sets forth the facts of public attitudes as distinguished from media cant (exceptions duly noted). Observes DCPA:

A Rhode Island radio station asked its listeners to phone in their opinions on this

question: "Do you agree with the critics that it's a waste of money to spend \$2 billion of the taxpayers' money for civil defense?" More than 1,500 phoned in their answers—696 or nearly 45 percent said "yes" It was a waste of money. 859 or 55 percent said "no" It was not a waste of money.

(Significant too is the fact that respondents were asked a loaded question that encouraged a negative answer. Had the question been put fairly to the audience replies would have been heavier in favor of a strong civil defense posture.)

The DCPA summary quotes a number of Nehnevassja statistics. For instance, while in 1972 he found that 13.1% of the public believed that a nuclear war would never happen, in 1978 the figure fell to 7.8%.

DCPA, used to brickbats, deserves a bouquet on this one.

## "TACDA" Makes its Bow

The American Civil Defense Association, formerly known as "ACDA" is now "TACDA." The change in acronym has been made in order to avoid further confusion with the Administration's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, known as "ACDA."

## METTAG Marches On

Two suggestions to improve METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) have recently been placed in effect.

The first is a further strengthening of perforations so that tags will have added strength during wet weather handling. The suggestion came from medics and rescue workers.

The second—an in-house recommendation—is an Improved tie loop, one that is easier to handle, just as strong, and does not tend to mat with other ties in METTAG packs.

"We are receptive to suggestions," said METTAG's business manager, Carolyn Hayes. "But we have to be sure that nothing is done to outdate in any way the tags now stocked and used. These are the first two improvements we've made—and they may be the last. METTAG was thoroughly researched for over a year before it was put on the market."

The four-color METTAGs use symbols instead of language and are in this way designed for universal use. Each METTAG has its own individual serial number (printed on tear-offs as well) which speeds casualty processing and furnishes an alternate identification where one is needed. (See ad, page 27.)



## 1979 TACDA Seminar Takes Shape

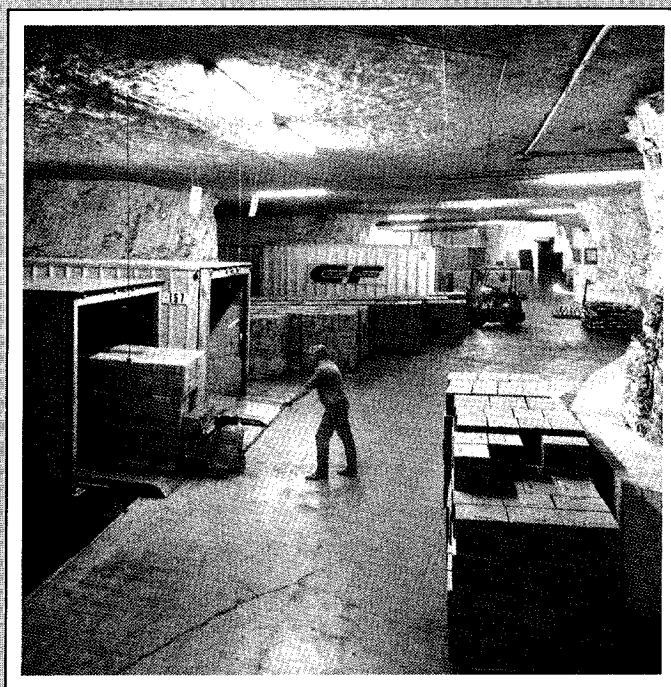
Edward Teller, Jiri Nehnevasja, Don Mitchell and Milan Bodi are early confirmations for featured speakers at the 1979 American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) seminar in Kansas City on September 28th.

Teller led the research that produced the H-Bomb for the United States and is currently Senior Research Fellow with the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Nehnevasja of the University of Pittsburgh is the foremost U.S. authority on public opinion and civil defense. Mitchell, who for the past two years in Congress has fought tooth and nail for a national civil defense posture that would mean people survival, was recipient of the USCDC's coveted National Security Award for 1979. And Bodi is the Yugoslav dynamo who in Geneva, Switzerland organized and brought into world-wide prominence the International Civil Defense Organization.

Theme for the seminar is "Civil Defense—Key to Survival." The Kansas City seminar site is the prestigious convention-oriented Breckenridge Inn located in the proximity of the extensively developed subterranean International Trade Center.

Kansas City will hold a host reception at the Breckenridge Inn from 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. on September 27th for arriving guests and speakers. The morning

Lobby-Central Section of Breckenridge Inn.



Truck docking area at the Great Midwest Corporation's International Trade Center, one of Kansas City's 14 underground industrial developments.

seminar on September 28th will be held at the Breckenridge Inn convention facilities, and the afternoon session at an underground location at the International Trade Center. The evening reception and banquet will be back at the Breckenridge Inn.

Business meetings for the *Journal of Civil Defense* and for TACDA will be held at the Breckenridge during the morning of September 29th.

Seminar registration fees are as follows:

	Prior to Sept. 25	Prior to Sept. 1
Full registration .....	\$39	\$34
Partial (seminar, lunch, receptions)	19	16
Partial (banquet & cash-bar cocktail)	22	19
<i>For TACDA members:</i>		
Full registration .....	34	29
Partial (seminar, lunch, receptions)	17	14
Partial (banquet & cash-bar cocktail)	19	17

(Late registration—Sept. 25 to seminar opening: add \$5 to any of above fees.)

Registration packets will be mailed out in June and July. Early registrations, however, are now being accepted by TACDA Treasurer Clifford A. Lyle at P.O. Box 1321, Gainesville, Florida 32602.



# Civil Defense Abroad . . .

## Another "Yellow Booklet"

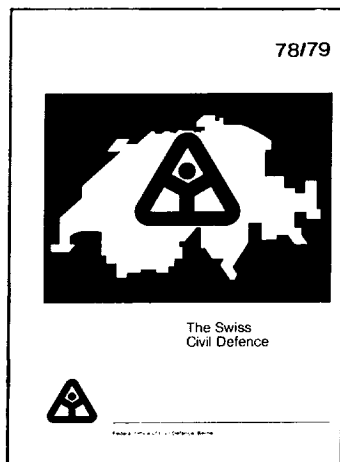
For those who read German (or French or Italian) the Swiss civil defense "Yellow Booklets" have been gold mines of information and statistics. So convincing are they that the Swiss Office of Civil Defense plans to update them on a yearly basis.

Now here's one in English. *The Swiss Civil Defense* in 38 pages provides the reader with the Swiss justification for its hard-core survival program. At one point it states:

In future wars only that state will be able to maintain its neutrality under all conditions, which not only provides for a strong army but also organizes and carries out an effective protection of its population.

One table reveals that the civil defense share of the overall Swiss defense budget is a whopping 6.23% (compared to 0.1% in the United States).

The Swiss "no nonsense" approach to civil defense is set forth in Section 12 of the booklet:



For every healthy and able man between the age of 20 and 60 and not drafted for military service (or dispensed from such service by the war economy organization), civil defense service is compulsory. Girls, young men and women from their 16th year of age on may volunteer for civil defense.

In times of active military duty (mobilized army) the Federal Council can place foreigners or stateless persons under civil defense duty or extend the age-limit to 65 years.

Discharged soldiers or officers (after the age of 50 or 55, respectively) render CD service up to the age of 60.

Members of CD are entitled to pay, indemnification for loss of earnings and military insurance. Section 18 says in part:

In a war or emergency the possibility of the population's survival depends largely on the degree of material protection offered. Since fighting power and stamina of the soldier are essentially increased by the certitude that his family and people are protected to the best of what can be done, civil defense is actually and morally just as important and decisive for general defense as the armed forces' preparedness.

True, there are Swiss detractors of civil defense. Some feel that civil defense is a waste of money, and worse a sign of Swiss belligerence. All the more reason for getting the facts before the people. The booklet ends with this statement:

Better to dispose of a well equipped and prepared civil defense ready for assistance and never be compelled to bring it into action, than vice versa . . .

In other words, Swiss "belligerence" has to date resulted in 165 years of peace. Not bad for a small country of six and a half million people hemmed in by hungry aggressor nations.

Only a very limited quantity of *The Swiss Civil Defense* is available. However, for early birds the Swiss Office of Civil Defense will gladly forward free copies of its "Yellow Booklet." Write:

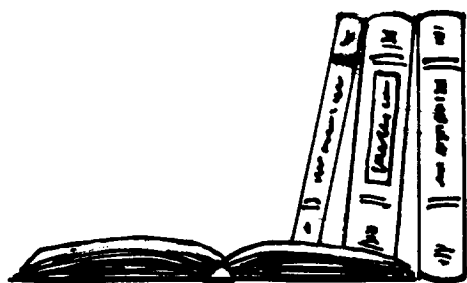
Information Section

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

## In France: Ask for *RISC*

Issue No. 1 of the new French magazine *RISC* made its appearance in January. *RISC (Revue d'Information de la Sécurité Civile)* is published quarterly by the Ministry of the Interior. In its opening editorial (by Christian Bonnet, Minister of the Interior) *RISC* says "There can be real security only when citizens are conscious of their responsibilities. To accomplish that they must be informed. I hope that this is what this new review will succeed in doing."

With topnotch layout, art work, color photography and copy *RISC's* first issue aims unerringly at that goal.



# BOOK REVIEWS

**LEVELS OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE NUCLEAR RADIATION**, by Carsten M. Haaland (Oak Ridge National Laboratory). 1979. In manuscript form, 25 pages. Available from *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, Florida 32091. Price \$2.50. (Complimentary to TACDA members.)

Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

How much radiation do we get from a television set? From a dental X-ray? From the sky? From a pacemaker?

For the first time the often mysterious subject of radiation levels is analyzed so that a clear, concise, authoritative, graphic picture is given that puts ionizing radiation information at the fingertips of those who are repeatedly put on the spot for intelligent answers: the civil defense director, the safety specialist, the medical technician, the educator and others.

Carsten M. Haaland (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) in his exhaustive research comes up with answers that simplify a hitherto involved, vague and abused topic. TACDA's Technical Report No. 1—*Levels of Natural and Man-Made Nuclear Radiation*—"tells it like it is." The paper's 25 pages include two charts, three tables and one fill-in form that permits estimating individuals' total annual doses.

In a word it lifts the curtain to reveal a new perspective of everyday radiation contributions. For instance, travel by jet airliner contributes 0.3 millirems per hour—considered acceptable. The sometimes maligned smoke detector contributes only 0.007 millirems per year—a completely insignificant amount.

The nuclear reactor is also put in focus. Says Haaland: "The nuclear radiation received in a whole year by the average individual from a year-2000 nuclear power industry, expanded 40 times from the 1978 industry, will be less than the nuclear radiation received in just one day from the nuclear radiation produced by natural radioactivity in his or her own body. The amount of radiation we are dealing with here, 0.05 mrem, is about the same as the *additional* radiation one would receive by going from sea-level on a one-day picnic trip to the top of a mile-high mountain."

The study—in double-spaced manuscript form—gives us the capability to "set the record straight" whenever irresponsible statements on radiation are made—as they frequently are. Haaland's study is an invaluable source that we've needed for a long time.

## ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN TECHNIQUES FOR FALLOUT PROTECTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

Prepared by: Chuck House, School of Architecture and Planning, Howard University

Published by: A. G. Publications Center, Civil Defense Branch, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, (Middle River), Baltimore, Maryland 21220

40 pages, distribution: DCPA Regions, Staff College; State CP Directors; A & E's Qualified in Fallout Shelter Analysis; Professionals interested in Shelter Construction; Industrial Defense Coordinators; Technical Information (Misc); NATO CD Directors; and Engineering Libraries.

Reviewed by R. L. Tapp

The reader is led through a series of short, simply stated, but comprehensive descriptions which establish the need for architects and engineers to adopt certain building design techniques. These techniques, which are described and illustrated, are offered as methods by which a future building's radiation protection capability can be maximized with little or no increase in cost. Simple relocation within a design, no change in cost, and increased mass weights, slight cost increase, are the keys to most radiation protection improvements in the construction of new buildings. Photographs, artist's conception cross-section and overhead view drawings, simple diagrams, and blue-print type drawings are used to demonstrate the practical application of these fallout radiation and energy conservation architectural techniques.

Fortunately, there are no major opposing design requirements between radiation protection building design and "passive" energy conserving building designs. In fact, one usually provides the other. This is especially true where underground construction is contemplated.

Some scientific training in physics and mechanical drawing interpretation is needed for a complete understanding of this material. Although the booklet is designed to expand the knowledge of architects and professional engineers in regard to the two main subjects addressed, others, of various vocational backgrounds, could comprehend and apply a great deal of the information presented.



# Over the Iron Curtain

—Ruby N. Thurmer  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

(Research sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy under contract W-7504-eng-26 with the Union Carbide Corporation.)

Soviet news media, TASS, IZVESTIYA, etc., are presently very much committed to the situation in Iran, the Cambodia/Vietnam/China confrontation, and the SALT II agreement. Civil defense in the "news" is almost non-existent. This is not to say, however, that it is not still being advocated and improved.

A civil defense conference in the Republic of Tadzhik<sup>1</sup> was attended by over 700 people and had as its goal "improving moral-political and psychological training for civil defense personnel and the public in light of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's memoirs, *Malayazemiya* (The Small Land) and *Vozrozhdeniye* (The Rebirth)." At the meeting, several participants commented that these two books by Brezhnev are "helping civil defense workers to develop high moral-political and psychological qualities in the soldiers and commanders of the formations." The Tadzhik Civil Defense Chief of Staff, Major General V. Matviyenko, summarized the conference proceedings and appealed to all present to work diligently to develop attitudes of "deep ideological conviction and readiness for self-sacrifice in defense of the socialist motherland among soldiers and civil defense personnel."

Reports from individual plants indicate that work is continuing. Another article<sup>2</sup> concerning civil defense training at the Vologda Machine-Building Plant states:

...Comrade L. I. Brezhnev once again emphasized that the Soviet Union is a peaceful state, that we do not want war, and that we are not preparing for war. But Soviet people know from their own bitter experience the tremendous human sacrifices the actions of an aggressor could elicit. This is why the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] and the Soviet government are devoting a great deal of attention to civil defense and to its measures aimed at ensuring the safety of the people and country's national economy in the event of war.

The civil defense organization at this factory directs its training program at making every laborer aware of his civil defense responsibilities. They state:

Our main goal is to continually implement party and government decisions to see that the people become firmly confident of the dependa-

<sup>1</sup>Moscow *Voyennyye Znaniya* in Russian, No. 8, Aug. 1978, p. 16 as reported in *Translations on USSR Military Affairs*, No. 1385, JPRS-72024, p. 56, Oct. 11, 1978.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, pp. 16-17.

bility of defense against modern weapons. Without a doubt this confidence is based on the power of our armed forces and, in relation to the facility itself, on the presence of collective and personal protective resources, and the people's civil defense preparedness.

Apparently, there are some in the USSR who think as do the "hawks" in the United States. Their confidence in security for their nation rests in a strong military *and* a good state of civil preparedness. □

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May 17-19 Region IV USCDC Conf., Rochester, MN

May 21-23 Region VII USCDC Conf., Sacramento

June 3-6 20th US Symposium on Rock Mechanics, Austin, TX

June 3-8 American Nuclear Society Annual Meeting, Atlanta

June 11-13 Region II USCDC Conf., Huntington, WV

June 15-17 5th Annual Meeting, International Tunnelling Association, Atlanta

June 18-21 4th Rapid Excavation and Tunnelling Conference, Atlanta

June 19-21 Region VI USCDC Conf., Sioux Falls, SD

July 9-13 DCPA Staff College Career Graduate Seminar, Battle Creek, MI

July 16-19 DCPA Staff College Industry/Business Emergency Planning, Battle Creek, MI

July 23-24 Region VIII USCDC Conf., Idaho Falls, Idaho

July 29- Aug. 1 Region III USCDC Conf., Howey-In-The-Hills, FL

Sep. 27-28 The American Civil Defense Association Seminar, Kansas City

Sep. 29 13th Annual *Journal of Civil Defense* Conference, Kansas City

Sep. 29 18th Annual American Civil Defense Association Business Meeting, Kansas City

Sep. 30- Oct. 5 USCDC Annual Conf., New York City

Nov. 11-16 American Nuclear Society Winter Meeting, San Francisco

# Wigner goes to Washington

A Staff Report

Eugene Wigner, scientist and Nobel laureate, is an outspoken American in the field of civil defense. His research in this field—for example, with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and as the author of books and articles on the subject—is legend. Civil defense for him is a duty to his country and his compatriots.

Tailoring conclusions to fit political fancies, however, is not one of Wigner's talents.

As a matter of fact, when the apparent political promise of giving the people of the United States a better break on protective measures against the weapons of modern war recently turned sour with negative Administration output and a sick CD budget, Wigner acted.

Interrupting his work schedule at Louisiana State University, he flew to Washington. On February 21st and 22nd during Washington's epic snowstorm he met individually with seven senators and—where the senators were not available—with five aides (including in one case a senator's wife).

Accompanying Dr. Wigner was consultant Susan Bergman of Washington who set up appointments and reported on the discussions.

Results were worthy of very special note: "I was most encouraged by the positive response of the senators to our present acute civil defense problems," said Wigner. "It should be noted, however, that these were senators with *conservative* leanings. I ought to see the less conservative leaders, and I intend to. This visit was a start. It broke the ice."

The one Democrat Wigner called on was Senator Robert Morgan of North Carolina. Ms. Bergman reports on the Morgan interview:



Senator Robert Morgan, left, discusses national civil defense problems with Dr. Eugene Wigner in Senator Morgan's Washington office, February 22nd.

Senator Morgan—a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee—greeted Dr. Wigner warmly. He gave studied attention to Dr. Wigner's points, asked searching questions, and appeared to agree wholeheartedly that our country is today faced with a desperate need for a steeply upgraded civil defense. Dr. Hans Indorf, the senator's Chief Legislative Counsel, and Mr. John J. Stirk, his specialist on national defense, participated in the interview. Dr. Indorf asked that Dr. Wigner send him specific information on which new civil defense legislation might be based.

Other interviews revealed a similar hunger for more concrete knowledge about America's civil defense predicament. A wealth of Capitol Hill support appeared to be in the offing. In brief, the elected representatives of the people are keenly responsive to the home defense needs of the people.

The key: good information from good sources to legislators who *want* to be informed.

The obvious solution: more visits to Congress, more letters, more contacts of all kinds from the field stressing the valid points of defense at home for the American people.

On February 21st and 22nd Eugene Wigner and Susan Bergman made an inspiring start, set an example which—if followed conscientiously—could help provide Americans with the security their constitution guarantees. And which unfortunately does not now exist. □

## Dr. Wigner's contacts in Washington February 21st and 22nd:

### Senators:

Strom Thurmond, R-SC  
Rudolph E. Boschwitz, R-MN  
Howard H. Baker, Jr., R-TN  
Harrison H. Schmitt, R-NM  
Robert Morgan, D-NC  
Alan K. Simpson, R-WY  
John W. Warner, R-VA

### Staff Members:

Clay Barksdale (Sen. Thad Cochran, R-MS)  
Rhett Dawson (Sen. John G. Tower, R-TX)  
John Carbaugh (Sen. Jesse Helms, R-NC)  
John Haddon (Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, R-UT)  
Tom Wasinger, Mrs. Jepsen (Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-IA)

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

Because of construction delays and rapidly escalating costs, combined with a downturn in projected energy needs, orders for new nuclear plants in the United States have virtually stopped.

By contrast, the Soviet nuclear program is very ambitious, calling for 60 percent of the country's electrical needs to be served by nuclear power by the turn of the century. Soviet plants take four years to build, although there have been some delays in plant construction...

Western engineers who have seen blueprints of the plant call it astounding.

—Newhouse National News Service  
dispatch from Moscow

**O**f course, Russia has experimented with the neutron bomb, since it represented a prime threat to their invasion of Western Europe.

Since the neutron bomb is a most efficient tank killer, it is, for NATO, a defensive weapon. The Warsaw Pact has 45,000 tanks to NATO's 10,000. That alone suggests which side needs the neutron bomb and which side will do everything possible to prevent its deployment.

—Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, USAF (Ret.) in the  
January-February issue of *National Defense*

**E**arlier this month (January) I visited the Soviet Union and met with top Soviet officials, including President Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko. These discussions strengthened my belief that we must take the threat of Russian adventurism very seriously and that they would not hesitate to take political advantage of any military superiority. We simply must spend whatever is needed to meet the Russian challenge.

—Senator John C. Danforth (MO)

**I** do not mean to discount risk of war. The pact (SALT II) is already being portrayed—the portrayal will be intensified—as representing deliverance from danger, a significant advance toward the goal of peace and security. Such it is not. To anticipate any such effect one has to have the kind of optimism that looks for eggs in a cuckoo clock....

—Charles Burton Marshall, Committee on the  
Present Danger

## "How's That Again?" Department

At the end of WWII the U.S. scientists created a fundamentally new kind of weapon—the atomic bomb. And the aggressive forces immediately used it to intimidate the peoples of the world. As a result of the atomic bombing of the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki hundreds of thousands of peaceful citizens were massacred. In recent years, according to press reports, the scientists in the service of the Pentagon have been working on the problems of using climate and weather for military purposes, of partially destroying the ozone layer, producing new toxic weapons, etc.

NATO's Washington session announced the line of a new intensification of the arms race over several decades. The NATO leaders are maturing plans for equipping the bloc's armies with cruise missiles, neutron nuclear devices and other barbaric weapons. The militarists are not at all put out by the fact that all this is contrary to the tasks of strengthening peace and security laid down in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

... But as before, the danger of aggression by imperialism still forces the Soviet Union to use the results of scientific and technological progress also to strengthen its defensive capacity.

The powerful development of science and technology in the USSR entailed the revolutionary changes in warfare, influenced the armament and organization of the Army and Navy, the methods of carrying out combat operations, of training and educating the personnel, and became the basis of deep qualitative changes in every fighting service of the Armed Forces and their logistical support.

The fields of knowledge and branches of national economy determining technological progress such as nuclear physics, mathematics, electronics, cybernetics, chemistry, atomic energy, production of computers, etc. are being constantly perfected in the Soviet Union. A high level of development of precisely these branches allowed the USSR to create nuclear weapons in which the mighty destructive power is combined with an unlimited range....

—Colonel-General Engineer N. Alexeyev in the  
February 1979 issue of the *Soviet Military Review*

**E**ven if the United States could attain strategic superiority it would not be desirable because I suspect we would occasionally use it as a way of throwing our weight around in some very risky ways...

It is in the U.S. interest to allow the few remaining areas of strategic advantage to fade away.

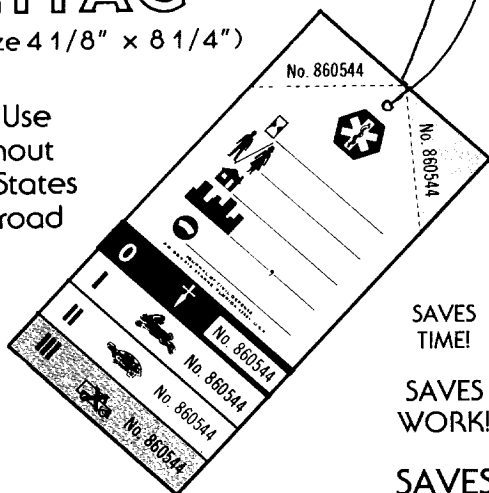
—Victor Utgoff, U.S. National Security Council Staff,  
as reported in George Will column, February 23,  
1979

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Editor  
Journal of Civil Defense

In the February, 1979, issue of "Emergency Preparedness News", Mr. Dale Jensen of DCPA's Budget Office is quoted as saying that Mr. Tirana would say that the FY-1980 budget of \$108.6 million (for Civil Defense) was "satisfactory for our assignment". This statement was to be based on the policy and organizational decisions of the Secretary of Defense, OMB, and the President.

It is inconceivable to me how \$108.6 million can be "satisfactory" when up to 30% of local Civil Defense programs, minimally maintained at best, may cease to exist by the end of FY-1979 due to inadequate Federal funding! Perhaps that's what Mr. Tirana's statement is really to be based on—elimination of nearly 1/3 of the Civil Preparedness programs at the local level.

As always, it will be the little people who suffer. Faced with increasingly inadequate Federal support (in direct conflict with the Congressionally *mandated* responsibility via PL-920); increased "skimming" of Federal funds by State-level Civil Preparedness Departments; and increased cost of operation at the local level of *all* public programs, it will be the local—not the Federal or State—programs which fall by the wayside.

And this is tragic for the American people. For the President can't protect people from the effects of natural disaster or nuclear attack. Nor can the Secretary of Defense, OMB, or the various state Civil Preparedness agencies. Only effective Civil Defense at the local level can accomplish this. And that's what we stand to lose unless adequate support is forthcoming—and soon!

Sam B. Slone, III, Director  
Tuscaloosa County Civil Defense

### Coming—Next Issue:

Pictorial feature article on the subterranean metropolis under Kansas City—How it got there—What it houses—Who makes it perk—Its vast shelter capabilities—Its booming expansion—Its meaning to civil defense—utilities, history, statistics, economy. (Also: A full report on The American Civil Defense Association Seminar-Conference September 27-29 in Kansas City.)



## The Public Wants Civil Defense

A recent Gallup poll has confirmed that a majority of Americans think that this country should undertake a greater civil defense effort. Moreover, the Gallup organization disclosed that the persons sharing this view had increased by 18% since the last survey had been taken in 1976. This represents a significant shift of public opinion in favor of civil defense.

This shift in popular thinking has unfortunately not been paralleled by a shift in official thinking. The Administration is not proposing any greater civil defense effort; nor is there any congressional clamor for such a program.

The most amazing aspect of this changing public attitude is that it has not been brought about by an organized semi-official campaign such as that now being waged by the ERA lobby; nor has it been stimulated by newspaper and TV coverage such as the media epidemic which accompanied the Proposition 13 tax-cutting fever. And, certainly, it hasn't been brought about by a candid disclosure of the facts by our political leadership.

Why then, are Americans waking up to the necessity for a greater civil defense effort? Those who were polled by Gallup were reminded of the scale of Soviet civil defense preparations. Many of them were probably aware of the Russians' growing military power. Some may have also realized that events in the Middle East and Asia have made the international situation more unstable and have heightened the risk of war. As long as these trends and instabilities continue, the trend in public sentiment for a greater civil defense effort is also likely to continue.

Some day many citizens may even come to realize that their own government admits that, in a nuclear exchange with the Soviet Union, one hundred million more Americans than Russians will die. When the public finally understands that our strategy of "assured destruction" has become a policy of guaranteed surrender, the politicians and the media may catch up with popular thinking on civil defense. Let us hope that this will occur soon enough to permit us to catch up with the Russians.

