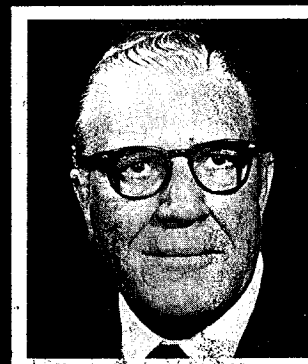
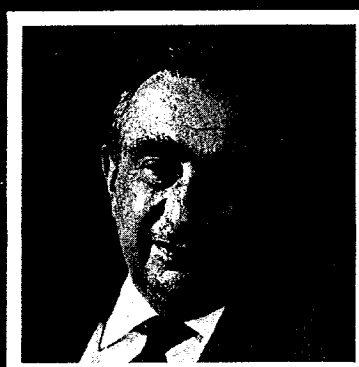
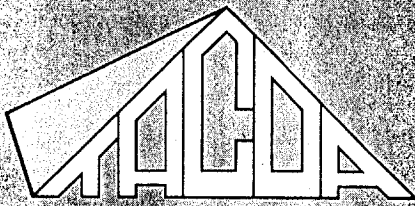


# Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association  
**1979 SEMINAR-CONFERENCE**  
Breckenridge Inn, Kansas City, Missouri  
September 27-29



The American Civil Defense Association



# Journal of Civil Defense

American Civil Defense Association

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

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## Civil Defense Joins FEMA

That sound of distant cries and shouts is the bureaucratic evidence of reorganization at work. On July 15, more than a year after Jimmy Carter signed Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency was dissolved and its functions, funds, and personnel assigned to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). On the same date, the Federal Preparedness Agency (FPA) disappeared from the General Services Administration and the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration vanished from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Officially, FEMA has now assumed its true dimensions after months of rump existence as an amalgam of the Fire Administration and the Flood Insurance Administration. Physically, of course, DCPA, FPA, and FDAA remain where they are while the new organization finds suitable office space in downtown Washington for a true consolidation.

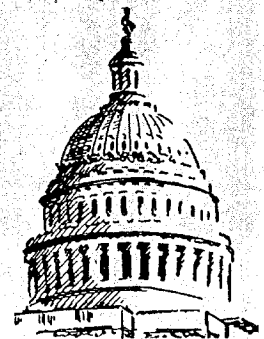


The time-consuming nature of reorganization is exemplified by the slow progress of the procedure of appointing a new leader. It took the better part of a year for President Carter to select John W. Macy, Jr. as FEMA Director. The FBI has now given the former head of the Civil Service Commission a clean bill of health and the appointment has gone to the Senate for confirmation. Hearings on the nomination will be scheduled by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee after a good deal of committee staff work and after about ten other nominees get their hearings. Once the committee does finish its work and sends the nomination to the Senate floor, confirmation should occur quickly as Macy is well-liked and respected on Capitol Hill.

Meanwhile, Gordon Vickery of the U.S. Fire Administration remains Acting Director for official purposes although John Macy is busily selecting his staff, conducting staff meetings, listening to briefings, asking questions, and putting his act together. Evidence is accumulating that Macy is his own man and a perceptive one at that. For example, contrary to speculation reported in this column two months ago that neither DCPA's Bardyl Tirana nor FDAA's William Willcox would find a home in FEMA, Willcox was promptly selected by Macy to become Associate Director for Disaster Response and Recovery, the new home for FDAAers. Insiders had reasoned that Willcox' FDAA job was too junior and the FEMA job too juicy a plum to give him a chance but Macy apparently liked what he saw at FDAA.

Even more convincing was Macy's choice of Clifford McLain, DCPA's able Deputy Director, to head the Office of Plans and Preparedness. Most of the functions of DCPA and FPA are now the responsibility of this Office, which is to have three main divisions: Government Preparedness, People Preparedness, and Resource Preparedness. McLain is a brilliant choice on a number of counts. An old Defense Department hand, he has a strong technical background and a no-nonsense administrative style. State and local officials have found him an easy person to talk to. His Pentagon contacts are of long standing and he has built a good reputation in the Congress. More important, the appointment is of symbolic significance. Coming from the strategic defense community—the Ballistic Missile Defense Agency before joining DCPA—McLain has a well-known commitment to the national security aspects of emergency management; that is, to preparedness against nuclear attack. His appointment as Acting Director of the keystone office in FEMA has silenced loose talk by some FEMA officials that the new agency will deemphasize nuclear preparedness in favor of preparedness for peacetime emergencies.

Another example of Macy at work was his selection of FEMA regional directors. These top jobs in the field are slated for political appointees, two of which have been named. In FEMA Region 6, the man is Dale Milford, former Texas congressman. In Region 10, he is Neale V. Chaney, former Washington State Democratic Committee chairman. But Macy wanted a FEMA director who could legally sign papers in every region when DCPA, FPA, and FDAA went out of business. So he made a series of "acting" appointments. Except for Harris Pope, DCPA's man in Thomasville, Georgia, all the others were FDAA hands. They are: Arthur Doyle of Region 1, Norman Steinlauf of Region 2, Robert Adamcik of Region 3, Robert Connor of Region 5, Francis Tobin of Region 7, Donald Eddy of Region 8, and Robert Stevens of Region 9. The Milford and Chaney appointments clearly signal that all of the above are likely to be replaced by political appointees in the not-too-distant future. Yet Macy skillfully chose those most likely to see action in the interim (disaster response), counterbalanced the selection of McLain for the Plans and Preparedness job, and kept the bureaucracy off balance by ignoring seniority and grade levels in his choices.



**Repeated calls for a steeply upgraded civil defense in official reports and analyses during the past 20 years—including the current System Planning Corporation study—do not make for local indifference to the federal failure to produce it. Neither do warnings from scholars like Samuel P. Huntington, Harvard University Director of the Center for International Affairs. Nor the abject negative assessment of the nation's civil preparedness by the civil preparedness chief himself—Bardyl Tirana.**

**In the Far West the Southern California Emergency Services Association sounds off with an appeal for reason in Washington, for support downward that will provide local CD teams with the tools to accomplish their real mission.**

# From California: A Call for Action

Robert Baffin



Donald H. Edwards

*"Providing elaborate protection for privileged groups while casually dismissing basic protective measures for over 200 million others represents imperious government at its worst."*

At America's "grass roots" we often stand shocked at the callous attitudes of national home defense planners. The idea, for instance, that American leaders can—without the knowledge or consent of those involved—designate over 100 million Americans as bare-chested hostages to foreign nuclear aggression is paralyzing. It defies analysis and counteraction because of its sheer enormity.

The local civil defense director, beset by insurmountable difficulties, hears the national Defense Civil Preparedness Agency chief state before the Proxmire Committee that, "The existing U. S. civil defense program is not effective." And that, "We believe that both the Constitution and the applicable legislation (the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended) plainly require that the Federal Government make provision to protect the U. S. population..."

The local director is confused. He doesn't really know whether to cry or applaud, or do a little of both.

He notes that Harvard's Samuel P. Huntington before the same committee declares: "In an age of strategic parity, the greater the vulnerability of American society, the less the credibility of the U. S. strategic forces as a deterrent to Soviet military action in Europe or elsewhere. A civil defense

program designed to enhance U. S. survivability strengthens deterrence by reassuring our allies on the continued meaningfulness of the nuclear coupling and conveying to the Soviets the seriousness of our commitment."

But all this has come to have little meaning to the local director. He has been encouraged and deceived too many times. He needs nuts and bolts with which to build a civil defense. High-sounding rhetoric in the end is only another deception.

An accompanying mystery is the fact that every study of civil defense needs commissioned by the Federal Government has with piercing logic supported protection for the population.

Yet this translates, for the local director, into a rain of reports, program requirements and other minutiae that have nothing to do with the federal studies and contribute pathetically to the protection of the people in his community—his job.

So it is that when we want to put the civil defense problem in a realistic and meaningful light—and make a serious attempt at implementing the lessons of federal studies—we must leave Washington and take advantage of the innate horse sense of local or regional individuals and organizations who are able to visualize nuclear attack

environments in other than button-pushing perspectives.

A case in point is the Southern California Emergency Services Organization. Lacking direction and example from the upper CD echelons on the gut issue of protection, its president Robert Horrigan appointed an ad hoc committee of three to examine the problems and come up with specific recommendations. The committee did. Donald Edwards, Caroline Pratt and Evar Peterson in their "Study of Civil Defense Needs at the Local Level" cited 45 recommendations.

Calling for responsible action at all levels of government the study announces at the outset:

The committee looked closely at the existing National Civil Defense program as it effects the local Civil Defense Director and made recommendations that it believes will provide the basis for a more complete Civil Defense program. These recommendations point out that the original wartime civil defense concept as conceived in the Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law 31-920), is indeed a sound one and that steps should be taken immediately to reaffirm and strengthen this concept...



Caroline Pratt

*"From FEMA we need programs that HAVE continuity of effort and well-defined objectives—and which provide local governments that long-needed reduction in paper work and a true opportunity to address a total civil defense program."*

---

## **"... telephone directories containing attack warning, shelter and weapons effects protection information ..."**

---

One of the early recommendations states in part:

It is recommended that Congress require the Federal government to review its Civil Defense program in depth and prepare a new National Plan...

Another counsels that:

Efforts be initiated to provide a 24-hour, one-way voice intelligence system that would reach into homes, schools and industry.

The section on shelter opens with the following statement:

The current shelter program is a poorly conceived, intermittent Federal program which dumps almost total responsibility upon the local jurisdiction. Federal lack of interest and support is demonstrated by the fact that shelters are not required in newly constructed Federal government-

leased buildings. The Federal government inspects structures and certifies some as shelters. Little regard is given to the practicability of using them as shelters....

And recommends that:

- Shelter criteria and stocking requirements be prepared and published...
- All public-use buildings such as municipal buildings, schools, theaters, hotels and apartments be required to have shelter capability for the occupants included at time of construction....
- All commerce and industry over a minimum size be required to have shelter capability for customers and employees, for preservation of company records and for protection of vital equipment. Financial assistance such as tax relief should be considered.
- Owners of privately owned facilities and homes be encouraged to

provide areas of enhanced protection at time of construction. Financial assistance such as tax relief should be considered.

- Critical supplies in areas subject to direct weapons effects be stored in warehouses constructed to appropriate blast protection standards.

The California study digs much deeper. It spotlights requirements in the fields of chemical and biological hazards, communications, public information, public safety, rescue, emergency medicine, public works, emergency welfare and recovery.

It further recommends:

- A public service agreement with telephone companies nationwide that would provide a page in all telephone directories containing attack warning, shelter and weapons effects protection information be accomplished.

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**"... the greater the vulnerability of American society, the less the credibility of the U. S. strategic deterrent ..."**

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- That the Federal government promptly reinstitute and promote a heavy rescue training program that would provide Federally funded training to representatives from local jurisdictions at strategically located training facilities.
- That a medical self-help program promptly be reinstituted at the local level under the control of a competent organization such as a fire department, health department and/or the American Red Cross. The beneficial side effects of having people exposed to such training ... would be immeasurable.
- That survivability of medical facilities be reviewed and steps taken to increase assurance that a maximum number of these vital resources will be functional following an attack.
- That public works agencies be required to have on-the-shelf plans for constructing expedient shelters....

Authors Edwards, Pratt and Peterson urge the continuation of Crisis Relocation Planning. They conclude by recognizing funding difficulties. But, they say "Civil Defense plans, by definition and necessity, must be prepared and ready *before an attack*, for there will be no time afterward."

And they cite as an attractive dividend to adequate civil defense planning the "additional objective of enhancing the nationwide natural disaster response capability."

The California study will be good news to the American Civil Defense Association, the United States Civil Defense Council, the National Association of State Disaster Preparedness Directors, the American Security Council, the Committee on the Present Danger and other organizations sympathetic to home defense requirements and obligations. It can even be considered a fortuitous outgrowth of some of the warnings of these organizations. In its statement to the Prox-



**Robert J. Horrigan**

*"We do not quarrel with the premise that civil preparedness is a shared responsibility. Obviously some things can only be done at the local level, while others are best done at the state and national levels. What we do quarrel with, however, is the shifting of certain responsibilities from the national level downward when such actions seriously compromise the security of our nation."*



**Evar P. Peterson**

*"How is it possible for us to negotiate a sound and safe peace abroad when 200 million Americans at home are so exposed to the hazards as to almost be classified hostages for our enemies? They might as well be held in enemy hands."*

---

## **"... the Civil Defense Act of 1950 ... sound ..."**

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mire Committee, for instance, the USCDC had this to say:

The United States Civil Defense Council does not believe the American people should be "hostages" to reduce the likelihood of nuclear war—a theory maintained by some arms control circles. Such "hostage" or "assured vulnerability" theories fly in the face of common sense as well as morality and the plain responsibilities of government....

The present United States Civil Defense program has next to no capability, and can contribute little or nothing to deterrence or stability. In other words, the present program has no relationship to the President's policy as stated by Mr. (Jody) Powell on November 13.

And *Civil Defense Needs of High-Risk Areas of the United States*, the 1979 System Planning Corporation report for the Federal Government ominously sums it up by saying:

The performance of the current CD program would be inadequate under conditions of nuclear attack, particularly so in case of a full-scale attack.

The initiative of Southern California carries all this one step further. It indicates that reports and analyses are not enough, that assurances followed by waffling are counterproductive, that if we are to bring about a condition where Americans are provided with protection—removed from their current "hostage" status—then we have to depend on politicians who have the basic interests of the people at heart, not just their votes.

The Southern California message is one of *action*. If it snowballs into action demands by other localities where home defense requirements are found wanting this will bring about a concerted effort that will be effective in terms of results.

Is that possible? □

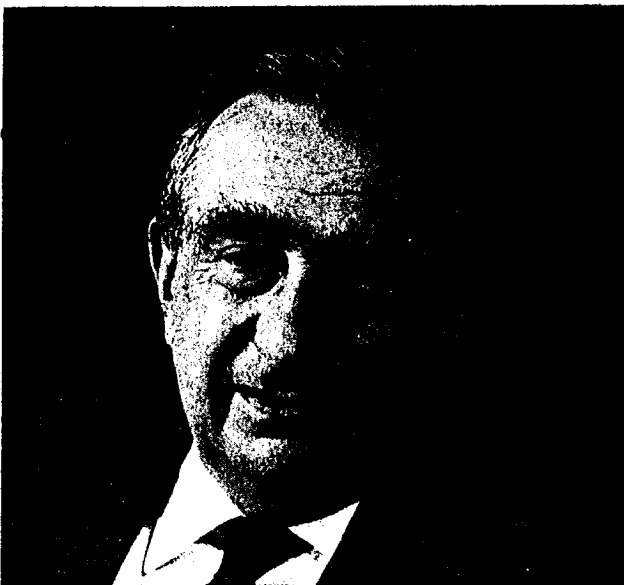
## PLAYBOY INTERVIEWS TELLER

In a lengthy (over 13 full pages) but fast-running interview in the August issue of *Playboy* Edward Teller hammers home the convincing message that the U. S. would do well to wake up to its real problems.

"The first step," says Teller, "is to notice that there *is* trouble. Once we stop fooling ourselves, once we stop asking the wrong questions, once we stop giving the wrong answers because those answers are expected of us, then there may be some hope."

About civil defense: "The thing we must do, first of all, is establish civil defense, to make sure that in case of any disaster, earthquake, hurricane or war, we can save people. This is neglected in this country . . . We should take the easy first step of arranging evacuation. Other steps may come later . . . One of our main dangers is that we don't inform our public. We keep Russian secrets, in many cases, more carefully than our own. Our people live in a fool's paradise. Perhaps a realistic information campaign is even more important than any physical act of defense."

And about his Senate plans: "Now, I am going to tell you something that sounds improbable: that is that I am thinking—and you know, thinking is a very dangerous occupation and I don't do it very often, partly because I find it habit-forming, partly because it sometimes gives surprising results—I am thinking of the possibility that I might conceivably be running for the Senate seat from California. When one starts to think, one never knows what will happen next . . . The elections in 1980 might turn out to be the last chance for Americans to select the way of action that might save all of us from rather harsh consequences."



## Coalition for Peace Through Strength Marks Gains in Members and Recognition

Long studiously ignored by most of the media the Coalition For Peace Through Strength has in the past few weeks received strong national TV coverage for its stand against SALT II.

In addition to NBC and CBS, Coalition activities were also filmed by teams from French, Dutch, Canadian and Swedish TV networks.

The Coalition, under the wing of the American Security Council, now numbers 200 Congressmen in its Congressional Division. "Never before," says a Coalition report, "have so many members of Congress joined together in a coordinated campaign to strengthen America's national security."

One of the Coalition's goals is: "To build a strategic defense and a civil defense which would protect U. S. citizens against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviets defend their citizens."

Coalition for Peace Through Strength  
Boston, VA 22713

## Goure Accepts TACDA Seminar Invitation

Leon Goure, noted student of Soviet civil defense, has agreed to appear with Eugene Wigner in the climactic "wrap-up" session of the Kansas City seminar on September 28th. Goure in a recent visit to Kansas City called the vast underground development "fantastic."

Dr. Goure, in his 1978 address to the American Civil Defense Association seminar in Gainesville, Florida, said: "... for some of the people who are trying to explain the Soviet program they simply say that this is an outgrowth of the Soviet—you might say 'knee-jerk'—reaction to bad experiences of previous threats, of its World War II. Because they suffered the invasion of World War II they have discovered so many emotions about security. Why they drew such a lesson from that experience while the United States did not draw a similar lesson from the Pearl Harbor experience is not very clear."

Goure is at present Associate Director of the Advanced International Studies Institute in Washington, D. C.



**Bob Levetown, Washington Bureau Chief for the Journal of Civil Defense finds that the Congressional study, "The Effects of Nuclear War"—without meaning to—effectively argues FOR a strong American civil defense.**



# Congress Looks at Nuclear War

Bob Levetown

In preparation for the current debate on the SALT II treaty, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations asked that a comprehensive study be undertaken to study the effects of nuclear war. At the time the request was made, the Committee was heavily dominated by pro-treaty advocates such as Senators Case and Clark (both of whom were defeated for reelection), others who might be expected to be in favor of the treaty, including Senators Sarbanes, Muriel Humphrey, Biden and Javits, and the perennial defense opponent, Senator George McGovern. The request for the study was directed to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the most prominent of all the Senate SALT advocates, in his capacity as chairman of the Congressional Technology Assessment Board.

The political purpose in requesting the study apparently was to depict nuclear war in such catastrophic and unsurvivable terms that the public would conclude that we have no alternative but to ratify the SALT II agreement. Leading members of the anti-defense lobby including Congressman Carr of Michigan and Senator Culver of Iowa have already relied on the study in their public utterances for this and similar themes.

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**"The present United States Civil Defense program has next to no capability . . ."**

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However, a close inspection of the study itself (title: "The Effects of Nuclear War") indicates that its findings do not support the political purposes for which it was conceived. Moreover, although the study attempts to tip-toe around the issue of civil defense as gingerly as possible, the analysis as a whole will inevitably lead any fair-minded reader to conclude that a greatly enhanced civil defense is urgently needed by this country.

The fact that at least tens of millions more Americans than Russians will die in a nuclear war is unmistakably documented. At least 80 to 100 million of those American lives could be saved, according to the federal agencies quoted by the study, through evacuation, provided adequate stockpiles of medicine, food and water were at hand.

The authors of the study flatly conclude, in fact, that "effective civil defense measures have the potential to reduce drastically casualties and economic damage in the short term, and to speed a nation's economic recovery in the long term." On the other hand, they are also frank to admit that "... no one at all thinks that the United States has an effective civil defense. . . ." Indeed, the study notes and condemns the endless reorganizations, vacillation and lack of consistent planning that has characterized our civil defense efforts.

Returning to the idea that "effective sheltering and/or evacuation could save lives," the study points out that this country has a "vast network of highways and vehicles" that could facilitate population relocation and that "with adequate time, instruction and



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## **"... the study attempts to tip-toe around the issue of civil defense ..."**

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materials . . . 'expedient' shelter[s] offering reasonable radiation protection can be constructed. . . ."

The study also unwittingly underlines the importance of familiarizing the public with the use and construction of expedient radiation meters such as the Kearny fallout meter. The study states that it is "doubtful" whether a national facility capable of predicting fallout patterns would survive, and that ". . . people could not tell how long it was necessary to stay in [their] shelters without radiation rate meters." Further, the study correctly observes that if the economy is to be restored and the environment decontaminated, "Training is required for people to know that certain doses are tolerable and other doses are not."

The study also lays to rest some of the more exotic speculations about the long-term effects of nuclear war to which civil defense skeptics often cling. Prior reports concerning possibility of damage from ozone depletion are characterized as "alarmist." The authors point out, moreover, that immediate casualties will be 10 to 100 times as great as the casualties from any residual effects.

A very sober view is taken by the authors of Soviet civil defense. They write:

"... Soviet civil defense can have a substantial impact on the full range of effects. Fallout shelters,

blast shelters, and industrial hardening can reduce the overall damage from nuclear attack."

Further:

"Because the Soviets have built many widely dispersed small dispensaries and first-aid centers rather than full-service hospitals concentrated in cities, more of these facilities would survive than in the United States. In addition . . . training in first aid and civil defense is wide spread."

sizes that in the immediate post-attack period, "the Soviet system offers a major advantage. . . . Even in peacetime, the Government has very high control over mobility. . . . In wartime . . . people would have nowhere to go where they could be sure of shelter from fallout unless the government arranged their transportation . . . workers would be shifted to different industries as plants closed; some would be forced to move, share apartments with strangers, or work at new

---

## **"The study also lays to rest some of the more exotic speculations ..."**

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Also:

"Cities are in general less flammable than U.S. cities as there are more large apartment buildings and fewer wood frame houses. These buildings would also provide better shelter, especially those that have shelters built in. . . ."

Finally:

"The Party apparatus would probably survive with a far lower casualty rate than the population at large because it is well distributed and blast shelters have been constructed for party members."

Again and again, the study empha-

jobs (including manual labor in farms or factories) . . . the Government's control over individual actions and the economy would be much stronger than that of the U.S. Government in a comparable situation. . . ."

\* \* \* \* \*

There is, in short, nothing in this study which was inspired and engineered by SALT II proponents to give any comfort to those who oppose a strengthened civil defense. On the contrary, the study's findings offer the most powerful case for a far greater emergency preparedness effort than has emerged from any governmental source in a very long time. □

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*In my judgment, civil defense is an important element of our defense strategy.*

*In the event that deterrence fails, we must have the capability to protect large numbers of our population. I expect to support Congressional committee recommendations for funding of our civil defense programs.*

*—Congressman Richard Bolling  
5th District, Missouri*

*Hurricane season is with us again. And present again is the ominous realization that coastal disaster exposure has mushroomed to critical proportions. Without effective planning and preparation the outlook in terms of loss of life and property is grim. What can be done? NOAA's Richard Foster has a few words to say about that.*

# THE GROWING THREAT OF COASTAL STORMS

**Richard A. Foster**  
National Oceanic and  
Atmospheric Administration

## The Problem

The potential for catastrophic sea-coast disaster is greater than ever and growing—in spite of forecast and warning improvements. A storm involving loss of life far exceeding the 1900 Galveston hurricane (6,000) is easy to visualize. The major factors responsible for the magnitude of the threat include:

- inadequate risk information and understanding
- overdevelopment in hazardous high risk coastal areas
- inadequate evacuation routes/maps/plans
- lack of public awareness concerning the nature, intensity and frequency of the risk and impacts

*Richard A. Foster is Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration, Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. He also headed the NOAA Task Force on Coastal Hazards, an effort which led to the NOAA Coastal Hazards Initiative for Mitigation of Natural Hazards in Coastal Areas.*

- lack of effective communication with the public

## The Goal

The goal of preparedness is to reduce the loss of life and property from natural hazards in coastal areas. The primary steps toward achieving this goal include:

- avoid/minimize development in high risk areas
- where development in high risk areas exists or is increasing, develop comprehensive emergency evacuation plans to minimize risk to life and property
- establish requirements for disclosure to the public of the risks
- seek more appropriate building standards
- establish and clarify responsibility and authority
- establish and maintain coordinated system of cooperation and communication among all parties and participants

## A New Initiative by NOAA

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has begun a new effort by focusing its financial and technical assistance programs on

a single national problem. The technical assistance will be provided through its expertise in the National Weather Service, the National Ocean Survey and the Environmental Data and Information Service. The financial assistance will be provided through the Sea Grant Program and its university network and the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program grants to coastal states.



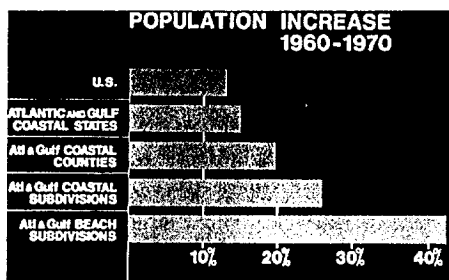
*Road to Florida keys. Densely populated coastal areas and barrier islands may not allow evacuation over narrow and low access routes.*



*The overall diameter of a hurricane may be hundreds of miles, but the extreme impact is within a 50-mile area.*

The key elements in the initiative include:

- Risk Assessment Program (to insure a clearer understanding of the risks). The meteorological/ oceanographic data on storm frequency, intensity, nature, and location will be compiled and issued in a format designed for users. The development and application of localized storm surge models for high risk areas will be accelerated. Priority high risk coastal areas will be identified.
- Storm evacuation maps and evacuation planning. Increased emphasis will be given to providing technical coastal, evacuation and erosion mapping data, information and assistance. Model comprehensive evacuation plans will be supported.
- Expanded public awareness, Site specific risk information, preparedness information, and community plans and policies will be supported. Education and information programs will be expanded.



During the sixties the U.S. population increased 13%, but population along the coastal beach areas increased 43%. The trend has continued through the seventies.

- Coastal Zone Management Coastal Hazards Assistance Program. The NOAA CZM Program, established in 1972, provides financial assistance to coastal states for the full range of coastal management activities, including natural hazards planning and preparedness. This emphasis will support the development of State and local government capability in dealing with Federal agencies and others concerned with coastal hazards. It will encourage the development of state policies and programs.
- Increased research and technical assistance support through the NOAA Sea Grant university system. This emphasis will facilitate increased concern for the level of activity at Sea Grant

institutions on coastal hazards, the identification of priority projects, and exchange of research results.

- Post disaster survey activities. To assess the effectiveness of NOAA programs and coastal hazards activities, we will conduct photo missions with NOAA aircraft. In addition, we will install water level measuring equipment. Both activities will establish a more quantitative record of a major storm to assist in future planning.
- Cooperation with other agencies. NOAA will facilitate where possible, through CZM, Sea Grant and other NOAA programs full coordination and cooperation among all levels of government toward common program goals.

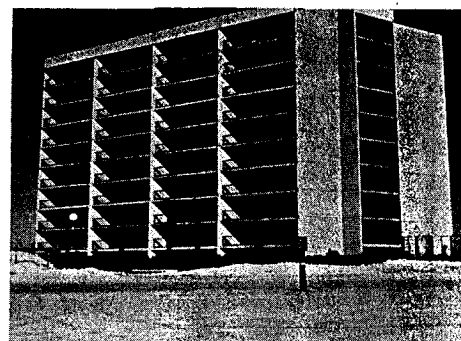
With the efforts outlined above, we expect the following results:

- Development of clearer and stronger State policies and programs
- Better integration at the State level of all State and Federal hazards activities
- Increased effectiveness of present resources and programs through established goals and cooperation
- Strengthened financial and technical assistance to States and local agencies

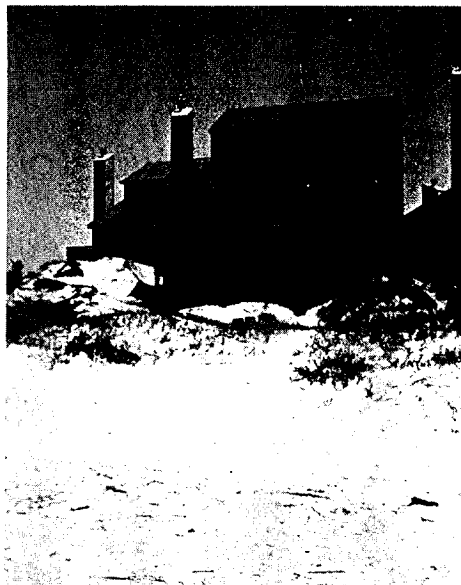
In spite of the serious threats to life and property presently facing those living and working in hazard prone coastal areas, we see the opportunity to make significant improvement in preparedness programs and activities. To this end, we should increasingly explore cooperative projects and compatible activities. For example, evacuation planning in coastal areas for both nuclear attack and natural hazards may be done cooperatively. □



The Richelieu Apartments on Mississippi coast before Hurricane "Camille"—scene of infamous "hurricane party."



High rise crowds the beach along the Texas coast.



Houses built in dunes disrupt a natural protective barrier.



The Richelieu Apartments after "Camille."

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## METTAG Critiqued at Disaster Exercise

On June 6 "Emergency Exercise X" took place at the Boston Logan International Airport. 190 simulated casualties were involved. "Airport Option" METTAGs (Medical Emergency Triage Tags) were used and functioned well. The "Airport Option" METTAG is furnished with an extra grommet and short loose-end tie on the right-hand diagonal tear-off which can be detached and used to mark the casualty's position for accident-analysis purposes.

Some participants, however, used the "Airport Option" tie instead of the long 30" loop in tagging casualties. This resulted in some cases in the tags becoming detached from the casualties.

Recommended corrective action was a more thorough briefing. Also, Airport Option METTAGs will henceforward include written instructions on the use of the additional grommet and loose-end tie.

An overall additional suggestion is that METTAG be used for medics in the handling of *day-to-day* emergency medical cases. If this is done—as it is in some places—an automatic familiarity with METTAG is established that carries over into disaster situations and saves time.

(See ad on page 13)

## UPCOMING

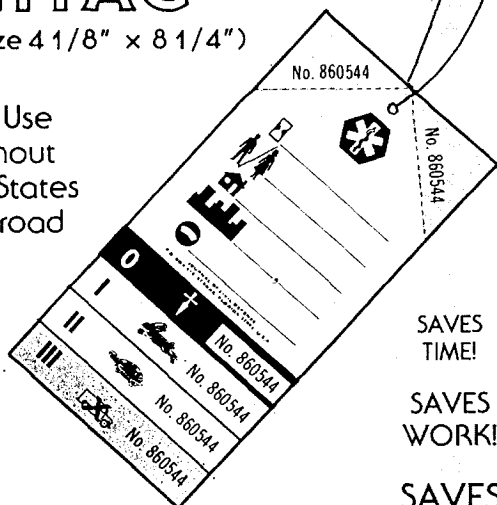
- Sept. 9-12 American Nuclear Society Conference: "International Nuclear Commerce," New Orleans
- Sept. 27-29 The American Civil Defense Association Seminar-Conference, Kansas City
- Sept. 30- Oct. 5 USCDC Annual Conference, New York City
- Nov. 11-16 American Nuclear Society Winter Meeting, San Francisco

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## "ULTIMATE ARBITER"—GONE

—from "NATO—An Agenda For the  
Future," by Gen. Alexander Haig,  
in the *NATO Review*, June 1979

There can be no doubt that Soviet activities beyond NATO's boundaries entail consequences harmful to Alliance security. Moreover, the implications of these activities are further complicated by the profound changes in the strategic nuclear environment. For almost three decades, American strategic nuclear superiority was the ultimate arbiter in any local or regional crisis which found the United States in direct or potential confrontation with the Soviet Union. But with the emergence of a new strategic equation in the early 1970's this ultimate arbiter has vanished, and regional military balances assume a far greater importance.

In practical terms, we now face a strategic environment in which increasing Soviet capacity for intervention has become more politically significant. At the same time, the growing Soviet propensity to intervene has become more difficult to deter, and actual Soviet intervention more difficult to counter.

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# Potassium Iodide and Three Mile Island

—Ruby N. Thurmer,

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

Three Mile Island has meant many things to many people—depending on their point of view. The anti-nuclear groups have taken this opportunity to point to the great “potential” danger from nuclear power plants. The pro-nuclear factions have emphasized that, in fact, no real damage to people or the environment took place (1). Those of us who are interested in civil defense for our nation might as well capitalize on the situation too.

I will not go into the obvious dire need for good evacuation planning etc., because such emergencies as this always seem to have a way of bringing to mind the need for a seldom-thought-of agency—that is the Civil Defense Office. Instead, I would like to discuss an aspect of the Three Mile Island saga that has somehow not been mentioned to any great extent, as far as I can find out. The *only* account I have read was reported in *The New York Times*, April 4, 1979, p. A16. The story, headlined “Frantic Team Efforts Brought Vital Chemical to the Stricken Plant” and written by Robert Reinhold, reports the “break-neck efforts of the Food and Drug Administration” which resulted in the supplying of enough potassium iodide for “every resident of the area near the stricken Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant.”

The following excerpts from the article certainly indicate just how “frantic” these efforts really were.

Authorities on the biological effects of radiation have been warning for some time that the radioactive isotope iodine-133, a by-product of the nuclear process, would pose a major public health risk in an accident. If inhaled, large amounts of the iodine accumulate in the thyroid and sometimes cause cancer in that small throat gland that regulates body growth. But a small dose of potassium iodide taken before exposure to radiation, saturates the gland with normal iodine and effectively blocks the iodine-133, which is excreted in the urine.

## Almost None on Hand

However, when the danger of a major radiation release loomed large last weekend, there was almost no potassium iodide near the stricken plant, nor were any of the regular manufacturers equipped to produce it in a hurry.

This realization led to a hectic weekend involving the F.D.A.'s Bureau of Drugs, two major pharmaceutical companies, the Air Force, the Army, the state police in two states, private chartered jets and a small company in southern New Jersey that makes medicine droppers and just happened to have 250,000 of the right size in stock.

The staff at the Bureau of Drugs, led by its deputy director, Jerome Halperin, began making phone calls to large drug makers. They

finally found one, Mallinckrodt, Inc., of St. Louis, that agreed to take the order orally. When the final go-ahead was issued at 3 A.M. Saturday, the company flew in the necessary ingredients to its plant in Decatur, Ill., and immediately started production. By that night, 11,000 one-ounce bottles were on the way by Air Force jet to Pennsylvania.

But Mallinckrodt did not have enough little bottles. So it loaded the rest of the medicine into huge 55-gallon drums, and these were shipped by jet to another drug maker, Parke Davis & Company in Detroit. There, 93,000 more bottles were filled and quickly shipped with more to follow.

## No Medicine Droppers

But then someone realized that the bottles had no medicine droppers. The medicine is taken orally by the drop. Late Saturday, the state police in New Jersey tried to find executives of Dougherty Brothers Company, a major manufacturer of medicine droppers, in Buena, N.J.

“We had ‘em,” said Norbert Foglietta, president of the company, in a telephone interview from Buena. An Army truck rolled up to the plant and rolled out with 210,000 medicine droppers, and 40,000 more followed yesterday.

Until now, the medicine has been administered only to persons

working in the troubled power plant.

This story, in itself, should convince our national planners that this matter must be given *immediate* attention. As early as 1972, members of our staff here at Oak Ridge National Laboratory advocated supplying prophylactic doses of potassium iodide for just such situations.

Specifically, *The Clinch Valley Study* (2) stated:

Since prophylactic iodine should be administered before exposure to radioiodine, or as soon after as possible, it would be highly desirable to have iodide or iodate pills\* at the residences and places of work of the population. The problem is to protect the pills from loss, misplacement, and misuse.

One way to make the pills available to private residences is to incorporate them in a suitably designed tag attached to the seal wire on the latch of the electric meter housing. Public health officials and utility companies could also have stockpiles of these pills. As many as forty 200-mg potassium iodate pills might be sealed in a tag 1 x 3 x 1/8 inches. The outside of the tag might bear a legend something like, "unauthorized tampering with this seal can result in discontinuation of electric service to these premises." Underneath the weather-proof, sealed plastic outer cover would be instructions for taking the pills.

This same study reported that emergency planning in Great Britain already (in 1972) provided for this type of protection for people who might be exposed in the event of a nuclear reactor accident (3).

The police expect to evacuate large groups of the public closest to the reactor and to issue potassium iodide pills together with written explanations of their purpose and dosage. Cards have been printed and pills in foil strips have been prepared and stocked at each operating reactor.

Also stated in this report were the following recommendations (4).

A number of chemical compounds are suitable as prophylactic agents for inhaled radioiodine. Potassium iodide, potassium iodate, calcium iodate, and pentacalcium orthoperiodate are four of the most promising. . . . Only potassium iodide, the least stable and strongest tasting, is

approved for human consumption by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the USA. Potassium iodate is used as a table salt additive in other parts of the world, but the FDA requirements for USA use have not been fulfilled. The principal requirement not yet fulfilled is a two-year feeding study on two species of test animals. The cost would be approximately \$50,000. The Clinch Valley Study recommends that this study be carried out.

The Clinch Valley Study recommends that calcium iodate and pentacalcium orthoperiodate be further investigated as iodine prophylactic compounds. These compounds have the advantage of increased stability in the presence of light and moisture.

The Clinch Valley Study also recommends that methods of rapidly disseminating a prophylactic iodine compound be carefully evaluated. Both pre-emergency and post-emergency distribution systems should be evaluated.

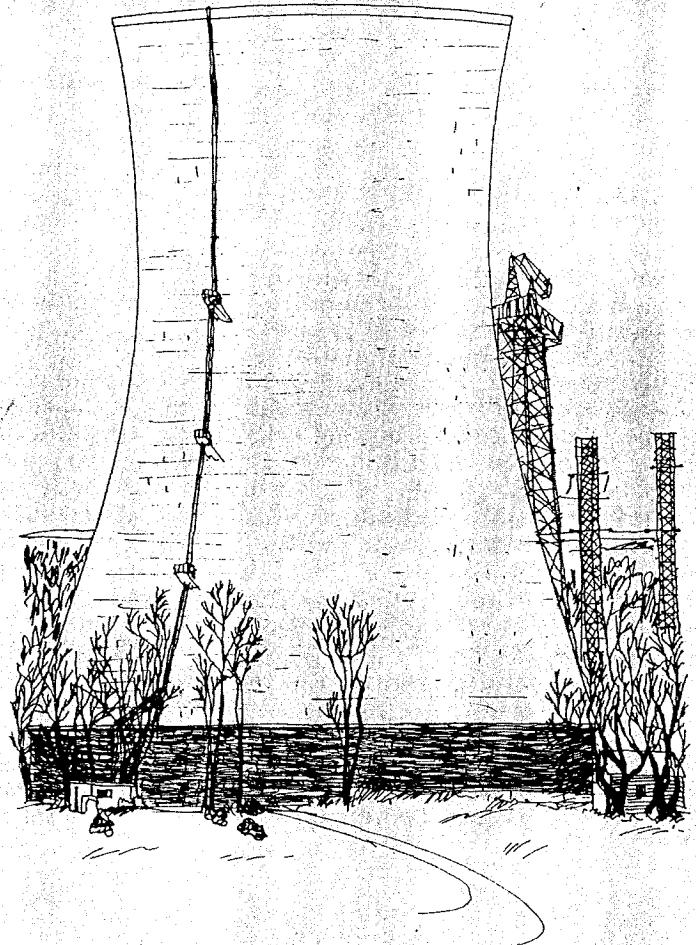
This same use of prophylactic potassium iodide is being recommended in our forthcoming ORNL handbook, *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, and we

have experienced the same problems of unavailability as did the people at Three Mile Island. In fact, trying to obtain a 1-oz bottle (retail price, less than \$1.50) involved a visit to a doctor's office to get a prescription and a trip to a pharmacy where there was only 1/2 oz in stock at the time. Calls to wholesalers netted no help because they sell only to institutions and retailers. The obvious conclusion is that this problem needs to be resolved NOW. Arrangements must be made to provide this important preventive medication (preferably in pill form) in quantities sufficient to afford protection to the residents of areas near operating reactors.

Why wait until it starts to rain to buy an umbrella? The downpour might come when the stores are closed! □

## REFERENCES

- (1) *Access to Energy*, Vol. 6, No. 9, May 1, 1979.
- (2) J. A. Auxier and R. O. Chester, eds., *The Clinch Valley Study*, ORNL-4835, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Jan. 1973, p. 35.
- (3) *Ibid.*, p. 17.
- (4) *Ibid.*, p. 7.



\* Author's Note: In pill form, the medication would be much simpler to dispense and easier to take.



# TOO GOOD TO FILE

I would like, if I may, to refer to a motion picture which played on the American screen almost forty years ago. Some of you may recall it. It was entitled "Edison, the Man," with Spencer Tracey in the title role.

You may remember the scenes where Edison had been interviewed one afternoon by some school children. Later in the evening he attended a banquet in his honor. There he listened to the great from near and far as they spoke in praise of what he had done for civilization. This was his response: "To be told by the outstanding men and women of your day that you have contributed a great deal to human betterment is very pleasant indeed. My heart would not be human if it did not thrill to such a major compliment but somehow I have not achieved the success I wanted. This afternoon I talked to two school children. Tomorrow the world will be theirs. It is a troubled world, full of doubts and uncertainties. And you say we men of science have been helping that world? Are those children and their children going to feel the same and approve of what we have done? Or are they and we going to discover too late that science was a monster whose final triumph was man's own destruction. Some of us men of science are beginning to feel that danger—but it can be avoided. I once had two dynamos—they needed regulating. It was a problem in balance and adjustment. Somehow the problem of the world today is very much the same. The dynamo of man's God-given ingenuity has been running way ahead of the dynamo of this equally God-given humanity. I am too old to do much more than to say "Put those dynamos in balance—make them work in harmony as their Great Designer intended that they should. Then we need not be afraid of tomorrow. For what man's mind has conceived, man's character can control."

—from an address by  
**John E. Bex (DCPA-  
Region II Director)  
to the Reserve Officer  
Association 1979  
National Convention**

Soviet follow-ups on the Harrisburg nuclear accident focused on "throwing the baby out with the bath" reactions. Protest movements in the U. S. and Western Europe were castigated as wrongly aimed at the peaceful atom as against the weapons atom. Nuclear energy is seen as the key future source, with solar energy heavily downgraded.

—**Soviet World Outlook**

"Radioactivity," writes Norman Cousins, "is a deadly poison. The proper amount of radioactivity in the human body is no radioactivity." What he does not know is that his own body can be significantly (but not completely) cleansed of this deadly poison by draining it of the principal offender, his blood. It contains potassium 40 (half-life 1.2 billion years), from which Cousins gets an internal dose of some 25 mrems/year, some 25 times more than the average neighbor of Three-Mile Island got during all of the Great Non-Disaster."

—**Petr Beckmann in June  
issue of Access to  
Energy**

If someone in the Kremlin decided at this moment to push the nuclear button, there is nothing your government could do to save the lives of you and your loved ones. Within a matter of hours, somewhere between 60 million and 100 million men, women, and children would die. The U. S. has no civil defense program, no anti-ballistic missiles, and no appreciable defense against even a bomber attack. The stripping of our defensive forces has been a deliberate policy move on the part of our civilian defense officials.

—**General Lewis W. Walt,  
USMC (Ret.) in his book  
The Eleventh Hour**

One wonders: to what extent did the policy of appeasing Hitler which the British government followed in the Thirties derive from the fear that a generation raised on pacifism and contempt for the life of its own society would refuse or be unable to resist so powerful and self-confident an enemy as Nazi Germany? It would be very hard to say, although we know that at least one prominent Englishman of the day, the press magnate Lord Rothermere, believed that "a moribund people such as ours is not equipped to deal with a totalitarian state." We know, too, that Hitler himself thought the British would never fight. As he went from strength to strength they seemed to grow more and more fearful. Except for a few lonely figures like Winston Churchill who were generally dismissed by their own countrymen as hysterical warmongers, they blinded themselves to his intentions, rationalizing away his every aggressive move, and proclaiming that every advance he made was bringing the world closer and closer to peace. What else could this mean but that they had already given up?

It is of the greatest interest to note that Brezhnev today has expressed similar sentiments about the United States. Not so long ago, in a speech to Communist party leaders in Prague—to which as little attention has been paid in this country as was paid in England to equally revealing speeches by Hitler in the 1930s—Brezhnev bragged of the advances the Soviet Union had been making under cover of detente and predicted that they would lead to an irreversible shift in the balance of power by the 1980s. One imagines that he was led to this conclusion by the response of the United States to the Soviet military buildup, a response which has uncannily followed the pattern of British response to the German buildup of the Thirties.

—from "**The Culture of  
Appeasement,**" by  
**Norman Podhoretz**

From the *Washington Report*\*, June 1979 (excerpts):

## 1979 NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES POLL REPORT TO CONGRESS

The following report was prepared by computer from the American Security Council's MAJORITY OPINION DATA BANK for the Honorable Robert Badham.

This report presents the initial results of ASC's 1979 National Security Issues Poll. The American Security Council conducted its 1979 Poll from December 7, 1978 to date among both members of the Council and non-members by direct mail. The participants up to this time have included 138,449 ASC members, contributors, and other key Americans.

ASC also commissioned Decision Making Information,

a national research organization, to conduct a public opinion survey by telephone among a scientifically selected sample of 1,503 registered voters from March 29 to April 4, 1979.

Because of the upcoming debate on SALT II, we would like to draw particular attention to public attitudes concerning the proposed treaty. Both the ASC National Security Issues Poll and the Decision Making Information survey show that the overwhelming majority of Americans are opposed to the kind of SALT II Treaty which has been negotiated.

### ASC 1979 National Security Issues Poll

### Question-3 Answer

**Question 3—Should the United States Senate ratify the SALT II strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviets?**

40th Congressional District, 1,819 Participants

6% Yes 76% No 18% Undecided

State of California, 22,115 Participants

6% Yes 74% No 20% Undecided

Nationally, 138,449 Participants

7% Yes 71% No 22% Undecided

### ASC 1979 National Security Issues Poll

### Question-7 Answer

**Question 7—Should the United States build a strategic defense and a civil defense which would protect U.S. citizens against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviets defend their citizens?**

40th Congressional District, 1,819 Participants

89% Yes 2% No 9% Undecided

State of California, 22,115 Participants

89% Yes 2% No 9% Undecided

Nationally, 138,449 Participants

89% Yes 2% No 9% Undecided

The following questions about civil and strategic defense were asked by Decision Making Information:

### DMI Answer

**Do you believe the United States should or should not have a civil defense program? (IF SHOULD HAVE, ASK:) Do you think the U.S. civil defense program should be ... better than ... equal to ... or less than ... the civil defense program the Soviet Union has for its citizens?**

	Republicans	Democrats	Other	Overall
Should Have/ Better Than USSR	57%	62%	52%	58%
Should Have/ Equal To USSR	34%	32%	38%	34%
Should Have/ Less Than USSR	3%	1%	3%	2%
Should Not Have Civil Defense Program	3%	2%	5%	3%
No Opinion	3%	3%	3%	3%

(Editor's note:

In the above DMI poll on civil defense *Republicans* in favor of the U.S.

having a civil defense *equal or better* to that of the Soviet Union ..... 91%

*Democrats* in favor of this type of U.S. civil defense ..... 95%

Other ..... 90%

And overall ..... 92%

Is there a message for national leadership in these figures?)

\*The *Washington Report* is published by the American Security Council, Boston, VA 22713

**All the world loves a treaty! But—**

**What will SALT II really do? Will it add to our security as the Administration claims or will it make us more vulnerable to nuclear blackmail?**

**To clear up some of the misinformation and confusion concerning the treaty the Journal's Washington staff has prepared—**

# TOUGH QUESTIONS AND STRAIGHT ANSWERS ABOUT ...

**Q.** Is it true, as the President told Congress, that SALT II will place a limit on the number of missiles each side may build?

**A.** No, it is not true. SALT II limits missile launchers, not missiles. The treaty places no restrictions on the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles each side may build provided they warehouse their missiles at a place other than near their underground silos. This arrangement greatly benefits the Russians because their most modern missiles, unlike ours, are "cold launched," thereby permitting their silos to be reloaded within a few hours. By contrast, it would take six weeks to recondition our silos for reuse.

**Q.** Does SALT II place all strategic bombers under some ceiling?

**A.** No. The treaty counts all of our long-range bombers, including the 40% of our bomber force that is presently either mothballed or is being cannibalized for spare parts. However, the treaty does not apply to the Soviets' Backfire bomber, an airplane that can hit targets nearly anywhere in this country. The Russians have already deployed 130 of these planes and can build approximately 200 more at current production rates by the time the treaty expires in 1985.

**Q.** When SALT II is fully implemented, will the United States and Russia at least each have equal numbers of the strategic weapons and launching facilities that the treaty does cover?

**A.** No, not in any practical sense. Each of our land-based missiles is treated as the equivalent of a Russian missile which has twice as many warheads and much greater explosive force. Also, the Russians are permitted to build 308 "heavy" missiles which will have a greater payload than all of our present land and sea-based ballistic missiles combined. The treaty does not permit us to have any such heavy missiles, either now or in the future.

## EQUALITY?

**Q.** Then why does the Administration make such a point of the "equal ceilings" specified in SALT II?

**A.** The treaty had to provide for equal ceilings because the Senate had instructed the President to insist on equality. However, by treating non-equivalent weapons as the same, SALT II still concedes strategic superiority to the Soviets.

**Q.** Does SALT II result in equal restraints on the deployment of mobile missiles?

**A.** No. The SALT II protocol which prohibits the deployment or even the testing of mobile missiles until 1982 does not apply to the Russians' SS-20, purportedly because it does not have an intercontinental range. How-

ever, this missile can be given intercontinental range by strapping on a third stage. The third stages for this missile are known to have been manufactured but the Russians refuse to tell us how many have been built or where they are stored. The Russians have already deployed over 100 SS-20s and they are continuing to deploy more of them.

**Q.** Does SALT II help us in overcoming the vulnerability of our land-based missiles to a Soviet surprise attack in the 1981-82 time period, when almost all analysts agree that our missiles will be vulnerable?

**A.** No. The treaty affirmatively bars us from overcoming this problem. We cannot test or deploy our present Minuteman missiles in a mobile mode until 1982 because of the protocol. Further, since SALT II limits the number of silos, there is grave doubt about the permissibility of the "shell game" approach of constructing more silos than missiles even after the protocol expires. Other plans to hide our missiles are more costly, less secure, and will take more time to implement. Thus, SALT II, at best, will extend the period of our ICBMs' vulnerability and make us waste billions of dollars on an alternate basing mode. At worst, the cost and delays inherent in these undesirable alternatives will place the domestic political opposition in a position to vote down any survivable basing plan. We may ultimately be forced under these circumstances to abandon and dismantle our land-based ICBMs altogether.

# SALT II

## CRUISE MISSILE?

**Q.** Can't these problems be offset by our cruise missiles?

**A.** No, because SALT II also limits the advantages of the cruise missile. The protocol precludes the deployment of ground or sea-launched cruise missiles with more than a 360 mile range until 1982. Absent budget cut-backs that have been made in contemplation of treaty limitations, these weapons could have been deployed sooner. The first squadron of our air-launched cruise missiles cannot be operational until December, 1982. The treaty, therefore, has effectively blocked us from being able to cover our period of vulnerability from 1981 to 1982 through the use of cruise missiles.

**Q.** Does SALT II preserve our advantages in numbers of warheads or limit our present disadvantages in the explosive force of warheads?

**A.** No. Unlike the present situation, when the treaty is fully implemented, the Russians will have more warheads than we do. Many of them will have much greater explosive force than our warheads, too. The Soviets' present advantage in overall explosive force (or "megatonnage") will, therefore, become even more pronounced.

**Q.** Isn't megatonnage irrelevant after certain levels are reached—isn't this overkill?

**A.** No. Nuclear weapons kill by blast, heat and initial radiation only within a

relatively restricted area. People in small towns, rural areas, and evacuated urban populations will escape these effects. However, fallout from nuclear blasts can kill over large areas. The larger the nuclear weapons are, the more fallout they can produce. It is partially for this reason that every government analysis of comparative casualties performed in the last five years has concluded that many tens of millions more Americans than Russians will die in a nuclear war. By permitting the Russians to enlarge the megatonnage disparity under SALT II, our negotiators have widened the potential casualty gap still further.

## CIVIL DEFENSE

**Q.** Was civil defense a subject of negotiations under SALT II?

**A.** Not really. Civil defense was an item earmarked for "supplemental negotiations" under SALT II but our representatives never formulated a proposal. The Russians, who have a very extensive civil defense program, were glad to let the matter lapse. Civil defense is not even on the agenda for SALT III.

**Q.** What does the Administration claim was the Soviets' major concession under the treaty?

**A.** The Russians agreed to limit the

warheads on their SS-18 missile to no more than 10. It should be noted that while it is possible to detect the testing of a specified number of warheads, it is not possible to verify the number of warheads actually deployed. Both this year and last year, the Russians attempted to encode the signals from test firings of SS-18 missiles carrying 14 warheads, 4 more than permitted to them under the treaty. If each of the 308 SS-18s permitted under the treaty are deployed with 4 extra warheads, the Russians will have over 1200 unauthorized weapons, enough to destroy all of our land-based missiles.

**Q.** Will the SALT II treaty at least slow the arms race?

**A.** No. Only the Soviets are "racing." At present, they spend about 40% more than we do on their military budget. This is the product of a long-term trend and our intelligence reports indicate that these huge Soviet expenditures will continue, regardless of whether or not SALT II is ratified. Our own military budgets have risen slightly in real terms in the past few years; prior to that, our military expenditures had declined. Our Congress and our public may conclude that, once the treaty is approved, there will be less need to modernize our strategic forces. However, that conclusion would be entirely erroneous and very dangerous to the security of our country.

**Q.** Why have various polls shown that significant segments of the American public favor SALT II?

**A.** Because Americans are badly misinformed about the provisions of the treaty. A survey conducted on behalf of the Committee On The Present Danger designed to determine the extent of the public's knowledge of SALT II found that many Americans have been led to believe that the treaty would require both countries to reduce military expenditures, to restrict the explosive force of their respective nuclear arsenals, and to limit the number of missiles that they manufacture. All of these impressions are, of course, totally false. ☐

# THE AMBULANCE IN THE VALLEY

'Twas a dangerous cliff, as they freely confessed,  
Though to walk near its crest was so pleasant;  
But over its terrible edge there had slipped  
A duke, and full many a peasant.  
The people said something would have to be done,  
But their projects did not at all tally.  
Some said "Put a fence 'round the edge of the cliff,"  
Some, "An ambulance down in the valley."

The lament of the crowd was profound and was loud,  
As their tears overflowed with their pity;  
But the cry for the ambulance carried the day  
As it spread through the neighbouring city.  
A collection was made, to accumulate aid,  
And the dwellers in highway and alley  
Gave dollars or cents—not to furnish a fence—  
But an ambulance down in the valley.

"For the cliff is all right if you're careful," they said;  
"And, if folks ever slip and are dropping,  
It isn't the slipping that hurts them so much  
As the shock down below—when they're stopping."  
So for years (we have heard), as these mishaps occurred  
Quick forth would the rescuers sally,  
To pick up the victims who fell from the cliff,  
With the ambulance down in the valley.

Said one, to his plea, "It's a marvel to me  
That you'd give so much greater attention  
To repairing results than to curing the cause;  
You had much better aim at prevention.  
For the mischief, of course, should be stopped  
at its source;  
Come, neighbours and friends, let us rally.  
It is far better sense to rely on a fence  
Than an ambulance down in the valley."

"He is wrong in his head," the majority said;  
"He would end all our earnest endeavour.  
He's a man who would shirk this responsible work,  
But we will support it forever.  
Aren't we picking up all, just as fast as they fall,  
And giving them care liberally?  
A superfluous fence is of no consequence,  
If the ambulance works in the valley."

The story looks queer as we've written it here,  
But things oft occur that are stranger.  
More humane, we assert, than to succour the hurt  
Is the plan of removing the danger.  
The best possible course is to safeguard the source  
By attending to things rationally.  
Yes, build up the fence and let us dispense  
With the ambulance down in the valley.

—Joseph Malins, 1895  
(From *Search and Rescue Magazine*)

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# CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD

## In Norway: "People First"

(From an article in the May 1979 issue  
of the *Swiss Zivilschutz*)

"We Norwegians look at civil defense, which aims at protecting and assisting the civilian population in the event of war, as first and foremost a humanitarian task. During the war years we underwent some very painful experiences, and we know how important is the protection of each individual, within the family and within the community. It is not without good reason that, based on these experiences, we in Norway have put all civil defense problems in the hands of a directorate placed under the control of the Department of Justice and Police. This was done principally in order to assure the best possible coordination."

So speaks Johannes Nordhaug, Norway's civil defense chief. His annual budget of \$23 million a year boils down to \$5.75 per capita for Norway's 4 million population. Local contributions about double that amount. (The federal contribution in the United States is less than 50¢.)

Public shelter in Norway now accounts for 192,000 spaces, while private shelter (compulsory and without cost-sharing by the government) shows a total of 1,625,000 spaces. Together they shelter 45% of the population. Shelter specifications depend upon shelter location and anticipated weapons effects.

Public shelter construction accounts for an added 2,000 spaces per year, while private shelter construction adds 55,000 spaces per year to the total. At this rate it will take another 40 years to provide shelter for all of Norway's 4 million. But civil defense in Norway is a long-term project concept. It started a little over 40 years ago. Another 40 years can be taken in good stride. In the meantime other means of contending with the problem must be dealt with.

Detailed evacuation plans are therefore, for the present and near future, a vital part of Norway's civil defense strategy, and every community's telephone book must display the evacuation and shelter location plan.

Warning is accomplished by 1700 sirens (one for every 2,400 people), by church bells, by telephone, by radio and by improvised means. A national test is held every year and coupled with a special TV emergency program.

Every man and woman between 18 and 65 is eligible for conscription in the civil defense corps, which numbers 60,000. However, selection is made primarily among younger men for one reason or another not in the military service. 5th priority takes in women without children between the ages of 28 and 38.

Regional schools (Norway has 20 provinces) take care of basic training, specialized training and annual refresher courses.

Norway's civil defense priorities are:

1. Formation and training of civil defense forces.
  2. Plans for movement and evacuation in time of war.
  3. Shelter construction.
  4. Public information.
  5. Procurement of warning and communications systems.
- ☐

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# BOOK REVIEWS

## Energy From Heaven and Earth

By Edward Teller

Published by W. H. Freeman and Company, 660 Market Street, San Francisco 94104; 1979, 322 pages; \$15.00

Reviewed by R. F. Blodgett

This single volume offers such a comprehensive overview of the entire energy situation that no one can any longer plead ignorance to the facts and far reaching consequences of this controversial and complex problem of today's world.

The beginning few chapters of the book describe the origins of all energy followed by a section on conventional methods for dealing with the deficit. A lesson of conservation leads to a discussion of the exploitation, government regulations, and new methods available to enhance the availability and usability of the classical fossil fuels. Then several chapters are devoted to the current state of the art of nuclear energy, obviously the author's forte and favorite topic. The next chapter covers renewable energy sources: solar, geothermal, and others. Finally, the concluding two chapters offer qualitative options for the sake of comparative resolution.

Dr. Teller admits to having no ax to grind but confesses to having only one purpose in mind: to give information from his particular viewpoint in the hope that it is interesting and as truthful as possible. If education was his goal he appears to have formulated the best total course in easy-to-understand lay language on energy so far. In spite of the complexity of the topics considered, this is an extremely readable book for which perhaps the special thanks to Georgia Stoll, as acknowledged in the preface, should be emphasized without detracting unduly from the author.

His pique against the Nadarites and their ilk slips out directly, "Environmentalists may take notice that small is not necessarily beautiful or clean," and indirectly "The remarkable fact is, however, that a coal-burning electric

generating station is apt to emit more radioactivity than a corresponding nuclear plant. Opponents of nuclear power object to the latter (and lesser) form of emission, overlooking the former, which though greater is still insignificant." And finally the ultimate putdown: "The comparison was made. You get more radiation from Dresden III [a nuclear generating plant] than from your wife. Therefore I shall not recommend a law requiring that married couples sleep in twin beds. But I should warn against the habit of sleeping each night with two girls, for then you would get more radiation than you get from Dresden III."

Dr. Teller admits that the state of world affairs will either get better or get worse. They obviously cannot stay as tenuously unbalanced as they are today. Whether future life will be regulated and grim or consistent with acceptable human dignities depends upon some immediate decisions. His range of considerations is so widespread as to boggle the mind, but includes gas, oil, and coal and various possibilities on how to enhance their development. It considers conservation and cogeneration including bottoming and topping cycles. He covers fission, and fusion as well as direct and indirect solar, biomass, wind, wave, water, geothermal, hydrogen and other energy generation processes and hardware.

Since he is more interested in stimulating ideas on the subject than in being right, he soberly concludes that "Today more than two-thirds of all the grain in the international marketplace comes from the United States. If the United States could supply energy as well as food, and this possibility by the year 2000 is by no means excluded, then our contribution to world stability would be so great that no one could ignore it." It seems ironic that instead of the bomb determining the balance of power, it may very well still be energy only in another form that may finally decide the world's destiny.

Have this book handy for whatever your reading mood might be.

## Better Management of Major Underground Construction Projects

Obtainable from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 Report No. NRC/AE-TT-78-1.

Price codes: AO8 for paper copy, AO1 for microfiche (i.e. \$8 for paper copy and \$3 for microfiche)

Reviewed by G.A. Cristy

The management actions recommended in this report provide a realistic framework for planning and executing major underground projects such as urban transit systems, highway tunnels, sewage systems, and water supply systems. Such projects, as a rule, are financed by public funds and require complex management systems. However, the principles presented are applicable to large private construction projects or to large public-funded aboveground projects. The study provides a plan of implementation which involves making key government officials and underground construction industry leaders aware of the recommendations. As a result, it should be possible to avoid the prolonged delays and extreme escalation of costs now being experienced in underground projects.

The study, issued in January 1979, was conducted by a specially organized subcommittee of the U.S. National Committee on Tunneling Technology of the National Research Council. Each member was selected because of his special expertise and experience in construction.

The problems are approached by the use of a hypothetical project called Key City Model—an urban rapid transit system located on both sides of a river. Involved are two states, three counties, seven incorporated cities, eight unincorporated places and the federal Department of Transportation. It has the characteristics of the Washington, D.C. Metro and many of the problems of the Bay Area Rapid Transit System (BART) all rolled up into one. The findings are presented as a series of general recommendations. The rec-



ommendations are presented in the form of six objectives organized to give a chronological guide to management decisions.

The study is an excellent guide to better management of construction projects, and one hopes that government officials and industry leaders will use it effectively.

### Man-Made Disasters

(Wykeham Science Series, No. 53)

Written by: Barry A. Turner

Published by: Wykeham Publications (London) Ltd., 1978 and Crane, Russak, and Company, Inc., 347 Madison Ave., New York, 1979, 254 pages with paper back, price \$14.00.

Reviewed by: R. L. Tapp

Man no longer is at the mercy of natural catastrophes alone—he now creates his own disasters! Through his own actions, modern day man has increased the probability of his being involved in and significantly affected by natural and man-made disasters. Can man plan disaster early warning sequence systems to allow a timely change of course in his activities to preclude loss of life and/or property as a result of his misdirection of energy, or must he continue to blunder blindly into untenable situations of his own making?

Little interest has been shown in the past toward ascertaining whether or not there are sets of standard pre-occurrence similarities for each of the different types of phenomena which affect or involve man. Few reliable sources of information on the preconditions of these phenomena have been found to date; however, it is suggested that multi-disciplinary research teams made up of engineers, psychologists, social scientists, and other selected specialists would be capable of undertaking productive studies on the nature and origins of disasters. The results of such studies could be used to formulate methods of preventing disasters or of providing advance notice that conditions exist which may lead

to a disaster. The possible benefits of such studies to human life and property are obviously of a preventative or avoidance nature rather than the post-disaster clean-up and rebuild approach which is now practiced.

The author undertakes a pioneering effort to formulate a method of disaster analysis which concentrates on identifying the common and repeated events and conditions leading up to each particular type of man-made disaster. Disasters were defined, modeled as sequences, and the pre-disaster stages were labeled and studied. All applicable factors were evaluated and assigned levels of influence in the making of a calamity.

The communication and utilization of information was found to play a significant role in pre-disaster sequences both as factors leading up to the disasters and in possible methods of prevention or avoidance. One other major factor, energy, was found to nearly always lead directly to a fearful fiasco when coupled with misinformation. The author concludes by pointing out that large organizations are most often involved when large amounts of energy become misdirected and cause a catastrophic effect on human life and/or property.

Although this book enters into a relatively untouched area of an otherwise well publicized subject, it provides a well planned and researched initial effort and establishes a substantial base for future work for the benefit of man and his environment.

The debate triggered by the events at Three Mile Island is welcome. That part that isn't welcome is that which is hysterical in nature.

When 17-year-old solons or 70-year-old baby doctors denounce fission energy as a plot against mankind they can and should be dismissed as that breed of protestors moved either by crackpottery or by latent ideological biases.

—Columnist  
William F. Buckley  
(April 12, 1979)

## HOW 'BOUT THAT ?

As a worldwide popular Pole, Pope John Paul II has already had a profound effect on international humor. The crude "Polish joke" is on its way out. It is being replaced by the "American joke." Sample:

**Q:** Why does it take five Americans to change a light bulb?

**A:** One to turn the bulb and four to file the environmental impact statement.

In Leicestershire, England Peter Chambers set a new record of 1,684 miles to the gallon in a vehicle powered by a moped motor. The previous record was 1,643 miles per gallon set last year. Dutch students in Eindhoven claim they have a "car" that will get 2,070 miles per gallon.

In Japan Tomoyuki Ono has developed a squared-shaped watermelon. The objective was to save shipping and storage space. Could square bananas be next?

Gasoline in South Africa is \$2.44 a gallon. City highway speed limit has been cut from 55mph to 44mph. It can cost \$50 to fill the gas tank of a big car.

A poll taken by the *Lancaster Intelligence Journal* in Pennsylvania revealed that 62% of people living in the vicinity of Three Mile Island are in favor of nuclear power.

# TACDA K. C. SEMINAR (SEPT. 27-29) TAPS TOP TALENT

## Teller, Graham, Goure, Wigner To Address 'Serious' CD Proponents

There'll be no bingo or barn dances at The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) seminar-conference in Kansas City September 27-29. But for those hardy CD souls who deal in issues and facts and give-and-take repartee the air will pop and crackle.

Fifteen speakers, any one of whom would be the No. 1 attraction at any two-fisted CD conference, will occupy the podium on September 28th. Objective? Not to impress anyone, but to bring the bigger guns to bear on the vital question of enhanced survival odds for the American people in the nuclear age.

Who are the speakers? In order of appearance they are:



Master of Ceremonies *Major General Frank H. Spink, Jr.* who in the last six years has revitalized Kansas City's civil defense. A member of the NORAD Command staff before his military retirement, Spink has the Kansas City business and professional community involved in civil defense planning and in adding their voices to the call for shelter utilization of Kansas City's underground metropolis.



*Clarence Kelley*, FBI Director 1973-78. Kelley has devoted a lifetime to the law enforcement and fire prevention professions. Internal security and dealing with terrorism are two subjects he specializes in.

*Congressman Ike Skelton*, whose Missouri district straddles interconti-

ental ballistic missile sites. Skelton asked for and got a study to determine appropriate CD measures for areas of this type. He also introduced H. R. 2704, a bill to upgrade national civil defense.

*Dr. Max Klinghoffer*, Chicago physician in charge of emergency medical procedures at O'Hare International Airport. He is a harsh critic of federal medical giveaways. Klinghoffer is widely in demand as an emergency medical authority.



*Dr. Jiri Nehnevajsa* of the University of Pittsburgh, the foremost American authority on public opinion regarding civil defense. It is Nehnevajsa who for the past two decades has shown that the American public *wants* civil defense, thinks it *has* civil defense, and wants an *improved* civil defense.

*Dr. Milan M. Bodi*, Secretary General of the International Civil Defense Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. Bodi's work in coordinating civil defense measures for the Third World countries is known the world over. Not so well known is his deep concern over the U. S. failure to develop its civil defense.

*Dr. Truman Stauffer* of the University of Missouri, who over the years has become a leading authority on underground development. Stauffer is responsible for the direction taken by the Kansas City underground toward full commercial utilization.

*Dr. Denis Ward*, like Dr. Stauffer from the University of Missouri, also a specialist in underground development. Ward's study on the Kansas City underground will soon be a TACDA technical report.



*Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham*, former Defense Intelligence Agency Director. Now with the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, Graham has become well-known for his outspoken criticism of America's shrinking defense capabilities. Graham looks upon civil defense as a necessity for a valid U. S. deterrent.

*Dr. Edward Teller*, Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace. Teller orchestrated the research on the H-bomb. His latest book, *Energy From Heaven and Earth*, has just appeared (see review on page 22—see also in-depth interview of Teller in August 1979 issue of *Playboy*). Teller plans to run for the U. S. Senate in 1980.

*Dr. Eugene P. Wigner*, Nobel laureate in Physics. Wigner has led civil defense research during the past twenty years. Author of the *Harbor Report* (about the six-week study of civil defense by a sequestered group of 60 leading scientists) as well as other civil defense books. Wigner is known throughout the world as a leading CD analyst.



*Dr. Leon Goure*, No. 1 "Russia watcher." Goure, born in Russia, educated in France, reports regularly in books and periodicals on civil defense progress in the Soviet Union. Goure is Associate Director for the Advanced International Studies Institute.



## Kearny of Oak Ridge to Display Survival Techniques at TACDA Seminar

The American byword for expedient shelter is "Kearny." Cresson H. Kearny, that is. In his books, his travels, his lectures, his interviews, Cresson Kearny has done his best to provide America with a survival solution in spite of itself.

Now Kearny, a bit bent and grayed and frayed by years of relentless effort, is retiring.

That done, Kearny will first plunge into managing a jumbo exhibit of his developments and inventions for TACDA's Kansas City seminar.

There's the expedient shelter idea he adapted from the Russian concept. He improved upon Russian prototypes. He tested them. He had inexperienced men, women and children build them on the plains, in the mountains, along the swamps, in winter, in summer, in snow and rain and sun and dark of night. He even subjected the shelters to the blast of nuclear weapons.

They work. No doubt about it.

But that's not all. Kearny knows a lot better than the rest of us that problems develop fast in a shelter situation. What he didn't know his shelter people told him.

For instance, there's the simple problem of getting enough air to breathe. Enough sleep, too. And the need for water. Not to mention food. And not to mention what you do about eliminating water and food in a cozy, crowded hole-in-the-ground.

Well, that's just the "tip of the iceberg." Problems snowball. And so do Kearny solutions.

Kearny's last official act at Oak Ridge is to see that his latest publication is put to bed and published. It's called "Nuclear War Survival Skills."

But therein lies another problem: the government is not printing enough copies for public sale. The indomitable Kearny is getting a solution for that problem too.

Not easy. But come see Kearny at K. C. You'll be glad you did. Real glad. □

Cresson H. Kearny of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Kearny, a former Rhodes scholar and a prolific writer, has given the country a practical insight into expedient survival techniques, including home-made shelter—patterned after Russian shelter and tested extensively in the U. S.

Robert A. Levetown, Vice President and Chief Counsel for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Levetown keeps his finger on the civil defense pulse in Washington. Earlier this year he presented a statement for TACDA at the Proxmire Hearings. He is also editorial writer for the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Congressman Donald J. Mitchell of upstate New York. Mitchell stands out on Capitol Hill as champion of a meaningful U. S. civil defense, is particularly active in promoting civil defense legislation and in advocating a sharply increased CD budget. Mitchell is a pivotal congressman for CD interests. □

## Tips for the K. C. Traveler

If, when landing at KCI (Kansas City International) you suddenly find yourself in a 21st Century airport—don't worry. That's exactly where you are. A pleasant introduction to "The Heart of America."

Taxi to the Breckenridge. Or take a free shuttle to the bus terminal, and from there a bus to the Breckenridge.

If you'd rather rent a car (lots of wide-open spaces in and around K. C.) the car rental people are at your service.

If you don't already have one, pick up a brochure or two on Kansas City activities. Another surprise. You might as well be in Paris, London or Buenos Aires.

But before you go—consider making your registration using the Breckenridge Inn's toll-free number: 1-800/325-7800. (Rooms: \$28 single, \$35 double.)

Register before September 1st and save \$5. And don't forget, if you plan to attend the Host's Breakfast on Friday, September 28th let TACDA know. Seats are reserved.

In any case, on every count, your trip to K. C. will be an event to remember—an event to repeat. □

### ADVANCE REGISTRATION:

	Prior to Sept. 25	(Advance) Prior to Sept. 1
Full registration .....	\$39	\$34
Full registration for TACDA members .....	\$34	\$29

To: **The American Civil Defense Association**  
P.O. Box 1321  
Gainesville, FL 32602

Enclosed please find \$34 (\$29 for TACDA members—see page 27 for membership information) for registration to The American Civil Defense Association seminar-conference, September 27-29, 1979 in Kansas City, MO. I understand that particulars will be forwarded to me in July.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

(Registration fee covers September 27 reception, September 28 seminar, luncheon, visit to underground and banquet, and September 29 business meetings. It does not include breakfasts. September 28 cocktail will be on a "cash bar" basis.)

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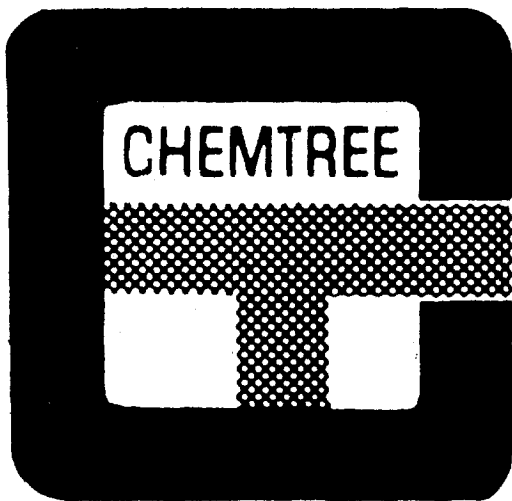
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See seminar program on page 27.



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# PROGRAM

## ***The American Civil Defense Association 1979 Seminar-Conference Breckenridge Inn, Kansas City, Missouri September 27-29***

### **SEPTEMBER 27 (THURSDAY)**

6:00PM- 9:00PM Reception for arriving guests given by Kansas City. Planned as a "get acquainted" function. Two or three showings of a 20-minute audio-supplemented film strip on the underground International Trade Center will be programmed at a nearby location for those desiring an initial familiarity with the Kansas City "Subterropolis."

### **SEPTEMBER 28 (FRIDAY)**

7:30AM- 8:30AM Host Breakfast\*—Speaker: Clarence M. Kelley, FBI Director 1973-78. Subject: "American Defense—Internal Security"  
(Be sure to make reservation—see registration form)

8:45AM Seminar opens. Master of Ceremonies: Major General Frank H. Spink, Jr.  
Following speakers take part in morning session:

8:55AM Congressman Ike Skelton—Keynote Welcome  
9:10AM TACDA President R. F. Blodgett—Program Introduction  
9:15AM Dr. Max Klinghoffer—"Medical Aspects of a Nuclear Pearl Harbor"  
(10:00AM—Coffee Break)  
10:15AM Dr. Jiri Nehnevajsa—"Civil Defense Opinion"  
11:00AM Dr. Milan M. Bodi—"The West's Dilemma: Leadership"

11:45AM- 1:00PM Luncheon  
1:00PM- 2:30PM Tour of underground International Trade Center (Buses leave Breckenridge Inn immediately after luncheon)

2:30PM Seminar reopens. Following speakers take part in afternoon session:

2:30PM Dr. Truman Stauffer and Dr. Denis Ward—"The Underground Connection"  
3:15PM Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham—"Peace and Strength"  
(4:00PM—Coffee Break)  
4:15PM Dr. Edward Teller—"The 1980s—With Civil Defense and Without Civil Defense"  
5:00PM Dr. Eugene P. Wigner—Seminar "Wrap-Up" and Discussion  
Dr. Leon Goure,  
Cresson Kearny,  
Robert A. Levetown

6:30PM- 7:30PM Reception (cash bar)  
7:30PM Banquet—Speaker: Congressman Donald J. Mitchell—"Capitol Hill CD Focus"

### **SEPTEMBER 29 (SATURDAY)**

7:30AM- 8:30AM Executive Action Breakfast\*  
8:30AM-10:00AM *Journal of Civil Defense* Business Meeting  
10:00AM-12:00AM TACDA Business Meeting

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\*Breakfasts not included in registration fee

For further information on the TACDA Kansas City seminar you are invited to contact:

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSN.  
P O BOX 1321  
GAINESVILLE, FL 32602  
(OR CALL 904/964-5397)

Ruby Thurmer's article "Potassium Iodide and Three Mile Island" (page 14) illustrates once again the sluggishness of the federal bureaucracy where the safety of the American public is concerned.

Potassium iodide is the substance which can prevent thyroid damage which occurs as a result of exposure to radioactive iodine. It is an inexpensive chemical that can readily be stockpiled in tablet form. *But we haven't stockpiled* In fact, potassium iodide tablets are still not even manufactured in this country despite the fact that we've known for many years that this chemical is essential to protect our populations from the fallout generated by nuclear explosions or by nuclear reactor accidents.

In 1975, the Food and Drug Administration formally assigned the responsibility to facilitate the availability of drugs to prevent adverse effects from exposure to radiation. However, it was not until three years later that the FDA published a request for drug companies to submit applications to produce potassium iodide in appropriate doses for use in radiation emergencies. The FDA could offer *the Journal* no explanation why it took three years to issue this request.

The FDA has still not acted upon the application of the single drug company that has shown an interest in producing potassium iodide tablets. Moreover, the FDA won't say whether it will take additional days, weeks or months to render their decision. Even after the

FDA approval is issued, there will obviously be further delays before the tablets are actually manufactured and distributed.

The federal government's position on distribution and stockpiling of the tablets is particularly outrageous: they claim they have no responsibility at all. William H. Wilcox, Federal Disaster Administrator, informed the *Journal* that he has consulted his fellow bureaucrats and they have unanimously concluded that "the decision to stockpile and disperse potassium iodide tablets rests solely with the state governor." The federal government, in other words, only licenses nuclear risks; the responsibility for protecting the public from these risks is "not in their shop."

This is truly an amazing state of affairs. Our federal government spends over \$100 million a year for civil defense, equally grand sums for the regulation of nuclear facilities, and many times these amounts to maintain a federal health establishment that is so brazenly intrusive that it can barely restrain itself from snatching cigarettes from citizens' quivering hands. Despite the enormous cost incurred by the public to maintain these agencies and their burgeoning staffs, none of them and none of their sister agencies will take the responsibility for assuring the public of a supply of this inexpensive chemical which is necessary to prevent biological damage from radiation. A clearer case of a complete failure of government would be hard to find.

*Bob Lutton*

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