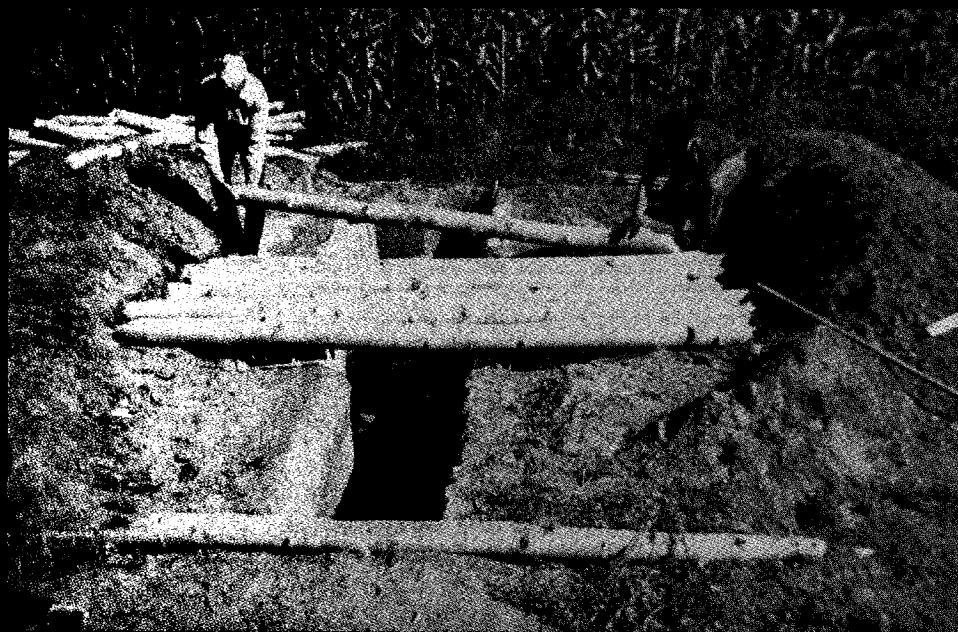
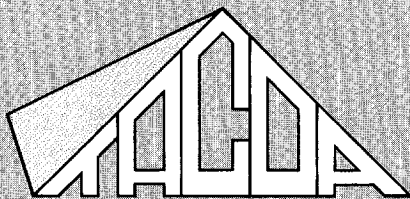


Journal of Civil Defense

CIVIL DEFENSE 1980s?



The American Civil Defense Association



Journal of Civil Defense


The American Civil Defense Association

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

DECEMBER 1979

VOLUME XII—NUMBER 6

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Starke, FL 32091
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The *Journal of Civil Defense* presents authentic information relating to civil defense—to the survival of free government, the United States and peace in the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field and service as a forum.

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

TOO DUMB TO DUCK

Every American who has been tutored in his country's history knows that one of the reasons why the rag-tag Continental Army defeated the British regulars was that the British were too dumb to duck. Their military tradition, founded upon chivalric gallantry and bloated with imperial pretensions, would not permit them to adopt the duck and shoot tactics of the ill-equipped and undertrained colonial bands that opposed them.

For all their proud foolishness, the British did have one military advantage which supported them in their strategy: they had more firepower. Even with this advantage, however, their purely offensive forays could not prevail against the tactics of an elusive enemy that offered the most unrewarding targets.

We laughed at the British redcoats as schoolboys. We reveled in the exploits of clever patriots such as the Swamp Fox and the Green Mountain boys who routinely outwitted them.

And then we grew up and elected officials who adopted the anti-duck strategy of the redcoats.

What's more, our leaders have stubbornly clung to this strategy despite the fact that now, and in the foreseeable future, the Soviets and not we will have a commanding lead in strategic firepower. If there ever was a time at which we should reacquire ourselves with our historic tradition of ducking, that time is today.

In disparaging the concept of civil defense, our national publications, such as *Time*, have characterized the strategies of evacuation and sheltering as "running" and "hiding." But if we were to instruct our citizens where they must travel in the event of a crisis, it will not make America any the less gallant. If we should be prepared to shelter and feed these evacuated populations, it would not make us any the less brave. Even if we were to construct blast shelters for our people living and working near high-priority targets, the brass buttons on the coats of our armed servicemen would shine no less brightly.

All of these activities and many more like them would only demonstrate to the Russians that we are serious about defending ourselves, that we cannot be easily intimidated, and that, above all, we are not too dumb to duck. □

Bob Levetown



Perhaps the most serious of journalistic crimes is that of quoting material out of context. We have tried very hard not to commit that crime in this report of TACDA's Kansas City seminar. However, we have the uneasy conviction that we are guilty of presenting bits and pieces of what deserves to be presented in toto. Like giving you ten random words of the Gettysburg Address. Or five of the Lord's Prayer. For those who hunger for whole pies we suggest listening to seminar tapes—a deeply rewarding adventure. (See page 7 for tape listings and procurement information.)

Summit '79— Report from Kansas City

—A Journal of Civil Defense Staff Report

On September 28th in Kansas City the nation's ailing civil defense program came under scrutiny by a panel of the nation's top experts on strategic preparedness.

"Summit '79" was a no-holds-barred examination. The diagnosis: "condition critical, not hopeless, emergency measures required—without delay."

Not an easy task. An uphill struggle. A job for the strong.

Thirteen blue-chip speakers addressed a blue-chip participating audience of 160 who came to The American Civil Defense Association's seminar to get the raw truth—which they got. Lively exchanges of questions and answers marked most presentations, and Congressman Don Mitchell at the banquet finale called for ambitious post-seminar action that could—if implemented—produce payoff teamwork to contend successfully with the overall problem.

Following, in order of speaker appearances, are brief excerpts of each address:

CLARENCE M. KELLY, FBI DIRECTOR, 1973-78: "American Defense—Internal Security"

"I understand that there's a resurgence of the matter of civil defense or emergency preparedness—whatever you call it—but something that is very fine. That's great. And I'm very happy to learn that there is a strong segment of our society which is interested in preparing for problems which we possibly have. I'm inclined to believe that perhaps we're learning something from the troubles that beset the world. And it's very obvious, very obvious, that we need planning, we need training, we

"... perhaps we're learning something ..."

need people with capabilities, and we also need the power to act at a time of trouble ...

"I want to express my appreciation to you, as a citizen, for the fine work that you do. I know that many times you wonder 'Is the public behind me?' Perhaps they don't articulate it, but I think that most of them are."

IKE SKELTON, U.S. CONGRESSMAN (MO): Keynote Welcome

"I believe that you will soon see that civil defense will be a critical part of our total American defense. Civil defense must be, and it soon will be, I feel, a part of our strategic military balance for our country. The President has already accepted this philosophy in the little-publicized Presidential Decision—that is, PD-41. It's now up to the rest of us in Washington and the rest of the nation to accept this new civil defense role.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the first purpose of a government is to provide for the common defense of its people, to have a secure people and a secure nation. How is this done? History tells

"... the first purpose of a government is to provide for the common defense ..."

us time and again that the only way to remain secure is to be strong and to be

prepared to repel, survive and defeat a would-be aggressor ...

"Our overall strategic balance is in favor of the Soviets because of the USSR's civil defense superiority. We must improve our civil defense not only to protect us if there is a nuclear confrontation but so that civil defense can act as a deterrent to nuclear war. Civil defense may be the determining factor in keeping our military balance with the Soviets.

"It may help prevent war."



MAX KLINGHOFFER, EMERGENCY MEDICAL PHYSICIAN: "Medical Aspects of a Nuclear Pearl Harbor"

(Dr. Klinghoffer stressed that his remarks did not apply to the growing number of Congressional leaders, and others, who are striving to obtain a new and realistic civil defense posture.)

"I believe that the Administration has rejected its responsibility in the defense of the American people. In my opinion a great many of our federal

people are guilty of nonfeasance and malfeasance . . .

"Unfortunately, those people working in disaster and emergency work in the field for the Federal Government are all too often hamstrung by the stupidity in Washington . . . This failure to observe the needs of the American people in defense is not limited to the present administration. It goes back several administrations and therefore covers both major parties . . .

"Let me start out . . . by asking you a number of rhetorical questions . . . "What do we have today in the area of a warning system that is universal or national throughout this country . . . ?

"What tangible plans do we have for the evacuation of our population centers—if evacuation is in fact a viable means of handling the civil defense problem?

"Now, if we do evacuate the cities . . . where are we going to put them?

"Suppose we feel that we cannot successfully evacuate the cities, and we have to X-out those people—they're lost in case of an all-out nuclear war. What about the people in the areas we used to refer to as the C and D zones? . . . Where are the shelters for those people? . . . What preparations have been made for continuing medical care in those shelters? For preventive medicine? For the care of the sick and injured? For food? For sanitation? Water supplies? And so forth?

"What is being done today to train the public in taking care of themselves in these types of emergencies? What is being done to train the average citizen to take care of himself, his family, his neighbor, his fellow-citizen in case of a major disaster? . . .

"What tangible plans do we have for . . . evacuation . . . ?"

"What program exists today to replace the one million hospital beds we would lose in this nation in case of an all-out nuclear attack? . . .

"What is being done to better equip the existing fixed hospitals in case of war? . . .

"What training program exists today for better indoctrinating, particularly our younger doctors and nurses and allied medical professions, in the principles of mass casualty care . . . ?

"Now, I have asked you several questions, and all of you know the answer. The answer to all these is: practically nothing."

(Dr. Klinghoffer then turned to specific remedies for the deficiencies he had cited.)

Kansas City Highlights

- Major General Frank H. Spink, Jr., Kansas City's Emergency Preparedness Director, kept the TACDA seminar together, under control and on course with his awesome performance as master of ceremonies.
- Robert J. Horrigan, Executive Action Breakfast speaker, capped Congressman Mitchell's call to arms by challenging TACDA to signal and implement the action shots that would wake up the country to its civil defense predicament and pave the way for effective corrective measures.
- The Great Midwest Corporation, through the personable efforts of Public Relations Manager Cherie White, provided an eye-opening half-hour tour of the underground International Trade Center.
- A slide presentation on the Three Mile Island incident was made available by Jack Glouner of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. Government agency planning and coordination were emphasized in the account.
- Colonel Don Meserve, Johnson County Kansas Emergency Preparedness Director, produced a colorful, relaxed pool-side welcoming reception. And the first-time exhibits.
- Exhibits included an impressive display of Cresson Kearny's Nuclear War Survival Skills, "Lifesaver" sponsored by Evar P. Peterson & Associates, Inc., an earthquake slide presentation "Shake, Rattle & Roll" by CHEC Publications, and an informative American National Red Cross display.
- Kansas City emergency preparedness planners Helen Mallory and John Nolan as trouble-shooters defused potential difficulties before they happened.
- The busy Breckenridge Inn people couldn't have been more helpful. Especially noticeable was their trust. It was well over a month (and a dozen phone calls) before TACDA could get them to send their bill for services.
- Due to the finesse of Independence, Missouri Emergency Preparedness Director Dan McGraw and his staff, registration went so smoothly no one noticed it.

JIRI NEHNEVAJSA, LEADING CD POLLSTER: "Civil Defense Opinion"

(Dr. Nehnevajsa's comprehensive study *Issues of Civil Defense: Vintage 1978* was published by the University of Pittsburgh in February 1979.)

The following statistics from his in-depth studies on American civil defense opinion were cited by Dr. Nehnevajsa in his address:

Should civil defense be dismantled?	82.3%— NO	10.1%— YES
Should the US and USSR do away with civil defense?	74.0%— NO	16.0%— YES
Should the US have public fallout shelter?	82.4%— YES	12.3%— NO
Should fallout shelter be in new construction?	83.5%— YES	9.0%— NO
Should we construct blast shelters?	70.3%— YES	14.8%— NO
Would there be enough time to evacuate in a nuclear alert?	60.5%— NO	18.0%— YES
	16.5%— ?	

Other Nehnevajsa statistics pointed to a willingness of host area inhabitants to help evacuees and to share homes, a conviction by evacuees that they would be able to "rough it" and an opinion that the United States

spends much more on civil defense than it actually does—along with the conviction that much more should be spent. In looking over past surveys, Dr. Nehnevajsa observes that opinions in civil defense matters differ very little since the 1950s.

MILAN M. BODI, SECRETARY-GENERAL, INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION: "The West's Dilemma: Leadership."

"A system that is near to our organization [i.e. the International Civil Defense Organization] and from which we can draw lessons and profit is the system in Switzerland. Although conceived as one of the pillars of the national defense in wartime, the Swiss civil protection system is so flexible that in case of emergency it can reinforce the permanent professional organizations such as police, fire brigade, ambulances and hospitals.

"... you must foresee and build a shelter . . ."

The first alert of civil protection units are operational in Switzerland within 30 minutes following the outbreak of a

disaster, and within 90 minutes it can completely take over all services. In Geneva the civil protection director assumes overall command of operations, including the professional services, as soon as his units arrive on the site of the disaster . . .

"Civil defense is based on a referendum decision. It was, I think, the only country in the world where the government asked the people: 'Do you want civil defense or not?' Three out of five said 'yes.' That means it is now mandatory for everyone according to the new law and to the constitution . . .

"You can't build a villa or anything—a factory or an apartment house—without having received the acknowledgement of the relevant civil protection authority, which means that you must foresee and build a shelter. Half of the expense of the shelter is paid by the owner and the other 50% paid by the three governmental levels."

DENIS WARD, KANSAS CITY AREA UNDERGROUND PLANNER (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY): "The Underground Connection"

"We in the greater Kansas City area believe we are in a somewhat unique position to insure the survivability of a large portion of our population through the use of what we call 'The Underground Connection.' . . .

"Under the current concept of crisis relocation of the population lead time

"... we've solved the number 1 problem ..."

is inherent. The Kansas City population is to relocate to the Fort Scott, Kansas-Joplin, Missouri area. There may be no time for such a massive evacuation. As an alternative, those who desire to do so could reach a local underground site within minutes. Even on foot a large number could find shelter in an underground facility within an hour . . .

"Surveys that we carried out at the university [University of Missouri-Kansas City] this past summer have identified 16 sites . . . as being appropriate for use as civil defense shelters . . . and of the additional 16 perhaps half have some potential for use. However, the 16 primary sites have approximately 40 to 50 million square feet of space—easily adapted space—for shelter use. With the 6 to 7 million square feet being added yearly space is plentiful and should be plentiful in the future.

"Thus at this point in time we've solved the No. 1 problem with respect

to sheltering the population. We have the shelter available. In Kansas City we do not have to expend civil defense money on initial shelter space."



DANIEL GRAHAM, COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH, FORMER DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DIRECTOR: "Peace and Strength"

"It's always a pleasure for me to talk to people who are involved in civil defense because they are people that have had to take a look at the realities of the strategic situation, at least the realities of nuclear war, and are therefore way ahead of 99.99% of the rest of the people in this country on the matter . . .

"This whole idea of mutual assured destruction, to make it a little simpler, is as if two men were facing each other with guns and were enemies, and one of them said to the other, 'I'll tell you what I'm going to do. I'm not going to point my gun at you. I'm going to point it at your wife and children. I hereby invite you to point your gun at my wife and children, and I swear to you that I will not protect my wife and children. And all I want you to do is to be sure you don't protect yours. Now that's going to create a very stable situation,

"... a macabre idea which is not only militarily ridiculous but morally corrupt."

and neither one of us are going to have to go running around trying to find better guns so that we can shoot the gun out of the other man's hand, and so forth. We will have stability. And furthermore, we'll save an awful lot of money."

"That was essentially the mutual assured destruction theory . . .

"This is a macabre idea which is not only militarily ridiculous but morally corrupt. But it still would have worked

if the Soviets would have bought it. But the Soviets said from the beginning . . . 'We disagree. That is a bourgeois, naive idea . . .'

EDWARD TELLER, SENIOR FELLOW, HOOVER INSTITUTION ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE (H-BOMB DESIGNER): "The 1980s—With Civil Defense and Without Civil Defense"

"To think about a nuclear war is disagreeable. I don't like to think about it. I *have* to. I force myself to. If you work on civil defense you cannot do it without being aware that you are concerned with something *very* dangerous . . . And if then you are assured by the President, by the Chief of Staff, by the Secretary of Defense, 'You don't need to do it. You only have to sign a treaty,' you are sort of tricked. It is the cheaper, the easier way out. Unfortunately, it is the ineffective way . . .

"Now, I want to do something that I almost never do. I will say something in favor of President Carter. He established an organization—FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

"... FEMA is much too small ..."

—in which he put together civil defense and disaster preparedness, and that I think is absolutely right. Unless you put the two together you do not practice, and therefore you cannot be effective . . . (But) FEMA is much too small, too small even for the normal emergencies . . .

"I think the American public can be united on the issue of civil defense, but only if they understand that the problem is real, and so far this has not been brought up. SALT II is a unique opportunity to bring it up. With civil defense, and with some additional measures, none of which is more important than civil defense, although they are important too—with the proper measures America can survive the 1980s. Without civil defense I think we cannot . . ."

LEON GOURE, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL STUDIES INSTITUTE, U.S. AUTHORITY ON SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE: Member of Wrap-Up Panel

"The Administration clearly remains backed off from the President's own proposal for improved civil defense capabilities of November of 1978, even though such a capability could make a significant contribution to the credibility of U.S. deterrence and U.S. survivability in the eighties.

"Fortunately not everyone in responsible positions in Washington is so short-sighted. I think we should enthusiastically endorse the efforts by

"I still see some glimmer of hope . . ."

Congressmen Skelton and Mitchell and others . . . in the House and in the Senate . . .

"If the Soviets had agreed to mutual assured destruction there might have been at least some modicum of rationality in the current posture. However, since this is not the case, this type of unilateral national suicide by the United States is hardly going to upset the Russians. If we want to jump off the bridge that is our affair, and Moscow will only applaud . . .

"I still see some glimmer of hope at the end of the tunnel, and that is that this country reluctantly is inching away from reliance on a deterrence based purely on the retaliatory strike and assured destruction and is beginning to look around for alternatives which may be hopefully more rational . . .

"Let me say, if we do develop a new strategy I fail to see how any rational new strategy can be developed without including civil defense, or at least including a concept of national survival. Without it you have really no rational strategy at all."

CRESSON KEARNY, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY, EXPEDIENT SHELTER RESEARCHER AND WRITER: Member of Wrap-Up Panel

" . . . Americans are much more resourceful and more intelligent than most of the officials in Washington give them credit for being. And I think this will stand us in good stead in the 1980s when most Americans are going to have to depend on their own resources, their own efforts, to obtain reasonably good protection against a possible Soviet nuclear attack . . .

"I won't go into my theories on why the government continues to refuse to give Americans the best available do-it-yourself know-how to improve their chances of surviving nuclear attack . . .

"But I will tell you what Bardyl Tirana, one of our better—I'd say best—national civil defense directors, told me in a talk I had with him in January of 1978. I urged him to make available the best do-it-yourself survival information. He, Tirana, told me that the decision to do so would have to be made at a higher level than his.

"I think that this is a continuing

deplorable situation where a national civil defense director can't give out, even to civil defense directors on the working level, the best practical information on how to make shelters, how to ventilate them, how to make a homemade fallout meter, how to cook food with minimum fuel, how to process whole grain and soy beans and things that the average American knows nothing about handling.

"And I don't see any appreciable

" . . . Americans are . . . resourceful and . . . intelligent . . ."

chance in the near future of this deficiency being remedied."

ROBERT A. LEVETOWN, Washington Lawyer: Member of Wrap-Up Panel

"When Carter spoke with Brezhnev at the SALT summit in Vienna this year he expressed concern over only two Soviet activities. One was the Soviet insistence on building heavy missiles, and the only other thing he complained about was the Soviet civil defense program . . .

"(With new public awareness new civil defense leadership may develop.) But until that time, until that happens, there is a great deal of work to be done by private organizations like this Association.

" . . . a great deal of work to be done by private organizations . . ."

" . . . I think the association should probably undertake to produce a film which will inform the public on television that it is possible to survive a nuclear war if the proper precautions are taken."

EUGENE WIGNER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, NOBEL LAUREATE: Member of Wrap-Up Panel

"What is the intrinsic reason that there is so much resistance to civil defense—that so many of our liberal people are heavily opposed to it and want not to hear about it?

"It think the reason is that if people wake up to the fact that civil defense is necessary it will create an unpleasant feeling in them. In addition to that, if we do install civil defense everybody must participate in it and everybody will contribute to it. And this will

K.C. SEMINAR TAPES NOW AVAILABLE

Clear, professionally recorded cassette tapes of the TACDA Kansas City seminar talks (September 28, 1979) may now be ordered from the *Journal of Civil Defense* at \$5 per tape—or \$35 for the complete set of 10.

The following list of speakers and their subjects may be used as a check list and with the form below sent in with the appropriate fee:

- ☐ Clarence Kelley (FBI Director, 1973-1978) \$5 "American Defense—Internal Security"
- ☐ Hon. Ike Skelton (U.S. Congressman, \$5 Missouri) Keynote Welcoming Address
- ☐ Dr. Max Klinghoffer (O'Hare International \$5 Airport) "Medical Aspects of a Nuclear Pearl Harbor"
- ☐ Dr. Jiri Nehnevajsa (No. 1 U.S. CD Pollster "Civil Defense Opinion" \$5
- ☐ Dr. Milan M. Bodi (Secretary-General, \$5 ICDO) "The West's Dilemma: Leadership"
- ☐ Dr. Denis Ward (Shelter development, \$5 U. of Missouri) "The Underground Connection"
- ☐ Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham (Former director, DIA) "Peace and Strength" \$5
- ☐ Dr. Edward Teller (Senior Fellow, Hoover \$5 Institution on War, Revolution and Peace) "The 1980s—With Civil Defense and Without Civil Defense"
- ☐ Dr. Eugene Wigner (CD researcher, writer, \$5 Nobel Laureate); Dr. Leon Goure (America's Top "Russia Watcher"); Cresson Kearny (Expedient Survival Specialist, ORNL); Robert A. Levetown (TACDA Representative, Washington, D.C.) Seminar Wrap-Up and Discussion
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**"The main danger is the
THREAT of a nuclear war."**

create a new situation, because by contributing to it people will awake to the necessity of it . . .

"What is the main danger?

"The main danger in my opinion is not nuclear war. The main danger is the *threat* of a nuclear war. If our President is told 'Unless you return Alaska to us or unless you dismantle your air force, tomorrow 60% of Americans will die.'

"How should he respond to this? And this is the main danger, the so-called nuclear blackmail.

"If we inform the public, and if the public can participate in the defense of the country, if it is awake to this, a somewhat new society will be created. And the knowledge that we stand by freedom, that we stand by our country, that we stand by our traditions, that we stand by to *not* to end society or this world—I think we could create a great deal of satisfaction and reassurance in people. And it would create a somewhat new kind of American society, which is now too much concerned only with: how do I make some progress, how do I get some promotion tomorrow. And this would create a more common feeling of satisfaction with our country, of satisfaction with liberty and freedom . . ."



DONALD MITCHELL, U.S. CONGRESSMAN (N.Y.): "Capitol Hill CD Focus" (Banquet Address)

"We all know the dimensions of the problem. So, I thought you might like to hear how I think we can solve the problem, how we can secure finally a comprehensive civil defense system before it's too late. It becomes discouraging when one realizes that this organization has some of the best brains in the country, and still the cause of civil defense has advanced so slowly over the past 10 years of your existence.

"My recommendation is that this organization, perhaps in concert with the USCDC, appoint a task force with a goal of selling civil defense to the United States . . .

"I suggest the task force travel two roads simultaneously, both heading towards the same common destination of a broad-based public acceptance for civil defense. We just haven't done this. We've failed in this area. The first effort would be to develop a grass-roots enthusiasm for civil defense. The committee in charge of this responsibility would study other groups in America now successfully lobbying in Congress to determine how to proceed.

". . . And this group, with some organizing and some leadership, could constitute a hard core of support for a new movement. Once organized, a

**"... a task force with a goal of
selling civil defense to the
United States . . ."**

group with a catchy title and an appropriate acronym—on the airplane I was trying to think of something catchy, and one was POP, 'Protect Our People' . . . Once organized in developing this they would request a meeting with the Congressman in his own congressional district . . . and they'd follow up with appropriate publicity. This type of meeting would occur in each of our 435 congressional districts, and a similar effort would be made to contact senators.

"And after his return to Washington the Congressman would begin receiving an impressive amount of individually written correspondence from throughout his congressional district urging his support of that specific piece of legislation. Fifty or sixty or a hundred letters is an impressive number of letters, and it wouldn't be impossible to generate that kind of enthusiasm, I think. There can also be phone calls to his district office and questions on civil defense when the congressman held question and answer sessions after service club speeches at home . . .

"If we want strong support of the Congress we can best secure it through the Congressman's constituents. Of all the many messages he receives—and there are hundreds of them every week from broadly diversified sources—the ones he listens to most clearly come from the people who elected him to represent them in Washington. Enthusiasm from the grass roots will encourage enthusiasm from the Congressman.

"This effort to develop grass-roots support must of course be coordinated from Washington. And this means, as with the other groups I've mentioned, a full-time paid Washington representative or a lobbyist, with an appropriate staff and office, who would not only oversee the grass-roots program but would also oversee our civil defense legislative effort.

**TACDA's "Kansas City Proclamation" (Resolution 79-1)
adopted at TACDA's Annual
Business Meeting.**

"It would require fund-raising to support such an operation. Perhaps he would also assume that responsibility initially.

"Along with the fund-raising should come a Political Action Committee—'PAC.' . . .

"That's one road we should travel. The other road we must travel is to interest the national media in the subject of civil defense, and in doing so we can reinforce our grass-roots effort and develop a brand new constituency in the nation in each congressional district.

"It's difficult to overstate the influence of the media in the forming of public opinion . . ."

Difficult too is the job ahead if problems, lessons and solutions outlined by seminar speakers are to be seriously addressed. Some would say "impossible."

An old saw appears to fit the situation: "The difficult we tackle immediately—the impossible may take a little longer."

With TACDA and its friends and supporters, especially members of Congress, embracing and vigorously pursuing a commitment to organize action on the civil defense front we may yet see government turning to its "first purpose" of providing "for the common defense of its people"—that is, turning to the requirement of providing meaningful and available protective measures for the population as a whole.

Indeed, a job for the strong. □



The American Civil Defense Association
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091

Membership Committee

Eugene P. Wigner, *Chmn.*
John E. Davis
Robert Hofstadter
Larry P. McDonald
Donald J. Mitchell
Steuart L. Pittman
Frederick Seitz
Edward Teller
Alvin M. Weinberg
G. William Whitehurst
Frank Williams

RESOLUTION 79-1 ("THE KANSAS CITY PROCLAMATION")

Presented to the membership of The American Civil
Defense Association at its 1979 annual meeting convened
at Kansas City, Missouri on September 29, 1979.

- WHEREAS** The constitution of the United States requires that the congress "provide for the common defense";
- WHEREAS** The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 declares that "it is the policy and intent of Congress to provide a system of civil defense for the protection of life and property";
- WHEREAS** The 1978 White House attempt to remedy the lack of such a system has to date been totally ineffective;
- WHEREAS** Today no credible civil defense for the American people exists or is seriously programmed;
- WHEREAS** The failure to make provision for the protection of the American population could, in the event of a nuclear exchange, result in 90 million to 165 million American fatalities;
- WHEREAS** Appropriate civil defense measures would, according to authoritative studies, reduce American nuclear attack fatalities to less than 9 million (i.e. less than 4%—a condition which, due to effective civil defense, now prevails in the Soviet Union);
- WHEREAS** The provision of sophisticated nuclear attack protective measures for American **leadership** elements clearly demonstrates that the danger of nuclear attack is recognized by the American government;
- WHEREAS** The American people have repeatedly demonstrated in opinion polls that they overwhelmingly want, expect and would readily finance a credible civil defense; and
- WHEREAS** A credible American civil defense would discourage nuclear attack by creating unrewarding targets, would thereby act as a major war deterrent, would stimulate disarmament planning, and would consequently promote realistic world peace—

Now therefore be it resolved that the American civil defense association urges and charges the president of the United States and the United States Congress to take action to implement their constitutional duty to provide for the common defense and population survival by:

1. Accepting fully and constructively their constitutional responsibility to defend the homeland and all of its people, and their obligation to take appropriate actions to that end;
2. Inaugurating a sustained program of public education and training—using as a base materials already in government files—that will promote in-depth understanding of the nuclear attack question and the means to deal effectively with it;
3. Through direct, personal, top leadership involvement and counsel, candidly and in good conscience informing the

general public of the risks of nuclear warfare, the consequences of nuclear attack, and of the means for protection against the effects of nuclear weapons, including those means now in use, or planned, for elements of leadership;

4. Planning and implementing plans for the emergency utilization of available effective shelter space and adapting it to the nuclear weapons effects which localities can be expected to suffer in relation to probable targets;
5. Designating and developing examples of existing protective facilities—such as Kansas City's Underground complexes—which can be used as guides in attaining protection capabilities for other areas;
6. Through building codes, government construction policies and requirements, and through tax incentives and other practical means, encouraging and requiring the inclusion of protective measures in new construction that will shield effectively against anticipated nuclear attack environments;
7. Providing an economic framework for protective measures financing through adequate budget allocations, transfers of funds from less essential projects, cost-sharing, etc.;
8. Planning for proper emergency medical facilities, practical emergency food storage, adequate communications and warning, rescue and emergency relocation operations, long-term restoration needs and other measures designed to support survival and recovery from nuclear attack;
9. Modifying our national civil defense program so that it will become an integral part of national defense, and tying it in further with other effective means of homeland defense such as antiballistic missile defense and other defense weapons technology;
10. Promoting vigorously in every practical way a credible United States Civil Defense plan and program along simple, practical lines that will assure foolproof protection measures geared to maximize chances of survival and recovery irrespective of attack scenario—and in doing so discouraging attack itself; and
11. Taking such other measures as will promote the security and safety of the United States and honorable peace.

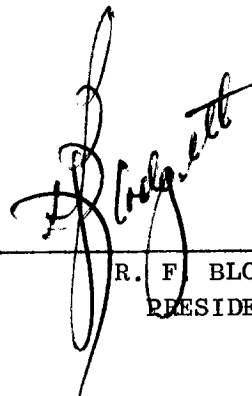
Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the President of the United State Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Major media outlets throughout the country, and other appropriate entities.

Be it further resolved that other organizations be encouraged to execute similar resolutions for appropriate dissemination.

Adopted by vote of the membership of The American Civil Defense Association present at the association's annual meeting in Kansas City, Missouri this 29th day of September 1979.

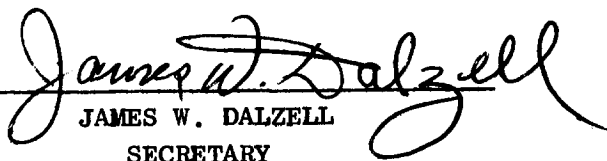
The American Civil Defense Association

BY



R. F. BLODGETT
PRESIDENT

ATTEST



JAMES W. DALZELL
SECRETARY

RESEARCH SHOWS "DANGEROUS TREND"

In a lead article, *Daily News Digest* gives a special research and development report by USAF Deputy Chief of Staff for R&D Lt. Gen. Thomas Stafford. Says Stafford:

"In a democracy, the goal is to provide for freedoms of choice, but I would submit that no freedoms can be obtained without the ability of the democracy to defend against external threats.

"The Soviet Union has, over the past 15 years, been spending about 13% of its GNP for defense, while the US has been in a steadily declining trend, to the point where we are now spending less than 5% of our GNP for defense. In terms of the investment for R&D, the Soviets have increased their research programs by 92%, while we have reduced ours by 19%. This is a dangerous trend for our quality lead in US equipment and weapons, long our strong suit . . . "

NEW ACCIDENT FILM AVAILABLE

A dramatic new film which pays tribute to the policemen, firemen and paramedics who respond daily to life and death emergencies has been sponsored by and is available now from Federal Signal Corporation.

Titled "The Split Second," the 25-minute movie dramatizes the events that occur during the first 10 minutes after an accident.

Federal Signal is making the film available on a loan basis without charge. Organizations may also purchase prints at a cost of \$120 each. Write or call Signal Division, Federal Signal Corporation, 136th and Western Avenue, Blue Island, IL 60406. Tel: (312) 468-4500.

METTAG PRICES TO INCH UP JAN. 1

The 1980 price structure for METTAGs -- effective January 1, 1980 -- is:

Quantity	Price per tag	Extension	Handling/Shipping	Total
50	39¢	\$ 19.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 21.25
100	35¢	35.00	2.70	37.70
200	31¢	62.00	3.55	65.55
300	28¢	84.00	4.25	88.25
400	25¢	100.00	4.95	104.95
500	23¢	115.00	5.40	120.40
1,000	22¢	220.00	10.70	230.70
5,000	21¢	1,050.00	37.95	1,087.95
10,000	20½¢	2,050.00	75.90	2,125.90

"An overall 6% increase for a two-year period when production costs have increased several times that is a real achievement," says METTAG business manager Carolyn Hayes. "Our fight to hold the price line with streamlined operations and volume sales will continue."

For orders postmarked prior to January 1, 1980 the 1979 prices will apply. Phone orders made prior to 4:30PM Eastern Standard Time, December 31, 1979 will also take advantage of 1979 prices.

SCOUT TRICK SAVES LOST PILOT

In the age of radio, radar, lasers, satellites and a few dozen other miracles of science it sometimes takes a primitive technique to solve a touch-and-go problem.

Take James Prochnow in a small Cessna-188 flying over the South Pacific. With his new automatic direction finder malfunctioning he was suddenly and simply completely lost. Radio contact with Auckland, New Zealand was of no help. Radio contact with a diverted passenger plane searching the general area was also of no help -- that is until pilot Gordon Vette remembered the old Boy Scout finger trick. A comparison of the setting sun with the horizon by both pilots determined Prochnow was west of Vette's air liner. (Prochnow had more room between the sun and the horizon than did Vette.) The planes then flew toward one another on an east-west axis. With the Boy Scout finger trick -- and an awful lot of luck -- Vette spotted Prochnow's lights and guided him safely to an airfield on tiny Norfolk Island.

"DRINK YOUR OIL"

Indiana State University students demonstrated against Iranian barbarity shouting "Drink your oil!"

As the Iranian terrorists, having violated basic international law and forcibly made prisoners of U. S. Embassy staff, accused the United States of warlike acts a Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville) editorial writer had this to say:

The Ayatollah Khomeini and his cohorts have brought the United States and its citizens to the moment of truth.

If Americans are the type of people he seems to think they are, a people so self-indulgent, materialistic and weak, that they will stand for any type of insult in order to retain their creature comforts, then his gamble will pay off.

If Americans are the kind of people the president thinks they are, they think they are and we think they are, they will respond by getting rid of their energy fat and showing the world the strength, energy and resoluteness of purpose that once prompted them to fashion a crude flag which bore the legend: "Don't Tread On Me."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

Your valued and effective articles have brought many of our elected officials to their senses over the past several years.

One good example is that they purchased \$12,000 in needed equipment and increased our budget in excess of \$10,000 this year, without argument or question.

James Thornhill, Director
Columbia-Marion County Civil Defense
(Mississippi Representative, USDCD)

Eugene Wigner again discusses civil defense needs with U.S. Senators—again finds strong Senate support for protecting the U.S. population. Again, the bottom line is CONSTITUENT CONTACTS. That is, the payoff rests squarely with a buildup of grass-roots action.

A DAY IN OCTOBER

(Report of Calls on Senators by Eugene P. Wigner)

Eugene Wigner's fourth series of 1979 Senate calls took place on October 25th. Of the four senators Wigner saw (two Democrats and two Republicans) all were solidly in favor of a strong civil defense. So was the one legislative assistant (Democrat). Following is the report:

SENATOR ROGER JEPSON (R) IOWA

Dr. Wigner began the discussion by bringing up the two civil defense bills before Congress (Senator Schmitt's and Congressman Skelton's). The Senator was not familiar with the bills but he said he would support the Schmitt bill on principle. He said about the bill: "Our people have to wake up and smell the coffee, and that bill would help."

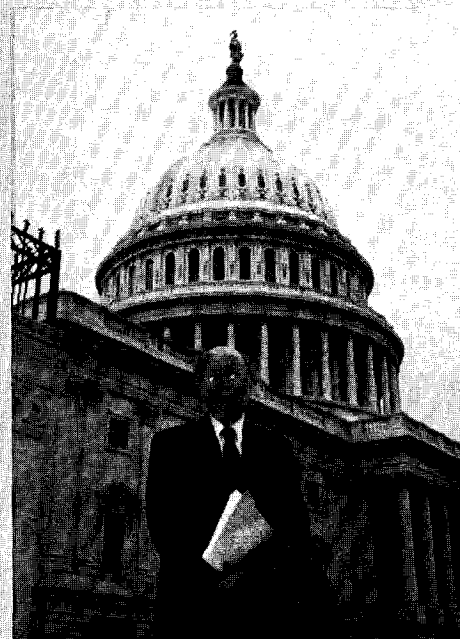
***"Our people have to wake up
and smell the coffee . . ."***

Dr. Wigner asked the Senator what

he (Dr. Wigner) could do to help the cause of civil defense, and the Senator suggested that he testify before the Armed Services Committee. The Senator said, "I would be pleased to make arrangements for a hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee to get your feelings on record."

Senator Jepson said he used Dr. Wigner's material in covering SALT II throughout the state of Iowa. The Senator expressed his opinion that SALT II as it is written is not a good treaty inasmuch as it doesn't "protect our vital interests, reduce arms, or provide equality." He compared SALT II to a will, in that before you sign it you must make sure it does what you want it to do.

Regarding nuclear blackmail, the Senator observed: "I have been advised that the Soviets have the capacity to put their population in a safe position. Many people don't believe Russia would ever do something like using massive weapons against people . . . I



Dr. Wigner pauses on his way to the Capitol on October 25th.

am concerned and disappointed over the lack of resolve and will that we're showing in this country. Other nations don't know if they can believe the U.S."

Regarding the Carter Administration he said, "This administration has been prone to giving in to all terms. Appeasement is a trademark of this administration."

Dr. Wigner invited the Senator to join the Membership Committee of TACDA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT TO SENATOR DAVID DURENBERGER (R) MINNESOTA

Legislative Assistant, Mr. Steve Ockenden, was very well versed in matters of defense and was extremely sympathetic to everything that Dr. Wigner said. Mr. Ockenden said he was most concerned about the apathy and ignorance of the general public regarding civil defense.

He admitted that he had never discussed civil defense with the Senator (he's been on the Senator's staff for only six weeks) and didn't know his position, but he assured Dr. Wigner that he would make his feelings known to the Senator.

Mr. Ockenden said that the Schmitt bill had been deferred until next year. He suggested that Senator Nunn would be a good person for Dr. Wigner to speak to.

SENATOR DONALD STEWART (D) ALABAMA

Dr. Wigner had a very successful meeting with the Senator and his young legislative assistant, Cliff Rechtschaffen. After listening to Dr. Wigner, the Senator said, "What you say causes me great concern." Mr. Rechtschaffen brought up the Aspin Report and the idea that civil defense makes nuclear war a more realistic possibility. Dr. Wigner explained that this is entirely untrue and gave him a copy of his criticism of the Aspin Report. Mr. Rechtschaffen fully accepted Dr. Wigner's arguments.

The Senator asked Dr. Wigner, "If they [the Russians] are building up conventional and nuclear forces and civil defense, what are their motives?" Dr. Wigner explained, using direct quotes of Russian leaders, that their intention is world conquest.

Senator Stewart realized that the deterrent that the President talks about does not exist. "If they make the first strike," he said, "we don't have a deterrent." And the Senator went on to say: "We want to be in a position to protect our people; how about making me an expert?"

The Senator requested information that would give comparisons between the Russian system and our own, the



Senator Donald Stewart greets Eugene Wigner as he arrives at the Senator's office.

motives of the Russians, criticisms of the Aspin Report, arguments on both sides of the question, etc. The Senator cautioned: "Information should be made available to the public, and if we decide not to have civil defense it will be based on everyone knowing the same information."

He concluded: "I'd like to become informed. I've been a strong advocate of civil defense for a long time. I didn't realize how much the Russians spend [on civil defense]."

SENATOR DAVID BOREN (D) OKLAHOMA

The Senator explained that for many years he has had a great interest in civil defense. He said: "I am very much a believer in civil defense."

"I am very much a believer in civil defense."

He expressed the same concern as Dr. Wigner, that "we have no preparations that will enable us to thwart a Russian threat." He was interested in reading Dr. Wigner's calculation on Soviet losses versus U.S. losses in the event of nuclear war.

SENATOR SPARK MATSUNAGA (D) HAWAII

The Senator expressed his pride in the civil defense in Hawaii and said he thought it might serve as a model for the rest of the nation. He described himself as being in the forefront of expressing the need for civil defense.

Also present at the meeting was Senator Matsunaga's legislative aide, Dr. Sid Rosenn. Afterward, Dr. Wigner had an opportunity to talk with him at some length about the desperate need for civil defense in the United States. In particular, Dr. Rosenn agreed with the concept of nuclear blackmail and the possibility of the Russians using it to threaten us.

The above report was drawn up by special consultant Susan Bergman, who arranged Dr. Wigner's four Senate visits and reported on them.

Your congressmen in Washington want to know what you think! Your opinion of civil defense requirements is important. Let it be known. In doing so you will be helping to promote a virile CD program.

Make your letter simple, short, to-the-point, clear and original. Address your letters:

Senators:

The Honorable John S. Doe
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(Dear Senator Doe)

Representatives:

The Honorable James K. Roe
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(Dear Mr. Roe)

Specific building and room numbers may be used, but are not required.

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USSR PROPAGANDA: DOMESTIC VS EXPORT



The Russian reasoning process is extremely difficult to fathom. Their thinking operates on a two-way track (one for internal use and the other for external use) but, given thoughtful consideration, it boils down to one very straightforward idea. They have a definite goal which underlies every move they make. This goal is the eventual world-wide takeover by the communists. The Soviet leaders appear to be completely dedicated to this objective, and they do not hesitate to state their intention, although it is usually shrouded in heavy rhetoric. An excellent example of their internal statements was reported in a recent article,¹ from which we chose the following excerpts.

(Regarding U.S. suggestion that "peaceful coexistence" or detente should mean a live and let-live situation):

Every politically aware person knows that opposite antagonistic world outlooks can-

not coexist. There is no middle ground between them, and a concession by one means the strengthening of the other.

(Regarding the Soviet idea of "peaceful coexistence"):

It (peaceful coexistence) is constantly pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and is actively supported by all peace-loving forces. Under its influence the situation is radically changing in favor of . . . socialism.

We have always proceeded from the premise that the ideological contradictions between socialism and capitalism are of a class and antagonistic nature and that any 'mutual rapprochement' or convergence is out of the question.

But, at his meeting with President Carter in Vienna for the signing of SALT II, Brezhnev made the following statement² at a press conference.

. . . the USSR and the United States will not push each other off the face of the earth and will not change each other. So, the only reasonable course of action is to advance further along the path of peaceful coexistence, detente and businesslike cooperation . . .

So, the problem our nation must resolve appears to be that of facing up to a decision: Which of these statements we are to believe? Shall we take at face value their "peaceful coexistence" statements to us, or

shall we face the situation as they present it to their own people?

Shall we heed their advice that strengthening our defenses (both military and civil defense) is not necessary because, as stated by the Soviet First Deputy Minister of Defense:³

. . . As for the Soviet Union, it has never had a military base near the United States.

(Author's note: Cuba is fairly close.)

. . . The Soviet Union has never meddled in the internal affairs of any foreign country.

(Author's note: East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Africa do not count.)

. . . the might of the Soviet Armed Forces poses no threat to anyone. These forces have never been used for seizing another country's territory for enslaving the people of other countries.

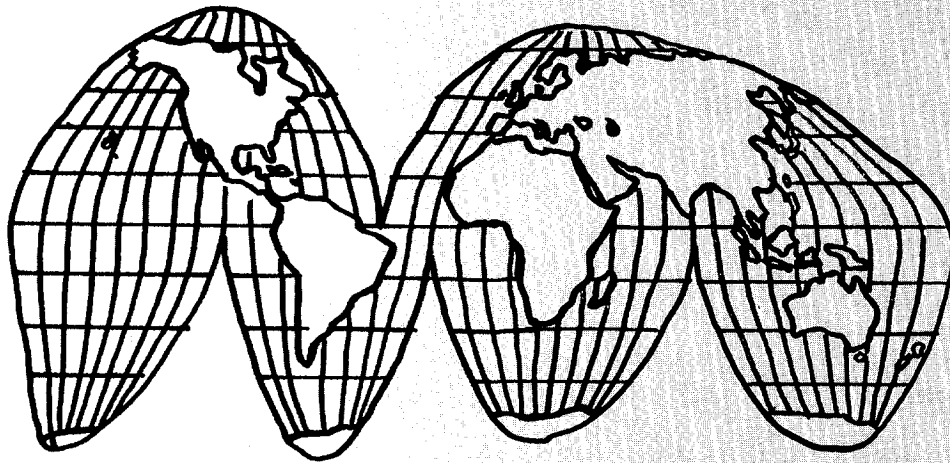
(Author's note: Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary excluded.)

The world at large knows perfectly well that the USSR has never threatened war or attacked anyone.

(Author's note: Use of Cuban troops is easier.)

George Washington said in his message to the Congress, Dec. 3, 1793:

" . . . There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness—if we desire to avoid insult we must be



ready to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, . . . it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

In the present day, being ready to face war must mean not only being ready militarily. It must also mean being ready to offer our citizens a means of protecting themselves. The very survival of our nation and of our ideals depends on being able to save most of our population and enough of our industries so that post-war reconstruction can be accomplished. This imposes on us the duty to inform our people of the kind of dangers that may threaten them and to provide as much protection as only civil defense can furnish. Also, civil defense could, in the event of nuclear blackmail, improve

of a need for civilian and industrial defense.

As we devote more attention to survival, we extricate ourselves from the moral dilemma of deliberately holding innocent children, women and men hostage to the judgments of governments made under extreme stress. We would free our Nation from possible annihilation arising from the miscalculations or mistakes of political leaders, whether in the Kremlin or elsewhere.

If there are any doubts about the seriousness of the USSR training program to prepare *their* people for nuclear war, perhaps this article⁴ will point out just how the Soviets have advanced along this path.

casting a tape recording of an actual explosion. Amplification of the first phase of sound is produced by means of five supplemental explosive devices.

These devices are portable and can be programmed to vary the duration of the flash and the intervals between the onset of the flash and the arrival of the audible shock wave.

The Soviets have been emphasizing for sometime the necessity for psychological conditioning so that CD formations can operate well under stress. Certainly, performing rescue, restoration, reconnaissance, and other tasks under very realistic (although simulated) crisis conditions would be considerably more difficult than merely pretending that such conditions exist. A well-trained cadre is absolutely necessary for efficient performance of CD tasks. □

"If we desire to secure peace . . . it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

our nation's position so that we would not be forced to yield cringingly to an aggressor's threat.

In an August 1979 paper, former DCPA head, Bardyl R. Tirana, closed with these words.

Our Nation has been troubled by the growing specter of nuclear armaments. The acknowledgement of the risk of nuclear confrontation will bring about a national recognition of the responsibility to do something about it. . . . It will also bring a gradual acceptance

Organizers of the National Air Defense Forces have created a device which simulates the light and sound effects of a nuclear burst.

This simulator gives trainees an impression of the sequence of the effect of luminous radiation and the nuclear burst shock wave and their time and spatial characteristics. On this basis, it is possible to develop skills in using fallout shelters and protective gear following the flash.

. . . The sound of the nuclear blast is simulated by broad-

REFERENCES

1. V. Vasilyev, "Detente and the Struggle of Ideologies," Moscow *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* in Russian, July 24, 1979, p. 3, as reported in FBIS-SOV-79-149, *Daily Report Soviet Union*, Aug. 1, 1979, Vol. III, No. 149, pp. CC5-CC8.
2. Unattributed article, "The Imperative of Detente," *Ekonomika, Politika, Ideologiya* in Russian No. 7, June 25, 1979, pp. 5-7.
3. Marshal N. Ogarkov, Chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR, *Pravda*, Aug. 2, 1979 as reported in *Reprints from the Soviet Press*, Vol. XXIX, Nos. 3-4, Aug. 15-31, 1979, pp. 35-45.
4. LT. COL. F. Skripkin, "Light and Sound Effects," *Tekhnika i Vooruzheniye* (Technology and Armament), No. 1, 1979, p. 14.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

It is difficult, and not at all desirable, to be coolly clinical about photographs of American citizens bound and blindfolded and spat upon by rabble, but the freezing truth is that Americans had better get used to such photographs, if they are not already. Enduring the contempt of the contemptible is just one severity that life has in store for a declining nation.

- George Will (in his syndicated column)

*

President Carter approved Presidential Directive 41, thereby reintroducing civil defense as a factor in the U.S.-U.S.S.R. strategic balance. Subsequent discussion has generally centered on two basic points:

- Civil defense won't work, and therefore it will have no effect on the strategic balance between the superpowers.

- Civil defense would be extremely provocative and would force the Soviets to escalate the arms race by developing offensive systems and tactics to counter our defensive measures.

The first argument ignores the important fact that any effective civil defense system -- even a limited one -- may make significant contributions to deterrence by demonstrating visible capability and will. Moreover, active civil defense measures correctly recognize the fact that, despite our best efforts, deterrence may fail . . . The argument that a U. S. civil defense program would be provocative to the Soviets appears to be somewhat contradictory to the first argument. If it won't work, why should it be provocative?

- "Strategic Deterrence in the Age of Detente," by Capt. Robert J. Carlin (USN, Ret.) in U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings.

*

In mid-October, Secretary Harold Brown announced administration plans to give the Senate a preview of the fiscal 1981 defense budget and highlights of the five-year defense plans before it votes on the SALT II treaty. That won't cover civil defense now that FEMA has taken over. In FEMA, it is still uncertain whether John Macy will push for the recommended program D Prime in 1981. And the 1980 effort has been cut back about 10 percent to provide funds to build the Agency's proposed Emergency Management Institute.

- American Strategic Defense Assn. Newsletter.

*

A recent article in the Bonn daily Die Welt has called for West Germany to significantly upgrade its civil defense program.

The article notes that for much of the 1950s and into the 1960s, civil defense was hardly even discussed, much less implemented, due to the German population's psychological revulsion for anything that would remind it of war. But the changing military strategies of NATO over

the last decade and a half, says the article, have necessitated a revision of civil defense planning.

According to the study, the "massive retaliation" nuclear strategy of the US during the 1950s effectively precluded the possibility of ground war in Europe. That, however, gave way to the "flexible response," which resulted in renewed planning for conventional NATO action in Europe.

The article's author, however, notes that Europe's ability to mount a credible conventional defense depends on the ability of the civilian population to survive a ground war, and to support the military effort.

- Defense & Foreign Affairs Daily.

*

There is no safe level of radioactivity, says Dr. John Gofman . . . Perhaps this is not perjury, for in a sense it is true that no exact value of a harmless maximum dose can at present be given. Nevertheless, his statement is pure quackery: Since practically all drinking water is radioactive (about 15 picocuries per liter), Gofman is telling you that there is no amount of water, however small, that you can safely drink, and that there is no amount of salad oil (4,900 pC/l) which you can safely eat; he is telling you that there is no safe amount of blood you may have in your veins, for it always carries radioactive potassium 40, which gives you an internal dose of about 25 mrems/year.

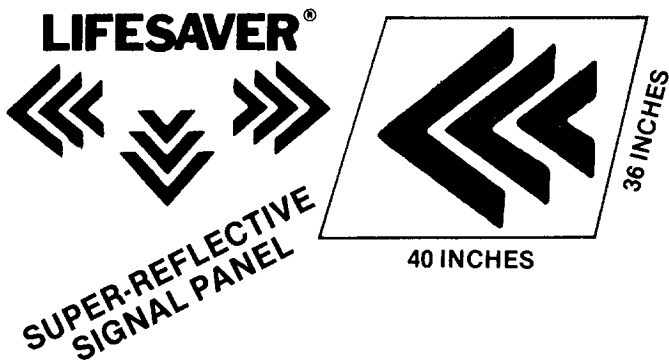
If other doctors were as reckless (or incompetent) as Dr. Gofman in using the truth but not the whole truth, they could recommend exposure to radiation as a preventive measure against cancer on the grounds (in themselves true) that Colorado has twice the natural radioactive background of Florida, but only half the cancer incidence. . . .

- Access to Energy

*

UPCOMING

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Dec 3-7 | Washington State Search and Rescue Management Course, SeaTac Airport, WA |
| Mar 24-27 | Industry/Business Emergency Planning, FEMA Staff College, Battle Creek |
| May 27-30 | 21st U. S. Symposium on Rock Mechanics, U of Missouri-Rolla |
| Jun 8-13 | American Nuclear Society Annual Conference, Las Vegas |
| Jul 21-25 | Career Graduate Seminar, FEMA Staff College -- Battle Creek |
| Oct 6-9 | Annual USCDC Conference, Milwaukee |



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NOTE:

Mettag prices will increase modestly effective January 1, 1980. Please see spotlight item, page 11 "Mettag bows to inflation" for new price table.

Orders postmarked prior to January 1st and phone calls made prior to 4:30 EST, December 31st (904/964-5397) may take advantage of current prices.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Nuclear War Survival Skills

By Cresson H. Kearny, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. 233 pages, 8½ × 11-inch format.

Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick

Note: This government-printed book has been given very limited distribution.

Plans were made to have it reprinted and distributed through The American Civil Defense Association.

These plans, however, had to be abandoned due to unforeseen circumstances.

It is hoped that *Nuclear War Survival Skills* will still find a suitable printer and a distributor. At that time the *Journal of Civil Defense*—as information may be furnished to it—will make appropriate announcements and advertising.

Nuclear War Survival Skills could just be the most important and timely book on nuclear attack protective measures to be published in the United States. Or anywhere.

As a matter of fact, it is.

Rhodes Scholar Cresson H.

Kearny has devoted a lifetime to the study, research and rawbone experimentation on ways to cheat death when the chips are down and dirty in a modern war situation.

From pre-World War II turmoil in Europe to the Andes and tropical jungles, Mexico, the Philippines, China, Vietnam and the Rocky Mountain slopes, blast-test sites and tidewater swamps of the United States, Kearny has diligently, doggedly and meticulously examined the anatomy of disaster and simple, practical ways to deal with it and to enhance man's survival odds. As a U.S. Army officer in World War II, Kearny invented, designed and tested jungle survival equipment for the combat soldier. Later in Vietnam he made similar contributions to the fighting American's survival. In both cases he was decorated by his government for his invaluable contributions to combat effectiveness.

A veteran member of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Kearny has for the past 15 years been given a free hand to continue work on survival methods in modern—nuclear—war. The world has been his laboratory. For basic expedient shelter techniques he first zeroed in on Russian shelter designs, improved them, applied to them his own developments and inventions,



This family completed a Door-Covered Trench Shelter 37 hours after receiving the building instructions at their home.

and came up with survival solutions that even inexperienced individuals, families or small groups can master. This he repeatedly proved by having urban men, women and children—many of them complete strangers to manual labor, construction and even the outdoors—build shelters from scratch in difficult conditions, including frozen ground, high water table, rocky soil, and heat and storm.

Nuclear War Survival Skills is the result of Kearny's 40 years of dedication. In the book's foreward Nobel Laureate Eugene P. Wigner says: "When the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission authorized me in 1964 to initiate the Civil Defense Project at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, one of the first researchers I recruited was Cresson H. Kearny, the author of this book. Most of his life has been preparation, unplanned and planned, for writing this guide to help people not familiar with the effects of nuclear weapons improve their chances of surviving a nuclear attack."

Kearny's book contains 16 chapters and four appendices. Over 160 illustrations supplement the text. Appendix A, for instance, gives detailed instructions for the construction of six types of expedient



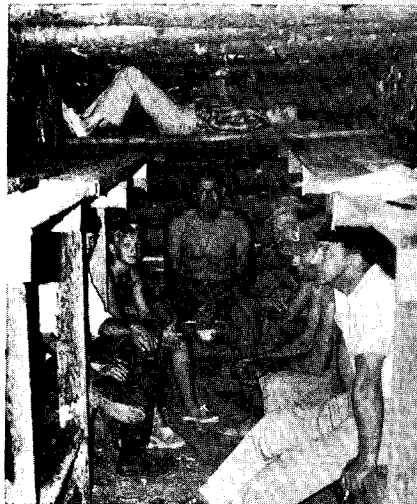
Placing 9-foot poles for the roof of a Pole-Covered Trench Shelter.

fallout shelter (all appendices display detailed drawings). Appendices B and C cover two Kearny inventions: the homemade Kearny air pump (KAP) and the homemade Kearny fallout meter (KFM).

"Some informed citizens," writes Kearny,—"particularly those who live near large cities or in their outer suburbs—may choose to build earth-covered expedient blast shelters in their back yards, rather than to evacuate. Going into a strange area and trying to build or find good shelter and other essentials of life would entail risks that many people might hesitate to take, particularly if they live outside the probable areas of severe blast damage. For such citizens, the best decision might be to stay at home, build earth-covered expedient blast shelters, supply them with the essentials for long occupancy, and remain with their possessions."

Nuclear War Survival Skills is the first book that gives detailed information on how to build expedient blast shelters of several types. The great advantages of blast shelters—if built complete with blast doors, blast valves, and their other essen-

tial components—are emphasized in the Kearny book. For instance: "Persons in 15-psi blast shelters would not be injured by blast, fire, or radiation effects from a 1-megaton surface burst 1½ miles away, or from a 20-megaton surface burst 4 miles away. If an attack occurs, the area in which persons in 15-psi blast shelters would be killed by blast, fire, or radiation would be only about 1/7 as large as the area in which people sheltered in average homes would die from blast and fire effects alone."



Benches with overhead bunks in a skillfully designed Small-Pole Shelter of Russian design.

Although the practicality of these expedient blast shelters has been demonstrated by blast tests, Kearny also brings out their disadvantages, in comparison with permanent blast shelters, by warnings such as: "Pre-crisis preparations are essential..." and "Disadvantages of expedient blast shelters are their requirements for more time, materials, tools, skill and work than are needed for building fallout shelters."

In terms of providing survival solutions at a grass-roots level, *Nuclear War Survival Skills* is pure gold. It's a new weapon of defense—a most formidable one. For those who wish to apply its techniques it can offset to a considerable extent 25 years of civil defense neglect.

It could save the day. That is, if a way can be found to print the book for its intended readers: the American public.

Standards For Fallout Shelters

Prepared by Delbert B. Ward, AIA, in cooperation with National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards and Federal Emergency Management Agency. Published by U.S. Government Printing Office, 28 pages. Available through Federal Emergency Management Agency channels.

Reviewed by R. W. Keiser

The three portions of this pamphlet entitled FOREWORD, THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, and INTRODUCTION are devoted to explanations and discussions of standards for public fallout shelters as well as fallout shelters in hospitals. These portions define the term "building code," the role of FEMA and the shelter program, the function of local code organizations in preparing standards, and the meaning of standards as applied in this pamphlet.

The STANDARD FOR PUBLIC FALLOUT SHELTERS specifically describes the shelter area, the function of the shelter area and minimum requirements for space, protection factor (PF), effective temperature, access and egress, lighting, structural design, ventilation, fire resistance, hazards, sanitation, water, supplies and storage. THE STANDARD FOR FALLOUT SHELTERS IN HOSPITALS adds requirements of decontamination, communications, and emergency electrical power to those for public shelter.

The COMMENTARY is an explanation of fallout radiation effects and the reasoning and purpose of the required facets of the standards for public and hospital fallout shelters.

This pamphlet can be easily understood by laymen and adequately describes the purpose of standards and the minimum requirements of building codes. Since the COMMENTARY is also explanatory in content, a more informative approach would be attained by placing the commentary before the STANDARD FOR PUBLIC FALLOUT SHELTERS.



Behind the girl is the homemade air pump that made it possible for a family of six to live in a crowded trench shelter for more than three days.

CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD

SWITZERLAND

The October issue of the *Bulletin of the International Civil Defense Organization* (Geneva) carried a feature account of TACDA's Kansas City Seminar-Conference.

After printing "The Kansas City Proclamation" in full the *Bulletin* reported under the heading of "Key to Survival":

"This was the theme of the American Civil Defense Association Seminar-Conference, held in Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, on 27 and 28 September 1979. The Seminar-Conference was followed by the Annual Meeting of the Association . . .

"Kansas City was selected as the site because of its vast underground premises, presently being used as an international trade center, warehouses for food-industry products and others. An entire autonomous life has been organized in these underground areas . . . which could be used as shelters if necessary.

"The goal of the main theme of the Seminar-Conference was to revive and maintain public interest in Civil Protection by explaining its role in the survival of the whole population. Many participants directed pertinent questions to the speakers, who were from various professional circles and had had extremely extensive experience in this field . . .

The goal of the main theme of the Seminar-Conference was to revive and maintain public interest in Civil Protection by explaining its role in the survival of the whole population. Many participants directed pertinent questions to the speakers, who were from various professional circles and had had extremely extensive experience in this field . . .

"Dr. Milan Bodi, Secretary General of the ICDO, for his part, presented information on the protection and safety systems for the populations in various countries and especially in developing countries that are frequently exposed to disasters. These details were of the utmost interest to the audience, for the majority of the American public does not have a clear idea of the efforts undertaken in the new coun-

tries where prevention and operations measures are often entrusted to national Civil Protection organizations."

ENGLAND

The following excerpt is taken from the account of an address by Lord Clifford of Chudleigh published in the July-September issue of *The Journal of The Institute of Civil Defense*:

HOUSE OF LORDS

26th June 1979

LORD CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH

For reasons which I hope will become clear later in my speech, I am going to confine myself purely to home and civil defense. As I see it, we, alone in Europe, have no adequate form of home or civil defense. The all-party Defense Study Group took evidence from the heads of both the Navy and Air Force, and we heard that this country can now be attacked, with the greatest of ease, by Russia from the west—and I underline the west—both by sea and by air. We know—we have heard it already and we shall hear it again this evening—how great is the preponderance of conventional and short-range nuclear arms which the Warsaw Pact has over NATO. I know that I probably disagree with both the noble Lord, Lord Peart, and the noble Lord, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, when I say that I am afraid SALT II means that we have lost the American nuclear umbrella which has kept the peace in Europe since 1945. . . .

Can any Government claim to be fulfilling its responsibility to protect its people without adequate evacuation plans, or preparations for this type of emergency? Have we any plans for dealing with major accidents, nuclear or otherwise? The answer, I believe, is, no. The answer to the overall question about what we should do, is that we should set up a single, co-ordinated, voluntary emergency organization. Such an organization is necessary, urgent and of overriding importance. I would add one more very important reason for the creation of such a nation-wide organization and that is to maintain morale in a crisis period. I can safely say that this is a factor

well recognized by the top people in the police . . .

I think I should declare my interest. I happen to be president of the Devonshire Association of Parish Councils; I am an honorary colonel of a TAVR III Yeomanry Regiment, and I am chairman of an organization called the Devon Emergency Volunteers . . . I am also a graduate of the now defunct civil defense staff college . . .

Home defense and civil defense are inexorably linked. TAVR III needs to be greatly increased, and both organizations need to be better equipped and trained. This is my plea and I should like to end by a quotation from the Newsletter of the particular TAVR III unit to which I have referred. The headline over it is "Food for Thought," and it goes like this:

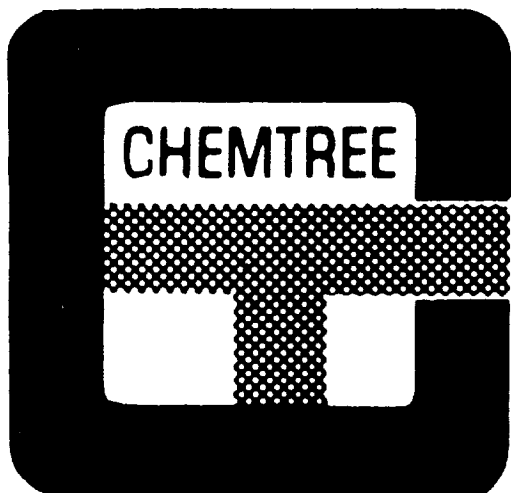
We the willing
Led by the unknowing
For the ungrateful
Have done so much
For so long, with so little
We are now qualified
To do anything with nothing.

My Lords, that is a cry from the grass roots. I hope the Government will pay attention to it.

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SCHLAFLY REACTION TO KANSAS CITY SEMINAR-CONFERENCE

Feminist-lawyer-author-political analyst Phyllis Schlafly—avid campaigner for basic American moral values, controversial, and a hazard to proponents of pantywaist American foreign policy—is fortunately, in addition to that, an advocate of a two-fisted national civil defense posture. Here's what she has to say in a news release about the resolution adopted by The American Civil Defense Association at its September 29th Kansas City meeting:

THE KANSAS CITY PROCLAMATION

How would you judge the humanity or the integrity of government leaders who provide for their own protection against enemy attack, but leave their people like sitting ducks, totally defenseless against enemy aggression and weapons? Yet that is precisely the civil defense posture of our nation today.

The U.S. Government has provided sophisticated protective measures against nuclear attack for high government officials. This clearly demonstrates that the danger of nuclear attack is recognized by our leaders. But they have done nothing to protect the American people or our cities.

The constitutional mandate is clear: the U.S. Constitution requires that the Congress "provide for the common defense." The statutory mandate is clear: the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 declares that "it is the policy and intent of Congress to provide a system of civil defense for the protection of life and property."

Has Congress done it? No. Has the White House proposed it? No. No credible civil defense for the American people exists now or is seriously programmed. Yet the failure to provide protection for the population of the United States could, in the event of a nuclear exchange, result in 90 million to 165 million American casualties.

The American Civil Defense Association, a prestigious scientific group whose guiding light is Nobel prize winner Eugene P. Wigner, believes that appropriate civil defense measures would reduce U.S. fatalities in case of nuclear attack from more than half our population to fewer than nine million, or about four percent of our people.

The Association further believes that a credible civil defense program would be a strong deterrent of war because it would discourage nuclear attack by eliminating most of the attractive "soft" population targets.

In its recent annual convention, the American Civil Defense Association passed what it calls "The Kansas City Proclamation": a demand that our Government fulfill its constitutional duty to defend the American people and their homeland. The Proclamation provides a set of specific directives to our Government to achieve that goal, none of which our Federal Government has yet adopted:

1. Start a sustained program of public education and training which will promote in-depth understanding of the nuclear-attack issue.
 2. Inform the general public of the risks of nuclear attack, the consequences of nuclear warfare, and the modern means available to protect people against the effects of nuclear weapons, including a description of the techniques now in use or planned for the exclusive protection of government officials.
 3. Adopt plans for the emergency use of available shelter space and adapt it to use against damage from nuclear weapons.
 4. Designate and develop existing protective facilities, such as Kansas City's underground complexes, which can be used as guides in constructing protection capabilities in other areas.
 5. Encourage and require protective measures in new construction which will shield against nuclear attack, making use of building codes, government construction policies, and tax incentives.
 6. Plan for emergency medical facilities, emergency food storage, adequate communications and warnings, rescue and emergency relocation operations, long-term restoration needs, and other measures designed to promote survival and recovery from nuclear attack.
 7. Make civil defense an integral part of our national defense, tying it in with other effective means of homeland defense such as an anti-ballistic missile defense.
 8. Promote in every practical way a credible U.S. civil defense plan and program along simple, practical lines which will assure a maximum chance of population survival and national recovery, no matter what the attack scenario.
- Such measures would promote both the security and the safety of the United States and an honorable peace. □



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Latest in the series of Swiss "Yellow Booklets" is *Civil Defense (Civil Protection) Figures, Facts, Data 79/80*. One republished chart put together by Swiss military authorities shows the ratios and numbers of civilian and military victims of major wars (excerpted data):

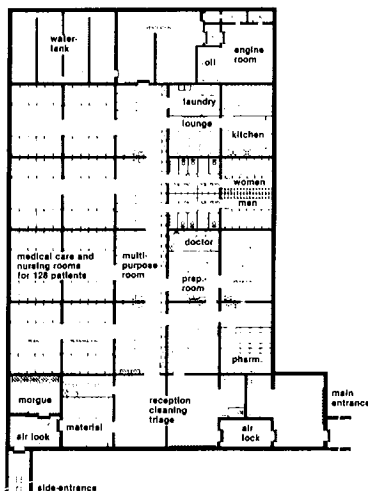
	Military Victims	Civilian Victims	Ratio
World War I	10,000,000	500,000	20 : 1
World War II	20,000,000	24,000,000	1 : 1
Korea	100,000	500,000	1 : 5
Vietnam	150,000	3,000,000	1 : 20
Future war*	?	?	1 : 100

*Nuclear, without shelter

Four charts on international war preparedness show the Soviets outstripping the U.S. Over 90% of the Swiss have shelter (blast + biological + chemical with utilities and supplies). This percentage increases each year.

There are 72,000 underground hospital beds—more *protected* hospital spaces per capita than the U.S. has above-ground unprotected spaces, 2/3 of which are vulnerable to attack and can be written off as lost.

Among the protected medical facilities are 85 hospitals, 283 first aid stations and 629 first aid posts.



Civil defense training in 1978 jumped to 6,811 classes with 245,927 students—a total of over a million and a half students in the last 10 years. One out of every four Swiss.

Federal civil defense expenditures in 1978 were 190 million Swiss francs, or about \$18 per person. Peak year was 1976 when the per capita civil defense expenditure was about \$24.

Civil Defense (Civil Protection) Figures, Facts, Data 79/80 is published by the Swiss Federal Office of Civil Defense, and requests for free copies (subject to availability) may be sent to:

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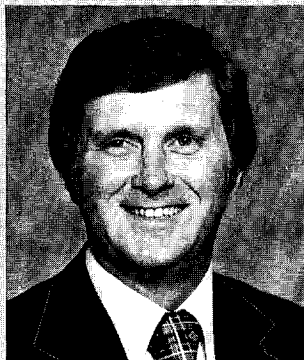
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SPITTLE OR SPUNK?

The mob takeover of the American Embassy in Iran and its aftermath highlight again the mounting problem of American weakness, vulnerability, humiliation and sycophancy. The ire of Americans will die down, but the American skid to oblivion will continue unabated unless we quickly reverse our field.



Vietnam, Panama, Cuba, Africa, Central America and so on—a skein of disgraces reminiscent of the last days of Rome haunts us. "I am concerned and disappointed," says Senator Roger Jenson (see page 12, this issue) "over the lack of resolve and will that we're showing in this country. Other nations don't know if they can believe the U.S."

Contemplating a dismal SALT II, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh in the British House of Lords warns (page 20): "I am afraid SALT II means that we have lost the American nuclear umbrella which has kept the peace in Europe since 1945."

George Will in his Veterans Day syndicated column observes: "A nation that loses a war it could have won . . . had better get used to humiliation. A nation that has no serious response when three ambassadors are murdered (in Cyprus, Sudan and Afghanistan) had better get used to spittle on its cheeks."

Ruby Thurmer (page 14) reminds us that George Washington two centuries ago cautioned us: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness—if we desire to avoid insult we must be ready to repel it."

The feckless abdication of our nuclear power leadership in an Alice-in-Wonderland atmosphere is a further factor in America's dizzy decline. "I genuinely fear for this country's future," testified nuclear sub developer Rickover to Congress.

And Leon Gore (page 7), deploring our fatuity, notes that "If we want to jump off the bridge that is our affair, and Moscow will only applaud."

On November 7th Congressman Carroll Hubbard, a Kentucky Democrat, rose on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to point out that the shameful Teheran incident could be "the spark that will awaken us to our disastrous foreign policy."

Would that that could be!

"Nobody ever seized a Soviet embassy," comments columnist William F. Buckley.

Iran: "the spark that will awaken us to our disastrous foreign policy"?

The Carter move to deport Iranian student drop-outs results in little more than contemptuous derision. His cut-off of Iranian oil, however, is a *good* step. Lt. Governor Zell Miller of Georgia—who is running hard for the U.S. Senate—recommends that 60,000 Iranian students in the United States be rounded up and exchanged for the 60 Americans in the Teheran embassy compound. How about that?

There's a final question: How does civil defense fit into this picture? A Russian would know. If we are talking seriously about action that will "awaken us to our disastrous foreign policy" then civil defense must be one of the cornerstones of that action.

In his recent Kansas City address Edward Teller expressed it this way (page 6): "With civil defense and with some additional measures, none of which is more important than civil defense, although they are important too—with the proper measures America can survive the 1980s. Without civil defense I think we cannot."



We have a choice: collapse or survival. The first is the easy, ignominious, cop-out route—the one we're now on. The second requires some spunk, some effort, some taking of lumps. It's the route we need to be on. It's the challenge of our American heritage. We must now opt for it—or else. □

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