

OCTOBER 1980

VOLUME XI — NUMBER 5

XIII

# Journal of Civil Defense

*A CIVIL DEFENSE COALITION? ?*



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ALLEN



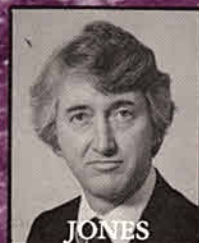
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October 22-24, 1980

See pages 14 - 16



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# Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association

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

OCTOBER 1980

VOLUME ~~XIV~~ — NUMBER 5

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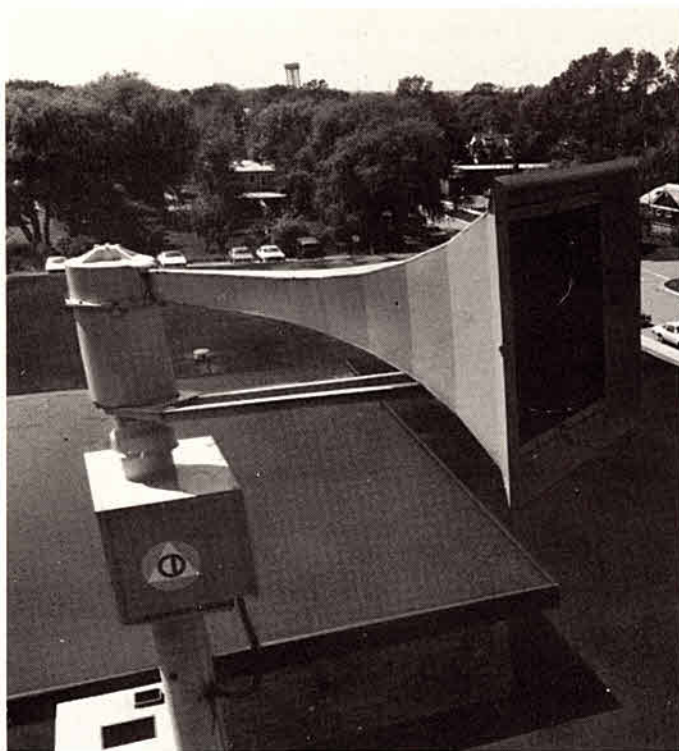
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## ONE LITTLE VICTORY

August is normally a very dull month for news but this is an election year. That makes for news even in the sultry Nation's Capital. National defense made midsummer news as Jimmy Carter sought to close the gap between himself and challenger Ronald Reagan. Carter signed Presidential Directive 59, which was quickly leaked to the press as a new strategy for fighting a nuclear war with the Soviet Union. The "new" strategy involves placing less emphasis on all-out retaliation against Soviet cities and more emphasis on destroying political and military command centers.

The strategy is hardly new. Former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger proposed it back in 1974 and it has been gaining adherents rapidly in recent years. Marking a shift from the philosophy of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) toward a war-fighting posture, the inclusion of the strategy in declaratory policy at this time reflects the ascendancy in the Carter campaign staff of those who believe that the United States is headed into a prolonged period of difficulties and confrontations with the Soviet Union, a period of tension for which the U.S. is ill-prepared. Correspondingly, the McGovernite faction that dominates the State Department and its Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has been defeated, at least temporarily.

One unidentified MADvocate in a high government position was quoted as concerned that MAD "is being pushed aside too early by this increasing emphasis on warfighting and the talk that goes along with that makes me feel the people (around President Carter) are less afraid of nuclear war and are thinking about being a winner." The *Washington Post* quoted Dr. Sidney Drell, deputy director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator, as saying, "My fears are focused on whether Carter's embrace of a flexible nuclear policy will lead to a massive civil defense program."

For the first time in memory, it appears as though civil defense might become a campaign issue! The Republican platform already contains the following objective: "To create a strategic civil defense which would protect the American people against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviet population is protected." Although the MADvocates in the arms control community will be in full cry against protection of the population, it may be significant that Jimmy Carter's move toward a stronger defense stance began almost two years ago when he approved Presidential Directive 41, which called for an increased civil defense effort to give credibility to our deterrence posture and to make it less likely that a President could be coerced in a confrontation. Of course, the declaratory policy was stymied by low appropriation requests but that is a measure of the deep divisions that have occurred within the Carter Administration in the national defense area.

After PD 41, Carter approved a whole series of national security directives, culminating in PD 59, those actions bringing the President close to Candidate Reagan's position on national defense issues. Carter's defense aides leaked the existence of a so-called invisible bomber, amid disclaimers by Secretary Brown that the source of the leak was unknown, paving the way for approval of a new manned bomber during the campaign. And, *Jimmy Carter still has the time to announce a big increase in civil defense funding for his next budget.* That move has been made possible by the remarkable career of the current budget request.

This year, Carter asked \$120 million for civil defense, a far cry from the nearly \$200 million needed to start on a serious evacuation planning effort. Advertised as a 12-percent real growth over the previous appropriation — which it was — it just kept pace with inflation compared to the previous budget request. Hence the appropriations committees proposed to slash it again, as they had the year before. The appropriations bill went to the House floor at \$98 million, \$22 million below the Administration request. Then, a group of pro-CD representatives tried to amend the bill to erase the deficit. An amendment was introduced by Donald Mitchell (R-NY) to appropriate \$167 million to get started on a real program. (See Mitchell article, page 6). It failed to pass by a narrow margin. Ike Skelton (D-MO) then introduced a substitute to raise the amount to that which the Administration requested. The compromise was passed by voice vote.

With \$120 million appropriated by the House, the matter went over to the Senate. Senator William Proxmire (D-WI), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee, had mentioned the likelihood of a substantial cut in the hearings held in April. Now the rumor mill had it that he would go along with \$108 million, a \$12 million cut but not as deep as the original House cut. However, an unusually large number of the members of the subcommittee showed up at the crucial session and insisted on granting the Administration request. In effect, Mr. Proxmire's subcommittee outvoted him. The subcommittee recommendation is expected to be sustained by the full committee and the Senate. Thus, \$120 million will be appropriated for civil defense. FEMA's overall budget may very well be cut but not in the area of civil defense.

The irony of this little victory is that it occurred in spite of the Administration. If the Carter budget had allocated \$167 million or even \$200 million for civil defense, it would have had an easier time than the marginal increase that has been appropriated. And look for the campaign rhetoric to sound as if Jimmy Carter practically invented CD!



*Staunch advocate of a strong American civil defense and Congressman from New York states once again that what is being done by professionals in the biz is good, but not good enough.*

# WORKING THE CONSTITUENCY

Donald J. Mitchell

It was July 24, 1980 and on the floor of the House of Representatives I moved to amend the bill (HR 7631) that contained the fiscal year 1981 appropriations for civil defense. The amendment would increase civil defense funding from \$100 million to \$167 million.

After some debate which included masterful support from my colleagues, Ike Skelton (D.MO) and Jack Brinkley (D.GA), the amendment was defeated on a roll call vote 201-175, a mere 26 votes short of passage. (57 Members did not vote).

---

***"Challenges . . . were not based on a clear understanding . . ."***

---

The rationale for resistance to the amendment, though effective, was non-substantive. Challenges to the increase in civil defense funds were not based on a clear understanding of the meaning and importance of the civil defense mission.

I have participated in associations of State and local civil defense directors meetings, and although I am impressed with the dedication to an essential mission, I can't help but feel a frustration at their lot, they simply have not set their priorities to gain a visible support for this mission.

The United States Civil Defense Council is made up of hard workers. As a group of local officials, they make a concerted effort to participate in the program decisions

of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; they appear before House and Senate hearings to let the elected representatives of the people know needs and inadequacies of preparedness programs at the local level; and, as individual constituents, they engage in discussions of problems one on one with their elected representatives.

Others write to their congressman or senator, although, as an aside, since many elected representatives view these activities

as self-serving, state and local personnel would do far better by having the citizens and elected officials of their community exercise this avenue of constituency information.

[See Susan Bergman article, page 11.]

The National Emergency Management Association performs many of the functions of the USCDC with State-level concerns their primary thrust, and depending on the leadership from year to year, have been variously effective in these functions.



***" . . . publications . . . these organizations . . . are important, even valuable; each of them should be supported by wide subscription, and their content needs to be shared across the spectrum of public policy influence . . ."***



The American Civil Defense Association and the American Strategic Defense Association, the latter not limiting its activities to civil defense, are composed largely of personnel knowledgeable in and supportive of civil defense. Both organizations, though limited in membership, exert effective influence in directing thought toward the utility of the wide range of readiness and survival programs.

---

***"... associations of state and local civil defense directors ... simply have not set their priorities. ..."***

---

Noteworthy among the ASDA accomplishments has been rebuttal through 'letters to editors' and other devices to correct the mass of misinformation that mitigates positive civil defense. The *Journal of Civil Defense*, the publication of TACDA is, of course, the leading source of survival information provided for both professional and lay consumption. It only needs a larger subscription base to serve completely its basic purpose.

Although in my own mind I am sure that the voting support garnered this year was an increase of a hundred-fold over what might have been in a roll call vote of last year, the plain truth is that the negative vote is from House Members who do not perceive a concern from their constituents for Federally funding a civil defense program.

The solution to the problems of how to correct this situation, one that has existed since the subsidence of the Cuban crisis of the sixties, has been as apparent to me as it has to the thousands who daily work in emergency preparedness: *develop a public awareness that will result in the needed constituency support.* What is most apparent about this solution is that it is an epitome of simplicity.

Of great concern to me and to the many of my colleagues who do understand the vital relationship of civil defense to strategic deterrence, the life-saving potential workable plans can produce, and the high cost-benefit ratio of applying like doctrine to natural disasters, is not so much the lack of understanding among the members of the U. S. Congress, but the lack of a sense of urgency on the part of public officials everywhere; of the lack of interest and support of the news media; of the almost total lack of

meaningful support by the industrial sector; and of the inability of the emergency managers who have the most visible high stake (it's their job) to turn the situation around.

In other words nearly every phase of the decision making process on a positive public policy toward a strong civil defense program is blocked by those who most influence public policy. It is no wonder that the constituency is unmotivated to insist upon change.

A year ago at the TACDA Seminar in Kansas City I expressed my concern as well as a plea for an organized effort to stimulate a far more comprehensive public dialogue than now exists, a major effort to engage the news media in the dialogue, and *literally* a campaign to achieve the kind of ground-swell it will take to accomplish the defense posture so sorely needed. *The strength exists.*

It is incomprehensible to me that 12 million state and local public employees and three and a half million Federal employees, all of whom by law will be the front line troops in a national emergency, do not initiate and provide full support to such a campaign.

State-wide associations of local officials far exceed the membership of each of the other organizations when summed as a lot. Their primary interest has been to influence priorities of intra-State programs and, through association, provide information

and knowledge to the membership.

The publications, brochures and literature of these organizations relative to providing survival information and knowledge are important, even valuable; each of them should be supported by wide subscription, and their content needs to be shared across the spectrum of public policy influence we insist is so important.

Some eight months ago I accepted an invitation to serve on the Board of Trustees of Civil Defense Auxiliary, newly started with the objective of accomplishing what I had suggested at the Kansas City TACDA seminar, namely prioritizing their activities to create public awareness, provide public education, motivate media interest, and develop meaningful support in the industrial sector. Their activities would be funded through public subscription.

Although they are still doing 'market research' (is a billboard better than a direct-mailing?) they have yet to deploy the kind of operation that it will take to provide the needed public stimuli.

Insofar as Federal funding will provide impetus toward creating an effective nationwide system of civil defense, another year is lost; time now is being shortened exponentially when measured in terms of contributing to the strategic deterrent.

Insofar as predicting an immediate future for a strong civil defense we must regard it as portent until a public perception of need is created. □



Congressman Mitchell discusses Civil Defense Auxiliary activities with P. J. Follins, Executive Director of the Civil Defense Auxiliary.



## THREE PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES ALTER NUCLEAR STRATEGY POLICY

Concern over darkening world events was reflected during August and September by three new White House planning directives:

Presidential Directive 53  
Presidential Directive 58  
Presidential Directive 59

The first directive (53) deals with upgrading communications so that they will function for military purposes during nuclear attack. (The November-December 1968 *Journal of Civil Defense* featured the article "AT&T Goes Underground - Across The Nation" which outlined a similar plan.

The second directive (58) calls for improved government survival capabilities to counter better Soviet attack capabilities. (See treatment of this directive in "Public Shelter Paranoia," page 24, this issue of the *Journal*.)

The third directive (59) is a revised targeting policy which calls for a switch from MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction) to targeting Soviet political leadership. Moscow, however, sees the new policy as threatening an American "preemptive" strike on the Soviet Union. SecDef Brown retorts that the purpose of P.D. 59 is to broaden the options of the U. S. president.

As far as changing the long-cultivated hostage status of urban Americans the directives accomplish nothing. They remain hostages. Neither does it really destroy the MAD concept. It merely adds another concept to it.

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## BABIES NEAR TMI OK

Contrary to news stories you may have heard, infant mortality has *not* increased near TMI, property values are *not* depressed, and there is *no* outbreak of infant hypothyroidism. . . In May, the Penna. Dept. of Health released data for the entire year of 1979. The figures show a *lower* infant death rate within 10 miles of TMI than the state average, a *lower* fetal death rate. "After careful study of all available information, we continue to find *no* evidence to date that radiation from the nuclear power plant resulted in an increased number of fetal, neonatal or infant deaths," stated State Health Dept. Secretary Dr. H. Arnold Muller . . .

- *Nuclear Legislative Advisory Service Newsletter*, 21 Jul 80

## WHITE HOUSE "NO" TO SENATOR BOLLING ON PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES 53, 58, 59

Kansas City's John Nolan asked Senator Richard Bolling's office to obtain copies of Presidential Directives 53, 58 and 59 (the first two deal with communications and VIP protective measures and the last with targeting). Said Bolling: "The White House advises me that these Directives are highly classified material and are not available to the public. Unfortunately, an individual who had access to them leaked their existence to the press. I regret that I cannot be more helpful, however, I'm sure you understand that due to their nature these Directives cannot be divulged."

Nolan had three comments for the *Journal*:

(1) In the case of these directives, enough is known about them so that having copies of them, although highly desirable, is not really necessary.

(2) It looks like the government used a calculated leak of classified materials for political purposes.

(3) Would leaks of other Presidential Directives disclose additional evidence of the government's concern for the safety of VIPs and its contempt for that of the people?

## FEMA STAFF COLLEGE MOVES TO MARYLAND-- NOW CALLED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

On August 31st the doors closed in Battle Creek, Michigan on a FEMA Staff College that had helped thousands of local and state civil defense students sharpen the tools of their trade.

The new location is Emmitsburg, Maryland -- 8 miles from the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania Civil War battlefield. And the new name is the FEMA Emergency Management Institute (EMI).

EMI will be housed in the rambling picturesque setting of former St. Joseph's College. At one time a girls' college run by the Sisters of Charity (Catholic Church), St. Joseph's was purchased by the U.S. Fire Administration several years ago after it had closed down. The girls moved two miles up the road to Mount St. Mary's Seminary which then became coeducational.

EMI boasts a gymnasium, a swimming pool and tennis courts. Sixteen buildings dot its campus. It is co-located with the National Fire Academy.

With classes starting in January 1981 EMI's goal is 2,200 students in FY1981. Half of them will come from state and local organizations, half from federal offices, with a sprinkling of private sector officials.

Ten members of the present Staff College staff will make the move to EMI. EMI's president is slated to be Dr. Ralph Bledsoe of the Federal Executive Institute.

Funding for student travel and expenses is expected to be 75%.

---

"An Armageddon syndrome lurks behind most concepts of nuclear strategy. It amounts either to the belief that because the United States could lose as many as 20 million people, it should not save the 80 million or more who otherwise would be at risk, or to a disbelief in the serious possibility that 200 million Americans could survive a nuclear war."

- Colin S. Gray and Keith Payne, *Foreign Policy*, Summer 1980 (as quoted in the *American Strategic Defense Association Newsletter*.)



# GRASS ROOTS GRAFFITI

## NEMA, USCDC, GLACKEN SOUND OFF IN WORSENING CD CRISIS

*Spirited reactions to plunging civil defense fortunes in the face of growing world unrest continue to surface. Bland official indifference to proposed measures for "common people" protection broaden and deepen the reactions.*

In a letter to President Carter, Las Cruces, N.M. CD Director George Glacken – long a critic of civil defense inadequacies – writes:

August 4, 1980

Dear President Carter:

... At our local civil defense directors regional meeting in Dallas, Texas, July 27-29, staunch Southern Democrats expressed their feeling about FEMA's abominable handling of our national civil defense program and how they hope to change this situation. . . FEMA has alienated state and local directors as follows:

1. By failure to come up with a detailed national civil defense plan and its funded costs,
2. By disruption and partial elimination of the on going civil defense program, . . .
3. By FEMA's many arbitrary budget decisions . . .

You have expressed concern of our civil defense situation and I quote your latest statement:  
"The U.S. Civil Defense Program should enhance deterrence and stability, and contribute to perceptions of the overall U.S./Soviet strategic balance and to crisis stability, and also reduce the possibility that the Soviets could coerce us in time of increased tension." . . .

Your administration has contributed less financially and otherwise to the civil defense effort than any other administration since 1950-51 inception of the Civil Defense Act. You could with very little effort, change this situation around. At this stage in the game, it is going to take action instead of words.

Respectfully yours,  
George Glacken, Director

Glacken enclosed an introduction he had written for a United States Civil Defense Council position paper. Excerpt:

### UNITED STATES CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL POSITION PAPER

The deteriorated status of our National civil defense posture demands the United States Civil Defense Council issue a position paper and recommend that immediate remedial action be taken.  
There is a need for our National leaders to understand completely our country's vulnerability, our almost total lack of civil defense, our time to prepare and ability to survive. Then there is a need for our National leaders to establish their priorities, to establish their leadership and to champion these necessary changes.

The National Emergency Management Association in a five-page "Open Letter" also takes government to task for a history of program losses and failures. It concludes:

### NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

21 July 1980

SUBJECT: A Restatement of Concern by State and Local Emergency Managers  
... we herewith submit a minimum approach to stop further losses and to revitalize development of this essential national capability. We propose that FEMA:

1. Declare a moratorium on all new program initiatives . . .
2. Initiate a program review panel, reporting directly to the FEMA Director, charged to identify and develop short range (stop gap) efforts and long range (comprehensive) program direction.
3. Immediately initiate a comprehensive legislative review and development panel . . .
4. Form an administrative review panel consisting of people from working levels . . .
5. Sponsor jointly-developed funding strategy for next year's authorization committee hearing . . .
6. Develop a mobile presentation for state and local elected officials . . .

ALEX R. CUNNINGHAM, President  
WILBUR R. BUNTIN, JR., President Elect



*How do presidential candidates view civil defense? Up to now it has usually been by looking through the wrong end of a telescope. Have things changed? Here Kevin Kilpatrick expresses both hopes and doubts.*

## CIVIL DEFENSE AFTER NOVEMBER 4TH

- Kevin Kilpatrick

Civil defense has been booted from pillar to post so regularly on the Washington scene that assessing its place in "Campaign '80" is like trying to lasso a cloud. What now gives civil defense slightly more substance is that the Afghanistan invasion, the Olympics squabble, the fanaticism in Iran, the Middle East crises, the African quagmire, the Latin American uprisings, the Southeast Asia bloodletting, and the domestic nightmares (price spirals, equal rights tilts, environmental bashes, drug excesses, refugee boomerangs – you name it) make the average American nervously insecure. The conclusion surfaces more and more frequently that maybe, with this roiling unfriendly world, civil defense is not quite the nut-house hallucination it had previously been assumed to be. The "bomb" is for real, and the more trouble that brews and the more that counter-applied diplomacy fails the more sense that some kind of protection for one's family makes.

Joseph C. Harsch in the August 14 edition of *The Christian Science Monitor* tied America's overall troubles with the plunging economy curve. Looking at the three 1980 presidential candidates he wrote:

*The United States today is at a difficult phase in its march from a known past into an unknown future. Its economic growth rate has been declining for nearly 20 years. . . And since Americans had acquired the habit of high and easy living, they began paying for it out of inflation.*

*The serious question is: When will the American people be ready and willing to launch themselves into a new cycle by buckling down again and doing the hard thing? . . . What they ought to want in making their choice is whichever one is the more likely to be willing to do unpopular things – and survive the abuse and recrimination which inevitably follow.*

Civil defense has been, to be sure, one of the "unpopular things." In the light of its unpopularity – and in light of the basic necessity for it as a means for survival once the nuclear chips are down in a confrontation – let's look at what indications each of the candidates gives for the way he would deal with the civil defense issue:

### ANDERSON

"Civil defense today," says John B. Anderson, "is a far more complex problem than ever before. Our civil defense planners face an increasing number and wider variety of potential disasters. I believe we should invest scarce federal resources in those research, analysis, and procurement activities that enable us to meet these new types of disasters. I also believe the federal government must put it's own house in order helping, not handicapping, state and community disaster planning by constant reorganization and changing priorities. Constancy and stability in federal disaster assistance programs geared to meeting the most likely problems with additional capability to cope with nuclear disasters merit continued federal support."

Anderson apparently feels that greatly exceeding today's effort is hardly necessary – just putting it in better order.

"I believe," he says, "that arms control agreements coupled with a strong national defense can play a useful role in securing the future of our nation."

### CARTER

An incumbent is at a real disadvantage because he is burdened with a "record" – and in the past 30 years no civil defense record of any president has resulted in any bouquets.

President Carter's attempt to organize all disaster agencies into one central agency (FEMA) accomplished its control goal, but it pushed civil defense further down the drain.

The Administration downplay of civil defense fits in well with other liberal Carter policies.

His announced scrapping of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) does nothing to provide Americans with protective measures. The recent Presidential Directive 58, which calls for upgraded protective measures for key government and military staff (necessary to be sure) ignores that same need for the people. It rubs salt in CD wounds.

With Republican endorsement of a much stronger civil defense it remains to be seen if Carter campaign managers feel that a quick new look at people protection is worth while.

### REAGAN

Is the Reagan defense stance too good to be true? Aspirations of CD buffs have been shredded before on high-sounding rhetoric.

Let's look at an excerpt of the seductive Reagan platform:

"The foreign policy of the United States should reflect a national strategy of peace through strength. The general principles and goals of this strategy would be: . . ."

The third of the eight goals is:

"to create a strategic and civil defense which would protect the American people against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviet population is protected."

Elsewhere in the platform, in quotes from Reagan's campaign committee and from Reagan himself, the same message breaks through.

What needs to be done if Reagan is elected is to see that his campaign policies are not allowed to fade into the background, buried by Washington bureaucrats so expert at sabotaging good intentions. □



WANTED :

LETTERS TO CONGRESS !

LETTERS TO CONGRESS !!

LETTERS TO CONGRESS !!!

In the past year-and-a-half Eugene Wigner and Susan Bergman have personally briefed 33 U. S. senators on the question of national civil defense needs. In addition, they have met with two U. S. congressmen and staff members representing 15 more senators. Results in terms of civil defense sentiments are tabulated below:

districts feel about the matter. They realize that the matter of defending their people rests directly on their first and basic duty as an elected official.

"So, in the light of our contacts one thing has become obvious to Dr. Wigner and myself: if brief letters from constituents were to be forwarded to senators and congressmen underlining facts and



SUSAN BERGMAN

turn us in a timely fashion to a serious program of protecting our population. In the meantime Dr. Wigner and I will be returning to Capitol Hill for more discussions with senators and congressmen. We promise we will continue to try to do our part to awaken our leadership to civil defense problems and civil defense requirements just as quickly as possible. Knowing that we are a part of a team effort gives us all the more incentive." □

	Contacts	Pro-CD	Anti-CD	Neutral
Senators (Dem)	18	12	2	4
Senators (Rep)	15	12	0	3
Staff (Dem)	7	3	0	4
Staff (Rep)	8	8	0	0
Congressmen (Dem)	1	1	0	0
Congressmen (Rep)	1	1	0	0
TOTALS	50	37	2	11

"During our discussions with senators, congressmen and staff members," says Ms. Bergman, "it became quickly evident that they welcome and appreciate getting the facts about civil defense. And with the exposure to facts that Dr. Wigner gave them most of them took more positive civil defense stands. And they are hungry for more information and how the voters in their states and

requirements these letters could well stimulate waves of fact-finding that could lead to vital corrective action. The 'people back home' need to know that they are in the driver's seat because they are the ones who put our elected officials into office. Their letters, and other contacts, are important and are perceived as being important.

"Something like this could really

**"THE PEOPLE 'BACK HOME' NEED TO KNOW**

**THAT THEY ARE IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT . . ."**

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.



# FEMA STAFF COLLEGE POSITION PAPERS

(Condensed versions of two outstanding position papers from the Phase IV Civil Preparedness Career Development Program, June 2-13, 1980)

## TRAINING AND EDUCATION FOR FEDERAL CIVIL PREPAREDNESS OFFICIALS

-William R. Wilson

### OBJECTIVE -

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) should establish a formal career development education and training plan for Federal employees engaged in planning for and administering the Federal emergency responsibility for civil preparedness.

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*As a DCPA Regional Director John Bex insisted that his staff — including himself — be trained as civil defense professionals. Was he ahead of his time? William R. Wilson of the Department of the Interior recommends a similar approach be used FEMA-wide.*

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### BACKGROUND & DISCUSSION -

The history of training and education starting with the Federal Civil Defense Administration and ending with the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency has been entirely devoted to training and career development for State and local civil preparedness personnel.

It seems strange that the Federal emergency agencies primarily responsible for coordination of planning have not been engaged in or held emergency planning seminars for the Federal agencies. Yet, the very basic strength of the Federal establishment is found in the sundry departments, agencies, and bureaus and in their legislative authorities.

### RECOMMENDATION -

FEMA should arrange for:

- Short (one or two weeks) emergency preparedness and disaster orientation courses and seminars for Presidential Appointees to cover:

- Strategic Importance of National Defense
- Continuity of Government
- Essential Resource Management
- Legislative and Executive Directives
- Federal Disaster Relief Programs

- Federal Emergency Preparedness Career Development — This would be a series of educational presentations designed for operating officials other than Presidential Appointees, such as bureau administrative offi-

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*"... emergency planning seminars for the Federal agencies" ???*

---

cers, etc. This series could be expanded for those lesser Federal executives who would have emergency assignments in their bureaus, and further expanded for those full time emergency coordinators or essential resource planners. Subjects would include not only those mentioned for the Presidential Appointees, but also those items discussed under II.F of this paper, and classified emergency documents and exercise plans.

- Continuity of Government Training — This should be a training course, one or two weeks in length, for Federal field installations to include not only the traditional Continuity of Government matters including disaster relief programs, but also radiological monitoring and employee shelter planning.
- Correspondence courses designed for the National Defense Executive Reserve.

## CIVIL DEFENSE AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

-J.J. Casale

It's 1986 ... The Soviet Premier is speaking to the President of the United States:

"Let me remind you, Mr. President, that our civilian population has been preparing for years for this day. Most of our Urban residents are already in underground shelters. We have an unsurpassed Civil Defense System... Also, we lost 20 million people in World War II and survived. We are prepared to sustain these losses again."

The above book excerpt, projects a frightening scenario which, if we let it, can come about. U. S. Civil Defense, as a whole, has done little to aid the population of America to survive a nuclear attack. Whether by design or default, the Civil Defense program has maintained a low profile which must be

---

*J. J. Casale of South Bound Brook, N. J. puts together gripping arguments for leadership CD action.*

---

altered with "Armageddon" lurking just around the corner; any political (Afghanistan?); geophysical (oil?); or ideological (Iran?) crisis can bring the descriptive opening scenario to fruition.

"Inability to adapt quickly to any change may bring about the destruction of any single species," states Konrad Lorenz, an authority on aggression. "Looking as man is today - in his hand the atom bomb, the product of his intelligence and in his heart, the aggressive drive which this same intelligence cannot control."

Dr. Carl Sagan, eminent scientist, adds support to Lorenz's theories on man's aggressive tendencies by stating that "Our components are still performing as they did in our remote

---

*"U. S. Civil Defense, as a whole, has done little . . ."*

---

ancestors and that primitive behavior plays an important role in bureaucratic and political behavior." Desmond Morris, noted anthropologist, furthers the idea of a coming war due to man's aggressiveness when he states that, "As a result of present world population growth, war is inevitable."

□



## AMERICA IN HOSTAGE SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE AND U.S. SECURITY

A video presentation providing a scholarly, thoroughly documented examination of Soviet civil defense and its implications for the United States.

Produced as a public service by the  
Advanced International Studies Institute  
4330 East West Highway, Suite 1122 Phone: 301/951-0818  
Washington, D.C. 20014

### ORDER FORM

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Videotape is available in either a 30-minute or 43-minute version and can be purchased for \$50 or borrowed against a \$50 deposit.

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☐ Borrow

43 min. 30 min.

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Three-quarter inch

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Half-inch VHS

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Half-inch Beta-1

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☐

Half-inch Beta-2

16 mm film is also available in the 30-minute version and can be purchased for \$175 or borrowed against a \$175 deposit.

☐ Purchase

☐ Borrow

A package of supplemental monographic materials on the subject area is available with purchase only of the presentation at an additional cost of \$25.

☐ Supplemental materials

*"To complement their strategic offensive posture, the Soviets maintain large strategic defense forces and an extensive civil defense program.*

*"Compared to the Soviet counterpart the U. S. civil defense program is funded at a very low level and is relatively ineffective."*

- David C. Jones, Chairman,  
Joint Chiefs of Staff

## OUR GOVERNMENT IS NOT PREPARED TO PROTECT YOU AND YOUR FAMILY NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS By CRESSON H. KEARNY WILL GIVE YOU THE NECESSARY KNOW-HOW

This first-of-its-kind book was written by a survival specialist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It has a foreword by Dr. Edward Teller and a background article by Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, a Nobel prize-winning physicist. This book provides:

- Detailed instructions for rapidly building six types of earth-covered expedient fallout shelters and for quickly making an essential ventilating pump. Also how to build inexpensive blast shelters.
- Information on how to process, store and cook basic emergency foods, purify water for shelter use, make expedient lamps and cold-weather clothing, and survive without doctors. And much more.
- Field-tested instructions for making the first dependable homemade fallout meter for accurately measuring radiation dangers. Only common materials found in millions of homes are needed.

In realistic tests from Florida to Utah, these instructions have enabled typical families to build shelters and essential

life-support equipment. Presently, you can not get these instructions from your community's civil defense director.

This unique book has 225 pages (8½ x 11 inches), with 83 dimensioned drawings, 26 sketches, 60 photos and 4 cut-out patterns.

### AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL-HOUSTON COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

3314 Richmond Houston, Texas 77098

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of Nuclear War Survival Skills at \$8.95 each (postpaid).

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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



# ANAHEIM SEMINAR LOOKS TO OCTOBER 22 OPENING FIVE-STAR PROGRAM FEATURES ALL-STAR CAST -- AGENDA

First to the Anaheim podium on the morning of Wednesday, October 22nd, the indomitable T. K. Jones will challenge conference participants on "Why Civil Defense Is Needed to Restore U.S. National Security." Jones, former senior SALT advisor (and still feeding the SALT debate as consultant to the Defense Science Board), is a veteran strategy planner for Boeing Aerospace Company. As leading U. S. researcher and advocate of tested industrial defense measures Jones has been outspoken and compelling in pointing the way to industrial survival. His studied estimates of civilian casualties from nuclear attack in a *properly defended* America have shown dramatically that civil defense is a required solution to American survival.

At the seminar anchor position the following afternoon Russian-born international civil defense analyst Leon Goure will play the finale spotlight on solutions to



Leon Goure

*"... all reasonable calculations show that it [CD] can greatly reduce population fatalities... In short, it can greatly improve prospects for America's national survival."*

the CD dilemma in his address "Requirements for Comprehensive U. S. Strategic Defense for 1980-2000." Dr. Goure until two months ago was associate director of the Advanced International Studies Institute (producer of the new film "America in Hostage"). He now holds the position of Director of Soviet Studies with Science Applications, Inc.

## SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS:

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (TACDA)

THE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (RDOA)

THE SOUTHERN CALIF. EMERGENCY SERVICES ASSOC. (SCESA)

Bracketed between T. K. Jones and Leon Goure in the two-day program are foremost authorities in their civil defense and civil defense-related fields. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, for instance, will furnish scientists Carsten M. Haaland and Dr. Conrad V. Chester to present details of the latest developments in nuclear defense technology (particle beam weapons, lasers, etc.), and Dr. Kathy S. Gant to look into post-attack cancer control.

Program balance includes exposure to vital interconnected emergency subjects. The outlook for renewed volcano and earthquake activity is to be covered by California State Geologist Dr. James F. Davis. Davis is also chairman of the Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council.

Educator-author-lecturer Louis O. Giuffrida, Director of the California Specialized Training Institute at San Luis Obispo focuses on his specialty: terrorism.

Widely-known nuclear engineer and reactor builder Larry Hamlin sets the record straight on nuclear power fact and fiction.

Reporting on internal radiation research will be Alexander Grendon, veteran nuclear biologist and currently consultant

to the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (advisor to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission).



Howard P. Allen

*"Meeting the Nation's energy requirement is essential to... our national security."*

Top industrialist Howard Allen analyzes the key role of energy in national security in his banquet address.

National Emergency Management Association President Alex Cunningham explains the "State Director's Perspective" in disaster mitigation.

And Ex-Marine and career educator, RDOA president-elect George W. Thyden (a veteran of involvement in 34 major disasters), relates practical in-depth education/training to success in coping with the unpredictable in emergency situations.

With emphasis on hard-core civil defense, disaster planning consultant and former USCDC president William B. Marty reports on his recent around-the-world CD probe (Europe, Middle East, Asia and Australasia). Nobel laureate Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, known by some on Capitol Hill as the "civil defense secret weapon," lifts the curtain on Capitol Hill civil defense views and how senators can be convinced by factual civil defense information.

FEMA Director John Macy reviews his emphasis on people protection and his conjectures on where FEMA is headed.

Congressman Bob Wilson, 1974 recipient of USCDC's National Security Award, speaks on the mushrooming concern of Congress for citizen safety and where that concern may lead.

And William McCampbell, recently of

(Continued on page 16)

## REGISTRATION — TACDA 1980 Seminar, Anaheim, CA Oct. 22-24

Registration fee — \$60

TO: TACDA Annual Conference  
P.O. Box 547  
Westminster, CA 92683

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ (Phone: \_\_\_\_\_)

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



Registration,  
El Prado Foyer:  
Oct 21 - 2-6PM  
Oct 22 - 8AM-5PM  
Oct 23 - 7-11 AM

## ANAHEIM NATIONAL SEMINAR AGENDA

OCTOBER 22-24, 1980 - THE INN AT THE PARK - ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

CO-SPONSORS: TACDA - THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION  
RDOA - THE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION  
SCESA - THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SERVICES ASSN.

(All programs and meals located in the El Prado complex unless otherwise noted.)

(Registration fee covers all activities except for beverages at "no host" receptions.)

- Oct 21 6:00PM - 9:00PM - Reception For Arriving Guests - 14th floor (No Host)
- Oct 22 9:00AM - 9:15AM - Opening Remarks
- 9:15AM - 10:15AM - Why Civil Defense Is Needed To Restore U.S. National Security T.K. Jones
- 10:15AM - 10:30AM - Coffee Break
- 10:30AM - 11:00AM - From Bern To Bali: The World's CD Pulse William B. Marty
- 11:00AM - 11:45AM - Ring Of Fire - Earthquakes And The '80s Dr. James F. Davis
- 12:00N - 1:45PM - (Luncheon Program) The New Terrorism: Anatomy & Antidote Louis Giuffrida
- 2:00PM - 2:30PM - Nuclear Power Problems & Perspectives Larry Hamlin
- 2:30PM - 3:00PM - Ingestion Pathway (Radiological Hazards In The Food Chain) Alex Grendon
- 3:00PM - 3:30PM - Reducing Cancer Deaths By Exposure Management After A Nuclear Attack Dr. Kathy S. Gant
- 3:30PM - 3:45PM - Coffee Break
- 3:45PM - 4:45PM - Future Technological Developments Affecting Civil Defense
- 6:00PM - 7:00PM - Reception - Tiffany Terrace (No Host) Dr. Conrad V. Chester
- 7:00PM - 9:00PM - (Dinner Program) Energy's Key Role In World Peace Carsten M. Haaland
- Oct 23 7:00AM - 8:45AM - (Breakfast Program) Senators And Civil Defense Howard Allen
- 9:00AM - 9:15AM - Second Day Opening Remarks Eugene P. Wigner
- 9:15AM - 9:45AM - People Protection - Options And Obstacles (To be announced)
- 9:45AM - 10:00AM - Coffee Break
- 10:00AM - 10:30AM - A State Director's Perspective Alex Cunningham
- 10:30AM - 11:15AM - Facing Crisis in Canada (To be announced)
- 11:15AM - 12:00N - FEMA's War Survival Focus John W. Macy
- 12:15PM - 2:00PM - (Luncheon Program) New Congressional Accent On Civil Defense Hon. Bob Wilson
- 2:15PM - 2:45PM - Does Apathy Exist? George Thyden
- 2:45PM - 3:30PM - For Civil Defense - A New Ball Game? William A. McCampbell
- 3:30PM - 3:45PM - Coffee Break
- 3:45PM - 4:45PM - Requirements For Comprehensive U.S. Strategic Defense For 1980-2000 Leon Goure
- Oct 24 8:00AM - 10:00AM - Journal of Civil Defense Business Meeting
- 10:00AM - 12:00N - TACDA Business Meeting

TO: THE INN AT THE PARK  
1855 So. Harbor Blvd.  
Anaheim, CA 92802  
(Phone: 800/854-6963)

Single  
Double  
Other

(\$36)  
(\$42)

Send  
Check  
For First  
Night

ROOM  
RESERVATION  
REQUEST

Arrival Date/time \_\_\_\_\_ No. of days \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ (Phone:) \_\_\_\_\_

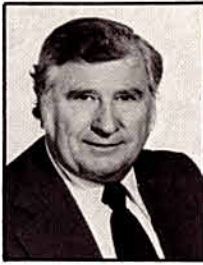
City & State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



FEMA and currently consultant to Civil Defense Auxiliary, zeroes in on latent public interest in survival and what that implies for the immediate future.



Edwards



Regan

Questions and answers and participant discussion will punctuate the entire program.

Part of the plan to carry the seminar message well beyond the confines of Anaheim and the three days in October will be an "Anaheim White Paper" offered for signatures by participants. It will set forth for media outlets the growing public concern for protective measures and the requirement for coordination among civil defense organizations. Social gatherings are designed to stimulate further discussions and to generate new ideas.

Master of ceremony functions will be handled by leaders of the three sponsoring organizations: Frank Williams, President of The American Civil Defense Association, Michael Regan, President of the Radiological Defense Officers Association, and Donald Edwards, President of the Southern California Emergency Services Association.

"The purpose of the Kansas City seminar last year," observed 1980 seminar promoter Evar Peterson, "was to produce a forum that would contribute to highlighting civil defense deficiencies and mapping out a plan of gaining a civil defense status that would serve to give America and Americans a survival capability. The seminar succeeded, and current growing interest in population protection is in part due to what transpired in Kansas City."

"The Anaheim seminar will take advantage of that momentum and will further underline to leadership and the public the fact that we must take well-known actions with the least possible delay to bring about meaningful protective measures for our people. We have very little time left. In that context the Anaheim seminar is crucial. It can be the real turning point in our survival fortunes." □

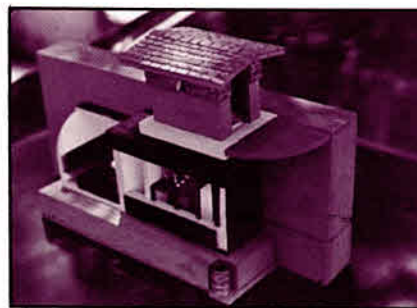
## ANAHEIM NOTES . . .

### SWISS FIRM TO EXHIBIT

Luwa, Limited of Zurich - a firm specializing in shelter equipment - will provide an exhibit of its wares at the Anaheim seminar. Luwa has been active in Switzerland and abroad for many years in the field of shelter outfitting. Among its products are ventilation systems, blast valves, gas filters and blast doors.

Among probable American exhibitors (spaces are now being allocated) will be Sam Andy Foods, a prominent emergency provisions firm (see ad, page 13) and quality siren manufacturer, Whelen Engineering Company, Inc. (see ad, page 26).

A special display of shelter models will be featured by Van E. Hallman. Hallman invites seminar participants to inspect the "real live" version of one of his models in



Cutaway model of Hallman shelter.



Model Sharron Close poses at entrance to actual shelter in Grand Terrace.

nearby Grand Terrace. This shelter was described in the article "Private Shelter: Option for the Wary" in the August 1980 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Copies of Cresson Kearny's book *Nuclear War Survival Skills* will be available, and probably copies of *Surviving Doomsday* by C. Bruce Sibley (see review, page 22).

## QUESTION AND ANSWER

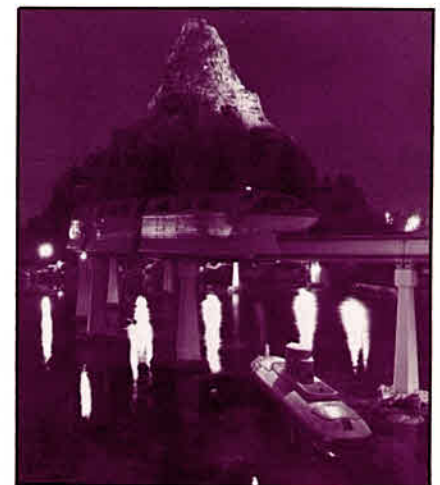
**Q:** About your Anaheim meeting, the list of speakers is out of this world! How can you charge \$60 registration when it obviously takes a fee of several hundred dollars (the fee charged for other similar seminars) to cover that talent? You must have a Santa Claus hiding in the bushes.

**A:** No Santa. The answer lies in dedication to the cause of civil defense. No TACDA speaker has ever expected an honorarium. TACDA officers and board members -- and those of cosponsoring organizations -- pay their own way, including registration and the whole bit. Sponsoring organizations provide generous volunteer help, etc. Fees charged go to pay for four meals and all the stiff overhead that goes with planning and conducting the seminar.

### ANAHEIM: A Place to Be - A Place to See

Disneyland lies only two blocks from the Anaheim seminar site, The Inn At The Park. And Disneyland is only the beginning. In addition fabulous Anaheim daily bus tours ply to dream meccas like Hollywood, Tiajuana, Magic Mountain, San Juan Capistrano, the desert, the sea and the mountains.

Anaheim, the Pacific Coast's No. 1 convention city, goes all out to give the visitor a No. 1 red carpet.



Night in Disneyland, one of the many seductive tourist attractions in the Anaheim area. (Disneyland Photo)



# Is war on the way?

*Why NASA, The Tennessee Valley Authority,  
AT&T, The Atomic Energy Commission and More  
Are Buying Increasing Amounts of  
Preparedness Foods — and Why Your Agency Should Too!*

"Always buy from a leader" is good advice.

Right now you're faced with a major decision. As a preparedness executive, no matter whether you're with a government agency, private industry or even a representative of a foreign country, you see the handwriting on the wall.

America is in trouble! Big trouble. And war in the Middle East may break out at any moment.

No wonder more and more agencies are stocking up with preparedness foods — more specifically, today's modern *dehydrated foods*.

## **WHY SO MANY AGENCIES ARE BUYING FROM SAM ANDY FOODS**

Since 1954 we have served the dehydrated food needs of government agencies and private industry alike — plus foreign countries as well. Why is Sam Andy the leader?

For the simple reason that we do more research, conduct more ongoing studies, sponsor more breakthroughs, offer more advanced technology, fast service, and the most competitive prices. As a result, you can depend on us not simply as emergency food suppliers — but as consultants as well. We're always eager to help you every step of the way in your total food preparedness campaign.

## **DEHYDRATED FOODS — TOMORROW'S ANSWER TO FOOD NEEDS**

If you haven't tasted Sam Andy's dehydrated foods, you're in for a happy surprise. NO longer are they a bit on the "blah" side. Instead, each bite is both delicious and nutritious. Vegetables, hearty main dishes, delicious desserts — literally from soup to nuts — here are wholesome, good-tasting foods to suit everyone's tastes.

And the storage is simplicity itself. Find any dry, cool spot — closet, storage room, defense shelter, you-name-the-location — and these nourishing foods can be stocked and literally forgotten for 15 long years. That's right — they stay in good condition for up to 15 years.

Any time you need some, just follow the easy reconstitution instructions. Just add water. Simple as 1-2-3. Then get prepared for "rave reviews" when the hungry crowd gathers around.

## **THE EASY WAY TO MAKE SURE YOUR PEOPLE EAT WELL WHEN EMERGENCIES AND DISASTERS STRIKE**

We all hope war will not begin. But from the

looks of the world today, most people are understandably worried. This is why it's so very important to get adequate food supplies on hand immediately.

## **WE CAN HELP YOU AS WE'RE HELPING OTHER AGENCIES**

For a FREE PREPAREDNESS FACT KIT, rush the coupon below back today. Indicate the information you need and we will see that it is in your hands at once. No obligation whatever.

In this FACT KIT you'll find facts you need to know about dehydrated foods today and how they are growing in popularity nationwide. From Maine to California, people connected with every conceivable preparedness program are looking to Sam Andy for their needs.

You'll receive FREE cookbooks, FREE research studies, FREE analytical reports on the impending food shortage and how to avoid the food problems connected with war. You'll find tips, techniques, recommendations, specific programs already prepared for your consideration. We want to help you every way we can, now and in the future.

## **DON'T YOU WISH PEOPLE HAD LISTENED TO YOU BEFORE NOW?**

Chances are, you have been recommending a full-scale stock-up effort long before now. But it takes a while for Americans to realize that danger is in the offing. The point is, however, most Americans do recognize it now. And they are looking to YOU for leadership.

No matter your title, be it Emergency Preparedness Director, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, Civil Defense Director, Director of Civil Defense or otherwise . . . you are in a key position right now this minute. And the decision you make will affect not only your agency's future but, indeed, the future of America itself.

## **OUR PRICES CAN'T BE BEAT, INCLUDING SUBSTANTIAL DISCOUNTS**

In this FACT KIT you'll find prices listed — along with generous discounts. You'll receive information about prompt shipping, about our efforts to give you the very best foods at the lowest possible costs. You'll discover what other agencies are doing at the present time to meet the impending crisis.

And — you'll see how you can obtain valuable consulting service on food needs without cost or obligation. We have on our staff trained professional food consultants, researchers, and more whose never-ending goal is to help you in every way. No matter your requirements, be it a standard Nuclear Disaster Pindown Time (two meals a day for 50 to 50,000 people for 14 days) or a special requirement, you'll find our staff eager to assist you.

## **SEND FOR YOUR FACT KIT TODAY! NO COST! NO OBLIGATION!**

Just fill out the coupon now, while this important and urgent announcement is on your mind, and rush it back in today's mail. The FREE PREPAREDNESS FACT KIT will be mailed to you immediately by return mail. You'll see why so many executives, like yourself, are looking to Sam Andy on an ongoing basis. In addition to the agencies listed at the top of this page, the following are also customers of ours: AT&T, Bell Telephone System, Red Cross, Department of General Services, Canadian Telephone System — and the list goes on!

There is bound to be a reason for so many companies and agencies to favor Sam Andy foods. Find out WHY by asking for your FREE Kit today!

YES, send your FREE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FACT KIT right out to me at once. We want to see why Sam Andy is regarded by so many agencies and companies as #1. Please send my FREE cookbooks, FREE sample of your dehydrated foods — a complete KIT. No obligation or cost whatsoever.

We would like information on ☐ Industrial Storage Units, ☐ Civil Defense Units for (approximately how many people?) \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company or Agency \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

Mail this coupon today to:

**SAM ANDY FOODS** Jim Newman JCD10

1770 Chicago • Riverside, CA 92507

(714) 684-9003

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*Oak Ridge National Laboratory Research sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy under contract W-7405-eng-26 with the Union Carbide Corporation.*

## SOVIETS REPORT ON AMERICAN EXPEDIENT SHELTER

An ORNL report (ORNL-5347) (1) gave the results in detail of a Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) blast test on expedient shelters. Eighteen shelters were built by ORNL and tested in a 1-KT blast environment; two were Russian types and two were Chinese types. The information used to develop the plans for these four shelters originally came from foreign publications monitored in the ongoing literature research carried out by the Emergency Technology Group at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Now the Soviets have reported (2) on our account (1) of the tests in their literature. They begin their article with the following:

In recent years, U. S. CD programs have begun to make provisions for more than simply evacuating residents during the threat period. Residents relocated to safe areas will have to build temporary shelters for themselves, shelters which will protect them against the shock wave for a specific overpressure.

No claim of national acceptance of such a program was made in the ORNL report. We know of no such plans being implemented.

## SOVIET CD GETS DOWN TO BRASS TACKS

For years now, Soviet CD articles have admitted that one of their most neglected areas of training is the non-working population (i.e., pensioners, housewives, etc.). These people are hard to reach through regular training sessions, most effectively conducted in the USSR at places of employment. A recent article (3) reports that very special attention is being focused on

improving training practices for this segment of the population.

The propagandists meet with pensioners and housewives and explain to them the Lenin behests on the defense of the socialist fatherland, — and the provisions of the Soviet constitution on strengthening of the country's defense capability. They disclose the goals and tasks of civil defense and its humane character. They convince the people of the necessity to master methods of protection against contemporary weapons and to acquire the practical skills for this.

Recently — — — one of the staff personnel told about a meeting with a pensioner — — — Ivan Stepanovich Bozhenko.

'Here, they teach us to protect ourselves against the atomic bomb,' Ivan Stepanovich told him. 'It seemed that this science was of no use to us, we had lived our lives. But then we were convinced that we also need it. Many have to care for children and grandchildren and are worried about them — — —.'

Other very interesting articles (4,5) deal with CD training in Soviet schools. The first (4) announces that the Soviet Ministry of Education is beginning to conduct inspections of "key schools in civil defense."

Its (the inspection program) goal is to check the main purpose of such schools — to be the carriers of leading experience; to complete the creation of an exemplary training-material base; and to attract the attention of

school principals and organs of popular education toward raising the quality of the civil defense process.

The second article (5) dealing with CD training in schools announces another new decision of the Soviet Ministry of Education.

In this academic year, by decision of the Soviet Ministry of Education, five to six drills of 15-20 minutes each will be introduced in the second grades of all schools in addition to lessons on civil defense called for by the schedule and four to five of the same duration will be introduced in the third and fourth grades.

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## SKELTON:

### 1980 "THE BEGINNING OF OUR AWAKENING" ???

(Excerpts from an address by Congressman Ike Skelton as quoted by Congressman Richard A. Gephardt in the July 29, 1980 *Congressional Record*.)

Historical analogies are always inexact, yet it remains true that those who will not learn from history are doomed to repeat it. Today, we in the United States confront the growing power of the Soviet Union both in Europe and in Asia. I believe that we may be vulnerable as we have not been before. We are increasingly exposed to that imbalance of power which risks some mortal thrust. We are increasingly deprived of a sense of security and independence upon which the survival of the West has depended.

landbased force. Secretary Harold Brown has warned that they may even have this capability by 1982.

American nuclear strategy has been built upon the concept of a second strike: We have relied upon our ability effectively to retaliate against the Soviets rather than to defend the American homeland, people and production base alike. We are the first and only great power in history to repudiate defense of its homeland in the belief that its retaliatory capability is an effective deterrent to any first

have done virtually nothing in this area for a number of years, the Soviet Union has put into effect an ongoing nation-wide civil defense program under military control. Clearly they consider civil defense to be part of their overall military strategy because it can limit human and material losses, and help their nation recover speedily from the effects of a nuclear war. This major civil defense effort further tips the strategic balance in favor of the Soviet Union. In light of their efforts, dare we do less?

By neglecting such areas as civil defense, are we not sending a signal to the U.S.S.R. of a lack of determination to defend our vital interests? . . .

These are somber thoughts — and they are meant to be. Yet they may also be bracing, calling forth great resources of courage and resolve from the hearts of our people. We must fully awaken to the nature of the crisis and respond accordingly. It is still within our power to reverse the trend of recent years, to redress the balance of strategic power. To do so as quickly as we can is an obligation we dare not evade. The future of this free Nation and, indeed, the direction of the world community ride upon the decisions we now must make if we would fulfill the responsibilities of moral and political leadership which are uniquely ours. . . . □

WE ARE THE FIRST AND ONLY GREAT POWER IN HISTORY  
TO REPUDIATE DEFENSE OF ITS HOMELAND...

"To urge the preparation of defense is not to assert the imminence of war." So Winston Churchill spoke in 1934. I assert the same today. "I do not," Churchill went on, "I do not believe that war is imminent or that war is inevitable, but it seems very difficult to resist the conclusion that, if we do not begin forthwith to put ourselves in a position of security, it will soon be beyond our power to do so. . . ."

Churchill also warned that "this is only the beginning of the reckoning period. This is only the first sip, the first foretaste of a bitter cup which will be proffered to us year by year. . . and how bitter that cup was; the allies had to drink deep from that cup at places like Dunkirk, Normandy, Anzio and Bastogne. . . ."

To be sure, we do have the capability of a retaliatory strike both by air and by sea. However, it is estimated that by 1985 the Soviets will be able to knock out some 90 percent of our strike. But it is precisely that retaliatory

capability which is being steadily eroded.

. . . One important factor is to be found in American history and our experience of warfare. We are the only great power in the world today which has, during modern times, never been bombed and never had a major assault on its cities. This aspect of our experience, or lack of it, easily encourages a kind of "it can't happen here" complacency, causing us to think of war in terms of Flanders Fields, Iwo Jima or Da Nang. . . .

The realities we must face are far from reassuring. They will shake our complacency, as they should. Consider our dilemma at sea, often described as "a three-ocean commitment with a one-and-a-half ocean Navy" — too few ships and a scarcity of trained manpower stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific and now out over the Indian Ocean as well. . . .

Civil defense is probably our single most neglected weapon. While we



Ike Skelton



Oak Ridge National Laboratory scientist Carsten M. Haaland — who among other callings is also a concert pianist/composer, theologian and UFO authority — cultivates the habit of setting the record straight in the nuclear weapons field. (See, for instance, "Kansas City Underground: How Good? For How Many?" in the Journal's October 1979 issue.) Here Haaland pierces both hysteria and complacency to give us a clear picture of the fallout relationship between a reactor and an incoming nuclear weapon.

## REACTOR TARGETING: HOW MUCH FALLOUT? \*

- Carsten M. Haaland  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

(Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Photo)

People often ask what kind of destruction would occur if an atomic or hydrogen bomb explodes on or near a nuclear power plant. They wonder whether the nuclear fuel in the reactor will contribute to the explosion or add to the fallout. These questions are asked more frequently as a result of the extensive media coverage of the Three Mile Island accident. Gross distortions of the potential damage from a meltdown have appeared in some magazines, such as in Howard Morland's article "The Meltdown That Didn't Happen" in *Harper's* (October 1979). Morland achieved notoriety for an article called "The H-Bomb Secret" which was briefly enjoined from publication in *The Progressive*. In the *Harper's* article, Morland stretches speculation to the limit with at least a dozen "ifs" and a half dozen "mights", to reach a conclusion that

"the lethal area (downwind from Three Mile Island) might eventually grow to a maximum length of fifty miles." A factual presentation with balanced perspective is given by Samuel McCracken in *Commentary* (June 1979), titled "The Harrisburg Syndrome."

The destruction of a nuclear power plant by a nuclear weapon has been classified into three levels:

1. Light damage: the nuclear weapon explodes at such a distance that the containment building wall is not damaged. In American nuclear power plants, the containment building wall is made of reinforced concrete several feet thick, often with an inside layer of steel one to four inches thick. The walls of auxiliary buildings outside the containment building may be blown down, and the cooling towers may be damaged, but the steel pipes, tanks, auxiliary

power, and electrical equipment would not be damaged. In this case there should be no loss of containment and little, if any, release of radioactive products from the reactor. Therefore, no additional casualties should be produced.

A 100 kiloton weapon detonated 2 miles (3.2 km) or more from the reactor falls into this category as would a 1 MT weapon detonated at least 4.7 miles (7.5 km) away. The overpressure (pressure above atmospheric pressure) in the blast wave would be about 2 pounds per square inch (0.14 atm) in this case.

2. Heavy damage: the nuclear weapon explodes on the ground close enough to break through the containment building wall and damage the primary coolant system and reactor safeguards, but the detona-



tion is not close enough to rupture the reactor vessel. The core vessel is constructed like a giant pressure cooker, with approximately nine-inch walls of steel, surrounded by a wall of concrete several feet thick. This concrete wall is called a biological shield because it reduces the intensity of nuclear radiation from the reactor core. The reactor vessel could, under some circumstances, be thrown several hundred feet by the explosion without being broken open. There would, however, be openings into the vessel where pipelines are broken. The nuclear fuel inside the core vessel will continue to produce heat and, without coolant, it will gradually get hot enough to melt through the vessel. The radioactive mushroom cloud produced by the nuclear weapon will have been formed and will be drifting downwind in the stratosphere before there will be much radioactive material given off by the reactor vessel on the

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#### "IFS AND MIGHTS"

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ground. The area around the reactor will be blanketed by lethal radioactive fallout from the stem of the mushroom cloud from the explosion before the radioactive materials from the melted-open reactor core are distributed by the surface winds and finally settle on the ground. It is highly improbable in this category of damage that enough radioactivity will be carried from the reactor core to create serious biological effects outside the area of high casualties produced by the blast, fire and initial nuclear radiation of the nuclear explosion.

A 100 KT weapon detonated on the ground 460 feet (141 m) to 2 miles (3.2 km) from the reactor or a 1 MT weapon detonated 1000 feet (305 m) to 4.7 miles (7.5 km) away would be expected to produce heavy damage to a nuclear power reactor.

3. Fragmentation: the nuclear weapon explodes on the ground close enough to break open the reactor vessel and break up the nuclear fuel and other core materials into small particles. These small particles are lifted into the mushroom cloud by the violent air motion resulting from the bomb. Some of the fuel will be vaporized by the fireball, but it will not

contribute to the explosion. In this case the nuclear radiation in the fallout will be increased by the added radioactivity from the reactor materials. The area over which the reactor product fallout adds to the bomb fallout will depend on the size of the particles of the reactor core and the height to which these materials are carried up in the stem and the top of the mushroom cloud. Smaller particles carried to higher altitudes by the air movement from the explosion will travel farther than larger particles before reaching the ground.

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#### "THERE MAY BE A [RADIOACTIVE] CROSSOVER TIME"

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The intensity of nuclear radiation from fallout decays naturally. This decay will be faster in the fallout materials produced by the bomb than in those from the reactor. Because of this difference in decay rates, the nuclear radiation from reactor fallout can sometimes be a greater danger than the fallout from the nuclear weapon. At early times after the explosion the total radioactivity of the weapon fallout will be greater than that from the reactor. At some time later there may be a "crossover" time, when the radioactivity of weapon products will fall below the radioactivity of reactor products. This crossover time will depend on the size of the weapon, on the size of the reactor, the age of the reactor fuel, and how much of the reactor products are mixed into the bomb fallout.

As an example, the total radioactivity in the Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear reactor Unit 2 at the time of the accident on March 28, 1979, was about 2 billion curies. This power plant was designed to produce almost 1,000 megawatts of electricity. It had operated only about three months at the time of the accident. At maturity, reached in about a year after refueling and starting up, this reactor would have had a radioactivity of between 8 and 15 billion curies. In comparison, the total radioactivity from fission products produced by a 1 MT fission weapon one hour after detonation (in gamma activity only) is about 550 billion curies, almost 300 times greater than the radioactivity in the TMI reactor.

If we assume that a 1 MT fission weapon hits close enough to fragment a mature 1000 MW (electric) reactor, and that two-thirds of the reactor radioactive materials are mixed in and distributed throughout the weapon fallout, the crossover time will be about five days. After that, the fallout from the reactor contribution will produce most of the nuclear radiation.

The presence of nuclear reactor fission products in nuclear weapon fallout can add significant hazard through increased nuclear radiation. Furthermore, because of slower decay, recovery operations will be delayed where reactor fallout is present.

The possibility of enhancing the effect of a weapon will no doubt catch the eye of a targeteer. But the targeteer will also know that the effectiveness of fallout depends on which way the wind blows. If the fallout is blown over an uninhabited region, it won't be much of a threat. Furthermore, a 1 MT weapon must land closer than 1000 feet (305 m) to the reactor to produce reactor-fallout. Current Soviet technology is capable of placing 50% of ICBM shots within 600 feet (183 m) of a target over 6000 miles (9656 km) away.<sup>2</sup> These relatively accurate weapons cost more and weigh more than regular ICBM weapons, however, and would probably be reserved to fire at our ICBM silos.

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#### "A 1 MT WEAPON MUST LAND CLOSER THAN 1,000 FEET"

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In my opinion, it does not seem likely that power reactors will be bombed just to increase fallout casualties. If a reactor is bombed, it will be to destroy that capital asset and to permanently cut off the power it produces. If the fallout should produce additional casualties, that effect will be a bonus to the attacker. □

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\*Research sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy under contract W-7405-eng-26 with the Union Carbide Corporation.



# REVIEWS

**SURVIVING DOOMSDAY**, by C. Bruce Sibley. Published by Shaw & Sons, Ltd., London, 63 pp, 8x12-in. format, 1978. Available at \$7.50 from Delta Press, Ltd., P. O. Box 777, Mt. Ida, Ar. 71957.

- Reviewed by Robert Baffin.

For the layman wanting a full-spectrum view of modern warfare possibilities it is difficult to visualize – at least to this lay reviewer – anything approaching the refreshing adequacy of *Surviving Doomsday*. It is superb, tops. British scientist C. Bruce Sibley has given us a masterpiece.

Not only does Sibley's concise volume cover nuclear war anatomy and effects to a depth that provides well-rounded indoctrination in that field, but it gives a similarly thorough and

civilian populations, industries, and agriculture. They must undertake to instruct civilians in the art of war-survival. These schemes must be supported by extensive shelter building programs and evacuation plans. If the politicians and soldiers cannot guarantee peace they can at least underwrite a war-survival plan."

So is set the tenor and framework for the entire book. The thrust of the study is clearly one of survival. There is a heavy accent on shelter – but certainly not the run-of-the-mill fallout shelter.

"The first rule to apply to shelter buildings," stresses Sibley, "is integrity. Never tolerate poor workmanship or inferior materials – lives depend on it! The structure *must* withstand the combined effects of rain, damp, cold, soil weight, nuclear, chemical, and biological effects."

help themselves. . ."

Who survives? According to Sibley those who by accident of fate find themselves at sea, in the air, in tunnels, etc., remote from bursts, and "people in specially prepared shelters."

Important it is to realize that author Sibley writes a British book based on British viewpoints. Foreign scientists may not entirely agree. Sibley includes Pentagon research, but he is not bound by Pentagon conclusions. Therein, perhaps, lies much of its value.

Recommendation to the reader: get it, read it, pass it on. It's a real adventure.

**THE SPIKE**, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss (Crown Publishers, Inc., New York). 1980. 374 pages. \$12.95

- Reviewed by Carolyn Hayes

The Spike? A newspaper term which means a story is killed because an editor doesn't like its politics, and politics is the central theme of this novel.

Robert Hockney, central character and young liberal journalist unknowingly becomes involved with the Soviet "disinformation" scheme fostered by the KGB's "Directorate A." Incorrect or false information is fed to the media through trusted and secret Soviet operatives in the news field.

When Hockney decides to become an investigative reporter, being a liberal he investigates and reports unfavorably on the CIA. When he decides to investigate media bias brought about through Soviet "disinformation" he is forced to leave his job. During his investigation he discovers that he has been maneuvered into being a tool for this media bias. He determines also during his investigation that a large number of his liberal friends are involved in the Soviet scheme. They have been recruited through blackmail, bribery and any other method which will ensure their cooperation.

Hockney's investigation leads from the jungles of Vietnam to terrorist groups in Hamburg and Rome – from high society to his final discovery and exposure of the Soviet "mole" entrenched in the National

BLAST/RANGE EFFECTS CHART  
DISTANCE RANGES IN MILES

psi	30	20	15	10	7	5	3	2	1
wind	670	470	380	290	225	160	116	70	48
10 KT	.3	.4	.4	.5	.7	.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
100 KT	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.7	4.6
1 MT	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.8	5.9	10.0
10 MT	3.1	3.8	4.3	5.4	6.8	8.2	10.3	12.8	21.7
100 MT	6.8	8.2	9.3	11.7	14.6	17.6	22.3	27.5	46.9

psi = pounds per square inch over-pressure (wind shown in miles hour)  
For 10 Kiloton (KT) to 100 Megaton (MT) Air Bursts

simplified coverage to chemical and biological warfare. Multi-color illustrations and tables are used generously and worked into the text with maximum effectiveness.

In his preface Sibley notes:

"Whilst the arms race continues and the differing military and political systems remain suspicious of one another, there is only one avenue of civil assurance left to the world's governments. They must implement highly effective civil defense programs to protect their

One particularly dramatic section paints a chilling "Scenario for a Third World War." Sibley takes us through 23 super-tense days of international crisis building up to a holocaust of holocausts.

In a 15-hour Götterdämmerung, armies, cities, navies disappear in a world afire with nuclear madness. Then:

"Quiet. Devastation. No proper government. No proper medical facilities. No electricity, radio, police, food, water, or aid of any kind. People dying in the debris. Children crying. Invalids unable to



# TOO GOOD TO FILE

Security Council in Washington.

The Soviet master plan to defeat the USA without lifting a finger almost succeeds.

Is there more truth than fiction in this novel? Perhaps we should think about it.

**LIFE AFTER DOOMSDAY**, by Bruce D. Clayton (Paladin Press, Boulder, CO). 185 pages. \$19.95.

- Reviewed by Robert Kohler

After reading *Life After Domsday*, one must conclude that Bruce Clayton is deadly serious about survival. That he devoted prodigious energy to the project is reflected by one of the best features of the book: the number and quality of references, including names and addresses of suppliers, books and equipment.

Chapter 2 has a good simplified version of the blast and heat effects of a detonating nuclear weapon. The author, however, has a quaint concept of the physics involved when he writes of neutrons "resting peacefully" in the nucleus or liberating "lots of energy" when the nucleus fissions.

I have serious disagreement with the statement (page 29) that an aggressor would be "professional enough to use air bursts over our cities, reserving ground bursts for Minuteman missile fields and a few control centers." On the contrary, the range of blast and heat effects of high yield ground bursts is sufficient to destroy cities and to provide the added advantage to a ruthless enemy of large numbers of casualties from radiation exposure due to

"... before issuing Directive 59, which plans the beginning by the United States of a preventive war, which is fraught with a nuclear holocaust for the whole world, 'the key persons' of the White House in directives 53 and 58 took care of their safety.

"In this connection it should be recalled that Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski not long ago supposed that 10 percent of the population of the United States would die in a nuclear war, he did not express the intention to be among these 20 million Americans.

"Other calculations were cited in one of the documents prepared by a number of American governmental departments in 1978. 140 millions will die in case of a nuclear conflict - this is more than half of the population of the United States.

"Naturally, the question arises: Have the architects of the American policy taken into account these calculations while drawing up directive 59? There is every indication that Carter, Brzezinski and Co.

fallout.

Effects of radiation exposure on the human as well as the long term ecological and physical effects of a massive attack are both covered in a brief but well-written manner.

The author, however, needed to consult more with persons knowledgeable in radiation safety. He could have then drawn more valid conclusions regarding radiation exposure.

are little worried about this. The main thing for them is to survive. And for the purpose it is planned beforehand to 'harden, shelters for the key persons,' to establish a kind of a bunker for them.

"It should be recalled that such calculations were already made in the past. Fanning up the conflagration of the Second World War, dooming to destruction millions of people, including Germans, the leaders of the 'Third Reich' are known to have also taken care of their personal safety. But it is also known that the bunker did not save their lives."

- TASS Broadcast (in English)

"The nation's immediate problem is that while the common man fights America's wars, the intellectual elite sets its agenda. Today, whether the West lives or dies is in the hands of its new power elite: those who set the terms of public debate, who manipulate the symbols, who decide whether nations or leaders will be depicted on 100 million television sets as 'good' or 'bad.' This power elite sets the limits of the possible for Presidents and Congress. It molds the impressions that move the nation, or that mire it. . .

"If America loses World War III, it will be because of the failure of its leadership class. In particular, it will be because of the attention, the celebrity, and the legitimacy given to the 'trendies' - those overglamorized dilettantes who posture in the latest idea, mount the fashionable protests, and are slobbered over by the news media, whose creation they essentially are.

- from *The Real War* by Richard Nixon

U. S. intelligence satellites have determined that the Soviet Union is constructing a particle beam weapon capable of destroying American space satellites and damaging American spacecraft. Reports indicate that "from a variety of sources the United States has discovered a massive Soviet effort to develop and deploy . . . both high energy lasers and charged particle beams."

- *The Review of the NEWS*

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*Bombing defenseless people is of course immoral. But people happen to be inseparable from military-industrial-communications-transportation targets. (And people, as Lenin notes, happen to be the most vital national resource.) People were in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, London, Berlin and a thousand other urban targets. Bombing cities has unfortunately been fact, will continue to be fact.*

*What is most immoral is to neglect to utilize measures at hand to protect people in and near cities and other affected areas.*

(No. 4 in a series  
of five shelter articles)

## PUBLIC SHELTER PARANOIA

### - A Journal of Civil Defense Staff Study

It is easy to be negative, to criticize, to blame, to call to account. But sometimes it is necessary. In the treatment of the shelter question by the American government — this Administration and its predecessors as well — criticism appears to be well deserved.

True, there was in the 1960s and early 1970s a determined effort by government to locate and stock public shelters, and this was done predominantly in cities, where heavy masonry construction provided the mass that would protect against fallout radiation.

But this was a spurious — maybe even tongue-in-cheek — effort, as was later realized. It was based on the illusion that within urban areas protection against fallout would suffice. Protection against blast was largely ignored.

In back of this was the idea of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) which called for exposure of civilian populations to enemy missiles. It was embraced by the United States on the assumption that potential opponents also bought it. Russia called it silly.

There was (is) a sort of deep paranoia in government against public blast shelter — in spite of the fact that construction techniques were well known, in spite of the fact that a good bit of blast shelter already existed, in spite of the fact that other countries required it, in spite of the fact that government demanded it for government, in spite of the fact that study after study showed clearly its value.

In his 1973 book, *Blast Shelter Potential in New Government Buildings*, George Cristy of Oak Ridge National Laboratory could say:

Previous studies sponsored by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) have

shown that several courses of action are possible which could provide improved protection of the U. S. population at quite modest cost. For example, it was found that nearly 13 million of the 170 million fallout shelter spaces identified by the National Fallout Shelter Survey (NFSS) have an inherent capability for protection against initial effects of nuclear weapons because they are located in tunnels, basements of buildings of heavy masonry construction, unused ammunition bunkers, etc. . . . Providing emergency power and/or ventilation to certain of the located facilities would increase

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PERHAPS . . . IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT TO THINK SERIOUSLY IN TERMS OF SAVING PEOPLE AS IT IS TO THINK IN TERMS OF KILLING THEM.

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the spaces available to nearly 20 million.

Therefore the quality of protection for the citizens of many communities could be improved immediately or in the very near future merely by changing the priority and selection criteria for shelters. . . .

Of course, very little was done. Cristy points out further that certain expedients incorporated into normal construction could boost the 20 million figure to 75 million!

Unlike private shelter (see August 1980 issue of the *Journal*) where an individual can procure plans, and with

a contractor, or in some cases by himself, build a shelter, public shelter is an undertaking he must rely on government or a large, organized private group to tackle.

This is not to say it is overly difficult. If it can be accomplished by accident (as Cristy points out) it can be accomplished on purpose. It is simply a project on the technical level of office building or highway construction.

Public shelter has the advantage of organization, meaning that there is likely a trained staff, special equipment, stocks of supplies, water, etc. It has the disadvantage of usually requiring local travel to reach it. It may be crowded, and it will lack the home environment that is for most people desirable.

In most countries where shelters are required by law there is a mix of private and public shelter. There are many kinds of public shelter: schools, subways, tunnels, caves — all equipped with blast doors, blast valves, etc. Switzerland is an example where fallout-blast-chemical attack protection is approaching a 100% figure for the entire population.

Oddly enough, in the United States the Kansas City area boasts vast underground blast shelter in the form of easily accessible limestone mines — admired even by the Soviet Union. But government has so far utterly failed to support determined local efforts to utilize it.

However, it should be pointed out that government has not entirely neglected the blast shelter question. If billions of dollars have not been spent for public blast shelter for the people at least billions of dollars have been spent for blast shelter for the government, military and communications — all at a highly sophisticated level.





Entrance road to one of Kansas City area's extensive and commercialized underground complexes. (60 million square feet of space is now in use.)

Within the last two months the Carter Administration has decided that still better measures need to be provided for VIP shelter. A New York Times News Service dispatch reports:

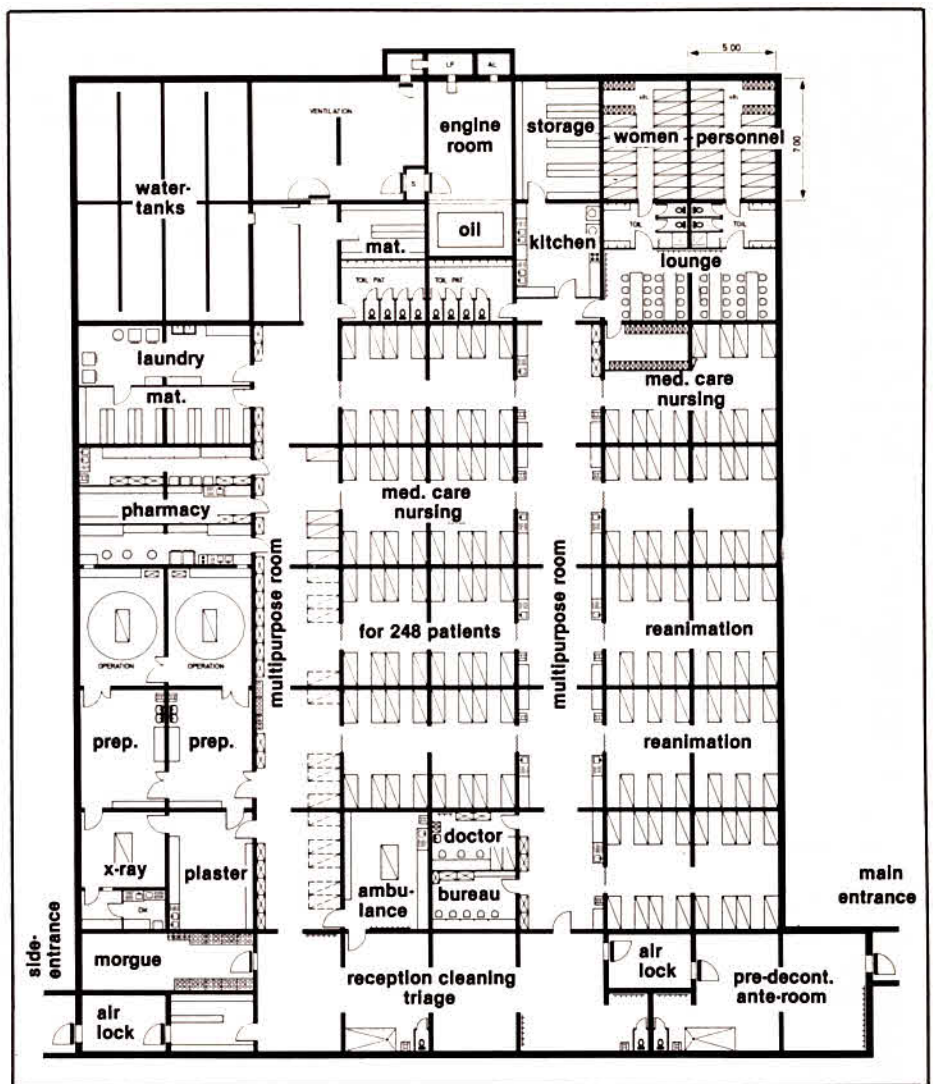
Officials said that one of the documents, known as Presidential Directive 58, is concerned with "continuity of government." It is said to call on the Department of Defense and other agencies to study several measures for improving the capacity of parts of the government, from the president on down, to withstand a nuclear strike.

The measures, which officials are reluctant to discuss in detail, are said to include plans for moving military and political leaders out of Washington in time of crisis, new hardened shelters for key personnel and equipment and the creation of a new network of "command posts" for local and military and civilian leaders in time of war.

It is good that leadership can grasp the importance of leadership survival. That is indeed important. But is it enough? Is it not also important that the safety of the people be provided for?

#### PERHAPS . . . PERHAPS . . .

Perhaps so. Perhaps with the recent discrediting of MAD it may be seen that in a nuclear conflict (or a conventional one) it is just as important to think seriously in terms of *saving* people as it is to think in terms of *killing* them. Perhaps moreso.



Floor plan for Swiss underground hospital. The Swiss civil defense budget (pop. 6.4 million) exceeds that of the USA (pop. 220 million). On a percapita basis Switzerland has more hospital spaces underground than the USA has as a grand total.

If so, perhaps a small fraction of the billions spent annually on welfare, food stamps, unemployment compensation and other social programs might be earmarked for hard shelter for the public. In that way most people receiving social benefits could also be assured of a better chance for longer life. Which itself is a social benefit.

And should anyone be curious to know how to build a public blast shelter, not to worry. Waiting are the architects and contractors who gave us Mount Weather and Raven Rock (two of the government shelters out from Washington) and the North American Air Defense Command -- and, for that matter, any of the several thousand other government hideouts.

Sheltered, our "hostage" population could melt away. And with it the high threat of war. □

Qualified architects and contractors are required for public shelter construction. Two companies with long experience in shelter equipping are:

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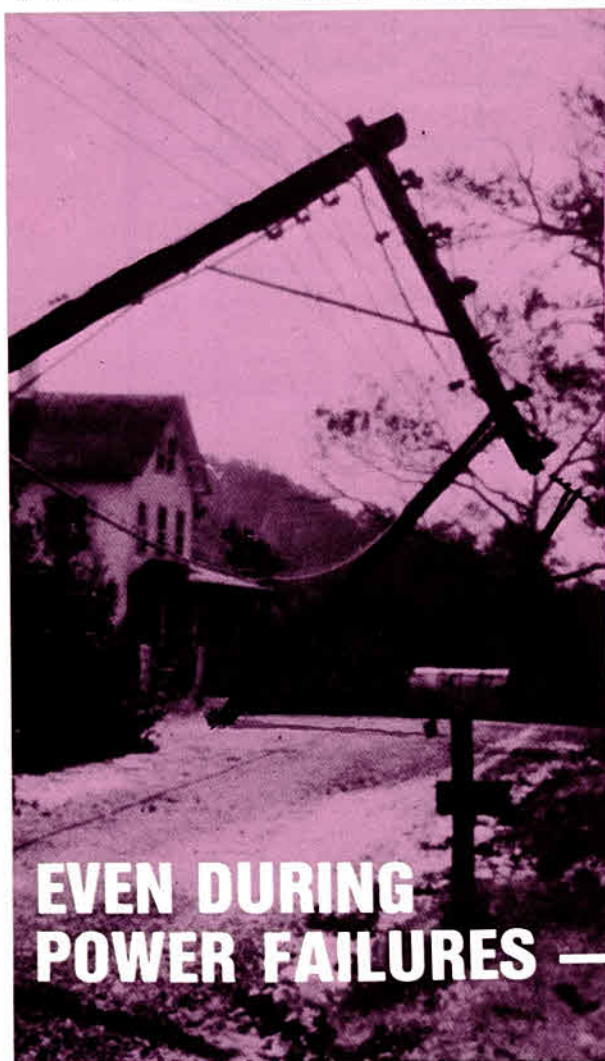
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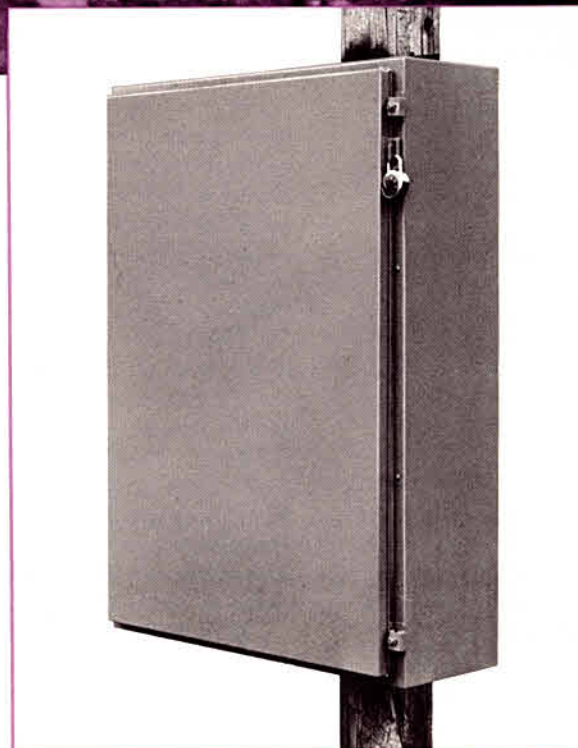
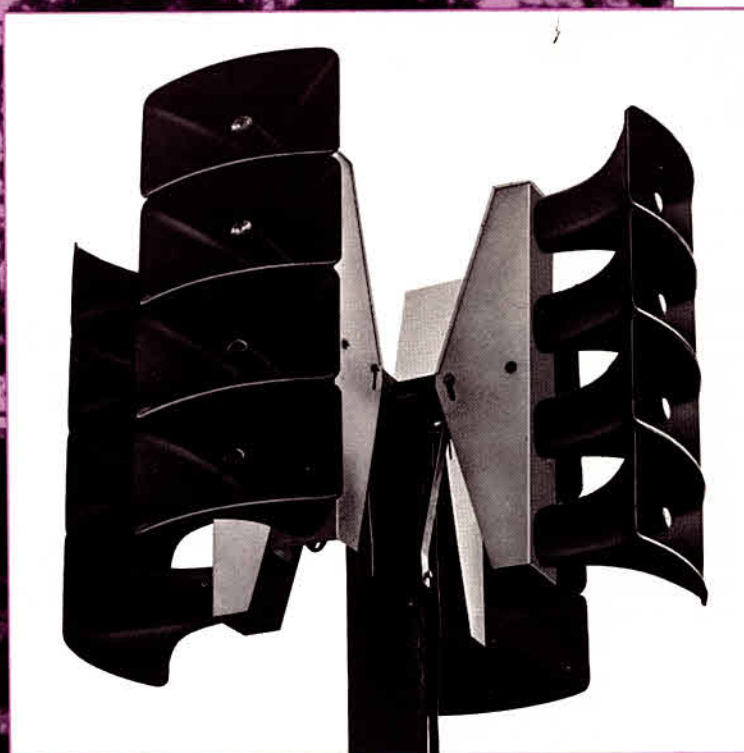
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# UPCOMING

- (1980)
- Oct 6-9 Annual USCDC Conf. -- Milwaukee
- Oct 20-24 Managing the Search Function (SAR Course) - Chevy Chase, MD
- Oct 22-24 The American CD Assoc. Annual Seminar-Conf. -- Anaheim, CA
- Oct 28-30 Disaster Mgmt. Conf., Am. College of Emer. Physicians (FL Chapter) -- Orlando, FL.
- Oct 30-Nov 2 Schultz International Monetary Seminar -- Houston
- Nov 5-10 World Civil Defense Conf. -- Rabat, Morocco
- Nov 16-21 American Nuclear Society Winter Conf. -- Washington, DC
- (1981)
- Jun 9-12 Underground Space Conf. & Expo. -- Kansas City

Hazardous Waste Management Courses (For information contact: Center for Environmental Quality Management, Toxic Substance Control Laboratory, Vanderbilt Medical Center, Nashville, TN 37232 -- 615/322-4754)

Oct 6-8	Philadelphia	Fee \$395
Oct 20-24	(Uncontrolled Site Workshop) -- New Orleans	Fee \$495
Nov 10-12	San Francisco	Fee \$395
Nov 10-14	(Uncontrolled Site Workshop) -- Washington, DC	Fee \$495
Dec 15-19	(Uncontrolled Site Workshop) -- San Francisco	Fee \$495

## MARKETPLACE

**NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL BOOK** by Duncan Long, as reviewed in February '80 *Journal of CD*. Fresh, accurate, easily understood. Money-back guarantee... \$6.99...postpaid. Hurry, it may be later than you think...Long Survival, 163-CD, Wamego, Kansas 66547.

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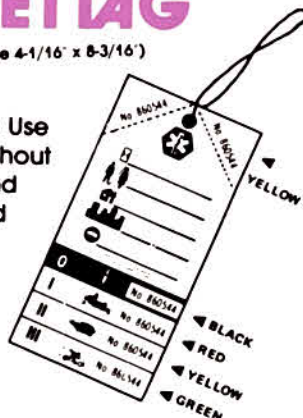
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## CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD

BRITAIN'S CD BUDGET JUMPS 60%

Dissatisfied with a civil defense expenditure of \$1.15 per capita (the U.S. figure is \$0.45) Great Britain in August upped its home preparedness investment to \$1.90 per capita -- an increase of 60%. The increase will be programmed over a three-year period.

Edward Leigh, spokesman for the new National Committee for Civil Defense announced that 100 million pounds (a per capita outlay of \$4.20) would not be too much. "We welcome the Government's initiative in doubling expenditure on civil defense," he said, "but this must be seen in the context of existing expenditure, which is totally inadequate."

One area that will be addressed with new funds will be publicity on best family shelter buys. British CD authority Bruce Sibley (see review of his book *Surviving Doomsday* page 22) points out, however, that real shelter economy and effectiveness lies in exploiting public shelter construction.

The boost in CD funds, although strongly opposed by the Labor Party, comes in the wake of sharply accelerated interest in home defense.



# A CIVIL DEFENSE COALITION . . . ?

In spite of setbacks -- maybe because of them -- in 1980 American civil defense has more going for it than at any other time in its rocky history. The media have discovered it. Campaign '80 has discovered it. Elements of the population have discovered it. Even its enemies have discovered it. Congressman Les Aspin, for instance, complains of a resurgent civil defense. And in deploring an Administration attempt to step away from "Mutual Assured Destruction" (MAD) scientist-writer Sidney Drell is quoted in the press as saying:

My fears are focused on whether Carter's embrace of a flexible nuclear policy will lead to a massive civil defense program.

Drell's "fears" that a rejection of MAD might trigger plans to defend the United States homeland and its people are of course -- we pray -- a real danger. By building up MAD unilaterally the U. S. created the American "hostage" population. By deserting it without correcting the original "hostage" blunder the dilemma has been exacerbated. As Tom Strider, chairman of The American Legion Civil Defense Committee, points out: we traded a 10-1 fatality disadvantage under MAD for a 100-1 fatality disadvantage by shelving MAD and sitting on our hands.

There *should* be a reaction! But reactions -- even strong ones -- need planning, control and direction if they are to be effective. Separate civil defense interests for years have heroically and individually assaulted the castle and fallen in ridiculous heaps before the walls of bureaucracy. The "divide and conquer" principle has been applied over and over again by civil defense warriors themselves -- *against themselves*. Last year we even saw one national civil defense organization viciously attack another.

In order to exploit today's civil defense awakening we are going to have to do better than that -- much, much better. We are going to have to get our act together, to learn to work in concert. Or we shall again fall on our respective faces. We are going to have to organize a "coalition" of civil defense organizations.

How do we accomplish this?

Admittedly, it would take some doing. And the doing would have to be done quickly. Possibly the United States Civil Defense Council could be persuaded to explore the idea at its annual conference in Milwaukee October 6-9.

Certainly The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) could undertake the charting of a trial solution at its annual seminar in Anaheim, California October 22-24. Present at that meeting will be representatives from national, regional, state and local civil defense organizations -- professional and non-professional.

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## CAN CIVIL DEFENSE GROUPS REALLY COOPERATE, COORDINATE, COALESCE ?

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There's a precedent at the local level: General Frank Spink (who died on August 18th) set an inspiring example in Kansas City by uniting government, military, industrial, educational, medical, religious and other leaders into two Kansas City area civil defense organizations that regularly meet in force and get things done. They'll both be represented at Anaheim. So here may be a pattern to build on -- if we want it.

One ominous problem is: Where and how can we find a controlling organization? TACDA cannot aspire to such a function because, understandably, it would not be accepted by peer civil defense groups. The same unfortunate restriction applies to other CD entities. One prestigious organization that could stand, as an umbrella -- if it were willing -- has already established an inspiring track record with its Coalition for Peace Through Strength (part of the Coalition's membership is composed of over 220 Members of Congress). That organization is the American Security Council (ASC). As a matter of fact, General E. D. Woellner of the Coalition last year suggested that civil defense organizations pool their resources and expertise.

Such a CD combine might be called something like "Coalition on Preparedness" (COP). If COP materialized, if COP could get the active support of most CD factions, if COP could locate in or near Washington with a small competent, bare-knuckled, dedicated staff it would stand a chance of implementing Congressman Donald F. Mitchell's banquet recommendations at last year's Kansas City TACDA seminar. He called for an organized civil defense team that could make itself heard. Such a solution could glue together a civil defense master team that would indeed be effective, whatever the outcome of the election.

Sidney Drell's worst fears might then be realized -- we hope. America might then aspire to a meaningful CD program that would realistically protect Americans.

Are we up to it? Can civil defense groups really cooperate, coordinate, coalesce?

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