

JUNE 1980

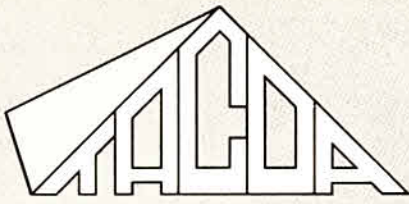
VOLUME XIII — NUMBER 3

Journal of Civil Defense

"IT'S IN THE COMMUNITY, BE IT TOWN OR VILLAGE, WHERE THE CITIZEN, MAN OR WOMAN, COMES INTO CONTACT WITH CIVIL DEFENSE EDUCATION AND TRAINING . . ."

— DENNIS WEDLAKE,
SWISS CD AUTHORITY

The American Civil Defense Association




Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association

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

JUNE 1980

VOLUME XIII - NUMBER 3

Editor	WALTER MURPHEY	Public Relations . . .	FRANK WILLIAMS
Business Manager . .	CAROLYN HAYES	Art	J. C. BROWN, JR.
Bureau Chief		Circulation	ELAINE SMITH
Pacific Coast	EVAR P. PETERSON	Production	
Research	BETTY NICE		
Design . .	CIVIL DEFENSE AUXILIARY		

Sponsored by
The Civil Defense Forum
The Oak Ridge Civil Defense Society
The American Civil Defense Association

POLICY BOARD

WM. CORNELIUS HALL, Chairman
J. HOWARD PROCTOR
J. R. MAXFIELD (ex officio)
R. F. BLODGETT
ARTHUR A. BROYLES
JAMES W. DALZELL
KARL LUNDGREN
JOHN H. NEILER
W. RAY MONTGOMERY
BETTY NICE
JOHN A. SAMUEL
EUGENE P. WIGNER
FRANK L. WILLIAMS

ADVISORY BOARD

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

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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

CONTENTS

- 5 CAPITAL COMMENTARY--
Jerry Strobe's behind-the-scene reading on FEMA's budget treatment by Congress.
- ✓ 6 CAMPAIGN 80: REALISM VS RAFSHOONERY, by Kevin Kilpatrick -- Plenty of talk, but CD a stepchild.
- ✓ 8 WHERE PREPAREDNESS IS PRACTICED--Swiss CD Pro Dennis Wedlake makes CD comparisons, shakes head.
- ✓ 9 WAR AND THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH, by Max Klinghoffer -- Physician takes fellow physicians to task for anti-CD stand.
- 10 GRASS ROOTS GRAFFITI--Local "no-dice" reaction to FEMA study to kill mini-CD programs.
- 11 HELTER-SKELTER SHELTER, Journal Staff Study -- 2nd of series of 5 articles examines expedient shelter.
- ✓ 16 "A-MINUS": HURRICANE DAVID'S EVACUATION RATING, by W. W. Saitta and S.M. Bergeron -- Unexpected reactions to evacuation misfire.

- 18 HOUSTON SYMPOSIUM; INDEPENDENCE (MO) SEMINAR --May meetings produce demands for CD action.
- ✓ 19 CIVIL DEFENSE: TOWER OF BABEL -- FEMA Staff College students find kaleidoscopic CD names self-defeating, ask for standard name.
- 20 TARGET FOR OCTOBER: TACDA'S 1980 SEMINAR -- Early speaker commitments; early registration form.
- 22 TOO GOOD TO FILE--Skelton, Teller, Soviets. REVIEW--New Swiss booklet available. UPCOMING
- 23 MARKETPLACE
- 24 EDITORIAL . . . MACY MISGIVINGS? -- FEMA Director voices CRP reservations, blast shelter pluses.

Journal of Civil Defense
P.O. Box 910
Starke, FL 32091
(904) 964-5397

"Belongs on the desk of every decision maker."

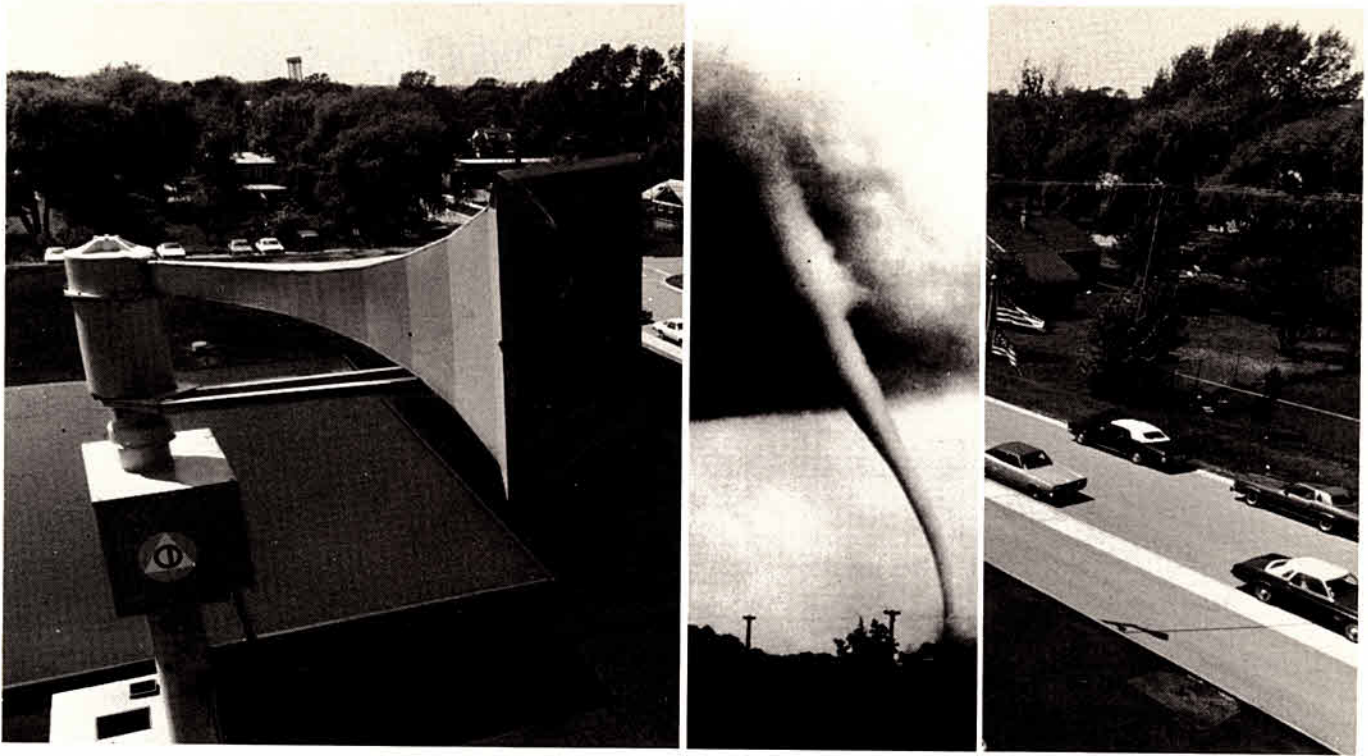
One year -- \$12
Two years -- \$22
(Foreign: Please add 20%)

PHONE OR MAIL YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TODAY
(We'll bill you later)

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

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

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



We sell a lot of warning systems after disasters hit. We'd rather do it before.

Contact Federal now. *Before* lives are lost and you're in the process of rebuilding.

Federal's representatives will survey your city, advise on warning system installation and maintenance, provide information about matching U.S. government funds. We have the know-how because we've provided more weather warning systems to more communities than anyone else in the country.

You can custom design your warning system for tornado or hurricane warning, or also provide volunteer fire summons and air attack alert.

Start with our Thunderbolt® outdoor warning siren. The most versatile outdoor siren you can buy. Period.

To avoid costly and sometimes un dependable leased telephone lines, use Federal's Siratrol™ tone-activated radio siren control and timer. Pay for it once and it's yours. Forever.

Complete your community protection package with a Federal Voice Command™ Radio. Constantly tuned to the NOAA severe weather warning network. Voice Command makes sure you get the word first.

Don't wait until it's too late.

Write for Bulletin 36. Signal Division, Federal Signal Corporation, 136th & Western Avenue Blue Island, Illinois 60406. In Canada: Federal Signal Canada Limited, 524 Gordon Baker Road, Willowdale, Ontario.

Federal. You can depend on it.



Thunderbolt® Versatile enough to cover just about any warning need—fire, tornado, air attack.



Voice Command™ Weather-alerting receiver keeps you in constant touch with the NOAA severe weather warning network.



Siratrol™ radio control. Economical, dependable siren control —eliminates costly phone line leasing.



SIGNAL DIVISION
Federal Signal Corporation

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 JCD680
1770 Chicago • Riverside, CA 92507
(714) 684-9003



NEW APPROACH BUT SAME OLD BUDGET

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is having its troubles on Capitol Hill before the appropriations committees and the civil defense part of the budget request appears to be in trouble as well. After promising hearings before the Congressional authorization committees, the FEMA act became unglued when Director Macy and his staff tried to explain the complex and almost indecipherable budget document to the people who control the money. Appearing before a House Appropriations subcommittee chaired by Representative Edward Boland (D-MA) on April 16, Macy found himself confronted not by questions of policy but by detailed questions about personnel, travel expenses, and the like. The lack of answers did not make FEMA look good. Mr. Boland called the FEMA budget justification the most complicated of any of the 23 agencies that appear before the subcommittee. It seemed to stump Mr. Macy and his crew also. A few days later, the sorry performance was repeated before Senator William Proxmire (D-WI).

Proxmire expressed his "disappointment over the inadequacy of your 1981 budget justification" and went on to cite several glaring examples. But his major peeve was a program presentation so involved that it was impossible to compare the requests with the funding levels of prior years. It became evident in both hearings that the FEMA budget office is not staffed to deal with a \$1.25 billion operation that covers five former agencies and a number of other bits and pieces.

Earlier in the year, the program presentation before the authorization subcommittees showed a new, professional approach. Director Macy handled virtually all of the questions himself and showed a good command of his subject. Testifying in late February before a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee chaired by Lucien Nedzi (D-MI), Macy said the budget request for civil defense was \$120 million, a 12 percent real increase over the 1980 appropriation. If appropriated, he said, the increased funds would be used to bring the so-called counterforce areas—those associated with Minuteman missile fields, Air Force bases, and Poseidon ports—to a high state of readiness for crisis relocation. This made more sense than last year's approach, which tried to do a little bit everywhere. This time, one might have something to show for the money.

The subcommittee wasn't too impressed, however, when it came out that the "risk population" in these counterforce areas constituted only about five percent of the risk population of the whole country. When asked why put priority on the counterforce areas, Macy told the House subcommittee that he felt those areas were at greater risk than the big cities. Snorted Donald J. Mitchell (R-NY), "These people near counterforce targets are at higher risk than people in the big cities by only about four minutes." When the same question arose in the Senate hearing a few weeks later, Macy was better prepared. The counterforce areas were getting priority, he said, because we owed it to them. After all, it was the U.S. Government that had come in and built the silos and converted their peaceful communities into targets. The argument made sense to Senators Carl Levin (D-MI) and John Warner (R-VA), the only subcommittee members present.

The real problem, of course, is that civil defense, even one based on crisis relocation, can't be done on the shoestring budgets that have been proposed by the Carter Administration. Mr. Macy and his staff have dressed up what they have as well as they can but it isn't fooling many people. It may be true that this year's request is a real increase over last year's appropriation. But, when compared with last year's budget request, it just barely keeps up with inflation. Last year, the appropriations committees cut the budget to the lowest level in 30 years on the basis that the Administration clearly had no long-term commitment to a significant civil defense effort. This budget request is likely to suffer a similar fate, especially since FEMA doesn't seem to know why they asked for the money.

A PROFESSIONAL LOSS

His many friends were shocked and saddened to learn of the death on April 18 of Dr. Donald G. Brennan, apparently at his own hand. Brennan, director of national security studies at the Hudson Institute, was a frequent witness at Congressional hearing on civil defense and related defense matters. He was an outstanding authority on arms control and one of the few who found no conflict between arms control and civil defense. His loss will diminish the professionalism of the current debate on the strategic balance and what to do about it. □

As General E. D. Woellner (American Security Council) pointed out in the May issue of TACDA Alert, the old ratio of one civilian killed for every 20 soldiers in modern warfare has changed almost unbelievably in 65 years to where it is now assumed to be over 100 civilians for every soldier in a nuclear war. In other words every American civilian is distinctly more a part of the nuclear battlefield than was the doughboy a part of the World War I scene in a front-line trench. Despite dramatic example by full-scale civil defense programs in certain adversary and neutral nations and despite a number of U.S. Government studies which underline the necessity for civilian protective measures no American president has digested this simple, compelling statistic. Consequently, no American president has fielded any meaningful civil defense program in the interest of the American public. No American president has faced the obvious fact that America stands to lose 70% of its citizens as fatalities in a nuclear exchange.

What about 1980's presidential candidates?

CAMPAIGN 80: - REALITY VS RAFSHOONERY

- Kevin Kilpatrick

A current study by Karl Lundgren* shows that one-third of the world's 4½ billion people now have hard shelter against nuclear attack. "But not the people of the United States."

Americans are, in fact, programmed by their own government for destruction. This is what we call "Mutual Assured Destruction." Theoretically a reciprocal bargain, it is supposed to promote peace by deliberately exposing a defenseless population to adversary nuclear armaments as a gesture of good will.

Actually a unilateral sell-out, it courts defeat through war or surrender by presenting a potential enemy with almost endless targets of opportunity. As Leon Goure has put it, threatening to commit suicide is hardly going to scare any adversary.

Candidate Opinion:

How do 1980 presidential candidates feel?

Charismatic, lucid John B. Anderson, so-called "darling of the liberals," faces the civil defense subject squarely: American lives and property must be protected, especially from disasters caused by "sophisticated and potentially dangerous technology."

"Any civil defense program," he says, "must envision the possibility of the ultimate

disaster - nuclear war. While federal coordination of State and local disaster plans might mitigate the effects of nuclear war, we must recognize that no amount of planning and no amount of preparation can ever make nuclear war 'winnable' in any sense of the word. . ."

Anderson claims that "Much capability can be bought at low cost." He refers to dosimeters and medicines to counteract radiation effects, and to evacuation planning "for areas subject to floods, tornados or nuclear power plant accident risks. . ."

ANDERSON

No plug for shelter, but -

"As the ranking Minority member of the now defunct Joint Committee on Atomic Energy," he points out, "I sponsored or cosponsored much of the legislation that authorized and funded high energy physics programs in the 1960s and early 1970s that enabled our Defense Department to consider weaponization of lasers and particle beam accelerators."

Deserving of applause. But it hardly appears that Anderson is ready to think in terms of the heavy investment that a full-blown civil defense program would require.

Could he be persuaded to do so? If a civil defense program "must envision" nuclear war, what does this mean? Following John Anderson logic it should mean that we do something meaningful about nuclear war, something substantial to protect those exposed to it. Whether we consider it "winnable" or not.

CD hopes were high in 1977 when President Jimmy Carter called upon Greg Schneiders to head his Emergency Preparedness Reorganization Project. It looked to many frustrated civil defense people as though something would finally happen.

Nye Stevens, who succeeded Schneiders, spoke before the 1978 TACDA seminar in Gainesville, Florida and underscored this "new thrust and initiative" of emergency preparedness and "breakthrough possibilities" in 1979.

And P.D. 41, the formal reorganization document, was promulgated and implemented in 1979 along with the activation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. At its head Carter appointed John Macy, who has a 14-karat reputation for meaning business, getting things done and brooking no nonsense. It sounded like a battle cry when he proclaimed:

W's *Winnable but*
how do you get it
done?

CARTER

"I think we have an obligation to develop a program which is realistic and that will provide the degree of protection to the American people so that we don't assume that there is going to be a massive elimination of population in virtually a Jonestown kind of atmosphere."

But with all this nothing of substance has really happened. Macy appears to be saddled with the job of making a thistle look like a rose (and he doesn't do badly at it).

*Journalist Karl Lundgren is chairman of the *Journal of Civil Defense* editorial committee.

But after the waves of readjustments have settled out we have the same old puddle, a little more muddied. It is remindful of the French proverb: "The more things change the more they remain the same."

With Jimmy Carter taking on the new image of a "born-again hawk" (according to Senator "Scoop" Jackson) can we expect to be turned loose from the CD primrose path? Our guess is that Macy with a few bucks and some moral support could get out of his paper bag.

Governor Ronald Reagan, like the Jimmy Carter of 1976, looks promising. He carries the right credentials. He's a hard-liner realist (he was as governor of California). He is pro-clean energy. He has a formula for a balanced budget. He's against a SALT agreement that sells America down the river. He's against emasculatation of the military. This Reagan quote on civil defense has been making the rounds:

"A renewed emphasis on civil defense preparedness is necessary. It should be

REAGAN

an integral part of our national security. Whether the Administration's new-found concern for civil defense represents an awakening or just a bit of Rafshoonery remains to be seen."

But where citizen protection is concerned Rafshoonery is the name of the game. Has been to now. Not only with Jimmy Carter and other Democratic presidents, but with Republicans Eisenhower, Nixon and Ford. In 1979 Nixon promised to "look at the shelter program to see what we can do there in order to minimize American casualties." Nixon detailed General G. A. Lincoln, head of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, to make a study of the question. Lincoln did, with much hand-clapping by CD pros, but in the end his study produced no real results.

That was Rafshoonery.

Reagan needs to get beyond rhetoric on the CD question. With his history of facing issues is that possible?

BUSH

Remaining among serious presidential hopefuls are George Bush and Edward M. Kennedy. Neither has made any definitive statement on CD. Neither has brushed

KENNEDY

the subject closely. It can be assumed that Bush has leanings similar to those of Reagan and that Kennedy would follow something similar to, perhaps even weaker than, a Carter line.

Admittedly civil defense is not a burning political issue, because it is something Americans assume they have and do not know that they have not. The fact that it spells the difference between survival and annihilation -- between peace and nuclear war -- is too big for the man-in-the-street to grasp.

Civil defense is therefore a question for *responsible* leadership (as it is for instance in Russia, Sweden, China, Switzerland and elsewhere). What is needed is a candidate able and willing to analyze the basic facts and come up with a population protection solution regardless of the impact on welfare programs or anything else.

The issue is basic welfare: survival -- national and individual. A serious candidate needs to conduct an impartial analysis of the military and human value of civil defense, the real reason why it is practiced in countries alert to citizen safety and especially the salutary results of close attention to it, a serious examination of government studies of the civil defense question, and a look at real public attitudes.

That candidate should further:

a. See that civil defense is indeed "in disarray" as Nixon was told by Senator Holifield.

b. Find out for himself that our 70% fatality expectation can be reduced to less than 5%.

c. Find out for himself that civil defense is a military must.

d. Find out for himself that a modest cut in pork-barrel and giveaway programs would pay for survival.

e. Discover that the present "hostage" concept will lead to war and that a tough home defense is the best guarantee of peace.

f. Deplore not only the fact that we are *number two* militarily but also the fact that we are *number twenty* in civil defense.

It's time that rhetoric gave way to political responsibility. It's time that "The People Be Damned" policy be scotched.

We need straight talk, and solid commitments in the real interest of the United States and its people.

No more Rafshoonery. □

(The October 1980 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* will carry a follow-up article on civil defense positions of presidential nominees.)

WHERE PREPAREDNESS IS PRACTICED

PHOTOS BY SWISS FEDERAL OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Dennis Wedlake, affable Swiss Federal Office of Civil Defense information expert, is in heavy demand as a civil defense speaker abroad. In an address to a British audience early this year he said that the "strategic significance of Civil Defense could be summarized as follows:

Civil Defense takes preparatory measures for the protection, rescue and care of the civilian population. It assures war economy and other civilian services, survival of the greatest possible part of the people after direct or indirect attacks with conventional, nuclear or chemical weapons and, together with the army, secures within the coordinated medical service care and help for civilian and military patients

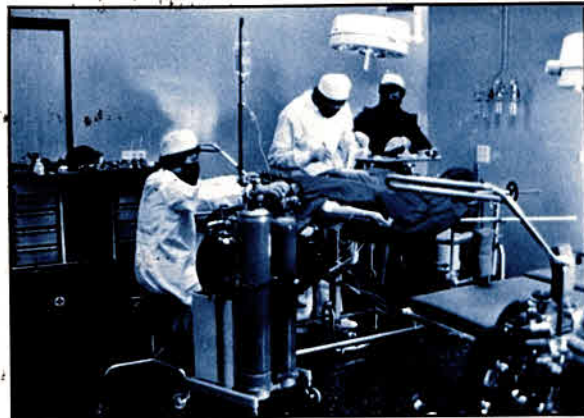
"Please allow me to add some personal reflections in connection with Civil Defense or population protection. I would like to emphasize at once that it never has been and never will be the business of Switzerland to criticize foreign efforts in this field. But what we are wondering about is the fact that in many countries in the world, and especially in some of those having undergone two terrible wars with millions of victims and disastrous damage and ruins, there seems to be hardly any or very little concern for suitable protective measures, be it of the static or dynamic type

"The two principles that each inhabitant of Switzerland must be assured an equal chance of survival and provided with a safe space in a shelter are both of high democratic, humane and social value. We think such legally and morally guaranteed promises add a lot to credibility and approval of Civil Defense in our country."

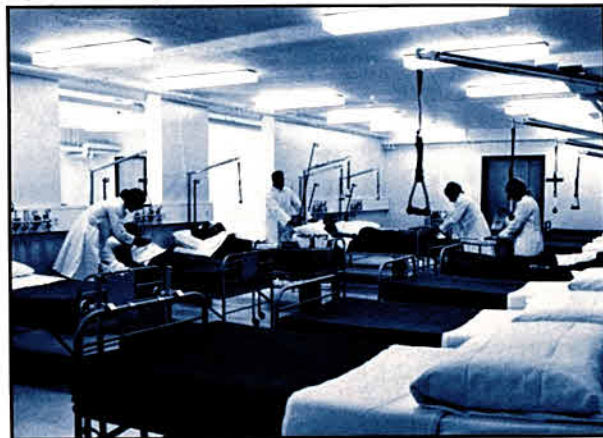
Wedlake, recently retired for disability from his duties, remains 99% active in promoting hard-core survival measures for his people. One of his favorite hobbies: travel -- especially to the United States where he plans a vacation this August and September. But no mix with CD business. "Not on your life," he says. "Pleasure only." The inference is: why bore Americans by trying to wake them up. They're not interested in survival. □



Entrance to one of Switzerland's many blast-protected underground hospitals. There are more underground hospital bed spaces (supported by full medical facilities) per capita in Switzerland than above-ground hospital bed spaces per capita in the U.S.A.



Underground Swiss hospital operating room is kept limbered up through frequent use.



Underground hospital wards are ready for instant emergency service. Here one is opened up for routine patients by hospital staff.

Participants at a recent professional medical symposium on nuclear weapons effects argued that preparedness for nuclear war was pointless and embarked on a crusade to convince others that civil defense is useless and recovery "next to impossible." The March 1980 issue of *Science* reported on the meeting.

Emergency Medical Physician Max Klinghoffer -- writer, lecturer and Medical Director for O'Hare International Airport's Emergency Rescue Service in Chicago -- here takes issue with their conclusions.

WAR AND THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH

- Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

In February a symposium on "The Medical Consequences of Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear War" took place at the Harvard Medical School.

The horrors of nuclear war were portrayed. None of this is new. Nor should any of it be surprising to those who have seen Operation Doorstep or Operation Ivy or other films showing the results of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki or Hiroshima.

What is incredible is the conclusion reached by the sponsoring organization, the "Physicians for Social Responsibility."

No one can fault their desire for prevention of war. But it's their conclusion that medical disaster planning for nuclear war is meaningless which goes against all medical principles and all logic.

It is true that our medical profession has increasingly emphasized preventive medicine. And there is a parallel between preventive medicine and the avoidance of nuclear war. But we have never said that should preventive medicine fail we would then fail to treat the diseased or injured. Yet this is apparently what is being suggested by "Physicians for Social Responsibility."

By denial of their responsibilities in civil defense these physicians have decreased their potential for healing.

What of the survivors -- no matter how few they may be? Are they to suffer and die simply because our profession is too high-minded to accept its responsibilities in the event of war.

The thought of millions of casualties in such a war is depressing to all of us. But let me draw this parallel: If an aircraft carrying 200 people should crash and 199 of the occupants were killed outright would our doctors then fail to treat the sole survivor simply because he is statistically only one-half of one percent?

Or to use another hypothetical case: In some of the pandemics of bubonic plague from 2/3 to 3/4 of the population became casualties in some countries. If our doctors had lived in that era would they have been unprepared to treat the sick who *did* survive?

As to the roving bands which would result after a nuclear attack, in the 17th Century (1665-6) two-thirds of the population of London fled the city to try to avoid the plague. Would our doctors have failed these fugitives necessary medical care?

The failure of our shelter program, the poor state of our warning system and the criminal giveaway of our emergency medical facilities are all indications of nonfeasance on the part of our government officials.

But the medical profession, whose primary goal is to heal the sick and injured, should not discourage civil defense programs. Instead we should be in the forefront *demanding* that our government fulfill its obligations to our citizens. And we should take positions of leadership in medical planning for disaster.

Perhaps our well-intentioned but fuzzy-thinking "Physicians for Social Responsibility" need to remember not only their Hippocratic Oath but also that portion of a quotation from John Donne which says:

"Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind." □

"... these physicians have decreased their potential for healing."

Let us suppose the aftermath of a nuclear attack on Boston would be as described at the symposium. Everyone within a 6-mile radius would be destroyed. Half the people within a 20-mile radius would be killed or injured. Resulting fire storms would produce thousands of burn cases. And perhaps even roving bands of people would be in search of food to subsist and survive.

I agree completely with Fred Haase*: the country that can plan now for survival and recovery is the one that is going to fare best in the long run. I also agree with Haase that civil defense planning is in "shambles."

*Federal Emergency Management Agency staff member who commented on the government position in the *Science* article highlighting the physician's stand.



DR. MAX KLINGHOFFER

GRASS ROOTS GRAFFITI

LOCALS PROTEST LOOMING CD CUTS

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its 7½-page January 22nd memorandum to the regions (which deals with cutting funds at the small community level) reads on page 4:

"The Federal Government is not capable of providing all the resources necessary to survive an all-out attack, even if all the military were available for civil defense. The resources of State and local governments' emergency services agencies and the support they obtain from voluntary agencies and the private sector, provide the bulk of response capabilities which can be brought to bear in an attack situation. The Congress recognized this by specifying in the Act that civil defense was the joint responsibility of the Federal Government, the several States and their political subdivisions. Therefore, the P & A Expenses Program fulfills this joint responsibility by helping the States and their political subdivisions obtain staff and administrative materials and to employ at least a cadre to do the managing, coordinating and operating of the civil defense program."

Then the memorandum explains why this is not working, why the smaller communities should be cut off from P & A and why positions should be created at remote higher levels to compensate for the cuts. As expected, there has been local reaction to the proposition. A letter from three county commissioners and the civil defense director of Bonneville County in Idaho Falls, Idaho reads:

Mr. John W. Macy, Jr., Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Dear Mr. Macy:

We strongly recommend that the plan set forth in your "Staff Paper on Federal Financial Assistance for State and Local Emergency Management" *not be implemented to:*

- Discontinue provision of P & A . . . funds to localities of less than 5,000 population since they have little operational capability.
- Discontinue funding of the staff of volunteer directors.
- Discontinue the exemption of local directors by State Directors from an approved merit system.
- Discontinue funding of localities that budget less than \$5,000 (local share) for civil preparedness.
- Discontinue funding of part-time directors.
- Increase the strength of the State and State area emergency management organizations to provide personnel needed to coordinate preparedness for smaller localities and rural areas.

First, we believe U. S. Civil Defense is an important adjunct of military strength and our overall strategic balance . . . Second, that to insure peace and *freedom* -- we must do it from a position of strength, not weakness! Your plan will not contribute to National Strength! We sincerely doubt that it will really save money.

Although our County would not be affected immediately by your proposal, our State and Country would! We therefore oppose it. We oppose downgrading Civil Defense at the local level and the deletion of funding in several areas . . . We oppose regional control of what is left of City-County Civil Defense.

Sincerely,

Clyde A. Burtenshaw, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

Thomas J. Wadsworth
Civil Defense Director

Thomas F. Loertscher
County Commissioner

A. Wylie Snarr
Commissioner

George T. Glacken, fiery Las Cruces, N.M. civil defense director, was one of many who reacted to the FEMA memorandum. "Yes," he wrote Macy, "you have been badly misdirected, misled and misinformed . . . As stated in the FEMA Paper, these changes would eliminate 1869 local directors . . . FEMA's present indirective piecemeal and pilot approach to our Civil Defense problems is definitely not the answer. Please let's go back and put the local Civil Defense Director and the National Civil Defense Programs in the right perspective. Please consult and level with local directors before making inexperienced, radical and terrifying innovations . . ." Glacken quoted another civil defense director who had observed: "You are attempting to re-invent the wheel with square corners."

Indeed, the approach to the problem did appear to be odd -- something like amputating a leg to treat a sprained ankle.

Should government decide to embark on a realistic "in-place" plan to protect its citizens from the effects of modern war there would be an interim period during which this plan was being formulated and implemented -- maybe two or three years. During that time people would in a war crisis situation have to depend heavily on EXPEDIENT and IMPROVISED shelter. Lessening of this dependence would be gradual.

HELTER-SKELTER SHELTER

- A Journal of Civil Defense Staff Study

(No. 2 in a series of 5 shelter articles)

In a shipwreck, if we have to have one, the best situation is to have a slow-sinking ship and sturdy, well-stocked, well-manned, easily-launched lifeboats at hand -- and decent weather. These conditions do not always apply, and survival may well depend on one's knowledge, determination, skill, cunning and luck.

In a nuclear attack situation, without prepared, accessible, well-designed shelter (a rarity in the U.S.A.) one would also be forced to depend upon his wits.

If there are indications that there may be an hour or so before attack one may in a blast zone elect to leave the area quickly or to locate a blast-protected spot or to dig a hurried hole-in-the-ground. (A foxhole will give some protection against blast -- much more than the average house -- and a fair amount against fallout with the use of a clearable light cover.)

Definitions for purpose of this article:

Expedient shelter -- temporary shelter built with local materials. (12 to 48 hours for construction.)

Improvised shelter -- last-minute shelter. (0 to 12 hours to build.)

If there are -- as Washington anticipates -- some days before attack is expected there is ample time to move to an area of relative safety from blast and to provide expedient shelter.

EVACUATE OR STAY PUT?

With this kind of warning time there will probably be the questions:

(1) Is this a real pre-attack phase we are in or is it simply a crisis that will pass over? (How could one really tell?)

(2) Is it preferable to leave the known surroundings of home and put one's family away from the blast area but at the mercy of the elements, fallout, unfamiliar surroundings, strangers, car breakdowns, supply scarcities and even more serious dangers -- or is it wiser to stay home (i.e. if one is *not* within the relatively small area of anticipated maximum blast) and construct a good expedient shelter in one's own yard, or nearby, designed to contend with a degree of direct weapons effects? (See FEMA's *High Risk Areas*, TR-82, Sept. '79 for anticipated areas of direct weapons effects.)

There is a good bit to be said in favor of remaining at home. The expedient shelter shown in the centerfold of the *Journal of Civil Defense* April 1980 issue can be designed to withstand a blast pressure of well over 25psi * (with expedient blast doors, expedient blast valves and proper earth mounding).

*psi -- pounds per square inch.

This means that the small pole shelter could be used, if equipped as indicated, at a distance of 1½ miles or more from ground zero of a 1-MT ** air burst. Even without special equipment the shelter would afford protection against moderate blast overpressures up to the 5psi range.

QUESTIONS

A question in reference to the small pole shelter shown in the April issue was: What if we don't have poles? Could 4x4 lumber be substituted?

Answer: "Yes."

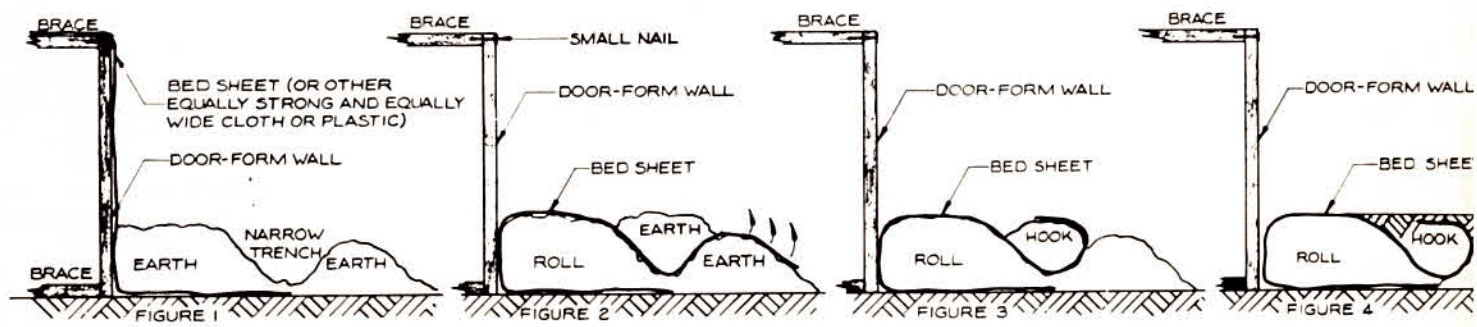
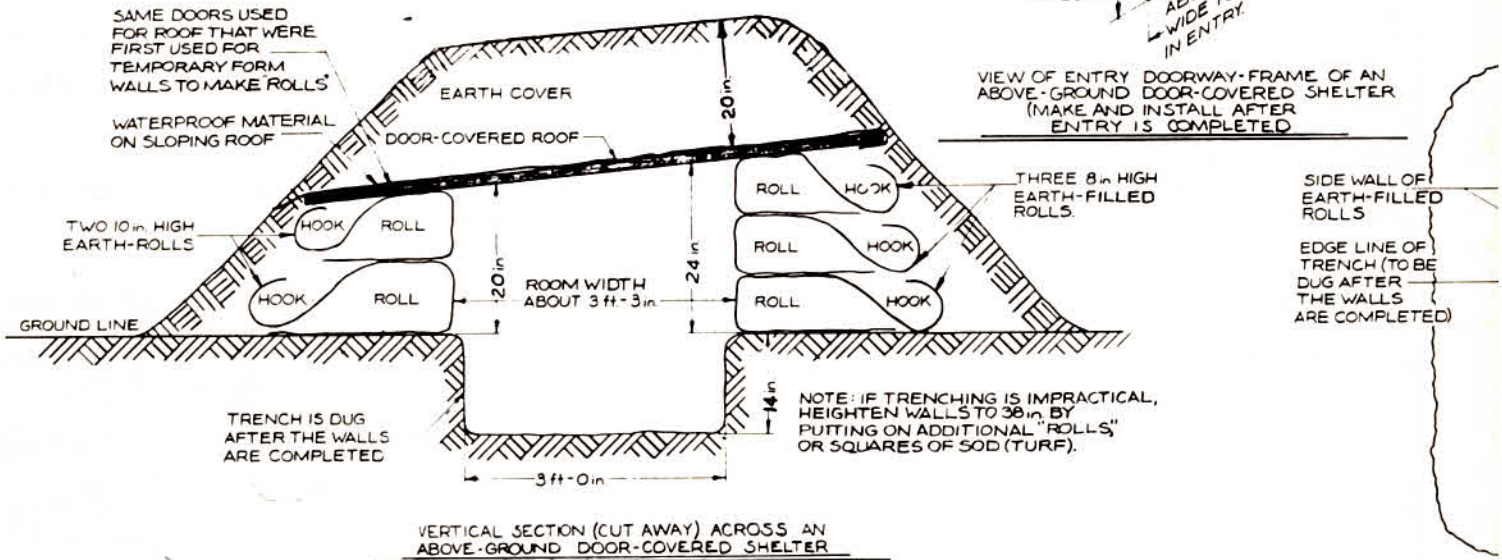
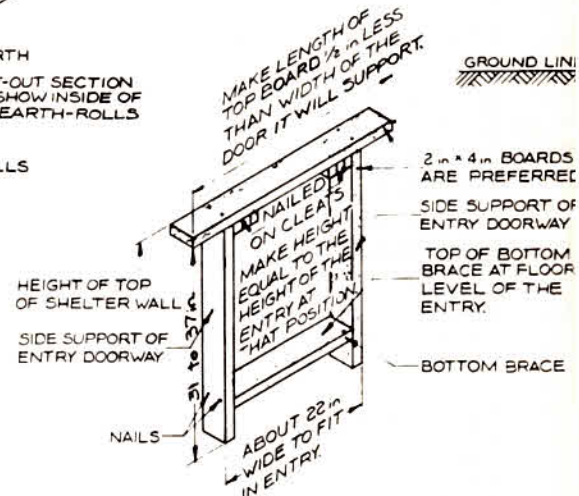
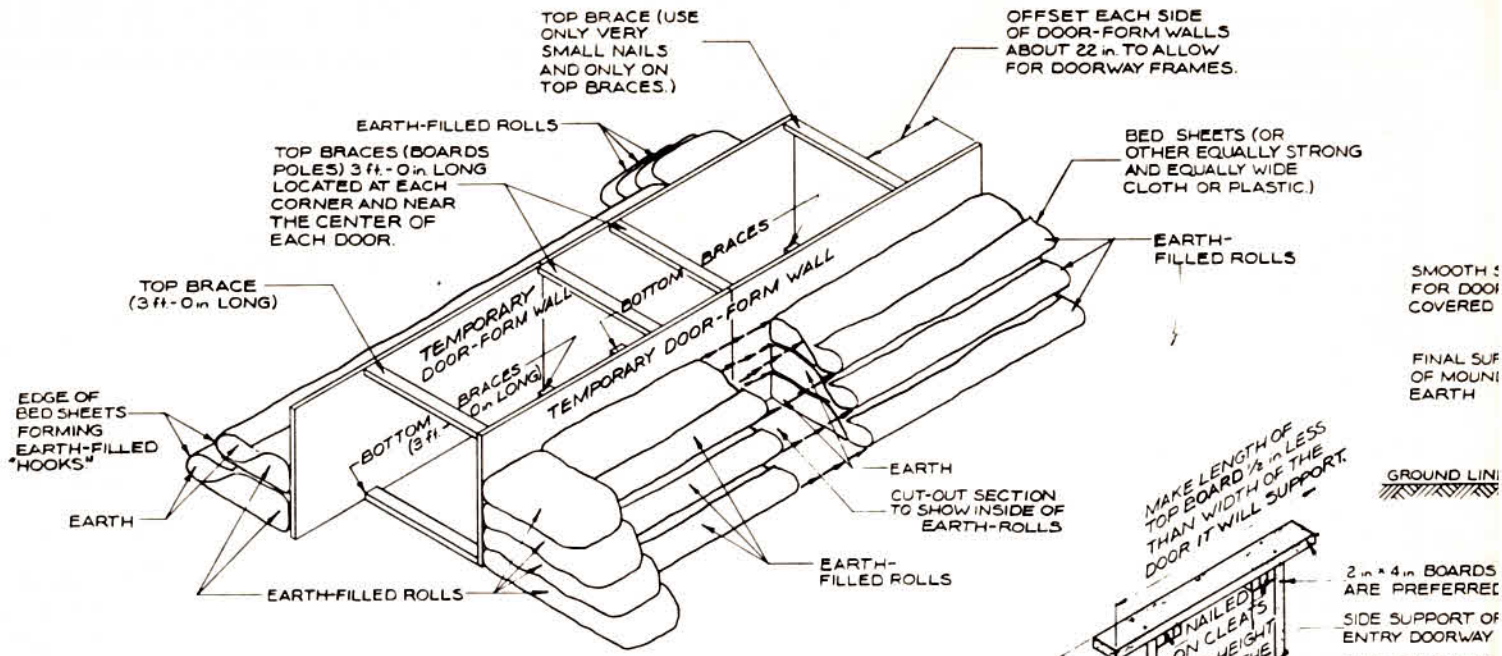
And if neither is available? And if the water table is near surface?

Enter the "Above-Ground, Door-Covered Shelter." (See design, pages 12-13.)

Not as good as the small pole shelter. But maybe the best solution you have. Blast protection can be figured at 5psi without special equipment but with possible injuries to occupants during passage of the blast wave. Materials are those which can be found in the average home. A little overdesign would help -- even expedient blast doors. Be sure that support for overhead weight is adequate.

**MT -- megaton

continued on page 14



DIAGRAMS SHOWING STEPS TO MAKE EARTH-FILLED ROLLS FOR AN ABOVE-GROUND DOOR-COVERED SHELTER

A word about shape: Note that a rounded design tends to "shed" blast whereas a flat surface will take the full brunt of it with consequent excessive damage.

We have said very little about *direct* effects of nuclear weapons other than blast. But these other effects -- prompt ionizing radiation and thermal radiation -- must be taken into account.

Space limitations here prevent it.

REMOTE SHELTER

Among other considerations that must be dealt with in providing shelter are: ventilation, water, sanitation, food, clothing, bedding, light and medicines.

Where blast is *not* a factor there is much more flexibility in seeking shelter, although there are still very serious survival problems. Protection against *fallout* radiation becomes the controlling consideration. The mass or weight of materials between those to be protected on the inside of a shelter and the fallout conditions on the outside of the shelter then determine the shelter's basic effectiveness.

The accompanying table indicates protection factors that can be achieved:

SIMPLIFIED SHELTER EVALUATION GUIDE

(Trial Fallout Protection Factors)			
Horizontal Protection (pounds per square foot)	Overhead Protection (pounds per square foot)		
	20	100	200
20	PF 2*	PF 2	PF 2
100	PF 6	PF 13	PF 16
200	PF 9	PF 42**	PF 123
300	PF 9	PF 55	PF 380

Sample weights of 12-inch thicknesses of one square foot (i.e. one cubic foot) of certain materials:

Loose hay.....	4 lbs.
Baled hay.....	15 lbs.
Soft wood.....	40 lbs.
Water.....	69 lbs.
Brick.....	108 lbs.
Reinf. concrete.....	150 lbs.

With this data principally in mind makeshift fallout shelters are feasible. (*But not by any means preferable to deliberate, well-constructed shelter.*)

*PF of typical frame house
**PF 40 is generally accepted as a *minimum* protection factor (PF) in U.S.A.

One example is inside a building under a *sturdy*, braced table on which weighty materials can be piled and around which appliances, furniture, walls, blocks, containers of earth, vehicles, etc. can be placed to create horizontal protection. Certain stores, warehouses, libraries, etc. may well afford shelters of opportunity. Basement locations are preferable.

RECOMMENDED: RESEARCH

In closing, the caution should be underlined that only a superficial treatment of the improvised and expedient shelter question is possible in an article of this length. Interested readers are urged to conduct further research. Cresson Kearny's current study, *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, now published and available from the American Security Council, treats the subject thoroughly and expertly. □

(The third of the series of five articles on nuclear attack protective measures will deal with the construction of deliberate private shelter and will appear in the August 1980 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. (Additions to shelter bibliography will also appear in the August issue.)

INSTRUCTIONS: ABOVE-GROUND, DOOR-COVERED SHELTER

(Limited space here requires abbreviated instructions. If possible, use detailed instructions in *Nuclear War Survival Skills*.)

Essential materials and tools:

- Six doors or adequate substitutes (for four-person shelter)
- At least 16 double-bed sheets
- Rainproofing materials (plastic film, shower curtains, etc.)
- Gloves, shovel, knife, hammer, nails, etc.

Steps in building shelter:

- (1) Lay out doors -- *minus knobs, handles, etc.* -- on ground in relative roof positions, providing one door per person plus one additional door per entry.
- (2) Determine the exact length of shelter room.
- (3) Stake out shelter. Face one end in direction of expected blast.
- (4) Make earth-filled "rolls" that will form the aboveground walls of your shelter.
 - (a) Use doors as vertical forms (same doors used later to roof shelter).
 - (b) Brace door-forms.
 - (c) Put parts of the long sides of bedsheets on ground as illustrated.

About a 2-ft. width of cloth should be on the ground and rest of sheet should be folded up out of the way over outsides of door-forms. Adjacent sheets overlap about 1 ft.

(d) Shovel earth onto parts of sheets on ground to height of rolls being made, as shown. Note that roll on one side is 2 inches higher.

(e) Shape surface of shoveled-on earth as illustrated to hold "hooks" formed from folded-down sheets.

(f) Fold down upper side of each sheet while pulling on it to keep it tight, as illustrated.

(g) Pack earth onto part of folded-down sheet in shallow trench, and fold back as shown in sketches.

(h) In making rolls alternate sides.

(i) Add earth on top of rolls so that level is even for full length of roll.

(j) When roll walls are up to planned heights remove braces and door forms.

(5) Use same door-forms to build entries.

(6) Use earth-filled pillow cases for tucked-in sheets to make outer ends of each entry.

(7) Make the two doorway frames. (If materials for frames are lacking place single 2x4 in. board or a pole about 6 ft. long across top of entry.)

(8) Dig illustrated 14-in. deep by 36-in. wide trench inside shelter. (If water table prevents this, walls can be raised to height of 38 in. with added rolls.)

(9) Place roof doors in final positions and cover with waterproof material (if available).

(10) Extend waterproof material on top of doors a couple of feet beyond lower ends of doors if possible.

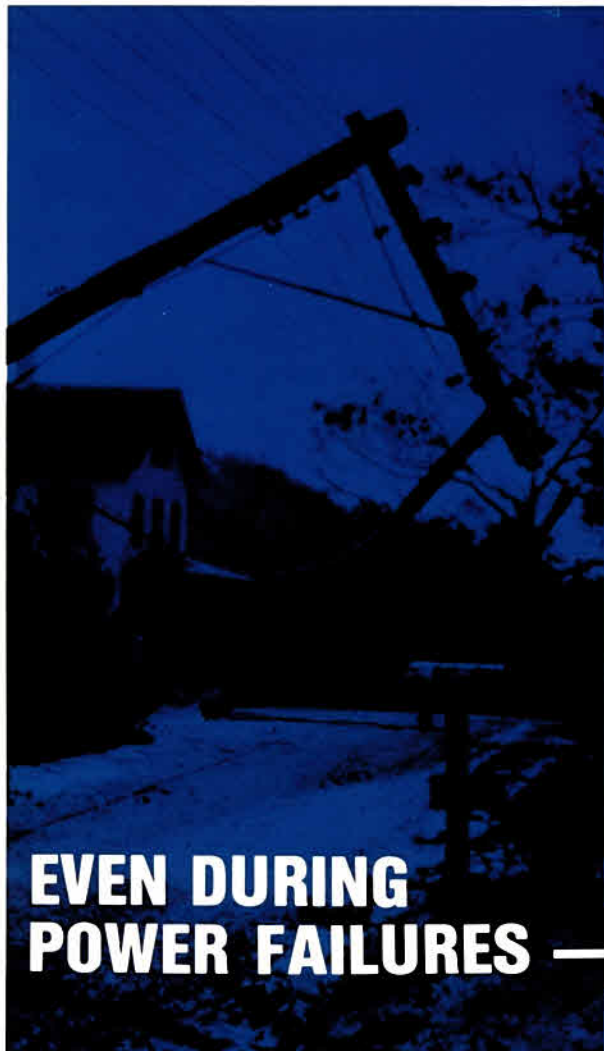
(11) Cover roof with *at least* 20 in. of earth. Make sure corners also have at least 20 in. of earth cover.

(12) If weather is warm, install air pump (KAP). Attach to entry support.

(13) Cover all exposed combustible material with mud, earth, or other fireproofing.

(14) As time and materials permit, continue to improve shelter, equipment and supplies.

FROM WHELEN... THE ALL NEW WS-2000 ELECTRONIC WARNING SIREN SYSTEM.

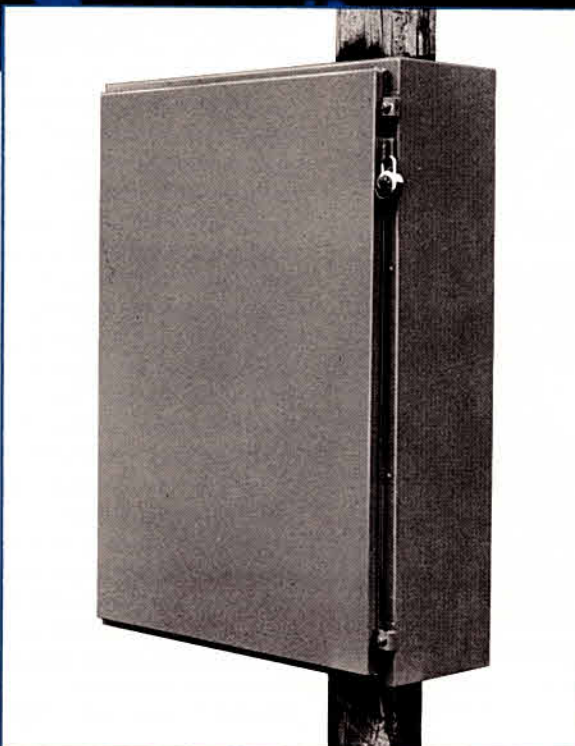


**EVEN DURING
POWER FAILURES — FULLY OPERATIONAL!**



- Electronic components are of modular and plug-in design.
- 16 speaker cluster, 115 db at 100 feet.
- Standard features: Wail, Attack, Alert and P.A. system for voice instruction to large area.
- Fully operational for 30 continuous minutes, even with outside power source breakdown.
- Remote dispatch center, either wire or radio control.
- Backed-up by the famous Whelen service and factory warranty.

For more information, please call or write Mr. Charles Phelps.



WHELEN
ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.

DEEP RIVER, CONNECTICUT 06417
TELEPHONE: (203) 526-9504

When Civil Defense* ordered an evacuation of 55,000 people in Brevard County, Florida approximately 20 hours before the "eye" of Hurricane David passed directly over the area in September 1979 they knew that the storm was the mildest of hurricanes categorized by the widely accepted Saffir-Simpson measuring scale.

Most people returned to find no property damage at all. Did CD cry wolf? The primary object of this study is to measure and record the "grade" CD received on the evacuation by those who were subject to that order.

"A-MINUS": HURRICANE DAVID'S EVACUATION RATING

- W. W. Saitta

- S. M. Bergeron

Brevard County is located on the east coast of Florida almost due east of Tampa/St. Petersburg, approximately half way between Jacksonville to the north and Miami to the south. The section of the county evacuated is a peninsula bordered by a mile-wide river to the west, the restricted area of Cape Canaveral to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and essentially uninhabited areas to the south. East to west, the area ranges from approximately 1/3 to 2 miles. There is a stretch of 75 miles of exposed coastline; 80% of it is eight feet above sea level or less. The area is connected to the mainland by four causeways. The Deputy Director of Brevard

County Civil Defense estimates that the gusts of strong gale-force winds could destroy sections of any Brevard County Causeway in a few hours, thereby further complicating evacuation.

CIVIL DEFENSE ACTION

The National Weather Service issued a Hurricane Warning for Brevard County at 6:00PM on Sunday, 2 September 1979. In the next eight hours the Civil Defense Director issued three warning advisories for residents who had somewhere to go to "leave the beaches and low-lying areas." At 4:30AM on Monday, 3 September 1979 with the eye of the storm still over 100 miles away the Civil Defense Director ordered evacuation of the beaches and advised others living in flood-prone areas and less sturdy structures (i.e., most mobile homes) to go to shelters. The messages were given out by means of the Emergency Broadcast System and were carried by all local radio and TV stations. When the order to evacuate was issued, law enforcement personnel, fire departments and volunteers were mobilized. Using sirens, lights and loudspeakers, they alerted the affected areas to leave. There was a good response to the early warnings, and evacuation was 95% complete three or four hours after evacuation was ordered. The evacuation was coordinated from Civil Defense Staff Headquarters in the Emergency Operating Center in Rockledge. About 52,500 people left their homes. They went to public shelters on the mainland, to motels as far as 150 miles away, and to friends or relatives.

In order to measure how the evacuated people felt about the CD-ordered evacuation, 205 personal interviews were conducted at randomly chosen addresses from randomly chosen streets in the evacuated areas between six and eight weeks after Hurricane David's passage.

THE RESULTS

Six hundred ten people lived at the 205 residences contacted. The data below summarizes the results:

- (1)(a) "Everyone evacuated at my residence" 92%
 (b) "One or more members stayed"* 8%
 100%

- (2) "Was Civil Defense justified in ordering an evacuation when they did?"**
 Yes 89%
 No 11%
 100%

- (3) "Rate the overall performance of CD and the law enforcement agencies."***
 Excellent 48%
 Very Good 28%
 Good 17%
 Fair 3%
 Poor 4%
 100%

* 92% of the residences totally evacuated, 95% of the residents evacuated.

** Most of the NO's felt that 20 hours before the eye's passage was too soon or that the hurricane was too mild.

*** Poor post-hurricane information caused most of the "poor" responses. (i.e., when to return home)

- (4) "How much *past* hurricane experience do the inhabitants of your residence have?"

- (a) An "eye" has never passed within 100 miles of anyone in my residence 39%
 (b) Any "eye" did pass that close but no personal injuries were sustained and property damage was none to minimal 26%
 (c) Moderate or worse property damage and at least some personal injuries were sustained in the area 35%
 100%



W. W. Saitta



S. M. Bergeron

*Civil Defense as used in this research report means "all of those emergency organizations (i.e., law enforcement, emergency medical service, fire departments, etc.) and those support groups (i.e., school boards, Red Cross, etc.) that function in time of disaster." *Journal of Civil Defense: June 1980*

(5) "Amount of damage done to your dwelling this time (including spoiled food and damage done by trees, flooding, etc., but exclude the value of the tree itself)"

- (a) none 48%
 - (b) some but less than \$50... 21%
 - (c) \$50 but less than \$200... 14%
 - (d) \$200 but less than \$500... 10%
 - (e) \$500 and over..... 7%
- 100%

(6) "What would you do in a similar situation the next time?"

ACTION NEXT TIME	BY THOSE WHO IN HURRICANE DAVID:	
	Did Evacuate	Did not Evacuate*
(a) Evacuate as requested, when requested	75%	20%
(b) Evaluate the situation based on hurricane strength, etc., before making a decision	24%	80%
(c) not evacuate	1%	0%
	100%	100%

* Only 15 residences did not totally evacuate. Generalizations from such a small sample size should not be made.

The previous table tells us that 75% of the evacuees sampled state that they would evacuate the next time. The following table categorizes these evacuees. Ninety-five percent of all mobile home residents and 69% of all block/stone home residents state that they would evacuate the next time. The former percentage is above the average while the latter is below.

Thus the evacuees were mobile home people, families with someone under 18, and inexperienced hurricaners. The percentages below show significant statistical differences:

The authors:

Dr. William W. Saitta is an Associate Professor and Coordinator of Undergraduate Management Science Programs at Florida Institute of Technology.

Captain Scott M. Bergeron, U.S. Army, is with Traffic Management Command, Transportation Engineering Agency.



FOR THE NEXT HURRICANE . . .

	Type of Home		Age of Residents		Hurricane Experience	
	Mobile	Block/Stone	18/under	Over 18	None to little	More
evacuate	95%	69%	81%	67%	76%	63%
evaluate	5%	31%	19%	33%	24%	37%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*none to little: none to an eye passed within 100 miles but minimal property damage
 **more: moderate or more property damage and at least some injuries

When grouped according to their perception of the job done by Civil Defense and the law enforcement agencies, 77% of the people giving ratings of excellent or very good would evacuate vs. 62% rating good, fair, or poor. This difference of 15% strongly suggests that the *evacuees* tend to rate CD better than the *evaluators* but the difference is not "statistically different." No relationships were found between the "evacuate" and "evaluate" group based on education, value of dwelling, amount of hurricane damage, and distance to the nearest water. (The percentages differed by much less than the 15% mentioned above.) One might think that as the amount of hurricane damage increases and the distance from water decreases one would be more likely to "evacuate." Perhaps this study did not find a relationship due to the amount of damage because over two-thirds had less than \$50 damage. (See Number 5 in

results.) Finally, approximately 80-90% of the respondents live within one-half mile of water. Virtually all are at 8 feet above sea level or less. Everyone was concerned about water!

SUMMARY

Civil Defense evacuated 52,500 people 20 hours before relatively mild Hurricane David passed directly over Brevard County, Florida in 1979. Personal interviews conducted 6 to 8 weeks after the storm's passage found that 76% of the people felt that CD did a "very good" or "excellent" job. Ninety-three percent rated them "at least good." When asked what they would do the next time: 75% responded "evacuate as requested when requested," 24% responded "evaluate the situation before making a decision", 1% responded "we will not evacuate."

The evacuees were found to be (1) mobile home residents, (2) residences with people under 18, (3) people with limited hurricane experience. The "grade" given CD by the *evacuees* tended to be higher than that given by the *evaluators*. No differences were found between the groups based on highest education, value of dwelling, amount of damage, and proximity to water. The latter two are surprising until one realizes that little damage was done and virtually all respondents live very close to water.

Unexpectedly it was found that the response of Brevard County, Florida in the face of a low-grade hurricane was VERY GOOD. And, also unexpectedly, it was found that a heavy majority of these same people -- in spite of Hurricane David's "slap-on-the-wrist" ferocity -- would again follow an order to evacuate. □

500 CHEER "WAKE-UP AMERICA" ASC SYMPOSIUM IN HOUSTON

MAY 16 CONFERENCE DRAMATIZES NEED FOR PROMPT SURVIVAL EFFORT

A responsive Houston audience of 500 let a blue-ribbon panel of twelve American Security Council (ASC) speakers know emphatically that patriotism and "peace through strength" was far from dead.

Sleeping, yes. But with the Houston Symposium experience the job of alerting Americans to the perils of postponing further a two-piston preparedness effort appeared to gain exciting momentum.

Orchestrated by master of ceremonies, Chase Untermeyer, young Texas State legislator, the panel of speakers focused unerringly on the symposium theme: "Wake-Up America".

Chia-Lee, Taiwan, brought up the vital importance of keeping good faith with allies. Army Ranger officer Jerry Horton stressed the value of national morale in the coming difficult years. Energy specialist H. F. Kitlinger foresaw, with the continuation of the current American practice of backing down, an American pull-out from the Middle East within the next two or three years. Kitlinger claimed also that national security had been willingly traded for the wind-fall profits tax.

Cresson Kearny, author of the new book, *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, presented outlines of expedient methods for survival under modern war conditions and underlined the high potential for the saving of lives that expedient techniques promised. The symposium was the occasion for announcing the release of the American Security Council edition of the Kearny book.

General Robbie Risner pointed out that the current American slump on the international scene provided the Soviet Union with a unique opportunity to become the dominant force in Western Europe. Sintag Ahnee of Pakistan traced the history of Afghan-Pakistan-Iranian relationships and the implications of current unrest in that area. Slobodan Draskovich (author of *Will America Surrender*) blamed America's "incredible" weakness in

Iran for creating a favorable climate for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Anchor man for the panel was General E. D. Woellner, ASC Field Director and co-chairman of the Houston chapter of the Coalition of Peace through Strength (an ASC affiliate) followed closely the line of a statement he had made just prior to the symposium: "We need to take a look at today's real world, we need to reshape our values, we need to base our defense preparedness on what is going to happen if war breaks out in the mid-eighties, not on a Munich type pipe dream. We must do this right now. Our best chance for peace hinges on this reawakening."

**"We need to take a look at
today's real world . . ."**

Gen. E. D. Woellner

The three hour symposium, it appeared, had set a precedent and a pattern for future conferences. The "Wake-Up America" theme - born in Houston - was destined to set fire and spread across the country. □

"Our position has grown so perilous that the nation may not be able to survive the next five years. The rationale of Mutual Assured Destruction no longer holds, and no refinements of calculations can continue to compensate, even on paper, for the weaponry retired, the production stalled or drawn out, development programs delayed, and research curtailed . . .

"We have given up too much time, too much advantage, in pursuit of detente and disarmament. The immediate future is thus rightly termed 'a valley in time'. It is a dark and dangerous valley."

Congressman Larry McDonald

SKELTON MISSOURI SEMINAR ACCENTS "STOP- GAP" CIVIL DEFENSE

Self-help or "stop-gap" survival measures in nuclear attack held the spot light in Congressman Ike Skelton's seminar in Independence, MO, on May 17.

"Impossible as it may seem," observed Skelton, "it is possible for people to safeguard themselves with items found throughout the home."

Featured at the seminar was survivalist Cresson Kearny, fresh from participating in the Houston Symposium the day before. Kearny went into detail on self-help survival measures for his "professional" audience of 95.

It was good to study shelter manuals with a critical eye, Kearny advised, because there was quite a bit more to survival than simply having adequate shelter. Some shelter manuals, he observed, did not take into consideration that people needed to breathe - and that could develop into quite a problem. There were also items like water, food, heat, clothes, humidity, rest, medicines, sanitation and so on that needed to get serious attention.

Kearny's self-help manual *Nuclear War Survival Skills* released in a new edition by the American Security Council the day before, was made available for purchase by participants. Forty-five copies were sold on the spot.

Other speakers introduced by Congressman Skelton included medic Ron Norman, Walter Clark of the Missouri State Emergency Preparedness Office, General Frank Spink, Jr., whose promotional efforts have brought civil defense to unusual prominence in the Kansas City area and whose "Option Three" campaign currently aims to use 60 million square feet of commercial underground space as shelter.

Reporting on the 3-hour seminar, Independence Emergency Preparedness Director Dan McGraw, pinpointed the spirited question-and-answer sessions that followed as indicative of an exceptionally high level of interest. According to McGraw, the accelerated pace of the Skelton Seminar was clear proof that civil defense cobwebs in Missouri were in real danger of being cleaned out. □

Police Lieutenant Raymond A. Cook and Civil Preparedness Coordinator M. Jerry VeHaun figured one thing out: Civil Defense is Civil Defense, and when you're talking about Civil Defense it might as well be called Civil Defense.

CIVIL DEFENSE: TOWER OF BABEL

FEMA STAFF COLLEGE STUDENTS POINT UP COMMUNICATIONS BLOCK

If one were to take a product like Coca-Cola and decide to call it by a different name in every State it would soon create so much confusion and frustration that sales would plummet and the company would go bankrupt.

Maybe that's one reason why civil defense is in effect bankrupt.

At the federal level we have seen:

Federal Civil Defense Administration

Office of Civil Defense

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Office of Emergency Preparedness

Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Disaster Services

Emergency Management

Civil Emergency Preparedness

Disaster Preparedness

Emergency Planning & Operations

Civil Preparedness

Civil Preparedness & Defense

Disaster and Civil Defense

Disaster & Emergency Services

Emergency & Disaster Services

Emergency & Energy Services

Emergency Government

"Is there any wonder then why the public doesn't know what we are . . . ?"

That's confusing enough. Two students at the FEMA Staff College Phase IV Career Management class this February wrote position papers on the subject. 1st Lt. Raymond A. Cook of the Michigan Department of State Police listed sixteen titles now used by States:

Civil Defense

Emergency Services

Emergency Preparedness

Disaster and Emergency Services

"One of the big concerns which results from a multitude of titles representing the same agencies," says Lt. Cook, "is communications difficulties. For example, when you call Alabama, you now ask for the State of Alabama Civil Defense Department. If you call California, you would ask for the Office of Emergency Services; Connecticut, the Office of Civil Preparedness; Delaware, the Division of Emergency Planning and Operations; in New Jersey, it is the Office of Civil Defense - Disaster Control; while in the State of Wisconsin they go by the Division of Emergency Government; in Virginia, the title is Office of Emergency and Energy Services. We are not even consistent with our own identity. Is there any wonder then why the public doesn't know who we are or what the nature of our responsibilities are?"

It is imperative that we concur with a common title which will be known and understood throughout the land, at the Federal, State, and local levels."

A second Career Management student, M. Jerry VeHaun of Asheville, N.C. has this to say:

"While I can see no valid reason to continue with several different organizational titles, some definite *permanent* name should be found on the Federal level which could be adopted by every unit of govern-

"Perhaps one of the new goals of FEMA could be to embark on a name standardization program. . ."

ment. This new title could then be used nationwide on radio, television and other forms of advertisement to quickly reeducate the public. By doing this on a national scale, much more could be accomplished in a shorter time frame. This would also serve to better our overall image.

"As long as we continue to change our organizational name nationally and locally every few years, our image will never be any greater than it is today. The result will only be more and more names and less and less public recognition. As we now realize, the public is confused enough already without adding to their misery.

"Perhaps one of the new goals of FEMA could be to embark on a name standardization program . . .

"The cost would be minimal, the resulting teamwork dramatic. You'd think that with all the brains around Washington, D.C. someone could figure that out."

Anyway, good for Lt. Cook and Mr. VeHaun! □

TARGET FOR OCTOBER: TACDA'S 1980 ANAHEIM SEMINAR

At the urging of CD pros The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) 1980 seminar-conference will be extended to 2½ days. The meeting will be held at The Inn At The Park in Anaheim, California, October 22-24.

The 2½-day conference, says 1980 seminar promoter Evar Peterson, will permit an in-depth treatment of critical problems. "As predicted," Peterson observed, "civil defense awakening by politicians and the public is more vital this year than ever before. Our conference aim is to mirror to America the necessity for resolute, adequate action without further delay--and by their own efforts."

Among early speaker commitments are:

Congressman Bob Wilson, recipient of the 1974 National Security Award

Eugene P. Wigner, Nobel Laureate, leading U.S. CD analyst

John W. Macy, Jr., Federal Emergency Management Director

Leon Goure, Associate Director and Chief Analyst, Advanced International Studies Institute, America's chief

authority on Soviet civil defense

Clarence Allen, top world authority on seismology

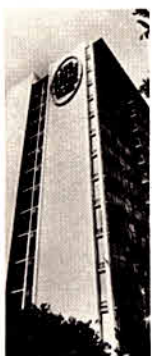
Louis Guiffrida, recognized as a foremost active terrorism specialist

THEME:
PREPAREDNESS TODAY
-- PEACE TOMORROW

The conference program will include a reception for incoming guests beginning at 6PM on October 21st. The seminar proper will be conducted on October 22nd and 23rd, and business meetings are scheduled for the morning of the 24th.

Co-sponsors with TACDA in preparing for and putting on the seminar are the Radiological Defense Officers Association (RDOA) and the Southern California Emergency Services Association (SCESA).

The August issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* will carry a feature story on the 1980 seminar-conference, including the full agenda.



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

Registration fee -- \$60 (Advance Registration: \$55 before Oct. 1)

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

Name(s) _____

Address _____ (Phone: _____)

City & State _____ Zip _____

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

Single _____ (\$36)

Double _____ (\$42)

Other _____

Send
Check
For First
Night

**ROOM
RESERVATION
REQUEST**

Arrival Date/time _____ No. of days _____

Name _____

Address _____ (Phone: _____)

City & State _____ Zip _____

**News
that's fair,
concise,
accurate,
that seeks
out solutions
to world
problems,
that gives
you a
clearer view
of both
national
and
international
news.**

**THE
CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE
MONITOR®**

It's all there. Ask any Monitor reader. Or, better yet, subscribe yourself, from 3 months at \$17.50 up to one year at \$65.00.* Just call toll free:

800-225-7090

In Mass., call collect: (617) 262-2300.

*Rates subject to change.

SPIN OFF TECHNOLOGY FROM THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

ENERGY EFFICIENT -

CHEMTREE CONCRETE

LONG LASTING WITH MINIMAL MAINTAINANCE NEEDS

All are premium priced products, with long term cost benefits:

Chemcrete:

A general purpose concrete with the 28 day strength of regular concrete in but 24 hours and final strength two or more times that of regular concrete.

Fast Patch:

For pot hole repair. It may be driven over in 15 minutes when ambient temperature is 70° F.

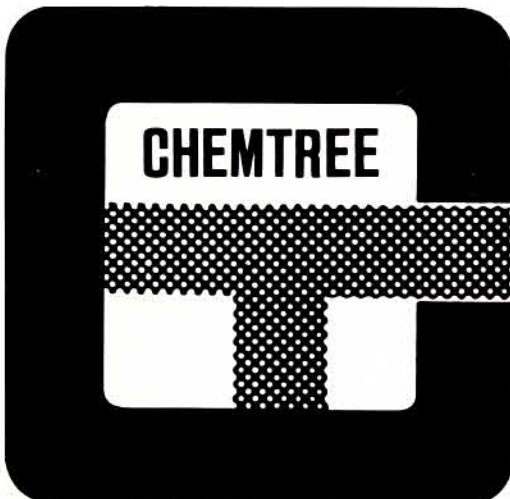
Floor Fix:

For repair of cracks, shallow depressed areas and for overlays. Equipment or vehicles may move over it in half an hour at 70° F.

Pumpcrete:

With long pot life so that a stalled concrete pump engine may be repaired or the pump flushed before the concrete hardens.

All the above products are improved Portland Cement Concretes, available as a dry premix in plastic pails or in bulk at lower cost. Ask your supplier for the premixed version. If it is not stocked, it can be quickly obtained for you by your supplier.



**CHEMTREE
CORPORATION**

Chemtree Park
Central Valley, New York 10917
(914) 928-2293

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

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please check the appropriate boxes.

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

Purchase Borrow

43 min.	30 min.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Three-quarter inch
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Half-inch VHS
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Half-inch Beta-1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

TOO GOOD TO FILE

Some argue that civil defense is provocative. Four countries have strong civil defense: the Soviet Union, China, Switzerland and Sweden. Opponents of civil defense do not consider the civil defense of these nations provocative. I don't understand how civil defense can be more provocative than nuclear weapons.

- Edward Teller

Today the Soviet Union is putting nuclear power generating facilities into operation at the rate of about two million kilowatts a year, ... It appears that by the end of the next decade the Soviet Union will be increasing the capacity of atomic power stations at the rate of 5 to 8 million kilowatts a year and by the end of the century this number will probably rise to 10 million kilowatts...

-N. Dollezhal, Director
Y. Koryakin, Department Chairman
USSR Scientific Institute of
Energetics and Technology
(*Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*)

We should all of us, Soviets and Americans alike, greatly prefer live Americans to dead Russians. Let us hope that the policy debates of the 1980s will carry us much further in that direction than did those of the 1970s.

- Donald G. Brennan
in the *ASDA NEWSLETTER*

If we are successful in our endeavor to build a strong American civil defense, including involvement by the young people of our country, proper training, strong lines of communication, and adequate warning systems, we will then have built the shield of civil defense that would complement our strong offensive weapons -- the missiles, the submarines and the airplanes -- and thus we would have a strong deterrent to aggression. A strong deterrent will provide national security. A strong deterrent will provide world peace.

- Congressman Ike Skelton

There is no question that Soviet momentum has brought them from a position of clear inferiority to their present status of at least strategic equality with the United States, and the trends for the future are adverse.

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

REVIEW

THE SWISS CIVIL DEFENSE, published by the Federal Office of Civil Defense, Information Service, Montbijoustrasse 91, CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland. (English translation by Dennis Wedlake.) 38 pages. 1980. Free upon request.

Another in the series of eye-opening Swiss yellow booklets. *The Swiss Civil Defense* is a meaty digest of CD facts.

One fact: The Swiss CD budget is \$125 million (just above that of the U.S., with about 1/34th of U.S. population). Another: evacuation in Switzerland is a major no-no. Another: CD service is compulsory.

As usual the generous Swiss offer the booklet free upon request (as long as supplies last).

UPCOMING

Jun 8-13	American Nuclear Society Annual Conf.-Las Vegas
Jun 9-13	Aircraft Crash Mgmt. Cse., Int. Ctr. for Safety Ed., ASU-Tempe, AZ
Jun 21	The American Civil Defense Assn. Mid-year Board meeting-Kansas City
Jun 23-27	Rockstore '80 (Subsurface space for Env. Prot., Low Cost Storage & Energy Svgs). Ofcl language: English-Stockholm
Jul 21-25	Career Grad. Seminar, FEMA Staff College-Battle Creek
Sep 17-19	Int. Air-Rescue Congress-Munich
Sep 18-21	12th Annual Nat. Assn. Search & Rescue Conf.-Seattle, WA
Oct 6-9	Annual USCDC Conf.-Milwaukee
Oct 22-24	The American Civil Defense Assn. (TACDA) Annual Seminar-Conf. - Anaheim, CA
Nov 5-9	Career Grad. Seminar, FEMA Staff College-Battle Creek
Nov 16-21	American Nuclear Society Winter Conf.-Washington, D.C.

TACDA

The American Civil Defense Association

NON-PROFIT
NON-RESTRICTIVE

**YOUR VOICE IN
AMERICA'S
SURVIVAL!**

ANNUAL
MEMBERSHIP
\$25

(includes *Journal of
Civil Defense*; Full
Voting Rights, etc.)

FOR DETAILS CONTACT:

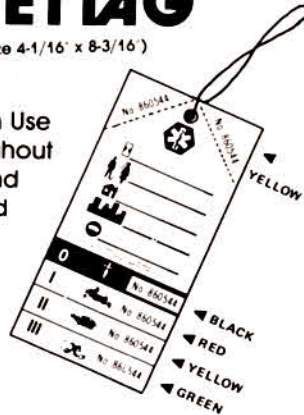
The American Civil Defense Association
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091
904/964-5397

America's International Field Triage Tag

METTAG

(actual size 4-1/16" x 8-3/16")

Now in Use
Throughout
USA and
Abroad



**SAVES TIME!
SAVES WORK!
SAVES LIVES!**

For More Information Contact:

METTAG
P.O. Box 910
Starke, FL 32091
904/964-5397

MARKET PLACE

Classified Ads

POSITION OPENING for Planning Officer (\$13,500 to \$15,500). Strong safety and staff background. Send resume to Div. of Em. Mgmt. and CD, 1107 No. Broadway St., Indianapolis, IN 46202 (Phone: 317/633-3900).

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

KANDO PRODUCTIONS, 412 N.W. 16th Ave., Gainesville, FL 32601. Public relations, advertising, film production, brochures, layout, promotion. Specialties: safety and civil defense. (904/372-3096).

(Marketplace ads: \$1 per 37-space line-- ads for position openings first five lines free. Marketplace, *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091.)

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 _____

EDITORIAL

MACY MISGIVINGS ?

In his April 3rd statement to a congressional subcommittee FEMA Director John Macy duly notes that "protection of the public is an essential function of government."

Of course, we wholeheartedly agree.

Mr. Macy quoted some ballpark figures on nuclear attack survival expectations. They were:

(1) No civil defense	20% survivors (about 44 million people)
(2) Present program continued	30% survivors (about 66 million people)
(3) Effective crisis relocation	80% survivors (about 176 million people)
(4) Blast shelter system	90% survivors (about 198 million people)

Serious civil defense studies back up these figures. Again, we agree.

There is the consensus among Administration strategists that the third option above would be preferable to the fourth because it would, according to Mr. Macy's figures, be about 30 times cheaper -- although it could result in an estimated 22 million additional American lives lost.

Mr. Macy was careful to make another point in his testimony, and this was that he had major reservations about the "greater uncertainties" of crisis relocation. He felt that crisis relocation would perform "nearly as well" as blast shelter "provided that":

- there was available the week or more needed to execute evacuation plans,
- a timely decision was made to activate the plans, and
- evacuation operations worked well.

We also agree with Mr. Macy's reservations, although we would be prone to throw in some other equally disturbing ones. (And we feel, for instance, that an enemy's top priority would be to deny us a week's warning time or even one day, or one hour).

So it seems that we can conclude with Mr. Macy that there is some serious doubt that the \$2 billion painfully slow-moving crisis relocation plan will function when the nuclear chips are down -- and some justified hope that the \$60 billion blast shelter system *would* function. In fact, it would help in many other ways.

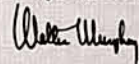
It appears to us then that we may be investing \$2 billion in a lugubrious relocation boondoggle because we won't or can't divert from Washington rat holes the \$60 billion (\$5.5 billion a year) it would take to provide suitable blast protection measures for the people. Are we trading political expediency for survival? are we, in the name

The intricate and well-rehearsed plan to get the President and his entourage out of Washington in the event of impending attack would cost -- is costing -- the American taxpayer substantial amounts per VIP. This is necessary. We have no argument. The argument is that some sort of EFFECTIVE (but *much less* costly per capita) protective measures *must also be extended to the people*. It would seem that safety, good faith, peace of mind and national survival might be worth it.

of debilitating social giveaways, holding fast to the road to national suicide? Is this tactic in keeping with our American heritage and a 21st Century American presence on the world scene?

Crisis relocation planning has become shot through with misgivings, even among those charged with implementing it. After years of frustration, with the promise of many years more, the problem could use a bit of airing, a bit of analysis, a bit of corrective action.

A good year for that would be 1980.



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

CITY OFFICE BUILDING
OTTAWA, IL 61350

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

