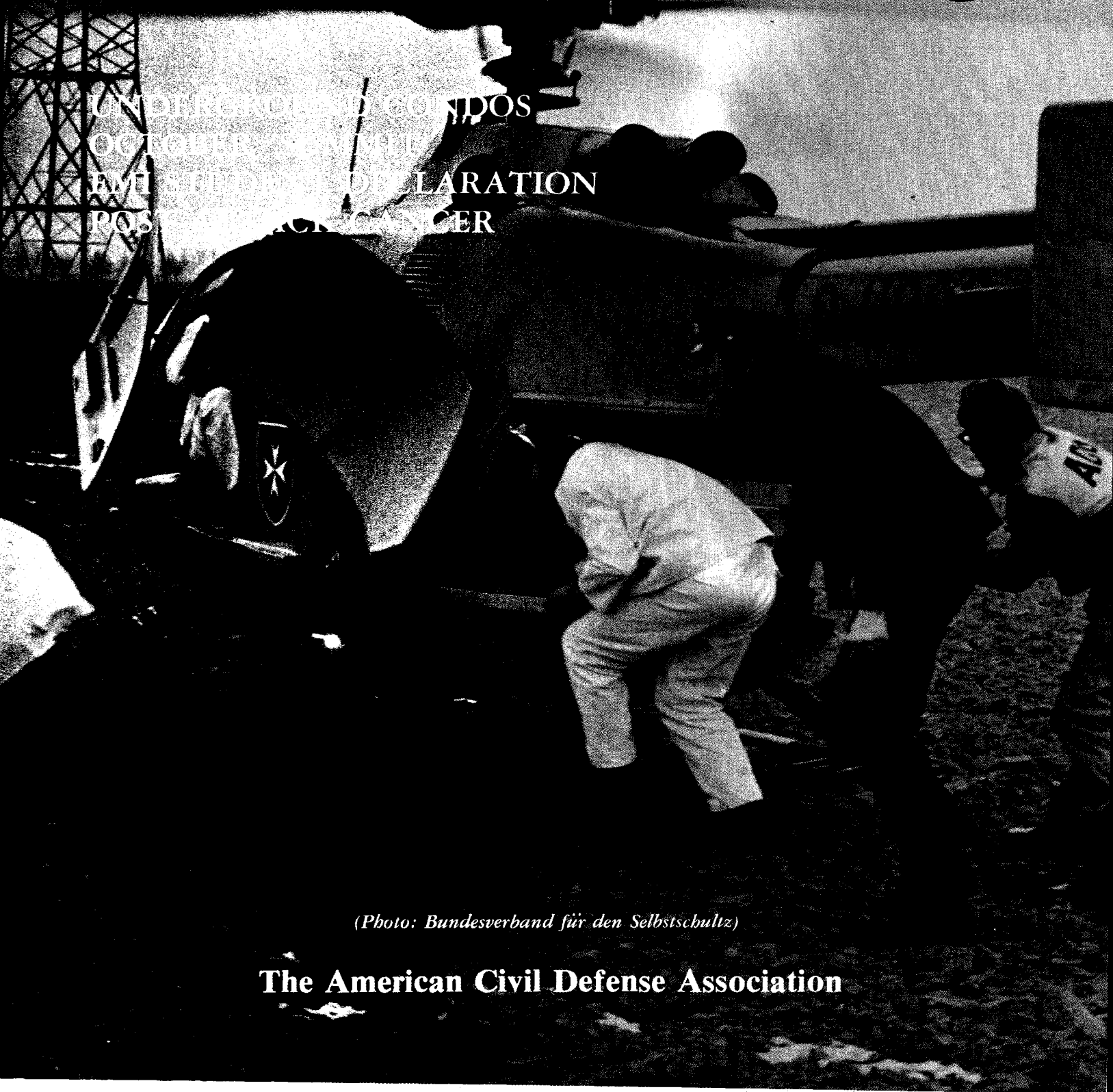


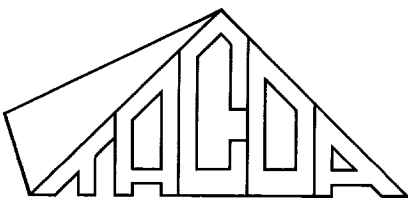
Journal of Civil Defense

UNDERGROUND CONDOS
OCCUPY THE MOUNTAINS
FAMILY STEPS TO DECLARATION
POST-NUCLEAR CANCER



(Photo: Bundesverband für den Selbstschutz)

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 1981

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COMPASSION

In a May 13th call at the White House a worried delegation of Democratic senators warned President Reagan that criminals were waging and winning their war against law and order in the United States—and that new legislation in the Congress cracking down on crime needed all the Executive Branch support that could be mustered.

An hour after the meeting adjourned bullets felled Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square. Six weeks prior to this Rome episode Reagan himself was an assassin's target in Washington DC. The *Journal's* "Lateline" had this to say in April:

THE SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT REAGAN is a dramatic reminder that the "soft-on-crime-soft-on-kooks" hang-up pays off only in more violence. The "abnormality" yardstick applies to *every* criminal, and using it to explain and excuse crime means we opt for a floundering society manipulated by bleeding hearts. Criminals, terrorists and aggressors prey on weakness. They are deterred and curbed only by the prospect of prompt, direct, unrelenting, tough counter-actions and justice.

Because we have taken the noble sentiment of compassion and applied it recklessly to those devoid of compassion our leaders have become more vulnerable to attack by assassins. Crime in general has prospered. Swift justice used to protect society. The horse thief was quickly strung up. Rapists and murderers paid promptly with their own lives. Assassins and would-be assassins were summarily eliminated. Compassion was applied to the *victims* of crime, not to criminals. Staged public executions were the rule. These were brutal, crude and vengeful, but the lesson hit home hard: No mercy, no mercy at all for humanity's dregs.

SOCIAL DEVIATES ... STALKING THEIR NEXT VICTIMS

Because of compassion for criminals we have bred a blossoming band of social deviates who today lurk in our very shadows stalking their next victims. Secure in the knowledge that no noose threatens them, that a pampered public sympathizes with their problems, that the politically ambitious will bypass attention to violence in favor of votes, criminals feel little restraint. [In Turkey, however, where toughness has recently replaced compassion terrorists killings are now less than one-tenth of what they were a year ago — see "Spotlight" on page 18.]

* * * *

Crime and terrorism spill over generously onto the international scene and our quest for world peace. Compassion exudes from so-called peace groups. "The final supposed instrument for our salvation in the nuclear age," writes Laurence Beilenson, "is the clerical and lay preaching of peace. For the good intentions of such heralds, God bless them; from our being guided by their advice, God save us."

General George Patton, pausing in the smoke of battle long enough to visit a military graveyard in France, surveyed the long rows of crosses and called them "monuments to pacifists."

The same sentiment of compassion for a potential enemy blurs the judgment of those who today shrink from protecting our people against nuclear attack. No one, in the pious estimation of peace-at-any-price addicts, is wicked

LONG ROWS OF CROSSES ... "MONUMENTS TO PACIFISTS"

enough to use nuclear weapons (but *we* were!). Wiping out 150,000,000 Americans — and the "American Dream" — is too horrible a thought to contemplate. But the reality of it is with us.

Even Henry Kissinger admits that in this respect we've been had. (See Kissinger's curiously frank statement on page 23.) And when the slaughter happens the blood of America will be on the hands of those who recognized the problem and did nothing about it.

No consolation here. None whatsoever.

Today we require, *today* we must have:

- compassion for the victims of crime, not for criminals;
- compassion for our exposed leaders, not for assassins;
- compassion for our nuclear hostages, not for adversary propaganda.

To take the thought behind the Senate delegation which called on President Reagan on the morning the Pope was shot: We need *today* to toughen our outlook on enemies of the people and to act *today* on that stiffened outlook—or we're going to lose our cotton-picking star-spangled shirt.



1981
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*Charting
Paths To Preparedness
With
Foremost Strategic Defense Authorities*

**“THE PLACE TO COME
IN '81!”**

THEME ...

MUTUAL ASSURED SURVIVAL

For the past three decades federal, state and local civil defense authorities have hammered home the idea of underground family, school, industrial, public and government shelter against nuclear attack. Except for the latter category the idea has been ridiculed or ignored.

Now certain "survivalists" are responding so seriously to the concept that some CD veterans feel embarrassed, upstaged, outdistanced.

Journal writer Van E. Hallman here describes the most ambitious and extensive survivalist - CD project yet to surface—the \$8 million "Terrene Ark I" development, now under construction in Utah.

THE LA VERKIN EARTH ARK

Van E. Hallman

In the small village of La Verkin, Utah, at the gateway to the beautiful National Park of Zion, is one of the most promising projects for civil defense shelters ever begun in this nation.

The La Verkin "Terrene Ark I" complex under the leadership of Ronald Brent Boutwell, president of Survive Tomorrow, Incorporated* has taken the big step long awaited by the American public, and so long ignored by its government — that of providing adequate planned protection for large numbers of the civilian population in the event of nuclear war.

The La Verkin undertaking, at the time

of my visits in February and March of 1981, consisted of a 10-acre area in the advanced stage of excavation for the purpose of installing between 240 and 266 underground condominium family units. The total cost of construction for the complex is estimated at between 8 and 9 million dollars. The number of units in the completed plan will be dependent upon the desires of the purchasers for one, two or three bedroom facilities priced from \$39,000. Each single bedroom module will be fully furnished and stocked with a 4 man/year supply of food. Larger living areas will be supplied proportionally.

At the entrance to the "Earth Ark" will be an underground decontamination chamber followed by a medical center and facilities to treat persons that are ill or injured. Admittance to the installation will be strictly controlled and confined to owners and their families, or their authorized guests or tenants. This feature eliminates that much discussed question, "What will you do if someone else takes over your shelter before you arrive?"

The Earth Ark will have a stored emergency supply of 200,000 gallons of water. This translates, by the author's computations, into about 180 gallons per occupant or approximately 90 gallons each if "doubling of occupancy" occurs at the time of an emergency. To anyone who has ever attempted his own personal storage of water this is a very large quantity for emergency use. Of course, in normal times water, as well as electric and sewage facilities, will be supplied by connection with the local La Verkin municipal systems. It should also be mentioned that the area around the project site is endowed with many operating natural springs and wells which could be used within a short period

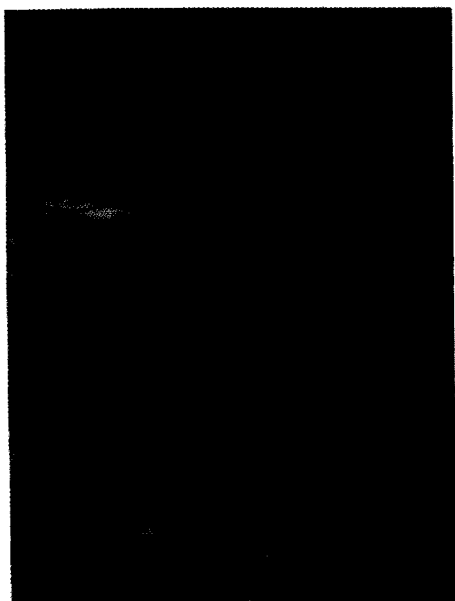
following any catastrophe.

For electrical emergencies, three 3000-Kw diesel-powered generators, with over a year's supply of diesel fuel, will be available. Construction of what may very well be this country's largest septic tank and leaching system was nearing completion at the time of my second visit.

The nearest anticipated target areas lie about 75 miles from La Verkin. This for all practical purposes eliminates the threat of direct nuclear weapons effects. However, with a maximum span of 12 feet between supporting walls and with 8-inch reinforced concrete ceilings, the Ark is prepared to survive overpressures of considerable magnitude. Fallout effects should be of little consequence to the inhabitants while within their shelter since they will be protected by the equivalent of 4 feet of earth or more and shielded by filters from radiological, biological and chemical contamination.

Located near the project site, Survive Tomorrow, Inc. — the project's developer — has constructed an office and reception center beneath which is an

*Address: P. O. Box 213, La Verkin, Utah 84745.



Site of La Verkin underground condominiums (earthwork in progress).



Van E. Hallman (L) and Ronald Brent Boutwell in La Verkin, Utah.

underground full-sized model of future Ark facilities. Upon descending the stairs and entering this condominium, one is immediately struck with the notion that, if it ever becomes necessary to live

toward actual construction of shelters for the average American citizen. Maybe it is only natural that private enterprise should have to lead the way out of the underfunded bureaucratic quagmire of

great nation through the private enterprise system and it appears, if the past 30 years of inactivity is any criterion, that private enterprise may be the only remaining hope for our civilian population.

... the purpose of the project is "to preserve society, to enforce the law—not to break it!"

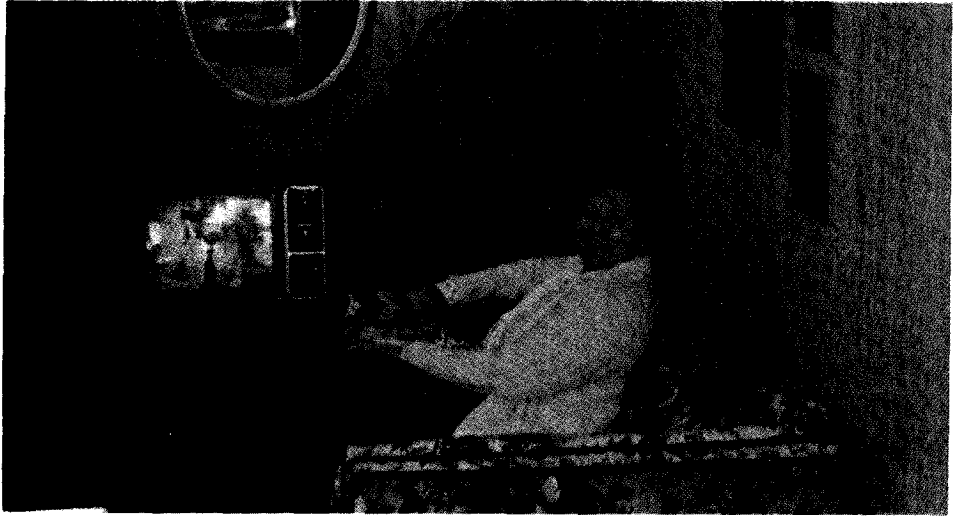
Let us all pray, however, that the present Administration in Washington will assist the private sector in its valiant attempt to defend the American people.

through a major crisis, this would be the place to do it. With more than adequate protection, in rooms as large and well-furnished as one of the better motels, and with your most precious possessions — your family and personal treasures—it most certainly is a better solution than joining the suicide syndrome in a target area — where many hope that they will receive a direct hit and not a near miss.

The La Verkin experiment is actually the model for 100 similar Arks planned throughout the United States and financed by private industry and individuals. As stated by the president of Survive Tomorrow, the purpose of the project is "to preserve society, to enforce the law — not to break it!"

Since the opening of the Nuclear Age, civil defense in the United States has at no time, with the exception of the frantic Cuban Crisis, made any real progress

our present civil defense neglect. America expanded and developed into a



Interior view of display condominium at Survive Tomorrow, Inc. office.

OUR GOVERNMENT IS NOT PREPARED TO PROTECT YOU AND YOUR FAMILY NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS

WILL GIVE YOU THE NECESSARY KNOW-HOW

This first-of-its kind book was written by Cresson H. Kearny, a survival specialist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, who is the leading inventor and tester of self-help civil defense equipment. There is a foreword by Dr. Edward Teller and a background article by Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, a Nobel prize-winning physicist. This book provides detailed, field-tested:

- Recommendations on crisis evacuation and what to take with you.
- 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 (whole-kernel grains, soybeans, etc.), remove radioactivity and other contaminants from water, make expedient lamps and cold-weather clothing, and survive without doctors. And much more.
- 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 under simulated crisis conditions.

This unique book has 239 pages (8 1/2 x 11 inches), with 83 dimensioned drawings, 26 sketches, 60 photos, and 4 cut-out patterns for the fallout meter. The low price is made possible by its being published by the American Security Council Education Foundation, a not-for-profit organization.

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TOO GOOD TO FILE

Until recently, European nations watched with little more than curiosity as the Swiss intensified their shelter efforts, burrowing with growing vigor into mountains and valleys.

Recently, the Government reported the results: In a war, 90 percent of the 6.5 million Swiss would have opportunity for nuclear protection. By 1990, the goal of shelter space for all will be reached.

"In the last year our office has been virtually swamped with requests from foreign authorities and private firms," reported Fritz Sager, deputy director of the Federal Office of Civil Defense.

— *The New York Times*

As a military man, I have always been trained to judge an enemy by his capabilities and not by his intentions. His intentions can change overnight, his capabilities cannot.

Today we have no air defense, no missile defense and no civil defense against either Soviet missiles or bombers. At this moment we stand exposed to an awesome capability of the Soviet Union

I agree wholeheartedly with those who say that there is no more vital loyalty than that owed by every citizen to the Constitution. We have a crying need today for more people in our administration and in the Congress whose first loyalty is to the Constitution and not to their private political clique or political, or special other interest group. For example, we need more United States senators and a lot fewer Democrat or Republican party senators.

... There are no free rides in the real world. We are going to pay a price; the question is which one: the price of real peace and freedom or the price of doing nothing, which is death or slavery.

— *Gen Lewis Walt, USMC (Ret)*
in the Naval Reserve Assn. News

Government Civil Defense authorities report that, in case of war, they do have a loose plan to evacuate some ordinary citizens who live in areas that would be primary bombing targets. But the same authorities admit

that even this limited scheme is too vague to provide significant promise for anyone.

The Civil Defense authorities say the plan to evacuate citizens is called the "crisis relocation" program. And at present it is supposed to cover 12 percent of the nation's population. The idea is that, during an attack, these people would be moved from their homes to safe relocation areas.

Yet officials quickly add that the plan is almost entirely theory. It has been committed to paper, and that's about all. "Most people have never heard of it," says a defense expert, "and many of those who have do not think it will work. Right now crisis relocation is just a delusion."

— *Tom Tiede*
Scripps-Howard Columnist

Public opinions polls provide convincing evidence that a majority of Americans are at least aware of their vulnerability to nuclear attack. They suggest further that Americans want and are willing to pay for programs that will increase their chances of surviving that attack.

Indeed, this writer would suggest that Americans believe that more is being done to ensure their survival than we professionals know to be the case. The threat is real, the public is concerned. Why, then, is civil defense program effort not improving at state and local government levels?

— *John P. Byrne, Colorado*
Disaster Em. Ser. in
Hazard Monthly

Support those who are working to better things. Let them know if you disagree with them; then let them do their thing. Who knows, you might be wrong and they just might be right. There are enough destructive folks an ideas to be fought without infighting among those working for a better tomorrow. Let's stop the bickering among the do-gooders and fight our problems and problem-makers.

Encourage everyone you have any influence with to help create defensive ways of preventing war. That means bomb shelters rather than more missiles; lasers and particle-beam

weapons rather than more bombers. Yes, we need offensive weapons in the real world, but right now that's all many Western countries have. All destruction and everyone for himself when it comes to protection.

What are you going to prevent war, famine, fuel shortage, waste, and hatred? If you're not making things better, you're allowing them to become worse. It just might be possible to reverse the world's destructive trend if enough of us pull together. Lately, the survivalist movement has been catching the heat from the media, perhaps rightly so, because survivalists are taking care of only themselves. You are your first responsibility but you may also be "your brother's keeper."

— *Long Survival Newsletter,*
P O Box 163, Wamego, KS
66547.

Widespread tales about such things as glowing fish were given vast publicity at the time of the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania. Less prominent were the reports of the findings of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture — which checked out the scare stories scientifically. *The New York Times*, however, did find space to note:

"The findings are clear. None of the plant or animal defects can be attributed either to the accident or to normal nuclear operations at Three Mile Island. Many of the animal defects, in fact, were traced to the carelessness of the protesting farmers."

— *The Review of the News*

As long as federal bureaucrats call upon local government elected officials to react positively to civil defense requirements with no similar reaction by state and federal elected offices to provide example the effort is doomed to failure no matter how compelling the arguments may be.

— *Anon.*



"CD SUMMIT" ...

WASHINGTON DC SITE OF TACDA 1981 SEMINAR

Reports of new breakthroughs for a long-stagnant civil defense loom as exciting possibilities at The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) October 9-10 seminar-conference in Washington, D.C.

"This year is bound to be a turning point in the fortunes of American civil defense," observes TACDA president Frank Williams. "As a participant in a day-long White House meeting April 22nd I was greatly encouraged by my discussion with Vice President Bush and by White House staff views on serving the interests of the American people. I was assured that our invitation to President Reagan to appear as a TACDA seminar speaker would be worked in to his schedule if at all practicable. The TACDA seminar comes at a time when new civil defense policies should logically surface, and the seminar program is being carefully geared to an analysis of Administration civil defense directions. It is obvious that this year's seminar will be a vitally important one for all of us."

Past TACDA seminars have featured top national and international authorities including: Peace proponent Edward Teller, Nobel laureate Eugene Wigner, Soviet civil defense analyst Leon Goure, General Daniel O. Graham, Dr. Jiri Nehnevajsa, Congressmen Donald J. Mitchell and Ike Skelton, ICDO's Milan Bodi, General John Singlaub, Luwa (Switzerland) executive Reinhard Dörflinger, Louis Giuffrida—and strategy analysts from Boeing Aerospace Company, Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the White House.

"Mutual Assured Survival" has been chosen as theme for the seminar.

A cap of 250 participants has been set to avoid overcrowding facilities. It will therefore be advisable to make early registrations and room reservations.

As usual questions and answers will be encouraged. An outline of the seminar schedule is as follows:

8 Oct, 6 PM-9PM Reception
9 Oct, 9 AM-12N Seminar
12N-2PM .. Luncheon (Speaker)
2PM-5PM Seminar

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7PM-8PM Reception
8PM Banquet (Awards and
Speaker)
10 Oct, 9 AM-10AM. *Journal of Civil
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Meeting
10AM-12N ... TACDA Business
Meeting

The "American Preparedness

Award"—presented last year posthumously to General Frank H. Spink, Jr. for his civil defense accomplishments in the Kansas City area—will go this year to an individual to be selected by the 1981 TACDA Awards Committee. The committee has also been charged with selecting a recipient at the national leadership echelon for a new "Strategic Defense" award.

Where It's "All-Together" At The Pentagon City Quality Inn

The site of TACDA's 1981 seminar—the Pentagon City Quality Inn—is one of those dreamed-of rarities in luxury living. A favorite of the nearby Pentagon, close to Washington's National Airport, a short walk to the Metro, and handy to all of Washington it boasts a unique panoramic view of the nation's Capital City. One of its popular lounges is the revolving "Skydome" perched over its roof. Its Penthouse Restaurant is famous for its continental cuisine. Its rooftop indoor swimming pool, sauna and gym contribute to the adventure.

For your convenience: Room reservation forms are available from the Quality Inn or from TACDA (form below may be used). No deposit or credit card information is needed unless you plan to arrive after 6 PM. (American Express, Diners Club, Visa, Carte Blanche, Master Charge). Complimentary limousines take you to and from the airport. A free underground garage serves guests arriving by car.

That's the tip of the iceberg. The Pentagon City Quality Inn indeed has "put it all together."

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—TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT—

PUBLIC EDUCATION BEGINS
WITH INFORMATION

— J. D. Massa (MOBDES)
Clark County Office of
Emergency Management (Nevada).
Reprinted from *The Blast*.

The February 1981 issue of "Journal of Civil Defense" reprinted an article from the "Bulletin of the International Civil Defense Organization" (Geneva, Switzerland), a summary of a speech by ICDO chief Dr. Milan M. Bodi to The American Civil Defense Association.

Dr. Bodi cites information and education as the basis for public action in times of disaster: "Public education and information on a community level is a necessary and indispensable element in preparedness and prevention."

His next sentence bears some deeper thought for Americans: "It can start at school where children will get acquainted with the effects of disasters and the means of prevention against them."

Here we go again. Dump more required studies on our school administrators, add another course to an already full school schedule, burden our teachers with yet one more area of teaching in which they have no expertise or training.

Yet, where better to begin?

... What better time to teach a child to close doors and windows in a fire (I remember doing that in fire drills.)

... What better time to teach safety in an electrical storm?

... What better time to teach earthquake safety? (Los Angeles schools do it.)

... And what better time to teach the basics of survival in a disaster of any type, but especially a nuclear fallout situation.

We may not have come to love the bomb, but we know it exists and so do our children. So why not start teaching them how to survive it?

At the same time, adults must be educated in the same things. (There is nothing more wasteful than an adult telling a child to ignore his education when the adult is ignorant.)

This is the point at which the media must play its diversified roles in the awakening of the public. Education is based on information and in our

Office Of Civil Preparedness
St. Louis County, Missouri

Editor,
Journal of Civil Defense:

This letter is in reply to Mr. Jerry Strobe's capital commentary that appeared in the April 1981 Journal of Civil Defense. I was disturbed by what I felt was less than a fair characterization of the new FEMA Director, Mr. Louis O. Giuffrida. Mr. Strobe's main criticism seems to be that Mr. Giuffrida has no Civil Defense experience. Frankly, I think that will be a blessing...

What Civil Defense needs is a FEMA executive like Mr. Giuffrida who will be able to prioritize the emergency management needs of this nation. When he does, I am sure that everyone will rest easier because Civil Defense will be on the top of his list. I had the pleasure of attending the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), in February 1977, and was enrolled in the Civil Emergency Management course. Mr. Giuffrida personally took part in the training and exercise portions of the course. I have been to Civil Defense Phase courses and numerous conferences and seminars under DCPA and FEMA. I also have a Masters Degree in Urban Planning, and I can emphatically tell you and your readers that the training provided by the CSTI under Mr. Giuffrida's direction is the most extensive I have experienced.

Having personally met Mr. Giuffrida and experienced first-hand the caliber of training he provided, along with his dynamic personal leadership, and his excellent administrative ability, I am, for the first time in my six years as a Civil Defense Director, excited by what the future can hold for Civil Defense under Mr. Giuffrida's leadership.

JAMES P. WHITE, *Director*

modern society, the news media provides that basis beyond the academic halls.

Our educators try to do their best. Now it is time to weld educators and information specialists together to perform a vital service — the basis of our survival.

How do we begin? Dr. Bodi provides an answer when he says, "... on the basis of acquired experience, that the best way to propagate programs of disaster preparedness on a large scale, is to make these programs legally mandatory."

If he is right how many of us will be around to say so if we haven't taken his advice?

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JUNE 28-DERBY, CT

JULY 18-SOUTH BEND, IN

JULY 19-SPRINGFIELD, IL

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AUG 9-READING, PA

SEP 25-NIAGARA FALLS, ONT

SEP 26-ROCHESTER, NY

SEP 27-ERIE, PA

OCT 10-D/FW, TX

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SAFETY SYSTEMS, Inc.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS UNIT
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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32239
(904) 725-3044

The first Professional Career Development Phase IV class to graduate from the new Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland expressed its strong convictions in a "Phase IV Declaration" signed by 46 of the 48 class members. The declaration challenges the new Reagan Administration to speed up its commitment to give Americans protective measures that will remove them as hostages to aggressors and asks for a standardized name and logo.



EMI PHASE IV DECLARATION:

Provide Common Identity For and Strengthen U.S. Civil Defense Emergency Management

WHEREAS, current U.S. strategic military strength has limited deterrent value because the USSR knows Americans have inadequate Civil Defense, and

WHEREAS, failure of the United States to maintain an adequate Defense has encouraged and failed to respond to the continuous buildup and preparations of the USSR to fight, win, and survive a nuclear war, and

WHEREAS, the window of maximum vulnerability for survival of the United States and its people in a preemptive Soviet nuclear attack is over a period of the next 5 to 10 years, and

WHEREAS, to reverse these conditions, adequate U.S. Civil Defense is required forthwith as an integral and vital part of national defense and survival, and

WHEREAS, the New Administration is pledged to create a Strategic and Civil Defense that will protect the American people against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviet population is protected.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by local and state directors and coordinators, et al representing 46 jurisdictions and activities from 27 states here assembled (in the final Phase IV of professional career development in emergency management and civil defense) that our national leadership support the President's Platform Pledge and:

[Signed by:]

Tony Rodi
Tom Nichols
John P. Derr
Joseph Vanderloo
Harry F. Naehr
Roland J. Wilde
George Filley
Milt Murray
Howard C. Housel
H. P. Bennett
W. K. Whitfield
Henry J. Adams, Jr.

Curtis Bauer
Arthur R. Button
V. C. Jones
D. C. Darling
Louise G. Tidwell
Fred W. Mittelstadt
H. C. Veach
William J. Samolis
Doran Hughes
Robert P. Gooch
Wade Guice
Thomas J. Wadsworth

James B. Garner
Norma S. Navratil
George L. Nelson
John P. Byrne
Elwood Odom
Leon Winter
Milton Lakey
Julia Guice
P. Baughman
James L. Kraft
Harold G. May
Peter V. Marino

Norman E. Francis
James A. Dunham
Joe L. Hickman
Pat Wondra
William B. Wolf
Mel Lafontaine
Richard L. Taylor
Will Forman
Robert S. Scott
Ken Burgett

(1) Fund Civil Defense that will protect our people forthwith!

(2) Immediately implement the mandatory use of our easily identified, already available, universally recognized red, white, and blue Civil Defense logo at the federal, state, and local level as mandated by the U.S. Congress in the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, included in section 44 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Chapter 1, Federal Emergency Management Agency, section 306.3 (prescribed insignia) patent 129797 (United States Congress)!

(3) Adopt a singular, nationwide, common identification — namely the "Office of Civil Defense Emergency Management (OCDEM)" to be used by *all* Civil Defense organizations and relate to the full scope of our mission at the national, state, and local levels! OCDEM shall mean, on the national, state and local levels of government Civil Authority preparing for and the carrying out of the preparations for wartime, man-made, and natural disasters and abnormal emergencies, to save lives and protect property, and to restore normal activities as soon as possible.

(4) Strengthen U.S. Strategic and Civil Defense capabilities so as "to provide for the common defense" as mandated in the Constitution of the United States.

□

Here appears the first of a thirteen-part series on "Triage Emergency Care" by veteran disaster Medic Dr. Max Klinghoffer. The series is not meant — as Dr. Klinghoffer emphasizes — for the physician, who presumably has spent years studying the subject in depth. It is meant for the interested layman who recognizes the need — in the absence of professional medics — for taking prompt remedial measures in an emergency situation that will give mass casualties the best possible odds for survival and recovery. It is meant to fill the time-gap between injury and proper medical treatment with the kind of common-sense first aid and paramedical attention that will contribute best to effective long-term medical care.



Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

TRIAGE EMERGENCY CARE

— MAX KLINGHOFFER *

I — Philosophy of Triage

For about fifteen years a course in triage emergency care was taught in classes at O'Hare International Airport. The trainees were almost exclusively non-medical personnel, and they represented every branch of service at the airport, and every airline using this facility. The results were gratifying. We received reports as "feed-back" of emergency care rendered by these trainees after completing the course—ranging from their application of cardiopulmonary resuscitation to the control of hemorrhage and the temporary immobilization of fractures. The entire triage program was put into operation once, at the time of an aircraft accident involving two planes.

The purpose in presenting this series on triage emergency care is not primarily to teach the course, although it is hoped that may also be one result. The major objective is to offer a number of "gimmicks" and training aids which are of help in instructing. It is my impression that these aids helped the trainees in understanding and in retaining the material. At the end of each course, the class was given an examination to

determine if possible how much each student had retained. This test was also administered to some trainees several years after they had attended the course. The percentage of those passing the examination immediately after taking the course was about 80%. It dropped to about 70% for those taking the exam some time after completing the course. We had expected this result, and it simply indicates the need for refresher classes.

It is unlikely that any course of this

kind is "original", since there are many types of first aid training offered. What has been badly needed for the management of mass casualties is the concept of triage, and the priorities this term implies. If there is anything "original" in the O'Hare Triage Course it is perhaps in some of the simple innovations in method of presentation.

"Triage" is a French word, meaning "sorting". It is defined in a medical dictionary as "the sorting out and



* Dr. Max Klinghoffer, career emergency medicine physician, writer, lecturer, commentator, consultant, former Emergency Medical Physician for O'Hare International Airport Emergency Rescue Service and Chairman of the Illinois Medical Association's Emergency Medicine Committee. Recipient of the Pfizer Award.

classification of casualties of war or other disaster, to determine priority of need and proper place of treatment." More recently, Triage has come to have a broader meaning for most people. It now includes, along with sorting and classification, the immediate *life-saving* care of casualties.* Emphasis is placed upon the words "immediate" and "life-saving" because there is a tendency to use a triage area as a place for more definitive care. This is a mistake which can cost lives. In a triage area, the casualty should be rapidly assessed, he should be given only immediate life-saving care, and then, when stabilized, he should be transferred to another echelon of care. This may be a ward in a hospital, or to X-ray, to surgery, etc. or to a morgue.

It is true that in a major disaster, the triage area is often the "bottle-neck" in the entire program. This is due to casualties being retained too long in the area, and also due to the error of carrying treatment beyond that which is immediate and life-saving.

This error is understandable. In ordinary practice, the physician or other medical personnel will see a single casualty, administer first aid, and then continue to treat the patient perhaps until his recovery. It is not possible to do this in a mass casualty situation, since it may result in the unnecessary loss of lives.

Perhaps the concept of triage care may be described by a contrast. In the everyday care of the single casualty, the patient is quickly surrounded by physicians, nurses,

paramedics, and various medical technicians. Because of this concentration of skilled medical personnel, more casualties are being salvaged today than ever before. All skills are now directed toward the single casualty. But in the case of mass casualties, this becomes impossible. If there are for example over one hundred victims, and if such a medical team were to concentrate its activities on the single most seriously injured patient, it is likely that one hundred may be lost and the outcome may still be in doubt for the one most seriously injured. In triage care, it is

.... there is a tendency to use a triage area as a place for more definitive care. This is a mistake which can cost lives.

essential to classify the casualties, separating the dead from the living; it is essential that the living be categorized as those who are not seriously injured and whose care may be safely deferred; those who are in need of immediate care if they are to be salvaged; and those whose injuries almost certainly will result in death. This does not imply that the dying are ever neglected. They are given supportive care and are constantly observed in case they should appear to be salvageable.

This concept of triage—the sorting and classification of casualties in order to save the greatest possible number of lives—is one of the most important ideas taught in such a class.

At O'Hare, for example, triage is done at the site of the accident, and is continued at a designated building. From this point, the patient, when stabilized, is sent to one of several area hospitals. All of this is triage. When he reaches the hospital, the triage system continues, depending in each case on the priority of needs.

The course as offered at O'Hare Airport utilized a great many charts, demonstrations, and teaching aids. It is felt that these were of value in comprehension and in retention. To further help maintain interest in the course we also included many examples of emergency situations which might occur at home, while on vacation, or at the roadside. I wanted to avoid the idea that these people were being trained solely for their utilization at the airport.

Questions from the class were welcomed, although I tried to avoid, as much as possible, getting involved in personal medical questions which had no relationship to emergency care.

A rather elaborate inventory of medical equipment was stored at Crash

One Fire Station at O'Hare for use by paramedics and triage trained personnel. Since such equipment is not always available, the trainees were taught the use of simple austere equipment which might be found in any home or camp-site. Some of the trainees were sufficiently interested that they purchased dressings, bandages, pneumatic splints etc. for their own use in case of emergency.

The subjects taught in this course, and which will be given in this series, are: Bleeding; Shock; Fractures and related injuries; Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation; Radiation detection and protection;

Burns; Cold and heat injuries; Electrical hazards; Transportation of the injured; One general session on miscellaneous illnesses and injuries; and Emergency childbirth. Emphasis is placed on priority of care, and the importance of stabilization.

I feel that in any teaching, and particularly in teaching triage emergency care, it is essential that the trainees be told not only WHAT to do in a given situation — but also WHY this is the correct approach. In other words, the trainees are able to act more efficiently, and will retain the information for a much longer time, if they understand the rationale for each step in emergency care. Equally important, they are told what NOT to do, and the reasons for avoiding certain measures which may be outmoded or dangerous.

□

**Let us judge a hypothetical case: There is a serious boating or airplane accident immediately adjacent to my home. Numerous casualties result — many seriously injured.*

My primary function (in the first minutes) is to sort or "triage" the patients. But suppose that, in doing so, I find a patient who has an obstructed airway which threatens to cost him his life within three minutes. And suppose further that a simple tilting of the head will open that airway. Would it not be appropriate for me to perform that maneuver (requiring about five seconds) and then ask any responsible bystander to maintain that position of head and neck?

Or suppose one of the casualties has a severed Brachial artery. It takes perhaps 30-60 seconds to apply enough pressure to control that bleeding — which otherwise might kill the patient in a few minutes. Would I not be correct in applying such pressure and then asking someone else to maintain the pressure? I have no argument with the contention that the function of triage must not be abused. But where the patient's life depends upon a maneuver which takes only a moment, I think we must work somewhat less "by the book."

"Triage Emergency Care" Installments:

1. Philosophy of Triage
2. Bleeding and the Control of Bleeding — Part A
3. Bleeding and the Control of Bleeding — Part B
4. Shock
5. Fractures and Related Injuries
6. Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation
7. Radiation Protection — Detection and Decontamination
8. Burns
9. Cold and Heat Injuries
10. Electrical Hazards
11. Transportation of the Injured
12. Miscellaneous Medical Emergencies
13. Emergency Childbirth

"The living will envy the dead" pronouncement of defeatists depicts an environment that admittedly will be difficult. Doctors Gant and Chester show here, however, that increases in the cancer death rate after a nuclear attack—a primary cause for alarm among the uninformed—would in the short term be insignificant and in the long term a small fraction of deaths from heart disease. They show further that much can be done to decrease cancer death rates in a post-attack situation.

WILL RADIATION-INDUCED CANCER KILL ALL THE SURVIVORS OF A NUCLEAR WAR? *

Kathy S. Gant and Conrad V. Chester
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Some critics of civil defense will concede that emergency protection measures can reduce the number of prompt fatalities and acute radiation deaths after a nuclear attack. But then they ask, "Why bother to save people from the attack just to condemn them to a later death from radiation-induced cancer?"

In a recent study,¹ we examine the problem of radiogenic (caused by exposure to radiation) cancer deaths resulting from a nuclear attack. We looked at the question of population survival and at the ways in which exposure to radiation could be controlled in order to minimize the resulting cancer deaths. Our calculations indicate that, although the number of cancer deaths will increase somewhat, they will have little effect on the survival of the United States population. Furthermore, controlling radiation exposure and reducing exposure to the younger portion of the population can effectively lower the number of cancer deaths.

We will discuss the results of these calculations later, but a brief explanation of our assumptions is necessary in order to understand these results.

Assumptions

To estimate the number of excess cancer deaths after an attack, we had to make assumptions about the conditions that determine the radiation exposure to the population from both fallout deposited on the surrounding area (external exposure) and from consumption of contaminated food (internal exposure). We also had to

choose a method for relating these exposures to the number of excess cancer deaths. A hypothetical 5000-MT surface-detonated attack on the coterminous United States² was chosen to provide the external gamma exposure. Relocation planning was assumed to have been effective, so that 80% of the population in the areas thought to be at risk of blast damage or heavy fallout would have been relocated³ prior to the attack. A pattern of shelter use based on a chosen daily radiation exposure and the assumption of uniform shelter quality across the country was used to calculate the external population radiation exposure. Available stored grain was eaten during the first year.⁴ After that time, a diet of grain grown on the least contaminated land provided the source of the internal radiation exposure due to its contamination with strontium-90. The most pessimistic risk coefficients of those used in the Rasmussen reactor safety study⁵ were employed to estimate the number of expected cancer deaths.

Because of the large uncertainties in this type of estimation, the numbers

resulting from the calculations should be viewed only as an indicator of population survival and should be used primarily to indicate the relative effectiveness of various means of reducing the number of excess cancer deaths. We optimistically assumed a continuing effective exposure control program, social stability, and the availability of food and medical care. Several of our other assumptions, however, would tend to overestimate the number of cancer deaths. The most important of these is the assumption that no one was killed by blast, fire, or initial radiation. The people who would have been killed immediately would be those who remained in the high-risk, high-radiation areas. By including these people in our study as survivors, we increased the number of people exposed to high levels of radiation and thus added to the number of expected cancer deaths.

Results Of Calculation Of Excess Cancer Deaths

When first calculating the number of excess cancer deaths that might be



Dr. Kathy S. Gant



Dr. Conrad V. Chester

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

expected after this nuclear attack, we chose shelters with a protection factor of 200. (The protection factor of the shelter is the ratio of the radiation rate on a wide, flat area outside the shelter to that inside.) This degree of protection could be achieved with simple expedient shelters⁶ or by upgrading existing shelters. We also allowed everyone to be exposed to 3 R/day when they began leaving the shelter for part of each day. Under these assumptions, there were fewer than 18,000 acute radiation deaths (based on the external exposure in the first two weeks)⁷ and about 10.3 million excess cancer deaths over the lifetimes of the more than 222 million who survived the attack. These deaths, expressed as a percentage of a total cancer deaths that would normally be seen in the initial population each year, are shown in Fig. 1. The cancer deaths begin the year after the attack and continue for 71 years, the life expectancy of the youngest age group exposed, although most occur in the first 45 years. The cancer death rate would peak at about 15 years. At that time, the total cancer death rate would be only slightly more than twice the current rate.

The total number of excess cancer deaths may seem overwhelming, but let us express this result in another way and try to put it into perspective. The average loss of life expectancy due to these radiation-induced cancers averages to 423 days per person, less than the current loss of life expectancy due to cancer (980 days), stroke (520 days), or heart disease (2100 days).⁸

These results form the basis for our answer to the question of population survival. With other survival needs met and effective exposure control, the delayed radiogenic cancer deaths will certainly not threaten the survival of the population. In fact, the effect on average life expectancy will be less than that of the most common nonaccidental causes of death today.

Reducing The Expected Cancer Deaths

Once the question of population survival is resolved, a more pragmatic question arises—what can be done to reduce the number of expected cancer deaths?

Under the same assumptions about shelter use as before, cumulative external exposures as high as 1450 R over 20 years could be reached by those who remained in the areas with the heaviest fallout. The exposure from the ingested strontium-90 contributes less than 1% of the cancer

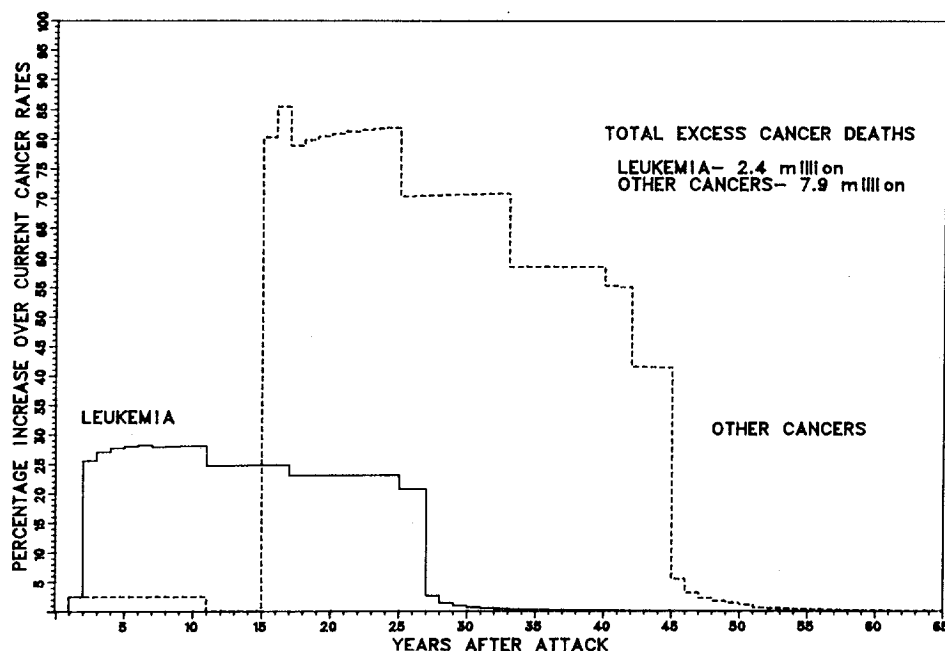


Figure 1. Excess radiogenic leukemia and other cancer deaths, expressed in terms of the current total annual cancer death rate, by year of occurrence. The dashed lines in the lower left corner represent deaths from other cancers of children exposed in utero.

deaths, so external exposure is the dominating factor. The pattern of cancer deaths was examined to try to identify the period of external exposure responsible for most of the deaths. Only 3% of the deaths were attributable to the time period during which shelters were used 24 hours/day. More than 85% of the deaths were due to exposure during the first year; this exposure was received when part of each day was spent outside the shelter. We should first try to reduce exposure in this period.

No preattack population relocation will be perfect. In our scenario, one year after the attack, 5% of the population remained in areas with radiation levels above about 30 mR/hour. If these people could have been moved elsewhere before the attack, there would have been no acute fatalities, and the number of cancer deaths would be reduced almost 11%. Even postattack movement of survivors to areas of lower fallout would decrease the total external exposure and thereby reduce the number of cancer deaths.

The effect of shelter quality on the number of cancer deaths was examined because many of the currently available public shelters have a protection factor of less than 40.⁹ Figure 2 shows the relationship of both acute radiation fatalities and excess cancer deaths to the protection factor of the shelter and to the daily exposure when people begin to leave the shelters. At the left side of Fig. 2, notice that the acute fatalities decrease rapidly with increasing shelter quality,

from about 90 million with a protection factor of 5 to less than 10,000 with a protection factor of 250 and exposures less than 3 R/day. Very high daily exposures (indicated by small circles) can cause acute radiation deaths, regardless of the quality of the shelter. The expected number of cancer deaths rises slightly before beginning to drop very slowly at higher protection factors. This rise in cancer deaths reflects the improvement in short-term survival as the shelter is improved. The leveling off of the cancer curve should not be interpreted to mean that good shelters are not important; it merely demonstrates the overriding effect of the exposure received outside the shelter under our assumptions about shelter use.

Figure 2 also suggests that reducing the exposure when people begin to leave the shelters is a direct way to reduce the long-term effects of excess radiation. As the daily exposure increases above 3 R/day, the number of acute fatalities increases because this exposure, in addition to that received in shelter, can raise the exposure received during the first two weeks to lethal levels for more people. Obviously, the daily radiation exposure should be kept as low as possible.

Exposure to high levels of radiation may be unavoidable in the course of performing important survival or recovery tasks. These might include securing food, water, or medical supplies for the shelter or decontaminating essential areas. Minimization of radiation

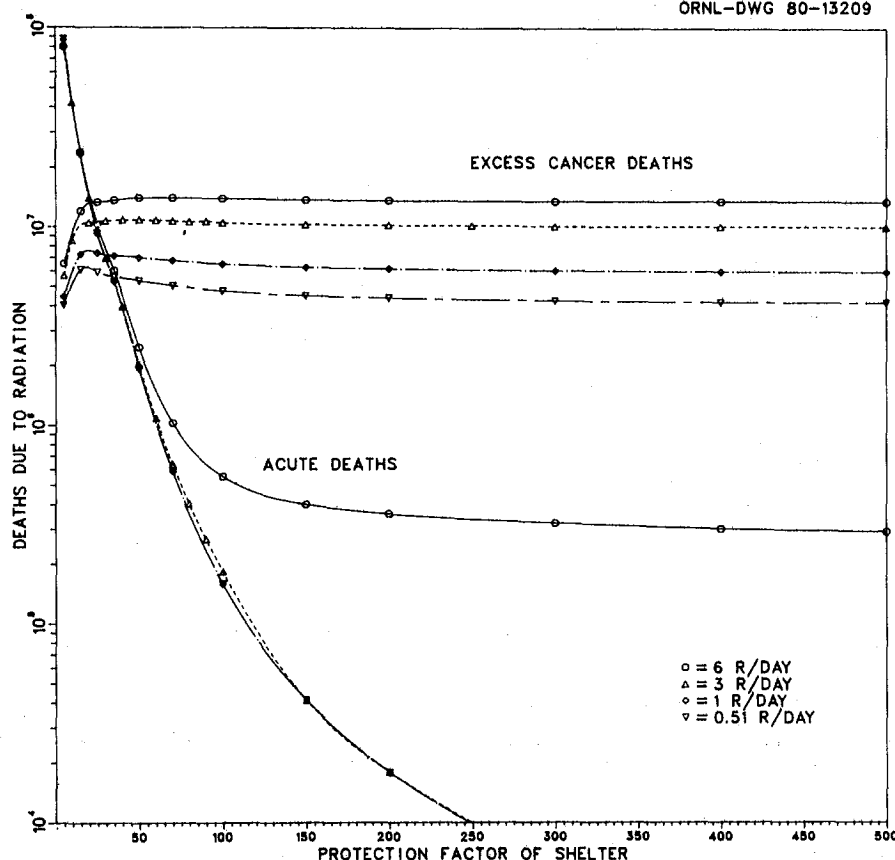


Figure 2. Acute radiation deaths and total excess cancer deaths as a function of the protection factor of the shelter and the daily radiation exposure during the time that part of the day is being spent outside shelter.

exposure resulting from necessary trips into contaminated areas outside the shelter must be balanced with these other considerations.

In addition to reducing radiation exposure directly, one can take advantage of the nature of radiation-induced cancer to reduce the number of expected cancer deaths. There is usually a period of years between exposure to radiation and the appearance of any resulting cancer deaths. This "latent" period varies for different cancers and for people of different ages. The extra risk of dying from radiation-induced cancer in any year rises at the end of the latent period, remains elevated for a number of years (generally 10-30), and then falls back to zero. The length of the elevated "plateau" and the magnitude of the increased risk also depend on the type of cancer and the age of the person exposed.⁵ Older people will come to the end of their natural lifespans before reaching the end of the risk plateau. In this way, the same exposure may produce fewer total excess cancers in this group than within a younger segment of the population.

If only those people above 40 were allowed to receive the daily exposure limit, while the others were kept in

shelter or more probably, in decontaminated areas equivalent to shelter, the number of expected cancer deaths would, of course, go down. The total population exposure would be reduced. To examine the effect of redistributing the radiation exposure by age, two cases were chosen in which the total population exposure was approximately equal. In the first case, everyone was exposed to 0.8 R/day when leaving shelter. In the second case, when the younger people were protected and the people above 40 were exposed to 5.9 R/day in the same period, the total number of cancer deaths fell by 37% and the average loss of life expectancy declined by more than 66%. Shielding the younger members of the population may be a particularly effective strategy if large daily exposures are necessary for some people.

Conclusions

Our calculations have shown that, under the assumption of a continuing effective civil defense or other exposure management programs, radiation-induced cancers from the fallout following a nuclear attack would not

threaten the survival of the United States population. The increase in cancer deaths would be noticeable, but the increased risk would be less than the risk we now face of death from cancer, stroke, or heart disease.

More encouraging is the fact that exposure management in the postattack period can reduce the number of expected radiogenic cancer deaths. This reduction can be accomplished in two ways. First, although the assumptions about the diet were simplistic, the calculations indicate that external exposure is the overwhelming problem. Providing good shelters, moving people to areas of less fallout, and limiting the time spent outside the shelter for emergency and recovery operations (particularly in the early part of the first year after the attack) are very effective measures for reducing this exposure.

Secondly, if higher exposures are necessary for survival and recovery, it is prudent to protect the younger portion of the population from those exposures. In addition to reducing the number of expected cancer deaths, this would minimize any transfer of radiation-induced genetic defects to future generations.

Consideration of these guidelines can reduce the radiogenic cancer deaths after a nuclear attack and speed the recovery process. □

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FOR THE RECORD ...

PEACE AND EDWARD TELLER

KEVIN KILPATRICK

(Excerpts from article in May-June 1971 issue of Journal of Civil Defense)

... Edward Teller is ... passionately devoted to peace. But, as a realist, the path to peace he prescribes is somewhat different than the path of weakness, frustration, and appeasement—which has never produced peace. On October 11, 1969, for instance, he told an audience in Seattle:

"What we really want—and this has been said often and is correct—what we really want is not to *survive* a nuclear war. What we really want is not to *have* a

"In a dangerous situation, we have chosen the most dangerous of courses. We have chosen not to face our danger."

— Edward Teller

nuclear war ... The main point is this: I doubt that anyone will ever attack us with nuclear weapons unless he is confident that he can wipe us out. If we can make sure that as a nation we shall survive we will have abolished the incentive for the Russians, for the Chinese, for anybody to attack us." ...

Teller says in his book, *The Legacy of Hiroshima* (1962):

"It was necessary and right to develop the atomic bomb. It was unnecessary and wrong to bomb Hiroshima without specific warning."

In the introduction to *The Legacy of Hiroshima* he writes:

"The main purpose of this book is to make my contribution to the cause of peace ... One fact seems inescapable to me: It will not be possible to preserve peace unless we are willing to think carefully and in detail about war ... We cannot have peace unless we are strong."

Peace has been the idealist's dream for centuries. International "perpetual peace" plans, however, have all failed in spite of the sincerity of their designers and their acceptance by responsible statesmen. Countries with the most dedicated resolves for peace have, in spite of exhaustive and desperate efforts to avoid war, been drawn into it. This has been true of the United States, France, Great Britain, Norway, the eastern European countries and many other nations since the Middle Ages ...

World War II appeasement of Hitler was a classic blunder. In September, 1938 British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned to England from the Munich Conference excitedly waving a piece of paper to friends and shouting "Peace for our time."

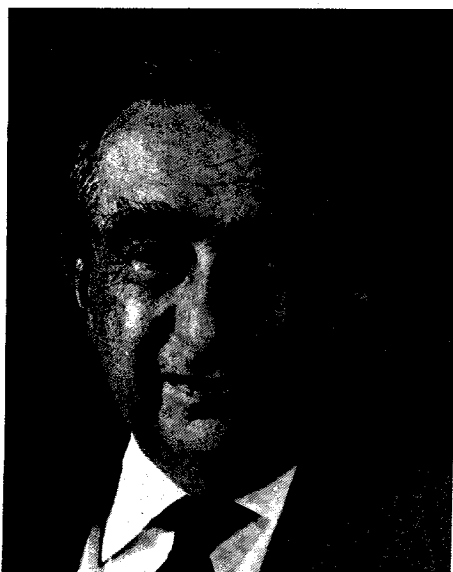
It was a prelude to the bloodiest war in history.

Two modern exceptions to these failures stand out. They are Sweden and Switzerland. Neither has been involved in war for over 150 years. Both were surrounded for years by desperate fighting in World War I and World War

II. Both were tempting prizes and much more valuable as conquests than neighboring nations which fell. Both owe

"Disarmament was and is the noble goal. It satisfies the strong desires we all feel for a peaceful world, and it appeals to our elementary human decency ... Every civilized man must desire effective disarmament that would eliminate the expensive and inhumane balance of terror existing in the world. But every rational man must admit that the terror would be greater if there were no balance, that the threats to peace would be multiplied if the instruments of terror were at the exclusive command of our enemies. One sided disarmament is worse than no disarmament."

— Edward Teller
(*The Legacy of Hiroshima*)



their survival and their ability to maintain peace in the midst of war not to their disinclination to fight but to their *military toughness*, to their *highly developed defense preparedness*, and to their announced *intention of fighting*—and *winning*—if attacked. No aggressor dared to move against them. Both of these countries today stand prepared with synchronized military machines and with civilian defenses second to none in the world. Their primary aim now as in the past: *peace*.

This in essence is Teller's argument for the United States—*peace through preparedness*.

Reason: it works.

British Stage Impressive CD Show July 24th-25th In Brighton

Protect & Survive Monthly will undertake its first civil defense conference in Brighton, England July 24-25. A special issue of that magazine covering the event will appear earlier in July.

Heavy interest is expected from shelter manufacturers and from shelter equipment and supply companies.

The coastal resort city of Brighton is handy to London and a crossroads of southern England. Information may be obtained from the organizers: Corinthian Exhibitions, 290 Brighton Road, South Croydon, CR2 6AG, England.

Goure, Kearny, Skelton Speak At Key Missouri CD Conferences

In a civil defense triple-play set of appearances Dr. Leon Goure and Cresson Kearny spoke first to a preparedness work shop organized by Independence, Missouri CD volunteers April 25-26. Then Goure addressed the Kansas City Emergency Preparedness Group at its April 27 breakfast meeting. Following that Goure, Kearny and Congressman Ike Skelton all participated in the April 27-29 "Risk Awareness '81" conference at Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg.



Goure



Kearny



Skelton

Dr. Goure underlined the weakened strategic defense condition that now threatens the United States, and he warned that the 1980s must see civil defense get a priority position. Cresson Kearny outlined the interim solution that expedient shelters could serve.

Congressman Skelton summed up the conference civil defense input by

stating: "The current arms race is geared toward weaponry. I propose that the United States begin a national defense system aimed at protection ... As a member of the United States House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, I intend to promote a defense strategy for our nation in addition to improving our weaponry strength. It will be impossible for our nation to continue with only a weapons military strategy and not a defense strategy, and at the same time provide for the common defense."

"Tough-On-Terrorists" Approach Gets Dramatic Results In Turkey

As reported in *The Christian Science Monitor* Turkey's new military government (in power since September 1980) has reduced the 22-per-day terrorist kill average to 2 per day, with one out of three deaths being terrorists themselves.

"The military junta," says the *Monitor* article, "has succeeded in cracking down on and disbanding most of the 40 underground leftist and rightist organizations ... The implementation of death sentences has been severely criticized by Amnesty International, the London-based human-rights organization, which is opposed to capital punishment."

Survivalists In The News

(Reprinted from *Daily News Digest*)

Numerous articles and TV segments are appearing daily, featuring some aspects of the reactions of concerned and aware Americans as they face an increasingly tense future. In many cases, these stories are reasonably objective, in the sense that they allow the survivalists in question to describe their own philosophies, fears, and objectives. In some cases, however, there is a strong tendency to feature such elements as guns, combat training, and racial or religious discrimination.

In the view of the Digest staff, this trend is a mixed blessing. It certainly does allow survivalists (a term increasingly used to describe the whole range of hard-money/food-

storage/gun-training/fallout-shelter people) to see that there is really a large group of people with common concerns. In this respect, the publicity probably isn't all bad ...

Underground Exposition Plugs Underground Life

The American Underground-Space Association announces that the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Kansas City, MO will now be the site for its Underground Space Conference and Exposition for June 8-10. (Location was originally Bartle Hall.)

The theme, "Think Deep," challenges decision makers, planners and the whole design and construction industry to explore—and to shape—the enormous potential of underground space for housing, commercial operations and storage. The central attraction of the Exposition will be a cutaway model of an earth-sheltered home.

Session T-4 on June 9th from 2 PM to 4:30 PM is titled "Civil Defense—Why Aren't We Using the Subsurface?" Speakers will be Leon Goure, Conrad Chester, Denis Ward, Frank Moreland and H. H. Oppliger of the Swiss shelter equipment firm of Luwa Ltd.

Protection For Population "Indispensable" For France

In a key private address French Civil Security Director Christian Gerondeau said:

"I think that a number one question presents itself when we consider this problem (protection).

"This question is simply the following: Taking into account the existence of a national dissuasion force, should not something be done for the protection of civilian populations?"

"... I claim that at least two reasons speak for a policy of population protection: First, such a policy appears to me as insurance against catastrophe; even if this insurance is imperfect and even if we all pray that it will never have to be used, it is necessary. Secondly, such a policy would be without doubt indispensable during crisis in the maintenance of national morale."

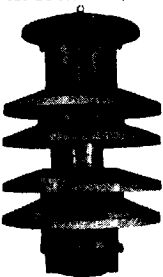
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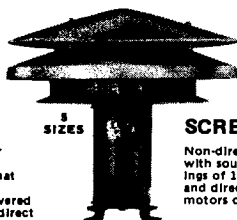
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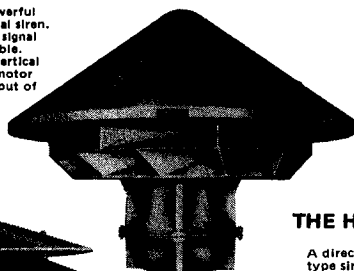
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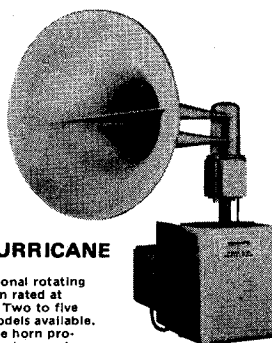


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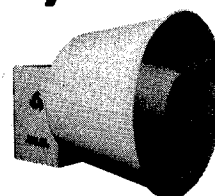
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NOAH'S ARC, 1981 MODEL OFF TO MIAMI???

If all goes according to schedule—and why not?—the Clive Baldwin-Ron Brodie floating fallout shelter should be in the water and on its way from Tampa to Miami as this issue of the Journal reaches its readers.

The "fallout" shelter is also a blast shelter, and more.

A two-hour inspection of the shelter by civil defense professionals on April 23rd produced the following report:

Mobile Fallout-Blast Shelter:

One Englishman and one American who are determined to capture some of the growing market for fallout shelters in England and America have designed and built a mobile shelter at St. Petersburg and plan to sail it in June to their marketing headquarters in Miami Beach. The shelter is about 22 feet long, made of concrete on five layers of construction wire, boat-shaped with an interior configuration much like a

small yacht, with glass windows which can be closed under steel plates. It will be fitted with boat-type bunks, marine toilet, small generator, stove, air exchanger, and all the amenities of a luxury vessel.

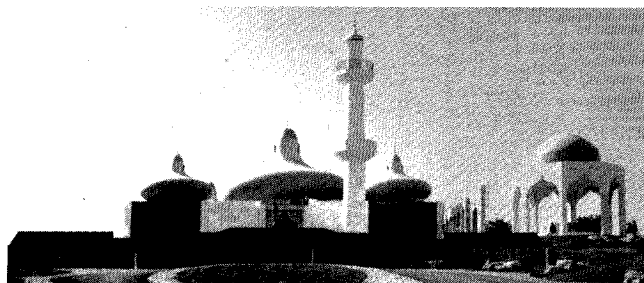
In fact, with a removable keel ready for installation and heavy under-floor ballast, the designer, Clive Baldwin of AmerBrit International Enterprises, Inc., and his engineer partner Ron Brodie intend to put it under mast and sail, boosted by an outboard motor, and delivered it through the Okeechobee Canal to Stuart, then down the inland waterway to the company headquarters (3436 Prairie Avenue, Miami Beach 33140). Good publicity coverage is expected.

Baldwin thinks he can market the shelter in any size at about \$1,000 a linear foot.

Engineer Brodie has used the same type of construction in a number of ways. Last year he employed the technique in the construction of domes in a Jordanian Royal Mosque.



Clive Baldwin and Ron Brodie at their shelter construction site.



New Jordanian Royal Mosque showing domes built by Ron Brodie.

Journal of Civil Defense: June 1981

The New International Civil Defence Magazine

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"There is likely to be no branch of the national economy, science and culture, which does not, to one degree or another, another, deal with Civil Defence measures."

Deputy Chief of Soviet Civil Defence,
Lt. Gen. Kreminski, December 1975.

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DO YOU KNOW AS THE BACKGROUND OF CIVIL DEFENCE:

"That US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Vice President George Bush and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger were members of the controversial Trilateral Commission or participants in Europe's BILDERBERG.

"That also many other Trilateral Commission members hold very important posts in the Govts. of England, France, Germany and Japan.

"That current defence policy of NATO & Japan is being molded by the recommendations published in a document of New York's Council on Foreign Relations, London's Royal Institute of International Affairs and, their French and German counterparts?

"That these UK/US Institutes are in effect the parent organization of the Trilateral Commission, which just met in Washington D.C. at the end of March?

"That most major corporation representatives which make up what Eisenhower coined as the "Military-Industrial-Complex" are also to be found concentrated in the Trilateral membership?

ARK ENTERPRISES P.O. Box 1164 Fairborn, Ohio 45324, U.S.A.

AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE 1945-1975, THE EVOLUTION OF PROGRAMS AND POLICIES, by B. Wayne Blanchard. Doctoral dissertation in manuscript form, 1980. 519 pages.

Price: Xerographic \$24—\$18 academic (US & Canada)—\$28 elsewhere. Microform \$13—\$9 academic (US & Canada)—\$15 elsewhere.

Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick

Available from:
University Microfilms International
Dissertation copies
P. O. Box 1764
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

For a fascinating, thorough, revealing account of civil defense in the United States during its first three decades Dr. Blanchard's study is in a class by itself.

Blanchard's civil defense analysis through the terms of five presidents (Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon) provides the reader with a clear picture of why civil defense has had such a rough road to travel. For instance, Truman staunchly backed a comprehensive shelter program and in 1952 warned Congress not to repeat its low funding of civil defense (which it did anyway).

Through the study the issue of civil defense blows hot and cold with presidents, Congress and bureaucrats. Staunchest supporters stand out (after Truman) as President Kennedy, Congressman Chet Holifield and Kennedy's Civil Defense Director Stuart Pittman. Kennedy's ardor cooled, however, and under Johnson a disillusioned Pittman felt obliged to resign.

The debate is unending. Senator Albert Thomas is pictured as the arch enemy of civil defense—and a grossly ill-informed one.

Blanchard covers numerous government and private studies of civil defense and expert testimony. In 1957 Captain Richard Mandelkorn, Commanding Officer of the Naval Radiation Defense Laboratory said:

Based on our 10 years of experience in studying the problem we are convinced that an effective defense against the

effects of nuclear attack is entirely feasible. We further believe that a maximum effort to create such a defense in this country is essential if a satisfactory national defense posture is to be achieved.

Real support for an adequate civil defense program, however, never quite caught on. It seemed to come very close again when Congressman F. Edward Hebert reported that he and his civil defense subcommittee switched in 1963 from initial firm opposition to civil defense to almost unanimous support of it after listening to 108 witnesses.

Blanchard's thesis is rich in quotes, and he carefully documents his study. For the serious civil defense student it's a real "find" and worth ten times the investment.

It sets the stage nicely for today's new deal for civil defense in light of the Reagan commitments to bring about protective measures for the American people similar or better than those enjoyed by the Soviets.

DISASTER PLANNING

by Harold D. Foster

Published by Springer-Verlag, New York, 275 pages. \$29.80.

Reviewed by B. A. Heimer, Major, USAR (MOBDES)

This volume offers a comprehensive review of pre-and post-disaster planning. The author has covered an extremely interesting and important problem which should be headed by engineers and city officials with planning functions.

The beginning chapters deal with the question of risk and the amount of

risk which may or may not be acceptable in community disaster planning.

Our communities would be far better off if adequate safety factors were required for the structural design of buildings, if adequate consideration were given to location of buildings, residential areas, and evacuation routes. If the safety of dwellers would have been a primary consideration many of the high rises along the coasts of Florida may not have been constructed, nor would many of our coastal communities be located in high risk areas with highly questionable evacuation routes. Would we allow people to live in the fragile and high risk Florida Key between Key West and Carol Sound if disaster planning were considered at the time water, electricity and upgrading of US Highway 1 was planned?

Florida coastal communities, such as Jacksonville Beach, Miami Beach, Marco Island, Captiva, Sanibel, Everglades City, Marathon, Key West, and a large number of others, should not be located where they are.

Engineers and community leaders must share in the responsibility for not having made serious attempts to keep developments from areas of such risk and inadequate evacuation routes. Rather than having done so, they have used their technical expertise for highways and bridges that allow more access for larger communities in these areas, more and better transmission lines, and water and sewer facilities. Engineers and community leaders should read this book and consider whether they fulfilled their responsibilities.

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GERMAN RESCUE HELICOPTERS POST NEW RECORDS IN 1980

According to the German CD publication *ZS-Magazin* German pilots flying rescue helicopters logged 16,000 missions in 1980—an average of over 40 a day. Over 14,000 injured were given professional medical help at the accident scene. The more seriously injured were transported to hospitals.

Since the beginning of the air rescue service in 1971 83,000 missions have been flown and over 73,000 patients treated by medical personnel on-the-spot.

Upon call a rescue helicopter with doctor aboard is on the way within two minutes. It is estimated that 100 lives per year are saved by the service.

(See story "Helicopter Rescue—German Version" in March-April 1974 issue of *Journal*.)



After loading victim (from rear) rescuers prepare to button up helicopter for take-off for hospital.

(Photo: Bundesverband für den Selbstschutz)

UPCOMING

Jun 7 - 12 — American Nuclear Society Annual Meeting, Miami Beach, FL
Jun 8-11 — USCDC Regional Conference (Regions I & II), Hidden Valley Lodge, Lake Luzerne, NY

Jun 8-10 — Underground Space Conference & Exposition (American Underground Space Assoc., Dept. of Civil & Mineral Engineering, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455) — Kansas City, MO

Jun 8-12 — Aircraft Crash Management Course, College of Engineering, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281

Jun. 12-21—Rescue-Expo 1981, Mercer Co. EMS Council & Mercer Co. Fire School, Contact: Fire Marshall, 2511 Highland Ave., Hermitage, PA

Jun 15-17 — USCDC Regional Conference (Region III), Holiday Inn, Virginia Beach, VA

Jun 21-24 — USCDC Regional Conference (Region VII), Hilton Plaza Inn (Downtown), Kansas City, MO

Jun 22-26 — USCDC Regional Conference (Region VIII), Bismarck, ND

Jun 29-Jul 2—22nd U.S. Symposium on Rock Mechanics, MIT, Cambridge, MA

Jul 12-15 — USCDC Regional Conference (Region IV), St. Johns Inn, Myrtle Beach, SC

Jul 14-16 — USCDC Regional Conference (Region X), Thunderbird Hotel, Portland, OR

Jul 24-26 — Nuclear Survival Equipment Exhibition & Conference, Metropole Exhibition Centre, Brighton, England

Jul 27-29 — USCDC Regional Conference (Region VI), Executive Inn, Dallas, TX

Aug 3-28 — Protective Designs for Architects and Engineers, The Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, MD 21727

Aug 31-Sept. 4 — Career Development in Emergency Management: Graduate Seminar, Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, MD 21727

Sep 15-19 — Aircraft Crash Specialist School, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Univ., AMFAC Hotel, Los Angeles, CA (Contact: R. Whempner (904) / 673-3180)

Oct 9-10—TACDA Annual Seminar/Conference, Washington DC (Pentagon City Quality Inn, 300 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington VA 22202)

Oct 11-15 — USCDC Annual Conference, Plaza Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, CO

Nov 29-Dec. 4 — American Nuclear Society Winter Meeting, Denver, CO

Dec 7-11 — Aircraft Crash Specialist School, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Univ., Treasure Island Inn, Daytona Beach, FL (Contact: R. Whempner (904) / 673-3180)

MARKETPLACE

(Marketplace \$2.00 per 37-space line.
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KANDO PRODUCTIONS, Gulf Life Tower (Suite 1632), 1301 Gulf Life Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32207. Public relations, brochures, layout, promotion. Specialties: safety and civil defense. (904 / 398-2328).

LIFE AFTER DOOMSDAY, by Dr. Bruce D. Clayton, seriously discusses the possibility of nuclear war, and guides the reader through all available steps in surviving such an event. Clothbound, 180 pages, illustrated throughout, \$19.95 plus \$2.00 P&H. Order from Paladin Press, P. O. Box 1307CD, Boulder, Colorado 80306 USA

LATELINE

NEW GOVERNMENT ECONOMY MEASURES get applause from a public which has witnessed ever-spiralling waves of social spending — until the effect hits home. If we are seriously to court a balanced budget most of us must bite a bullet here or there. For instance, trimming Social Security (the nation's biggest business) may not corral many votes, but the pain helps to get us back to the kind of pioneer pride and independence that gave America backbone and drive.

CIVIL DEFENSE LOOKS FOR A SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED BUDGET and in the spirit of current national defense emphasis and Reagan support of population protection measures it richly deserves it and badly needs it. Fact remains, as Jiri Nehnevajsa and others point out, much can be done without unduly dipping into the federal pocketbook. The proof: It is now being done on a mushrooming scale by the private sector, where people are implementing on their own what civil defense has become tired of urging: the construction of shelter, the storage of emergency supplies, and the practice of other organized survival measures. What is needed to fire up the self-help CD movement is leadership push from the very top and through all echelons to local government.

TITLE V, THE 1980 AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950, is touted as a biggie blessing and a green light for crisis relocation planning (evacuation). Section 501 (a) states that CRP "during a period of strategic warning" in crisis "may be" [emphasis added] effective. Hedgy language, perhaps purposely so. Section 502 (b) calls for "more rapid" relocation and for "improved in-place population protection" — i.e. shelter. Also for the development of "other appropriate systems and capabilities." Latitude is given for conscientious planners to plot survival solutions that will combine to minimize fatalities and maximize the CD deterrent. "More rapid" relocation hopefully could mean paring a 5-day CRP time frame to as close to 5 minutes as practicable. A 50-foot relocation to shelter would certainly be preferable to a 50-mile relocation where shelter must also be considered. If the Swiss, the Swedes and the Soviets can do it so can we. Are our people any less deserving?

TACDA'S EMBRACE OF TITLE V AS A GUIDING LIGHT — suggested by Steuart Pittman — therefore is not really (as has been alleged) opposed to the Idaho Civil Defense Association resolution which calls for the restoration of a national shelter program (see back cover of Journal of Civil Defense April 1981 issue). The two actions harmonize.

*

THE APRIL ASDA NEWSLETTER cites a remarkable Henry Kissinger quote:

"Carried a step farther, the doctrine of 'assured destruction' led to the extraordinary conclusion that the vulnerability of our civilian population was an asset reassuring the Soviet Union and guaranteeing its restraint in a crisis. For the first time a major country saw an advantage in enhancing its own vulnerability. 'Assured destruction' was one of those theories that sound impressive in an academic seminar but are horribly unworkable for a decision-maker in the real world and lead to catastrophe if they are ever implemented."

Which could lead to the deduction that Dr. K, visualizing clearly the problem, would be in the forefront of those seeking a solution to it through strategic defense. And it would be indeed stimulating to unearth evidence to support such a deduction.

Editorial ...

FOCUS: CIVIL DEFENSE

In renewing efforts to bring about the type of civil defense which will in effect defend civilians—and the economy they depend upon—a certain rugged discipline is required. We need to be able to face undiluted fact, to resist the temptation to switch *primary* emphasis to simpler peripheral pursuits. We need to consider foremost the country's welfare—its survival.

There is to begin with the fact that a pattern of deception and failure has dogged American civil defense for its entire 35 years. No account better charts this remarkable stumblebum history than Dr. Wayne Blanchard's study *American Civil Defense 1945-1975, The Evolution of Programs and Policies* (see REVIEWS, page 21). Blanchard's 519-page doctoral thesis is an honest, chilling, detailed account of how ignorance, petty politics, selfish interests and smug bickering have consistently served up the American people as naked hostages to be annihilated at the pleasure of a nuclear aggressor.

The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) focuses on solutions to this problem. TACDA has repeatedly been taken to account for this focus, the idea being that in today's political climate and in view of the enormity of the problem it is more practical—easier—to deal with the more manageable problems of natural disasters and major accidents.

And that it is. It's something like a compassionate amateur ministering to the needs of an advanced cancer patient whose affliction presents terribly difficult and challenging problems. So we treat his mental depression, his indigestion, his allergies, his vertigo, his falling hair and his sore feet—admittedly problems which also need attention—because these lesser ailments lend themselves to symptomatic relief measures. (Of course we don't totally neglect the cancer. We give aspirin for that.) Simple that way. Cheap too. And we have the satisfaction of having taken action. Even the patient is likely to be appreciative.

So TACDA can indeed be called a "one-purpose" organization because it deals primarily with the difficult civil defense question. It is not alone. Other groups have a similar emphasis. One of them is the American Strategic Defense Association. The Phase IV "Declaration" on page 11 of this Journal issue is a sign that the serious civil defense student—the civil defense "professional"—wants to address himself to the *real* civil defense problem. True also of the Idaho Civil Defense Association, whose resolution "Strengthen U.S. Civil Defense" appeared on the back cover of the Journal's April issue. And true of many other civil defense and civil defense-oriented entities.

In retaining this primary focus TACDA believes that the expertise and hardware brought together for nuclear attack protective measures should be fully available, fully adaptable and fully utilized in support of other major emergencies. It is firm in this conviction. It is a basic moral principle. It is compatible with the new Title V. A capability to defend against nuclear attack can be of great value to a community in contending with recurrent emergencies. However, a so-called civil defense program geared mainly to reacting to a recurrent emergency—say the threat of tornado—has limited application to a nuclear attack situation. Such a program is in the opinion of TACDA a delusion. A cop-out.

There is fortunately a snowballing interest in the focus on nuclear attack survival, and the "Mutual Assured Survival" theme of TACDA's 1981 seminar is particularly timely and appropriate. The bigger this swell of interest becomes—and the quicker it does so—the better is the chance for the United States to regain its prestige, to correct its past civil defense failures, and to persevere.

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