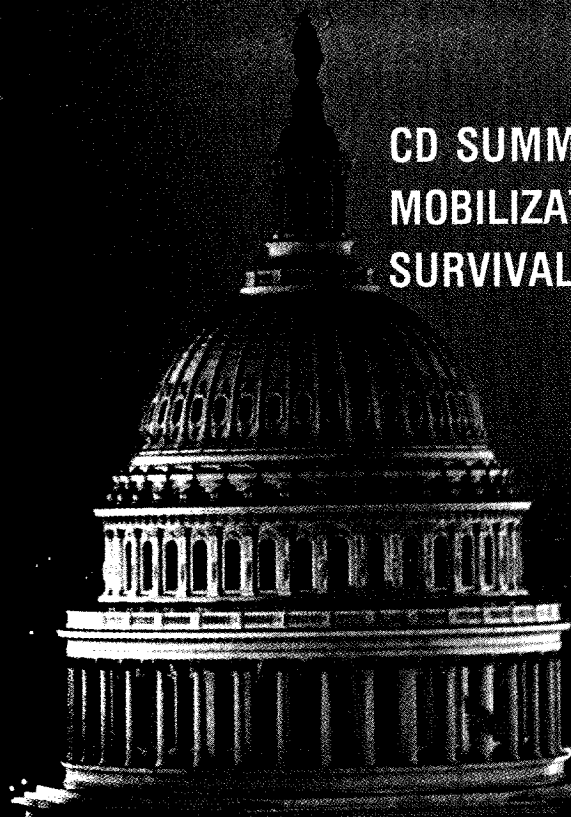


AUGUST 1981

VOLUME XIV - NUMBER 4

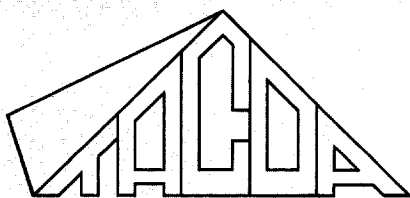
Journal of Civil Defense

CD SUMMIT — 1981
MOBILIZATION
SURVIVALISTS



The American Civil Defense Association

SUMMIT DETAILS
pp 6-8



The American Civil Defense Association

Journal of Civil Defense

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

AUGUST 1981

VOLUME XIV - NUMBER 4

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

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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:

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- 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.
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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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The New International Civil Defence Magazine

PROTECT & SURVIVE MONTHLY
UK-US CIVIL DEFENCE NEWS



"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. Kreminskii, December 1975.

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THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS

The Bilderberg Group...
The Trilateral Commission...
power groups of the West

by ROBERT ERINGER \$6.50 post paid

At last a sober, comprehensive and accurate up-to-date account of twentieth century power elites by one of today's most competent investigative journalists.

*IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE about these organisations, their leading lights, their influence in the current "cold war" world situation and, particularly the implications of their actions relevant to the need for an effective Western Civil Defence Movement;

THEN YOU SHOULD READ THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS.

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.

THE EAGLE HAS LANDED

General Louis O. Giuffrida was confirmed as Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in mid-May and sworn in shortly thereafter. Since then, he has been making all of the right moves. One of his first acts was to dump the agency symbol chosen by the Carter Administration — an enigmatic logo composed of a white triangle on a round-cornered square that looked like it should grace a gasoline station. Choosing an official seal, Giuffrida told me, is not a trivial act. "It is," he said, "an opportunity to send a message." As seen below, the message is loud and clear.



The Director's first newsletter, which was issued at the end of June, explained the symbolism thusly: "The motto 'Peace Ac Bello Merita' is Latin for 'Service in Peace and War,' indicating the agency's responsibilities in all types of emergencies: natural, man-made, and nuclear. The American bald eagle and shield are adopted from the Great Seal of the United States and represent vigilance and preparedness. The triangle in the shield represents civil defense. The arrows and olive branch symbolize FEMA's response in war and peace." That seems to say that the Reagan Administration is not trying to bury civil defense under six feet of comprehensive emergency management.

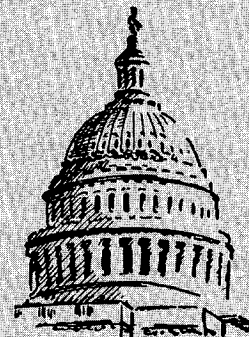
General Giuffrida also has moved aggressively to change FEMA from a relatively ineffective group of jealous fiefdoms into a single unified agency. His means have been several. For one thing, the predecessor agencies that had been preserved almost intact in FEMA — U.S. Fire Administration, Federal Insurance Administration, and the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration — are being integrated into the rest of the Agency, just as DCPA was when FEMA was born. In Giuffrida's "realignment", all training and education activities, including the National Fire Academy, are folded into one organization, which, predictably, has been elevated to "first-line" status. Similarly, all electronic data processing has been consolidated as well as administrative and public affairs activities. An Office of State and Local Programs and Support has been established which will be responsible for all FEMA field activities. Accordingly, disaster assistance, flood-plain management, and civil defense field operations have gone to SLOPS. The old Office of Plans and Preparedness is, according to Giuffrida, the "future" and has swallowed the Office of Mitigation and Research.

In addition to the breaking up of the old agencies, Giuffrida is moving them out of their old offices, which were spread about town, into a new eight-story building at Fifth

and C Streets, S.W., close to Capitol Hill. This move, now well underway, should diminish the parochialism of those groups that have been incorporated into FEMA in name only heretofore. Squeezing all FEMA headquarters employees into their new home may be a tight fit and there is some talk of basing the whole training and education function at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

Giuffrida also has issued an edict that no one in the Agency can talk to congressmen without his specific permission. "FEMA must speak with one voice", he has announced on more than one occasion. That edict may make FEMA into a deaf-mute. Already, the House Appropriations Committee has dropped all civil defense funds from the appropriations bill — "deferred without prejudice" is the way the committee report put it — because of lack of voice on the part of the new Administration. That foul up will provide a real test of Giuffrida's performance as the new FEMA chief. The House Appropriations Committee is still smarting over its humiliation last year on the House floor by Ike Skelton and Don Mitchell when budget cuts were restored successfully. This year, with many deep cuts in domestic programs, the challenge may be more difficult to meet. But Giuffrida claims to enjoy the "hard ball" relations that govern Washington politics and understands that if he misses the ball, he must eat the bat. He is undoubtedly well positioned by virtue of his close past ties with the President and his chief advisors. If he can keep his eye on the ball, he may be able to avoid an unfortunate hiatus in civil defense funding right at the time that the Administration is reportedly near a decision to give civil defense the same increased emphasis that is being given to military defense.

There seem to be at least two studies of civil defense policy underway and nearing completion that could lead to a Reagan initiative that would rival that of John F. Kennedy twenty years ago. One is being undertaken by the FEMA Advisory Committee chaired by Dr. Wesley Posvar, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh. That effort presumably will produce recommendations to General Giuffrida, who then would have to push them if he so chose. The other is internal to the Executive Branch, has been generated by the White House, and is being closely held for security reasons. Whether either will result in a timely decision to honor the civil defense pledge in the Republican platform upon which Reagan ran for President remains to be seen.



STAR-STUDDDED TACDA SEMINAR

SETS SIGHTS ON PEACE THROUGH PREPAREDNESS

October 8-10

Theme: *"Mutual Assured Survival"*

The game plan for The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) Washington, D.C. seminar in October is to present and analyze the cold facts on U.S. and world defense technology and relate anticipated developments to odds for war and peace.

From Congressman Ike Skelton's "Keynote Welcome" and Dr. Leon Goure's civil defense diagnosis to General Daniel Graham's anchor address a compelling progression of well-known authorities tackle issues that bear directly on America's survival and on peace.

"Our 1981 seminar is squarely on target," said TACDA President Frank Williams. "It's at the right time and the right spot with the right people. We are going to exploit the new interest in civil defense for all it is worth. National welfare demands it. We are going to dig into the problems, analyze them, and help stimulate timely and workable solutions. We are banking this year as we have in the past on heavy participant input. This year we'll have two workshops in order to further that input and promote informal dialogues. We are proud to present another outstanding seminar, and we are proud that President Reagan is — if all goes well with his schedule — to be a featured speaker."

Williams will act as master of ceremonies.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION 1981 SEMINAR

Dates: October 8-10, 1981

Place: Washington, D.C. (Pentagon City Quality Inn, Arlington)

Biographical information on speakers appears on Page 7.

Registration and hotel information appears on Page 8.

For further information write to:

TACDA
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091
or call 904/964-5397

AGENDA

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION — 4TH ANNUAL SEMINAR OCTOBER 8-10, 1981 — WASHINGTON, D.C. (Pentagon City Quality Inn — Arlington)

— All activities take place on the 2nd Floor Mezzanine unless otherwise noted —
Registration desk open 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. October 8th and 7:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. October 9th

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Oct. 8 | 6:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m. | Reception for Arriving Guests*—Penthouse Hospitality Suite | |
| Oct. 9 | 8:45 a.m.- 9:00 a.m. | Opening Ceremonies | Hon. Frank Williams |
| | 9:00 a.m.- 9:20 a.m. | Keynote Welcome | Hon. Ike Skelton |
| | 9:20 a.m.-10:00 a.m. | "World Situation, U.S. Security and Civil Defense" | Dr. Leon Goure |
| | 10:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. | Coffee Break (In Foyer and Exhibit Room — 2nd Floor Mezzanine) | |
| | 10:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. | "Informing the Public — <i>Via the Young</i> " | Dr. Eugene Wigner |
| | 11:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m. | "FEMA Directions: 1981-1984" | Gen. Louis Giuffrida |
| | 11:30 a.m.-11:40 a.m. | "Public Relations — Key to Success" | |
| | | (Briefing for Workshop I at 5:30 p.m.) | |
| | 11:40 a.m.-12:00 noon | "Kansas City Underground Initiative" | Christopher Fey |
| | 12:00 noon- 1:45 p.m. | Luncheon — "Valley of the Shadow" | Dr. Denis Ward |
| | 2:00 p.m.- 2:30 p.m. | "The Private Enterprise Role in Civil Defense" | Hon. Larry McDonald |
| | 2:30 p.m.- 3:00 p.m. | "Shelter Equipment and Habitability" | Ronald Boutwell |
| | 3:00 p.m.- 3:30 p.m. | Coffee Break (In Foyer and Exhibit Room — 2nd Floor Mezzanine) | Dr. Conrad Chester |
| | 3:30 p.m.- 4:00 p.m. | "British CD Breakthrough" | |
| | 4:00 p.m.- 4:30 p.m. | "Rx for Social Responsibility" | Bruce Sibley |
| | 4:30 p.m.- 5:10 p.m. | "Civil Defense as a Factor of National Strategy" | Dr. Max Klinghoffer |
| | 5:10 p.m.- 5:15 p.m. | Closing remarks and announcements | Gen. Daniel Graham |
| | 5:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m. | Workshop I (Public Relations) — Penthouse Hospitality Suite | Hon. Frank Williams |
| | 7:00 p.m.- 7:30 p.m. | Reception* | Christopher Fey et al. |
| | 8:00 p.m. | Banquet — President Ronald Reagan (subject to final confirmation) | |
| (all October 10 sessions in the Arlington Room, 2nd Floor Mezzanine) | | | |
| Oct. 10 | 8:00 a.m.- 9:00 a.m. | Journal of Civil Defense Business Meeting | |
| | 9:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. | Workshop II (Public Information) | Dr. Eugene Wigner et al. |
| | 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon | TACDA Business Meeting | |

*Receptions are included with all other activities in registration fee.

SPEAKERS

1981 TACDA SEMINAR (Washington, DC)

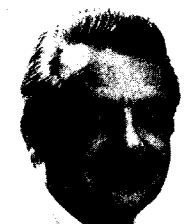
— in order of planned appearance —



Hon. Frank Williams — TACDA President, Florida legislator, proponent of coordinated coalition efforts. Vocal advocate of "no nonsense" credibility for civil defense.



Congressman Ike Skelton (MO) — has repeatedly displayed tough initiative in introducing and following through on CD legislation. Contends we "must have" strong home defense.



Dr. Leon Goure — Director of Soviet Studies for Science Applications, Inc. Russian born, French educated, leading American strategic defense analyst and spokesman.



Dr. Eugene P. Wigner — For two decades leading American CD authority. Tireless proponent of effective population protection measures. Writer, lecturer, Nobel laureate.



General Louis O. Giuffrida — FEMA Director. Supports Reagan "determination to improve emergency preparedness" in USA. Accents focus on "state and local levels."



Dr. Denis Ward — University of Missouri. Recognized expert on adapting underground areas to shelter; currently active in Kansas City underground project.



Christopher Fey — Public Relations executive, handles layout and production for *Journal of Civil Defense*. Active in medical, safety and civil defense promotion.



Congressman Larry McDonald (GA) — harsh critic of government CD inaction. States policy has been: "ensure people are vulnerable to nuclear attack." Favors subterranean shelter.



Ronald Boutwell — builder of \$10 million underground condominium project. President, American Survival Association, California attorney, "law and order" survivalist.



Dr. Conrad V. Chester — Oak Ridge National Laboratory nuclear scientist and CD research chief. Publisher of technical studies on nuclear attack survival possibilities.



C. Bruce Sibley — English scientist, editor of new British *Protect & Survive Monthly*. Prime mover in current British CD reawakening. Author of *Surviving Doomsday*.



Dr. Max Klinghoffer — veteran emergency medicine physician, air crash rescue authority, triage and hospital disaster planning specialist. Author of *Triage Emergency Care*.



General Daniel O. Graham — Former Director of Defense Intelligence Agency; Co-chairman of Coalition for Peace Through Strength. Champion of American total preparedness.



President Ronald Reagan — committed to an effective civil defense turn-around. Message to a reorganized and revitalized FEMA is for "a new philosophy and a new beginning."

TACDA SEMINAR NOTES ...

• Worthy of special mention is the friendly, luxurious, scenic hotel selected for the TACDA Seminar.

The Pentagon City Quality Inn (PCQI) — a favorite of Pentagon brass — is as its name implies a hop, skip and jump from the Pentagon. A five-minute walk from fabulous Crystal City. A ten-minute ride to Washington's Capitol Hill, the business district and most monuments by subway, taxi, bus or private car. (Tours are available for those interested in sightseeing.)

PCQI offers free underground parking plus free limousine service to and from Washington National Airport. Its restaurants and lounges (see pictures right and below) are D.C. favorites. Accommodations are plush — even to a telephone extension in every bathroom.

TACDA SEMINAR
Washington, D.C.
(Pentagon City Quality Inn)
October 8-10, 1981

• A limit of 250 has been placed on registrations in order to avoid crowding. Early registrations are recommended to stay within cutoff.

• By request of past participants in TACDA seminars two one-hour workshops have been added to this year's schedule — one on public relations and the second on public information.

• The nation's upward spiral of prices is of course still a problem. However, TACDA and the PCQI have managed to rein in costs in spite of prime location, prime facilities and a prime program. TACDA has a special fund now building, contributions to which it anticipates will take bites out of expenses and allow for costs of receptions, etc. ☐



Pentagon City Quality Inn — "Skydome" above roof.

REGISTRATION — TACDA 1981 Seminar, Washington, DC, Oct. 8-10

Registration fee — \$70 (Advance registration before Sept. 15 — \$60)

TO: TACDA 4th Annual Seminar

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Starke, FL 32091

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904/964-5397) Enclosed: \$ _____

Name(s) _____

Address _____ (Phone: _____)

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



Washington panorama from Pentagon City Quality Inn's Penthouse Restaurant. The revolving "Skydome" lounge above it (pictured in lower left) is the only one of its kind in the Washington area and affords a 360° panorama.

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Arlington, VA 22202

☐ Single\$51

☐ Double\$58

☐ Confirmation requested.

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Name _____

Address _____ (Phone: _____)

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

—TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT—

SCHOOLS GET SURVIVAL BOOK — FAST!

When CD Director Dan McGraw spoke to an American Red Cross meeting in Independence, Missouri he described Cresson Kearny's book *Nuclear War Survival Skills*. After the meeting Superintendent of Schools Robert Henley asked McGraw how soon he could get 25 copies, one for each school. "Today," replied McGraw, and he delivered them that afternoon. They would be distributed "immediately" assured Dr. Henley.

★

SIMPLE SMOKE MASK ON MARKET

The new "ZICO" emergency smoke mask, weight 10 ounces, is now available from Ziamatic Corporation (P.O. Box 337, Yardley Industrial Park, Yardley, PA 19067). It gives 15 to 20 minutes protection against 12 smoke gases. Cost \$34.50 — \$35.75 with wall mount. Carrying case is included. Write for further info.

★

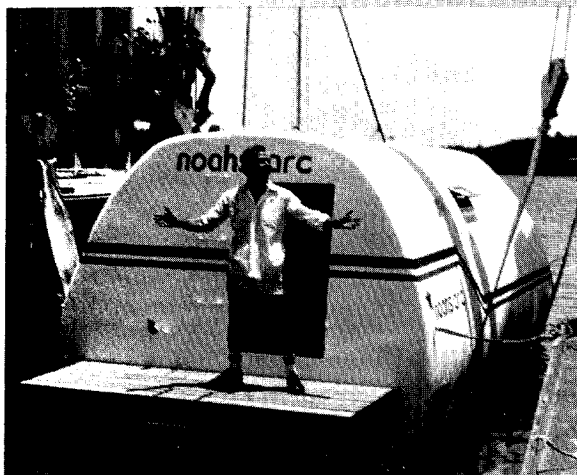
COLONEL KALE DIES

Former Trenton, NJ Director of Civil Defense Lt. Col. Samuel S. Kale died on June 16th. Col. Kale served as CD Director for 10 years and prior to that served his country as a U.S. Army officer. Col. Kale was 76.

★

SURVIVALIST REBUTS

When Kevin Kilpatrick in the Journal's April issue allowed that patriotism was more in the domain of the civil defender than in that of the survivalist it set some red blood to boiling. Don Spradling, who like many these days is both a survivalist and civil defender said this in *The American Survivalist*: "As the survival movement continues to mushroom across the country it seems that everyone with a typewriter and access to media of some kind takes a swipe at survivalists, survivalism and self sufficiency as a whole. One article, that got my attention recently, made a comparison between survivalists and patriots. In the final evaluation the survivalist came off as self serving and egocentric while the patriot conceded individual concerns for the betterment



Entertainer-builder Clive Baldwin directs the launching of his "Noah's Arc" bomb shelter into Tampa Bay at St. Petersburg, Florida on June 4th. Shelter doubles as houseboat to prove it is water-tight in areas where water seepage is a problem. Baldwin is president of AmerBrit International Enterprises, Inc. which plans to market the shelter. The June 4th test was successful on all counts. "The final step," says Baldwin, "is to sail it to Miami Beach headquarters of AmerBrit (3436 Prairie Avenue, Zip: 33140) — which should take place within a month."

of his country. Perhaps the time frame in which I was born and raised has something to do with my feelings. I've always thought of myself as probably even a little more patriotic than the norm

... "The bottom line to all this is that I don't personally consider myself any less patriotic because I have taken, or am taking, or planning on taking actions that will enhance my chances of survival under a wide variety of circumstances.

"... and I can join in the coalition to bring an effective Civil Defense Program to our country. I can work for all these things and believe they will come to pass, but at the same time I'm going to take those actions I think are necessary for the survival of myself and my loved ones. The wheels of government move slowly and it may be necessary to have

an interim program until we get thru to them. There. I said it and I feel better."

★

USCDC CONFERENCE OCTOBER 11-15

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William K. Chipman is the Director of the Population Protection Division of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. B. Wayne Blanchard is a Systems Development Specialist for Civil Defense Programs in the Emergency Planning Branch of the Population Protection Division. Both have been awarded doctoral degrees (SJD and PhD respectively), following completion of dissertations on civil defense.

MOBILIZATION AND CIVIL DEFENSE

or

SUPPOSE THEY CALLED A MOBILIZATION AND NOBODY CAME*

WILLIAM K. CHIPMAN and B. WAYNE BLANCHARD

For the last several years the United States Government has been increasingly interested in the problem of mobilizing the economy in time of international crisis or war. Today mobilization planning proceeds upon the recognition that (1) conventional hostilities may not necessarily escalate to nuclear warfare; (2) if a conventional war did escalate to nuclear exchanges, this might not happen for a considerable time, possibly a number of months; and (3) even if nuclear exchanges did occur, they might be limited to less than an all-out attack upon the U.S. and its centers of industrial production. In all three scenarios mobilization activities would be most important — if not crucial — to successful conclusion of the war.

What would happen, however, if the need existed to mobilize the economy, but the people were not around to accelerate

istence of adequate civil defense to protect the population will contribute to maintaining social cohesion, and provide a basis for accelerated production under conditions of either protracted international crisis or actual combat, up to the most acute level of crisis. In other words, civil defense capabilities could have a positive effect upon the mobilization potential of the U.S. during a crisis by reinforcing perceptions that efforts were being made to protect the population, thus inhibiting social disintegration as well as the urge to evacuate prematurely. Widespread spontaneous evacuation would obviously impact adversely upon mobilization.

At an acute level of crisis, civil defense plans could be activated calling for relocation of the population from potential risk or target areas — to the extent that such crisis relocation plans actually existed. Or,

by national leaders even without adequate civil defense. But in a crisis involving potential or actual U.S.-Soviet hostilities, widespread public anxiety will result, particularly at more intense levels of crisis involving the potential or actual use of theater nuclear weapons. The problem for national leaders would then be to reinforce the tendency to close ranks in time of stress, and to minimize disruptive or centrifugal tendencies. At the more acute levels of crisis, in which nuclear attack was seen as a real possibility, this is likely to require more than exhortation from national leaders, to alleviate citizen anxiety.

IN A CRISIS INVOLVING ... HOSTILITIES, WIDESPREAD PUBLIC ANXIETY WILL RESULT.

DEFINITION ... MOBILIZATION OF THE ECONOMY:

THE ORDERLY TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRY FROM ITS NORMAL PEACETIME ACTIVITY TO THE PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL MILITARY AND CIVILIAN GOODS AND SERVICES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OBJECTIVES. IT INCLUDES THE MOBILIZATION OF MATERIALS, LABOR, CAPITAL, PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES AND CONTRIBUTORY ITEMS AND SERVICES.

—Editor's comment.

production? What if large numbers of urban workers took to the hills in a major crisis because adequate civil defense did not exist? It is quite conceivable that a future mobilization might be greatly degraded because large numbers of people decided they had no choice but to take measures to protect themselves and their families, just as the U.S. Government has taken measures to protect its key leadership.

The relation between mobilization and civil defense should be obvious. The ex-

if the U.S. were attacked with only short warning, plans would be activated for protecting the surviving population from radioactive fallout in-place and for conducting lifesaving CD emergency operations, to improve survival and thus the basis for eventual reconstitution and recovery.

Factors Affecting Population Response

It may well be true that population response during a period of developing tension could be influenced, to a degree,

During the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, there were some calls for protest marches and demonstrations to oppose the U.S. blockade, as well as other incipient attempts to influence U.S. government decision making, by minimizing the nature of the perceived threat and by seeking to soften the U.S. response. A severe crisis in the 1980's — involving protracted alert and/or combat — might well lead to much more pronounced disunifying activities than were attempted in 1962, conceivably including large-scale and concerted attempts to influence decision making by national leaders.

Professor Michael Howard of All Souls College, Oxford, has pointed out the fundamental importance of social factors in times of acute crisis:

... the question insistently obtrudes itself: in the terrible eventuality of deterrence failing and hostilities breaking out between States armed

WIGNER UNCOVERS MORE SENATE CD SUPPORT

— Susan Bergman —

May 5th calls by Dr. Eugene P. Wigner on United States senators as usual detected strong support for a renewed civil defense effort. The following senators were contacted:

Senator David Durenberger (R) of Minnesota — Senator Durenberger was fully aware of the importance of civil defense, the need for it to protect our country, all free countries, and our ideals. He said that he has always been a very devout supporter of civil defense, and he felt that Dr. Wigner's visit to him was important because it fortified again his civil defense position. Dr. Wigner invited the Senator to be on The American Civil Defense Association Membership Committee, and the Senator said he would be happy to do so.

Senator Mark Andrews (R) of North Dakota — Senator Andrews proved to be another very strong civil defense supporter. His opinion is that more and more people are interested in civil defense, and he is hopeful that advances will be made with the new administration. He said that he feels Dr. Wigner is making a fantastic contribution toward the cause of civil



Dr. Eugene P. Wigner

defense by speaking to senators and congressmen.

Senator Dan Quayle (R) of Indiana — Senator Quayle feels that civil defense is an area that has been neglected for too long and that it is important that the FEMA budget be increased. He feels that public

opinion on civil defense has to be mobilized. He thought it would be effective if different groups such as labor unions, service clubs, church organizations, etc. could be educated on civil defense issues. He is anxious to help in any way he can.

Senator Alan Dixon (D) of Illinois — Senator Dixon apparently had not previously been briefed on civil defense. He listened to Dr. Wigner with interest and expressed his gratitude for the information Dr. Wigner made available to him.

Senator Howard Baker (R) of Tennessee — Dr. Wigner called on Senator Baker accompanied by Dr. Conrad V. Chester of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Senator Baker, now Senate Majority Leader, expressed a keen interest in civil defense — as he had on previous occasions — and a desire to support a meaningful program.

(It is unfortunate that in spite of the fact that 75% of the 36 senators Dr. Wigner has talked with in the past two years have strongly supported civil defense the Senate's recent action was to reduce the proposed civil defense budget.—Ed.) □

with nuclear weapons, how will the peoples concerned react, and how will their reaction affect the **will and capacity of their governments to make decisions?**

★★★

It is not easy to visualize a greater test of social cohesion, [than the strain engendered by the possibility that a conventional war might "go nuclear" at any moment] **especially if no serious measures had been taken for the protection of the civil population.** (*Foreign Affairs*, Summer 1979 issue, pp. 982 and 985. Emphasis added.)

This suggests that one factor likely to be significant in population response to governmental attempts to maintain or accelerate production is the perceived adequacy of civil defense, should a period of protracted alert or combat escalate to attacks on CONUS. Current U.S. civil defense capabilities are minimal. However, steps to improve CD capabilities and to provide information to the public on nuclear attack effects and methods of protection could help ameliorate public concern — thus contributing to social cohesion and ac-

celerated production during a mobilization period.

Spontaneous Evacuation

History suggests that possibly large-scale spontaneous evacuation is a real possibility. For example, between September 1st and 3rd, 1939 (when the British declared war on Germany) the British Government "crisis relocated" approximately 1.5 million women and children out of London and a few other large cities. Unbeknownst to the British Government at the time, however, was the fact that an additional 2 million left on their own.

SPONTANEOUS EVACUATION IS A REAL POSSIBILITY

In East Prussia in 1944-1945, nearly everyone left before the advancing Soviet forces arrived — during one of the hardest winters Europe had seen in many years. Not only were there no plans or arrangements for transportation, food and shelter, but the people had been ordered to stay put. They left, however, despite such severe conditions that some estimate that a quarter to a third of the evacuees succumbed to cold, hunger, and exposure.

It has been reported that during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis many tourists returned home from Florida, and that considerable numbers of city residents "took vacations" during the height of the crisis.

Finally, it is of note that during the Three Mile Island incident, roughly 40 percent of the population within 15 miles of the plant (145,000 out of 370,000 population) spontaneously evacuated.

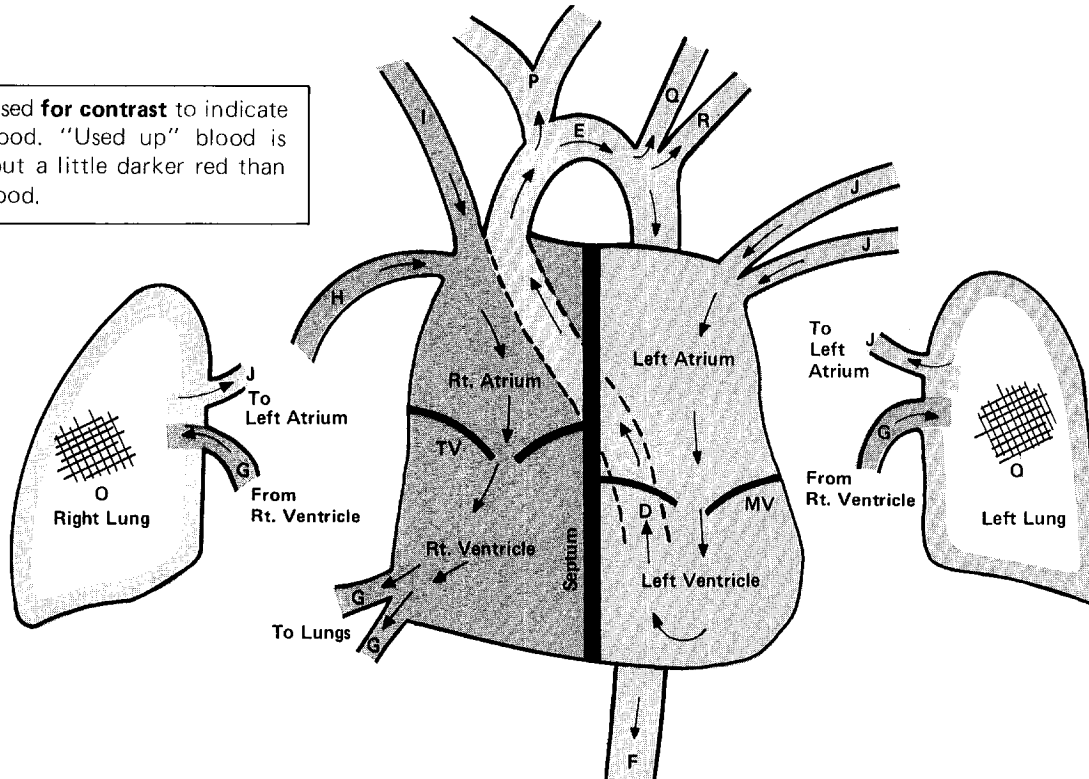
It is clear that social factors in a situation of crisis or combat could have great, even profound, impact upon U.S. will and, therefore, ability to mobilize. United States civil defense capabilities, in turn, could have a substantial effect on the will and morale of the people.

Efforts are being made to improve our civil defense capabilities, but there is a long way yet to go. If the U.S. Government is to plan on mobilization as a response that could be critically needed in a future severe crisis or war, due regard should also be given to narrowing the gap between where we are now in our civil defense preparations and where we ought to be. □

*The views expressed herein are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the U.S. Government.

Figure 1.
SCHEMATIC diagram of the heart

Color blue is used **for contrast** to indicate "used up" blood. "Used up" blood is actually red, but a little darker red than oxygenated blood.



LEGEND

This is a **SCHEMATIC** diagram of the heart. It is **not** meant to be a "picture" of the heart. It is meant only to illustrate the circulation of the blood into and out of the heart, through the lungs and through the systemic circulation.

The septum, or wall, divides the "right heart" from the "left heart". While the heart is considered as one organ, it is perhaps easier to visualize as TWO hearts — a right and a left — which are fused into one. Normally there is no communication between the left and right side of the heart — unless there is a congenital abnormality such as a defect in the septum.

MV represents leaves of the Mitral Valve, which separates the Left Atrium from the Left Ventricle. If the valve is normal, blood can flow only from the atrium into the ventricle, as indicated by the arrow.

TV represents leaves of the Tricuspid Valve, which separates the Right Atrium from the Right Ventricle. Again, if this valve is normal, blood can flow only from the atrium to the ventricle, as indicated by the arrow.

D is the beginning of the Aorta (within the heart), the largest artery of the body. Blood is pumped from the Left Ventricle into the Aorta. There is also an Aortic Valve (not shown here) which prevents "backflow" in the Aorta.

E is the Aortic Arch, which also gives rise to the Right Innominate Artery (P), to the Left Common Carotid Artery (Q), and to the Left Subclavian Artery (R). These arteries supply blood to the head, neck, and arm.

F is the continuation of the Aorta (which passes behind the heart); this portion is called the Descending Aorta.

G represents the Pulmonary Arteries which carry the "used up" blood, depleted of oxygen, to the lungs from the Right Ventricle.

H is the Inferior Vena Cava, which is the large vein carrying "used up" blood from the lower parts of the body.

I is the Superior Vena Cava, which carries "used up" blood from the upper portions of the body.

Both the Superior Vena Cava and the Inferior Vena Cava empty into the Right Atrium.

J represents the Pulmonary Veins, which return oxygenated (therefore much more brilliant red) blood to the Left Atrium, after the blood has been oxygenated in the capillary vessels within the lung (as represented in O). This oxygenated blood (bright crimson in color) now is pumped through the Mitral Valve into the Left Ventricle.

To follow one circuit of the blood, it is not important where we start, since it is much like "which came first, the chicken or the egg?"

Arbitrarily starting with the Left Ventricle the oxygenated blood is pumped through the Aorta (D). At the Aortic Arch (E) branches of the Aorta (P), (Q), and (R) carry this blood to the head, neck and upper extremity. Branches from the Descending Aorta (F) will carry blood to the tissues of the lower portions of the body.

As this blood is "used up" and de-oxygenated by supplying the tissues at the site of the capillaries, tiny veins (carrying "used up" blood) now coalesce to form larger veins and finally to form the largest veins in the body — the Inferior Vena Cava (H) which returns blood from the lower parts of the body; and the Superior Vena Cava, (I) which returns blood from the upper parts of the body.

The blood from the two Vena Cavae empties into the Right Atrium, and is pumped into the Right Ventricle, through the Tricuspid Valve (TV).

From the Right Ventricle, the blood is pumped through the Pulmonary Arteries (G) to the lungs, where the vessels become smaller and smaller, finally becoming capillaries (O). At this point, the exchange of gases takes place. The blood gives off Carbon Dioxide from the tissues, and takes on Oxygen. Therefore the blood returning to the Left Atrium, via the Pulmonary Veins (J) is a brilliant red.

From the Left Atrium, this oxygenated blood is pumped into the Left Ventricle, via the Mitral Valve (MV), and the circuit begins again.

TRIAGE EMERGENCY CARE

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

II BLEEDING AND THE CONTROL OF BLEEDING — PART A

(2nd of 13 installments)

Bleeding and hemorrhage are, in a general sense, synonymous. In common conversation, bleeding however, may refer to very minimal loss of blood, while hemorrhage usually refers to dangerous loss of blood.

The average adult human has, in his entire body, about six quarts of blood (this, of course, before taxes). The loss of one-sixth of the total volume, or one quart, is considered dangerous. Proportionately, the loss of a pint of blood in a small child would be dangerous.

The body has many mechanisms which protect us when we are sick or injured. There is a marked difference in the significance of a slow, steady loss of blood as contrasted with a sudden, rapid loss of the same amount of blood. The body may be able to adapt to the slow loss, and thus survive; the sudden loss of that same amount of blood may be life-threatening.

For example, a patient may have a duodenal ulcer which is slowly bleeding. This slow ooze of blood may mean a considerable loss of blood over a period of days or weeks. But the body may be able to adapt to this. However, the sudden loss of this same volume of blood (as, for example, in the case of loss of a leg or an arm, with resultant heavy hemorrhage from the femoral artery or the brachial artery) may quickly result in death.

Bleeding may be divided into three general categories: arterial, venous, and capillary.

The blood vessels which go out from the heart (and which, therefore, carry the blood being pumped by the heart) are called arteries. The largest artery in the body is the aorta, which comes directly from the heart. This large vessel ultimately branches and re-branches to provide arterial blood to all parts of the body. It is obvious that, generally speaking, loss of blood from a large artery will be more serious and life-threatening than will be loss from a smaller artery.

Since the arteries carry blood from the "pump", or heart, it is apparent that this bleeding will be a spurting type, the spurts being synchronized with the heartbeat. Further, this blood is a bright red color. Blood being carried from the heart is loaded with oxygen, and one of the characteristics of oxygen laden blood is that it is a bright red, or crimson. This is in contrast to blood from which the oxygen

has been depleted, and which is of a slightly dusky color. This is found in the blood after it has supplied the body tissues with oxygen and nutrients, and has picked up wastes. With the oxygen in this blood being diminished, it is dusky in color, and is venous blood. The veins are the vessels which carry the "used up" blood back to the heart. (See Figure 1.)

Bleeding from veins may also be life-threatening; however, the caliber of the vessels being equal, it is generally true that arterial bleeding is the more dangerous. Bleeding from veins is usually represented by a slow, steady flow. The pressure is usually lower than that in the arteries. But the rapid loss of blood from a larger vein may be rapidly fatal. As in the case of the arteries, the veins which are further from the heart are the smaller. These gradually feed into larger and larger veins, finally becoming the largest veins of all: the Superior Vena Cava and the Inferior Vena Cava. These large veins empty into the heart. This de-oxygenated blood now is pumped through the lungs, where it is aerated, becomes a rich, red color, returns to the heart, and is once again part of the arterial circulation thus completing the circuit.

Where the smallest arteries furnish oxygen and nutrients to the tissues and take up wastes, they are microscopic in size. As they give up their oxygen, they in turn merge into other microscopic vessels which will become the veins.

blood, the total amount lost may be fairly high. Of course, this is complicated by other injuries the victim may sustain.

The control of visible bleeding is almost always possible, using simple, austere methods and materials. Definitions: the **dressing** is that material which is placed in contact with the wound. The **bandage** is that material which is used to hold the dressing in place.

The simplest method of controlling bleeding, and one which is almost always effective, is direct pressure. This is best done by applying a sterile (or at least clean) dressing over the bleeding area, and applying firm pressure over the dressing. This is usually best done by the heel of the hand. (See Figure 2.) Such pressure should be maintained for at least thirty minutes, and longer if necessary. This maneuver acts in at least two ways: it compresses the cut ends of the vessel, much as one would squeeze the end of a rubber tube; and, by slowing down the rate of blood flow, it enables the blood to clot. Blood will clot much more readily if it is flowing slowly; it will seldom clot well if the flow is rapid. **Clot** is nature's "plug" to stop the bleeding. When the pressure dressing is removed it should ALWAYS be done slowly. If clot has formed, rapid release of pressure may dislodge the clot causing further bleeding. If bleeding still continues after releasing the pressure, the pressure dressing should be applied again.

Should a dressing become soaked

BLEEDING MAY BE DIVIDED INTO THREE GENERAL CATEGORIES: ARTERIAL, VENOUS, AND CAPILLARY.

Capillary bleeding is characterized by a slow ooze. The simplest example is perhaps the "floor burn" or the scuffed knuckle. Since the capillaries are microscopic in size, and since bleeding from these vessels is a slow ooze, it is evident that capillary bleeding is not as dangerous as is arterial or venous bleeding. Yet, in rare instances, capillary bleeding may be fatal. As an example, consider the individual who is thrown from a motorcycle at high speed. As he slides along the roadway, he not only suffers friction burns, but he also may lose large areas of skin. As these large areas ooze

through, DO NOT remove it, since this may increase the bleeding. Rather, place another dressing on top of the first, and apply slightly more pressure.

A dressing must always be substantially larger than the wound it covers, in order that no portion of the wound is exposed. (See Figure 3.) One purpose of the dressing is to prevent bacterial contamination of the wound and infection. NOTE: it is almost always advisable to have the patient lying down during any treatment for bleeding, since SHOCK may be a complication. This will be described in another section. There are, however, a few exceptions to this prin-

ciple, and these too will be discussed.

Thus far we have discussed hand pressure over a dressing on the wound. This is usually a temporary measure, and is followed by maintaining the pressure with a bandage. (See Figure 4.) The bandage is wrapped about the dressing in such a manner as to apply sufficient pressure to control the bleeding. The material used for a dressing should be preferably sterile, or at least clean. It should be soft, absorbent material, such as gauze. DO NOT use materials which will stick to the wound; such as tape, cotton, etc. If the dressing is originally sterile (free of bacteria) it will no longer be so if the hand of the rescuer touches it, or if it touches any non-sterile

Figure 2



A. Wound



B. Pressure on Wound

object. Therefore, avoid touching the surface of the dressing which will come into contact with the wound, and do not allow it to touch anything except the wound area. Similarly, should the dressing slide on the wound, it becomes contaminated and should preferably be replaced.

For the same reason, it is advised never to remove the clothing from the wound area in the usual manner, since this may further contaminate the wound with bacteria from the clothing. Rather, cut the clothing away.

Figure 3

Dressing must
MORE THAN COVER
wound.



A major question is: How snug should the bandage be over the dressing? The answer is simple, but not always easy to put into action. The bandage should be just snug enough (but not tight) to control the bleeding. Remember: when the rescuer first sees the patient, the area of the wound may be swollen due to the injury, and may be bleeding. If the bandage is now applied just snugly enough to control the bleeding, then when the swelling subsides, the bandage may be too loose and bleeding may start again. Conversely, if the bandage is applied immediately after the injury, and before much swelling has taken place, then as swelling increases, the bandage becomes relatively too tight and may shut off all circulation to the area beyond the wound. This may have serious and permanent consequences. In other words: ONCE THE BANDAGE IS APPLIED, IT MUST BE OBSERVED FROM TIME TO TIME TO BE SURE IT IS NEITHER TOO LOOSE OR TOO TIGHT.

To look at another example — suppose the rescuer finds the victim bleeding profusely, but there is nothing at all available which will serve as a dressing. In such an emergency, remember this: it is better to have a live patient with a contaminated

wound than to have a dead patient with a clean wound. Therefore, use the bare hand to produce enough pressure to stop the bleeding. With the medications available today, even if the wound does become infected, it is most likely the infection can be controlled.

A more serious and less common type of injury is the amputation of an extremity. Since this will involve large vessels (both arteries and veins) the victim may bleed to death in a very short time unless immediate emergency care is available. (On the other hand, some traumatic amputations do not hemorrhage as severely as one might think, since they are often a crushing type of injury. This crushing effect may "seal" the ends of the vessels, at least temporarily).

In case of amputation, it is best to move the patient as little as possible since any movement may dislodge clot and cause further bleeding. A heavy dressing, several layers thick, should be applied with as much pressure as possible against the severed end. The stump of the extremity should then be elevated if possible. This will be discussed further under other methods of controlling bleeding. □

(Next: Part B of "Bleeding.")

Figure 4



A. Starting Bandage



B. Finishing Bandage

Like it or not (some don't!) the "survivalist" is a fast-growing part of the American scene. He is so lacking in apathy, so hooked on shelter, shelter provisions and a wagon train-type defense that he is often the victim of distorted media attention. Dr. Bruce D. Clayton here attempts to set the record straight.

SURVIVALISTS, GUNS, AND CIVIL DEFENSE

by Bruce D. Clayton

I am a survivalist ... and proud of it.

I am also a strong proponent of effective national and local Civil Defense programs, and proud of that, too. For this reason I think it is important for the readers of the *Journal of Civil Defense* to have some factual insight into the survivalist phenomenon. Unlike most of the reporters who have published articles on survivalism lately, I can offer a perspective rarely seen in print: the view of survivalism from the inside based on ten years of intimate acquaintance with all aspects of the movement. I contend that the typical news story about survivalists barely scratches the surface, and that the core and development of the movement are of vital interest to Civil Defense officials.

The activity of survivalism consists of preparedness carried to lengths which the general public regards as excessive. A survivalist may be preparing for an economic collapse, a hurricane, a tornado, an earthquake, forest fire, flood, epidemic or virtually any calamity including — nuclear war. Usually his preparations consist of a large supply of food, provision for an unpolluted source of water, an extensive supply of medicines including antibiotics, a stockpile of essential fuels, provision for uninterrupted sanitation, means of long-distance communication, radiation detection and decontamination gear including dosimeters (where appropriate), non-electric light sources, and a host of other items. The survivalist himself may be knowledgeable in the fields of nuclear weapons effects, food preparation and preservation under primitive conditions, emergency first-aid (and sometimes

paramedicine), dental first-aid, leadership, group management and many other survival skills. The general public may think of survivalists as deluded and dangerous, but in my experience Civil Defense professionals are capable of recognizing serious preparedness when they see it.

Unfortunately, TV and press people are not as discerning. They have a strong tendency to take pictures of self-appointed vigilantes waving machine guns who bill themselves as "survivalists."

Much of the controversy about survivalism hinges on the image of the gun-toting radical who talks about "shooting neighbors." The actual situation is a little different. From my position as a survivalist author and leader I can clearly see four classes of survivalists with respect to firearms.

... SELF—APPOINTED VIGILANTES WAVING MACHINE GUNS WHO BILL THEMSELVES AS "SURVIVALISTS."

- (1) There are survivalists who do not own any guns and would not have them around the house. In fact, they tend to deny that they are survivalists, but I include them under the title because of the year's supply of food in the basement. This food is the undeniable hallmark of survival preparedness.
- (2) The second group of survivalists includes people such as ranchers and



Dr. Bruce D. Clayton
Author of *Life After Doomsday*

farmers who own guns mainly for hunting and for pest elimination. (These are called "working guns.") They use firearms as legitimate tools of their businesses against a variety of four-legged predators. They, too, have a year's supply of food in the basement.

- (3) I belong to the third group, which closely resembles the second except that in addition to the food and the working guns we also own a selection of firearms intended specifically for dealing with two-legged rather than four-legged predators. I think that a person like myself who possesses a fallout shelter with a year's supply of food and medicine might perhaps be excused for brooding on the possibility that one dark day a desperate mob might try to take advantage of my

ONE CAVE — ONE SHELTER

Tom Sawyer isn't the only one who knew a thing or two about caves. And add to a cave some honest sweat and leadership, and in sparsely settled Clark County, Idaho at least you come up with a shelter solution for the whole darned county.

The *Idaho Civil Defense Association Newsletter* puts it this way: "This is the story of Don Shenton, Clark County Civil Defense Director! It is a story of hard work, preparedness, and an exceptional job in public relations to get an EOC-Fallout Shelter Cave complex operational. Our part-time Director, among those slated earlier by FEMA HQ for disposal via zero funding of P&A, has been in Civil Defense since 1964."



Entrance to Clark County Cave.

In a feature article on the Clark County survival project Paul Beebe of the *Idaho State Journal* calls Shenton "an affable man in his mid-40's." And, says Beebe, "the cave is the key to an elaborate shelter system which can hold the county's entire population of 1,000 ..."

The cave is 700 feet long and part of a lava tube over twice that size.

"A ramp," continues the Beebe article, "has been sunk through the roof of the tube to the floor of the cave, permitting vehicles to drive in and out. Shenton says



Cave: austere but adequate.

the cavern, which is 35 feet beneath the surface, 50 wide and separated from the outside by a concrete block wall and a metal garage door, can hold as many as 2,400 people."

With over double the space required for Clark County shelter this has allowed Shenton to invite residents of the farming communities of Hamer and Mountevew in neighboring Jefferson County to share the facility.

HARD WORK ... PUBLIC RELATIONS

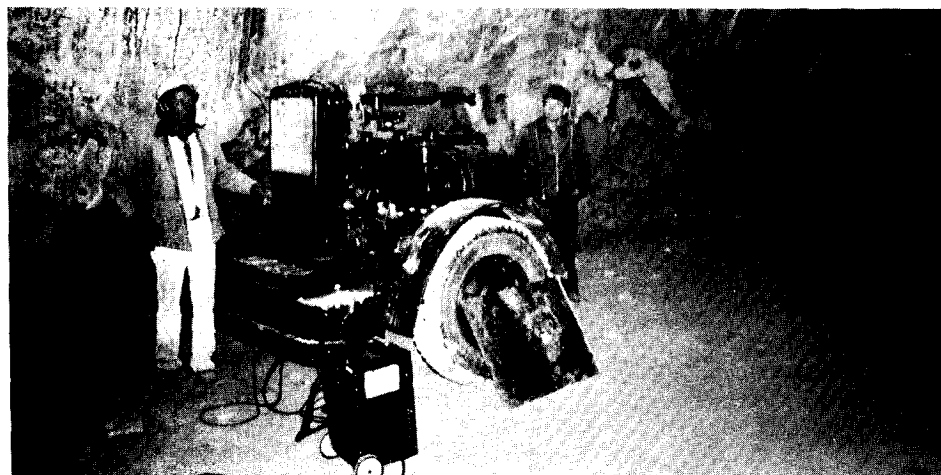
The possibility of exploiting caves as shelter exists in many other localities in the United States — even in some unlikely areas. The low-lying "Big Bend" area of Florida, for instance, abounds in extensive underground caverns. Speliologists (cave explorers, often called "spelunkers") have for years roamed and charted caves

throughout the United States. Their familiarity with the underground environment could contribute much to any community which wished to look into the feasibility of utilizing nearby caves for civil defense (or for commercial or housing purposes). The vast Kansas City limerock-mined underground is widely exploited by industry, and steps are being considered to adapt it to use as shelter.

With a new outlook on the importance of homeland defense emerging in the United States (and even more in Great Britain) solutions which exploit existing underground space become attractive because they save time and they save money.

"For what we need in this county," says Don Shenton, "we're in a pretty advantageous position. We could take care of ourselves for a month if we had to ..."

That's saying a lot. Clark County, Idaho is lucky to have Don Shenton. □



One of two generators (exhausted to outside) furnishing electricity — part of equipment and supplies.

Saving lives through heavy shelter construction is in the opinion of many government planners not worth the cost. But for millions Swiss-cheese subsurface areas could be the answer at a small fraction of start-from-scratch shelter costs. British cave expert Tony Oldham looks at cave possibilities.

(Reprinted from the March 1981 issue of *Protect & Survive Monthly*).

CAVES AS NUCLEAR SHELTERS ...

by Tony Oldham
— editor, *The British Caver*

Caves have been used as places of refuge since time immemorial. Stone Age man's homes are still inhabited today in some parts of the world and the image of the hermit in silent contemplation in a remote cavernous recess is familiar to us all. During the last War caves were used as shelters and hideouts by both sides, so it is not surprising that caves are once again being considered as places of refuge, this time from the holocaust of nuclear war.

At first glance some caves have two very important characteristics which are essential for a nuclear shelter:

1. Small, water worn passages in solid rock which are structurally very sound, and offer good protection against blast.

2. A covering of rock and soil — anything up to 500 ft. which would provide a good shield against harmful radiation.

However, before you rush out to commandeer your nearest cave it is necessary to take into consideration the following facts:

1. The cave needs to have two or more entrances for (a) ventilation and (b) a second means of escape.

2. The cave temperature will reflect the average mean annual temperature i.e. about 47°F in the North of England, and 52°F or higher in the South of England. If the surface temperature is higher or lower than the ambient cave temperature this will cause a natural flow of air. Filters and hand pumps will still be necessary to cleanse the air of harmful dust and chemicals, but natural ventilation, assisted if necessary by an artificial entrance, is potentially a great asset.

3. Whilst the covering rock will provide protection against blast — even a direct hit if the thickness of rock is sufficient — the usual amenities of the commercially available nuclear shelter e.g. blast door, overpressure valves etc. will still be needed to minimise blast effects.

4. Commercially available nuclear shelters usually provide protection for 4 to 7 persons, or more if a series of modules are joined together ad infinitum. It would, however, be possible to find a cave which could house a whole village with full

domestic amenities. One could visualise a project where those sheltering could also include cows for milk, sheep and pigs for meat and where even the household pet would not be forgotten, for cats, dogs and ferrets would be needed to take care of vermin.

5. Caves contain water, though the amount varies from cave to cave, and some may virtually dry. Surface water is channelled through swallow openings or natural fissures down into the caves to emerge as springs at the foot of the hill. One would assume that rain water after a nuclear explosion may be contaminated with harmful radioactive isotopes, which, in a matter of hours would pass through the caves. Whilst this water might be undrinkable without filtration or distillation, it

could be a problem for the town dweller. However, as fallout shelters caves have enormous potential. For the first eight hours a flowing stream would provide water for decontamination and the large volume of pure air could support many people for several weeks without a sophisticated filtration system.

Many people regard caves as cold, damp and claustrophobic. But the temperature, whilst well below that of a centrally heated house, is not uncomfortable. It is not too cold for sitting about in, if one is well wrapped up and not too warm for vigorously working if one is lightly clothed. Humidity is the main problem but this could be overcome with forethought, by wearing warm woollen clothing and keeping stores in waterproof containers.

CAVES HAVE ENORMOUS POTENTIAL

could be used (a) to carry away waste matter and (b) to provide a means of generating electricity for a subterranean community, for uses as varied as running a deep freeze to servicing a hospital. Percolating water must also be considered. Rain falling on the surface would take days or even weeks to reach a cave shelter, depending on rock cover. Collecting vessels placed under stalactites could collect pure and wholesome water, free from bacteriological, chemical or radioactive material.

6. To be of any use as a blast shelter your cave must be 3 or 4 minutes from your residence or place of work. As most caves are far from centres of population this

Asthma sufferers will benefit especially from the pure, moist atmosphere.

To summarise, not all caves are suitable as nuclear shelters unless they fulfill the following conditions:

1. The covering rock must be more than 10 ft. thick.

2. There must be more than one entrance.

3. There should be two sources of water (flowing and percolating) and no risk of flooding.

4. The surrounding rock must be solid.

5. The cave must be within 3 or 4 minutes travelling time of civilisation.

If you feel you know the ideal spot then let me know — I would like to join you!

FLOODS AND FLASH FLOODS — A YEAR—ROUND THREAT ...



— a Staff Report

IN FLASH FLOODS swelling streams suddenly create big problems —



Richard A. Wood

One way civil defense expertise can be used in combatting natural disaster is coordination with the National Weather Service in contending with flood and flash flood problems.

The June issue of *Hazard Monthly* focuses squarely on flood risk mitigation in its article "Flood Awareness Drills" by Richard A. Wood of NWS.

HAZARD MONTHLY FOCUSES ... ON FLOOD RISK MITIGATION

"Civil defense, emergency service, and community preparedness leaders involved in disaster preparedness planning,"

writes Wood, "should consider what needs to be done to prepare their areas to respond in the event of a flood or flash flood. Thousands of people visit recreation areas, many of which are highly vulnerable to flooding. Thousands travel through and within states each year. There are ways to alert them to potential dangers of flooding and flash flooding. Consider placing safety reminders at rest stops and entrances to parks. Also consider public service an-

nouncements on local radio broadcasts which carry some words of caution for the season.

"If it's not feasible to conduct a statewide drill, what about a regional, county or local awareness week and drill? Anyone wishing assistance in developing such a drill should contact the nearest Weather Service Office. Preparedness and awareness can mean the difference between acting and reacting!"



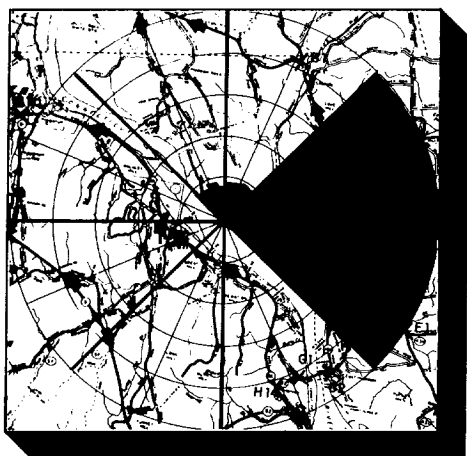
And aftermath is often tragic.

(Photographs by NOAA)

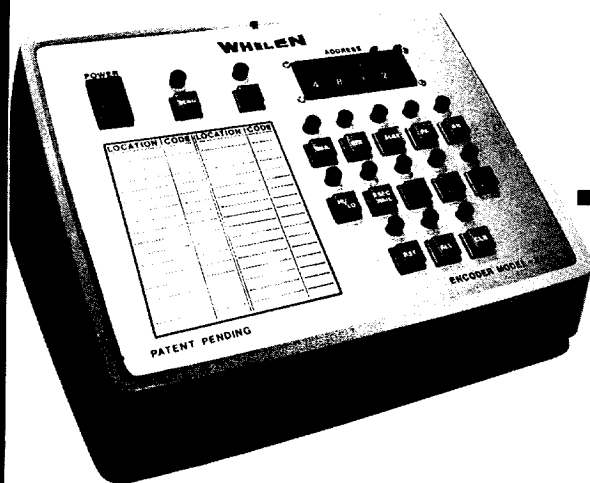
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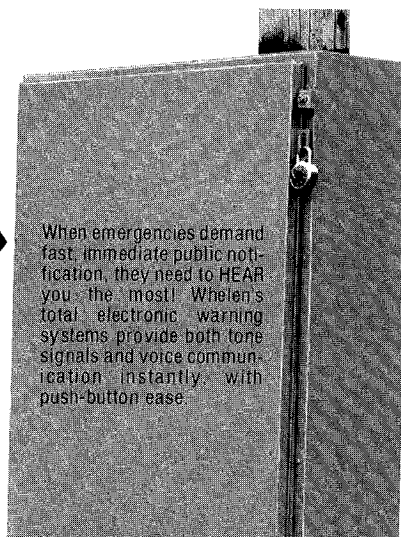
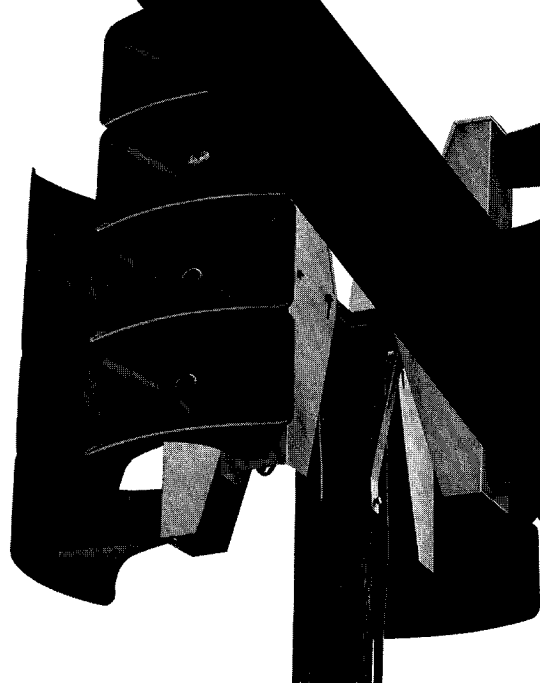
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UPCOMING

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

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

Sep 9-13 — NASAR Convention and Conference, The Marc Plaza, Milwaukee

Sep 13-17 — International Association of Fire Chiefs Annual Conference, St. Louis

Sep 14-18 — Aircraft Crash Specialist School, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Univ., AMFAC Hotel, Los Angeles, CA (Contact: R. Whempner (904 / 673-3180))

Sep 23-26 — NEMA Fall Conference, Nashville

Oct 8-10 — TACDA Annual Seminar/Conference, Washington DC (Pentagon City Quality Inn, 300 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington VA)

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

Oct 20-23 — Europrotection-Eurosecurity-Eurosafety Exhibition, Le Bourget Airport, Paris

Nov 23-27 — International Conference on Protection Against Hydrocarbon Hazards, Palais des Nations, Algiers

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))

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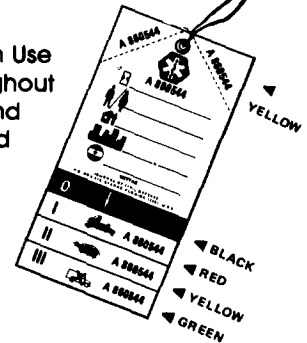
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UNDERSTANDABLE CONCERN swept state and local civil defense entities early in July when the House Appropriations Committee's \$535.4 million FEMA budget excluded \$125.7 million for civil defense. Visions of the lower civil defense structure without federal subsidies added a tad too much melodrama to the midsummer's heat. It turned out, however, that the exclusion was only a deferment "without prejudice" until President Reagan shows his civil defense hand.

THAT HAND, according to reliable sources, is very apt to be a surprisingly strong one, perhaps doubling, redoubling and redoubling again the current timid federal civil defense ante.

ONE CLAIM that surfaced more than once was that the action was in reality an Administration ploy to focus attention on the civil defense situation.

ANOTHER was that even a steeply-upgraded civil defense budget would not mean that the Reagan philosophy of encouraging states and communities to do with reduced federal subsidies would be ignored.

ONE THING THE HOUSE ACTION DID REVEAL was that the only way to find out what Washington, D. C. is up to is through Washington, D. C. contacts. The "horse's mouth" was not in any of the remote organizational headquarters. It was on the shores of the Potomac. The affair provided a trial run for a civil defense coalition communications operation. A good one. It worked.

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DECEPTION AND DISARRAY

A funny thing happened the other day in Pittsburgh near the close of the Second World Congress on Emergency and Disaster Medicine. Dr. Vladimir A. Negovsky of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, winding down his talk, said: "Life on earth has never been in such danger as it is now." Other speakers had agreed. Nuclear attack survival was impossible. So civil defense was useless. Charts proved it. Experts proved it. Mathematics proved it. The lesson was clear. Period.

Down in the audience Francis Holihan, American representative for the British publication *Protect & Survive Monthly*, got to his feet. How, he asked, could the good Soviet doctor advise this American audience with a straight face that civil defense was hopeless and useless and should be sacked and forgotten when his own country, the Soviet Union, had for many years fostered the most ambitious civil defense development in the world and today insisted with all possible emphasis that even this advanced posture be further improved? Holihan cited statistics to drive home his point. Could he get an answer to his question?

Holihan got no answer. He did, however, precipitate the meeting's prompt adjournment.

There is an answer, of course: Civil defense is indeed exceedingly effective, as we know, in protecting against nuclear attack. That is exactly why the Soviet Union develops it assiduously at home, and that is exactly why the Soviets ridicule it abroad.

Elementary.

Inside the Soviet Union, for instance, a new 64-page booklet, *The Simplest Protective Facilities*, has been published. It is the latest of many such manuals. Its compelling message is **Soviet** civil defense preparedness. Its introduction contains the following passage:

People are the most valued resource of our nation, and the Communist Party and the Soviet government are therefore giving their undivided attention to the task of devising means for protecting the population under the conditions of modern warfare ...

Providing for effective protection of the population from modern methods of destruction, primarily from nuclear weapons, is contingent upon the implementation of a wide range of preventive measures. Among such measures, the foremost position is reserved for sheltering the population in special protective facilities and providing individualized protective equipment.

Outside the Soviet Union rubbing elbows with the highly respected members of the Physicians for Social Responsibility (prominent at the Pittsburgh conference) and approachable members of the press, government, clergy, professional and civic groups, etc. to convince them that precisely the opposite point of view must be embraced is part of the game. The Soviets play it very well. And from a Soviet position it is a serious, legitimate, necessary game, a vital part of military strategy.

The disarray of the professional American civil defense structure also merits Soviet attention. It is to the Soviet advantage that this disarray continue to be cultivated and promoted. An emasculated civil defense budget is one sign of it. Another sign is that civil defense from state to state and from community to community is different in name, different in concept and different in organization. This situation, triggered by frequent changes in name and modus operandi at the top, creates a "Tower of Babel" which inhibits effective communications, liaison and coordination.

With this there is the tendency nationwide to focus on the more manageable natural disaster and major accident fields and to shelve the much more difficult nuclear defense problem through application of the naive, incongruous, defeatist "hostage concept" — also known as "Mutual Assured Destruction."

Add to that a good bit of professional politics, mistrust and flat-out disinterest — and you are assured of guaranteed, built-in civil defense ineffectiveness. The argument that Soviet intelligence agents have little to do with this is no doubt true. We have done their work for them.

Should we honestly want to correct our suicidal preparedness failure we can. But not with band-aid tactics. Not with pettifogging bickering. It will take a dramatic, inspired, eclectic, revolutionary reawakening. A reversion to pioneer philosophy and Patrick Henry patriotism. There is no easy way out.

Might we could use some of the gumption and logic of Francis Holihan.

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