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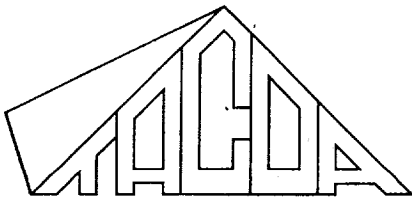
# Journal of Civil Defense

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SELLING CD  
SEMINAR REPORT



TRIAGE—EMERGENCY CARE  
Part IV: Shock  
Pp. 14-16

The American Civil Defense Association



# Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association

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

DECEMBER 1981

VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 6

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## CONTENTS

**5 CAPITAL COMMENTARY**, by  
Jerry Strobe—A new deal for civil  
defense?

**6 SELLING CIVIL DEFENSE**, by  
Laurence W. Beilenson—Reagan  
associate looks at clearing up CD  
prejudice.

**9 SPOTLIGHT — METTAG** on  
move; A call for CD Reserves; Bob  
Petersen acts for TACDA.

**10 HAZARDS OF EMP**, by Duncan  
Long and Charley Meyer—What  
EMP can do and how to control it.

**13 GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI —**  
“Kamikaze U.S.A.” by Edward  
M. Fisher.

**14 TRIAGE—EMERGENCY CARE**  
—“Shock” by Dr. Max Klinghoffer.

**18 REVIEWS**—Abbott Labs new  
triage film; Edward Teller and  
“simplicity”; British strategy  
study.

**19 CD SUNRISE? — TACDA**  
**SEMINAR POINTS TO IT**—Staff  
Report on TACDA Washington, DC  
Seminar.

**23 UPCOMING; MARKETPLACE;**  
International CD Conf.—May.

**24 EDITORIAL — “Communists  
Are Smart—Are We?”** by Edwin A.  
Knipp.

## COVER PICTURE

National Emergency Training Center Di-  
rector Fred Villella (left) discusses new  
Public Education Forum with Eugene Wig-  
ner. (FEMA Director Gen. Louis O. Giuffrida  
has invited Dr. Wigner to chair the forum.)

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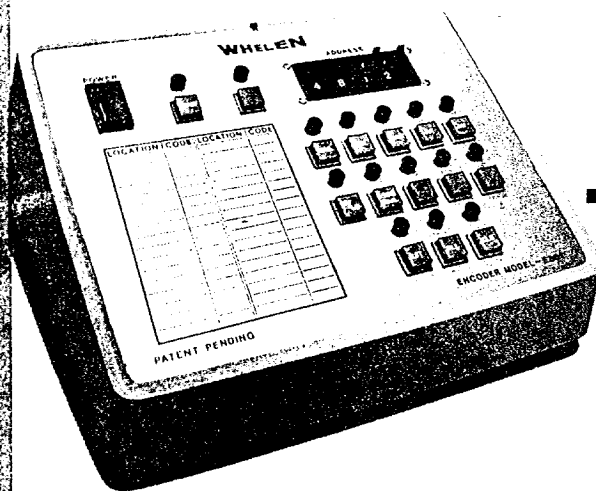
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\*That US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Vice President George Bush and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger were members of the

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\*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?

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The concept of an integrated federal-state-local warning system capable of alerting citizens and communities of impending natural hazards may be little more than a myth, a new report presented to the Federal Emergency Management Agency this month suggests. Organizational and procedural problems . . . pose challenges for emergency management professionals, a team of researchers from the University of Minnesota told FEMA and the National Science Foundation.

—Emergency Preparedness News

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*Journal of Civil Defense: December 1981*

# CAPITAL COMMENTARY

## DECISION TIME IN D.C.

The time to put the finishing touches on the first Reagan budget is right now. The President's proposals for the fiscal year that begins next October are scheduled to be submitted to the Congress in early January. Then we will learn what the intentions of the Administration are with respect to civil defense. We all know what the President said both during his campaign and subsequently. During the campaign, Ronald Reagan ghost-wrote at least one newspaper article advocating a serious civil defense program and supported the defense plank in the Republican Party platform. That plank was identical with the Peace Through Strength canons of the American Security Council, one of which held that "the United States should create a strategic defense and a civil defense which would protect U. S. citizens against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviets defend their citizens." Since the election, the new Administration has indicated its support in principle for the enhanced civil defense program outlined in Title V of the Federal Civil Defense Act, passed by Congress last year and which embodied the policies of Jimmy Carter's Presidential Directive 41.

Most recently, President Reagan outlined a series of basic strategic decisions in a press conference on October 2nd. After laying out his decisions on strategic offensive weapons systems, he said, "Finally, I have directed that we end our long neglect of strategic defense. This will include cooperation with Canada on improving North American surveillance and defense. As part of this effort, I have also directed that we devote greater resources to improving our civil defenses." A background statement made available at the press conference was quite vague about the civil defense decision. It seemed that the only decision that had been made was that civil defense would be "improved" and that "greater resources" would be made available. This was confirmed the following week in a Presidential letter addressed to the attendees at the annual seminar of The American Civil Defense Association. The letter, signed by Reagan, was dated the day before the press conference and read in part, "In recent years our nation has faced official indecision and inaction regarding the important issues concerning civil defense. But now my Administration is completing studies that will be the basis for definitive policy decisions in this area." Clearly, those definitive decisions were in the future tense.

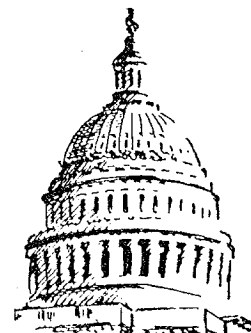
How much more resources are going to be devoted to civil defense appears to be the central issue. After all, to make good on the pledge in the Republican platform would require upwards of a billion dollars a year for most of the 1980s; which, although not peanuts, is hardly big potatoes as far as defense programs go—or domestic programs for that matter. The Presidential letter to the TACDA seminar contains the following admonishment: "We must balance our civil defense needs against our goals of sound budgetary management. The security of our country is dependent on both our defensive capabilities and our economic viability." This does seem like prudential



overkill when applied to an activity that has been barely kept alive at the \$100 million level the past decade.

As of mid-November, casual inquiries on the Washington scene surfaced a curious anomaly. On the one hand, people were behaving as if the "big decision" was yet to be made. On the other hand, those concerned with civil defense programs in FEMA were busily shuffling budget papers as if they knew what they were doing. This suggests that the decision on next year's budget has been made but the big decision is still to come. This is a possibility since the past budgets have been so low. The Carter budget request for this year (Fiscal Year 1982) was for \$134 million. This was cut by about \$6 million in the Congress. One could double this request in Fiscal Year 1983 without necessarily making the "big decision" because that decision would mainly impact the budgets in the outyears. In other words, civil defense starts from such low estate that it will take time to build up to serious dimensions.

So, how much is "serious" for the first Reagan budget? This reporter has been getting laughs by advocating an appropriation of \$226,504,825 or a dollar for every citizen recorded in the 1980 census, on the basis that up to that level one is nickeling and diming the problem. But the betting in Washington is that the Reagan budget request will be rather more than this; possibly in excess of a quarter of a billion dollars.



Laurence W. Beilenson, prominent Los Angeles attorney, is responsible for having organized all the Hollywood talent guilds. As General Counsel for the Screen Actors Guild, Beilenson in 1949 was presented with a gold life membership card by Guild President Ronald Reagan. Beilenson is a decorated U. S. Army infantry veteran of both World War I and World War II. In his May 1981 West Point address President Reagan, as he has done repeatedly in the past, praised the writings of his long-time friend. Beilenson was born in Helena, Arkansas in 1899 and is a graduate of Harvard Law School.

# SELLING CIVIL DEFENSE

Laurence W. Beilenson\*

Devoted to civil defense, a small band of men and women have battered in vain against a wall of official inertia ever since World War II. They have every right to be proud; it is the politicians who should be ashamed. But life's like that, and the cause transcends the individual. Perhaps the American civil defense movement should search for new approaches. Here are some suggestions.

## POLITICIANS . . . SHOULD BE ASHAMED

*We should narrow our claims.* Telling the unshaded truth, besides being ethical, is the best policy in a long propaganda contest. Opponents of civil defense exaggerate to the point of absurdity in claiming that a nuclear war between the USSR and the United States would destroy the world. Provoked by such outrageous claims, we have somewhat overstated our own case. For example, a 1975 speech of Senator Howard Baker (Tennessee), accurately summarizing the 1973 PONAII report, stated that by spending \$35 billion on civil defense, we could reduce our fatalities from a surprise Soviet nuclear attack to 5 or 6 percent of our population. While in *Survival and Peace in the Nuclear Age* I said the figure was far too low, I also should have added that the percentage figure was unrealistic for a city-busting attack.

\*Beilenson is the author of *Survival and Peace in the Nuclear Age*, Regnery Gateway, Chicago, 1980; *The Treaty Trap and Power Through Subversion*, Public Affairs Press, Washington, 1969 and 1972.

If we went far enough underground, we could make the percentage valid for most American cities. Because, however, we are unlikely to do so, we should not make the claim. Assume the accurate airburst above a typical American city of multi-megaton nuclear warheads. Despite any civil defense now contemplated by its proponents, practically everybody within the immediate target area would die from blast and heat effects. For those beyond the target area, however, good civil defense would save many from death by blast or heat. If there were a ground burst, good civil defense would save many millions more from death by radiation. Thus, even in the worst case, fine civil defense would help the country survive.

Soviet military doctrine calls for the attack on military targets first, most of which are away from cities, though some cities might be struck because of military installations in the cities. In such a situation the millions of lives saved by civil defense would multiply many times.

Against a small nuclear attack by a country other than the USSR, civil defense would be quite effective.

For protection against United States fallout in a nuclear war between other countries, even minimal civil defense would be wholly effective. Nor is such a war an idle bad dream. Between the USSR and China it is reasonably possible now; between countries to which nuclear weapons will spread, a nuclear war in which the United States is not a belligerent is likely.

In short, while civil defense cannot totally protect us, it can greatly lessen our losses. That is enough to justify whatever expenditures are required.

*We should concentrate on the compelling reason for civil defense: Nuclear war is reasonably likely. If it comes, civil defense can save millions of American lives.* The argument for civil defense often takes this tack: The USSR has an effective civil defense program; we don't. In war attack and defense interact. Our lack of civil defense puts us at a strategic disadvantage, renders our deterrence less credible, and makes a nuclear attack on us—or political blackmail—more likely. To put it another way, civil defense is an important factor in the strategic equation. Though true and an excellent reason for civil defense, the idea hasn't sold.

Congressman Chet Holifield, a hero of civil defense, conducted the 1960 hearings. One of the witnesses was General Curtis LeMay, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force and former SAC Commander. Asked by Holifield about spending \$20 billion on a four-year program to create a national fallout shelter system, LeMay replied: "I don't think I would put that much money into holes in the ground to crowd into . . . I would rather spend more of it on offensive weapon systems to deter the war in the first place."

From LeMay through Robert McNamara and Harold Brown to Senator William Proxmire (Wisconsin), civil defense advocates have been belabored with cost-effectiveness. Tempting as it is to demonstrate that the anti-civil defense crowd is mistaken even on its own criterion, doing so is a semantic trap. Deterrence and defense cannot be quantified; they are different in kind. Deterrence—and of course we need it—seeks to scare the potential adversary out of making a first strike by the consequences of a

counter-strike. But deterrence can fail, and the counterstrike won't bring back to life the many millions of Americans already dead. The best civil defense, however, can substantially reduce these fatalities. Since the first duty of government is to protect its citizens against foreign enemies, civil defense becomes a number-one priority.

When we justify the need for civil defense by the fact that the Soviets have it, we fall into the bottomless pit of cost-effectiveness, and we lose the average American in an ocean of jargon. This is not to deny the value of the able and brilliant work on Soviet civil defense by such pioneers as Leon Goure. We can use the Soviet example in rebuttal to the claim that civil defense is provocative. When a mutual-assured-destruction devotee says "provocation," we answer: It can't be; for they already have it, and the first word of your doctrine is "mutual." Knowledge about Soviet civil defense also is highly useful for many other purposes.

The 1980 Republican platform fell into the they-have-it, we-should-too trap by saying the United States ought to create at least as good a civil defense as the Soviet Union has. The situations are not truly comparable, and the Soviet model is not the best for us.

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### OUR FIRST DUTY IS HUMANITARIAN

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Our central theme should be: The first duty of government is to protect its citizens; nuclear war is reasonably possible; civil defense will save millions of American lives. Under this banner, we can gather hawks and doves, conservatives and liberals, labor and business; for here indeed we are all in the same boat.

*Natural disasters and reorganization.* Civil defense has helped greatly before, during, and after natural disasters. In glorifying these accomplishments, however, we lose sight of the larger goal. Instead, we ought to emphasize that natural disasters are merely a pinprick compared to nuclear war, and the required preparations are vastly different. Although natural disaster organization is necessary, it has diverted us somewhat from our major purpose.

It would be a mistake, however, to suggest another reorganization; civil defense has been reorganized to death. Whether Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the ideal organization to administer civil defense is beside the point. It is all right, and it will take long wasted efforts to reorganize it. Leave it alone.

*We should broaden our base.* Contemplating the indifference of politicians to the need of protecting our people, the inattention of the media, and the downright hostility of persons who should know better, it is easy to think of them—at least of the latter—as enemies. The United States has enough enemies abroad, mainly the communist rulers, without lumping with them our opponents at home. Aside from a tiny minority of communists and fellow travelers, the overwhelming majority of our citizens are good Americans. Our American opponents are not enemies; they may be heedless and mistaken, but are good potential converts.

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### CIVIL DEFENSE IS HUMANITARIAN

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Most hawks have done little or nothing for civil defense, but most civil defense advocates are hawks. We should seek new adherents among hawks and the military, but the civil-defense movement should

divorce itself of its hawkish tinge. In truth, civil defense is humanitarian; it seeks to preserve life. It is not aggressive; it does not seek territory or riches; it has no ideology except the love of our land and its people with which we have been blessed.

Among the strongest opponents of civil defense, the Union of Concerned Scientists ranks high. We should institute a series of talks between committees to try to convert the Union. Perhaps each organization should give the other space for articles in its publication. There is a natural point of convergence between the Concerned Scientists and us. Both recognize that nuclear war is likely sooner or later. The Concerned Scientists are even more vehement on the point than the civil defenders. So we say to them: Let us each try to avert war by whatever method we choose, but you must grant that despite all your and our efforts to prevent nuclear war, one may come. We grant that despite civil defense, the destruction and loss of life in our country from such a war will be large. You, however, must admit that a fine civil defense can substantially ameliorate the



Laurence W. Beilenson

losses. Moreover, the preparation of civil defense shelters all over the country will awaken the American people to the necessity of preventing nuclear war, which is one of your prime objectives.

The effort may fail. If so, we still aim our message at individual scientists. Among similar groups are the Harvard doctors [Physicians for Social Responsibility].

To the preachers, the priests, and the rabbis we say: The Judaic-Christian religions all recognize the prevalence of sin. We rejoice in your preaching the desirability of peace on earth, good will to men. Since, however, the Bible and all history teach that wars constantly recur; since man has used every type of weapon he has ever devised; since diplomacy, treaties, and international law have not prevented recurring war, is it not your duty to exhort the faithful to demand of their government the passive, nonaggressive protection to which they are entitled?

We should seek adherents everywhere: in the academy, in the Pentagon, among politicians, among the makers of opinion, in labor unions who seek safety for their members at work, among bankers, among business men, in the ethnic movements; in fact, everywhere. Whenever I read about that great man Eugene Wigner patiently waiting in the outer office for an interview to persuade some Congressman or Senator—bright about his or her own advancement, sometimes dumb about the

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### ALL SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE STRESSES THE VALUE OF SURPRISE

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country's needs—I hang my head in shame that I have not done more for civil defense. Reflection, however, convinces me that we must mount an organized collective effort, which requires money. We need angels; perhaps some very rich men or organizations who will create a well-endowed national survival foundation. Our number-one organizational need is the Committee To Find An Angel.

*Do we include active defense in our advocacy?* The argument for doing so is that amelioration leaves many cold. They yearn for a total solution, which accounts for the continuance of the ban-the-bomb movement.

To such misdirected attempts, there is a complete answer borne out by experience. The means to ban the bomb are treaties and international law, both of which have been regularly broken. No nation has ever succeeded in abolishing crime. Even the rosiest view of human nature must admit

that there are always malefactors. With nuclear knowledge in so many heads, somebody will use it for instruments of destruction. The history of mankind shows some spiritual progress—the abolition of slavery for example—but the progress has been slight. In contrast, material advancement has been enormous. Therefore, in searching for the answer to nuclear death, we look to the material side.

All right, says the ban-the-bomb en-

subject to rush-hour traffic, will laugh evacuation out of contention.

We might as well face it: A proper shelter system will cost some \$100 billion or more in 1981 dollars, and we ought to appropriate \$5 billion a year to start and then speed it up when we come out of our financial swamp. Let's tell Congress and the people the truth: Either do it or don't, but don't give civil defense a bad name by token appropriations. A little bit is no good.

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### LET US THEN SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING TO THE ADMINISTRATION: PLEDGE YOURSELF TO BUILDING A REAL SHELTER SYSTEM.

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thusiast, but you admit civil defense can only ameliorate, and deterrence may fail. Where is the total solution? To which we reply there is none, but active defense which will prevent incoming missiles from hitting us has the best chance, and we need a crash program. Civil defense will still be necessary because of potential gaps in active defense and the millions of lives civil defense will save.

Active defense as part of the civil defense movement would offer a solution that would do more than ameliorate casualties; it can prevent casualties. Against including active defense, however, is the dilution of the single purpose of the civil defense movement. There is nothing to prevent a civil defender from advocating avoidance, deterrence, and active defense. The movement as such, however, should stick to its single purpose: to provide passive defense.

*We should shoot for the moon.* The kind of civil defense the United States needs will be very expensive. With the fiscal morass into which our financial profligacy has plunged us and with the starvation diet on which American civil defense has been fed, it may seem less than realistic to direct the thrust of the movement to what the country requires: the best shelters in place money can buy. Yet anything short of that is a mirage. All Soviet military doctrine stresses the value of surprise and the benefit the first blow confers. It would be foolhardy for us to plan for warning, and without ample warning evacuation schemes are useless. Besides, the public,

*The One State Approach.* And now comes the question of fiscal constraints, which translates to: Where do we get the money? Bitterly we can say: We can find \$3 billion for Pakistan, but not for civil defense. We can afford billions for foreign aid out of borrowed money, but not for civil defense. We spend to defend Japan, which won't spend the money to defend itself, but we won't spend to save the lives of the American people. The civil defense movement must realize, however, as it does, that the 1982 fiscal-year appropriation for civil defense will not be anywhere in the range necessary for a valid program. Let us then suggest the following to the administration: Pledge yourself to building a real shelter system. To get the bugs out of it, begin it in one state, and then extend it. This would be the right approach in any event; it is the only hope given our financial mess.

*Conclusion.* After writing this article, I said to myself: Who are you to be advising anybody how to sell anything? You have been writing on foreign affairs for years, and the only thing you have succeeded in doing is to convince President Reagan that treaties are unreliable, and the United States still has SALT in its eye. Nevertheless, with humility and full consciousness of my disqualification, I decided to submit the article to provoke discussion because of three things of which I am sure:

- (1) Civil Defense is worth selling;
  - (2) It can be sold;
  - (3) It needs to be.
-

## METTAG ON THE MARCH (PRICES EASE UP JAN. 1ST)

METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) is the international *field* triage tag marketed by the *Journal of Civil Defense*. It is sold throughout the United States, Canada and overseas. It is a four-colored, serial-numbered tag which uses symbols instead of language and features serial-numbered tear-offs for vital triage functions. Its individual serial number for each tag establishes casualty identity even without the casualty's name. Its tough, durable cardstock withstands abuse and weather extremes. METTAG, as its publicity claims, saves work, saves time, and—above all—saves lives. It has become the standard field triage tag for hospitals, airport rescue crews, industrial safety teams, emergency medical technicians, fire departments, civil defense units and other organizations concerned with effectiveness in rescue and triage operations.

METTAG on January 1, 1982 will undergo an annual price adjustment to gear itself to inflation and production cost increases. However, due to further streamlining of its operation plus heavier sales to states and other domestic and foreign accounts, overall increases represent only about 30% of the annual American inflation rate.

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Quantity	1981 Price	1982 Price
100	\$ 38.25	\$ 38.40
500	131.55	136.80
1,000	252.85	263.50
5,000	1,195.95	1,248.25
10,000	2,291.85	2,396.35

Foreign orders are slightly more due to more costly shipping.

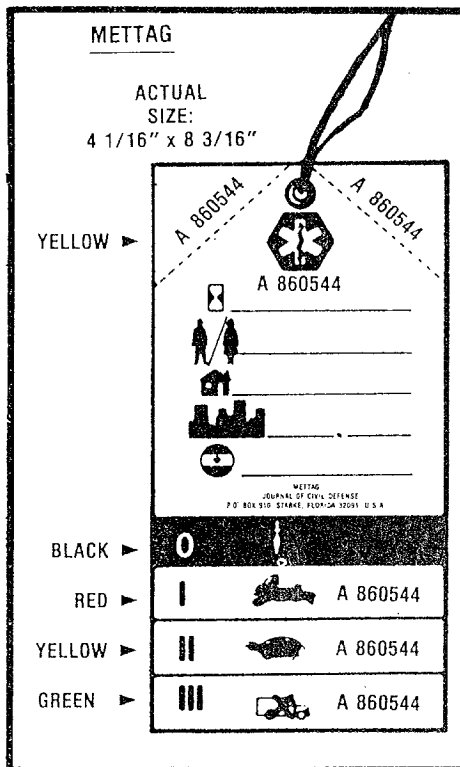
1981 improvements included a tougher card stock and instructions for use in four languages (English, French, German, Spanish) with each see-through packet of 50 METTAGS.

METTAG now answers the demands of the most stringent rescue operations. It has become the standard triage tag on an ever-widening scale. It is resolved to maintain the highest possible goals of excellence.

"When you're dealing in a product that can hold life and death in balance," says business manager Carolyn Hayes, "there are no compromises with quality, workmanship and service to users."

Orders phoned in or postmarked prior to midnight December 31, 1981 will take advantage of 1981 prices.

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"If Nuclear Civil Preparedness is ever to become an operating concept instead of a bundle of paper, experienced and trained staff personnel are needed to help write the detail plans and be available in large numbers to step in at the time of crisis to implement them. . . .

"It is time to think about making the best use of all available resources for the defense of the Country."



EMI's Bob Petersen does honors for TACDA at Firefighters National Memorial on October 4th in Emmitsburg, Md.

## WANTED: CD RESERVES

National Education Training Center Phase IV student Edward Murray calls for a civil defense reserve in his position paper. Murray, Deputy Director of Baltimore County Bureau of Civil Defense, writes:

"The United States should create an additional Military Reserve category between the inactive reserve and the retired reserve which we will call, for want of a better name, the Civil Defense Reserve. Switzerland is a good example. . . . The Civil Defense Reserve would be made up of officers and senior noncommissioned officers, as in the present MOBDES. . . . They could be eligible to age 60, subject to physical standards and acceptable performance by the local government. Civil Defense should not be competing with the services for the young, active individuals with . . . the latest training. . . .

*Electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is the mysterious, fantastically widespread and deeply penetrating effect of a high-burst nuclear weapon that can literally knock out electronic systems and paralyze millions of square miles in the fraction of a second. Here survivalist Duncan Long and scientist Charley Meyer examine at close range baffling EMP problems and their solutions.*

# HAZARDS OF EMP

Duncan Long and Charley Meyer

Few really knew who was responsible for the attack since only one 20-megaton bomb had been used. It could have been almost any group. The rumors spread: terrorists, Third World revenge seekers, the USSR. It really didn't make much difference to most of the North American inhabitants.

The nuclear device went off during the evening rush hour. The flash could be seen almost everywhere across the continent but was quickly forgotten by many in the nightmare that followed. The same story was repeated in almost every city.



Duncan Long

Many watching TV saw it crackle into black silence just as the flash occurred. It made them think of lightning—but there were no clouds and there was no clap of thunder. In many cities the electricity went off with the burning of the TV. Outside, traffic became snarled as a few cars quit working; angry shouts and honking marked the cars which still ran as they weaved their way around the few unfortunates.

Darkness fell as those who would get home arrived at their houses. Many of those with small emergency power generators—including some hospitals—were “in the dark” as their transistorized equipment refused to start.

The police were literally speechless, at least on the airwaves; most of their car radios were dead. Once the patrol cars were sent out they were on their own until they drove back in.

In some areas the electric power was off for many hours; in others the lights came on again in less than an hour. The total damage to electric equipment across the country and the economic loss due to power outages amounted to billions of dollars.

This detonation may be a flight of fancy but the effects are not. Electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is something already at the doorstep of the nuclear community and could be used in terrorism or war.

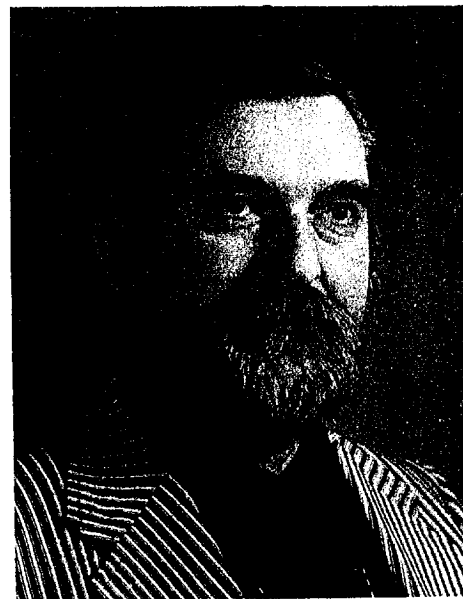
Up until recently EMP was a well-kept secret. In the early seventies it was

declassified and now its effects and cause have become well known to many.

But how about the man on the street? Many of the would-be survivors of nuclear disaster don't even know that EMP exists, let alone what it is or how to protect themselves from it. Even many civil defense groups act as if EMP should not even be considered in any serious planning and that its effects during a war would be minimal at most.

Just what is EMP?

EMP is created when gamma radiation from a high-altitude nuclear detonation in-



Charley Meyer

teracts with the atmosphere below the detonation. The electrons generated by this interaction spiral in the earth's magnetic field and send out the pulse of electromagnetic radiation called EMP (electromagnetic pulse).

EMP is similar to a radio wave. There are some important differences between these waves and normal communication waves, however: the waves produced are random, cover a wider spectrum than normal radio waves, and most importantly, can be much stronger than normal communications waves (because the waves are random in direction, there can also be cancellation of the EMP in some areas). Also, the effect is—like other forms of radiation in the radio wave spectrum—undetectable through the human senses (though its effects may be apparent on the environment around the person).

EMP travels through space at the speed of light. When you see a distant bomb's flash, the EMP will already have arrived all around you too. You don't have any warning that it's actually headed your way. You must be prepared ahead of time or not at all.

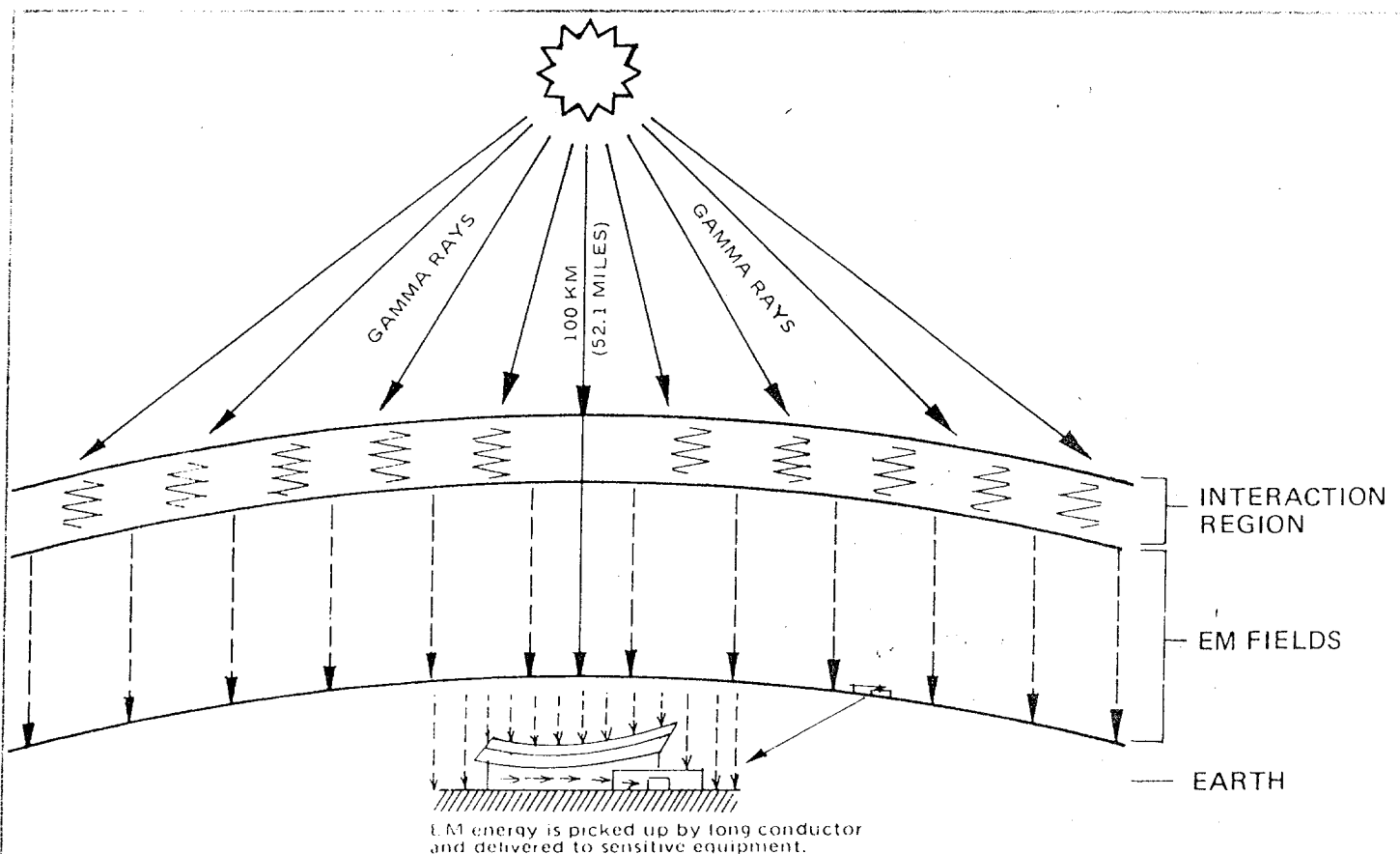
Although EMP is believed to be harmless on direct exposure to human, animal, and

plant life, it can become very dangerous to both living things and electronic equipment if there is the right kind of metallic coupling. Just as radio waves can be intercepted by an antenna, so too the EMP wave can be collected by large stretches of metal or metal frames, wiring, large radio antennas, and the like. When EMP is concentrated by a long run of metal it can become lethal. The change of magnitude is similar to the difference between a spark jumping from your fingers after you walk across a carpet on a dry day and a bolt of lightning crashing toward a lone golfer in the rain! One is inconsequential; the other often creates a fatality. (During a time of possible nuclear attack, it would be wise to avoid contact with large expanses of metal or long wires to avoid being injured if an EMP wave were collected by the metal.)

All nuclear blasts create EMP to some degree, but only the high-altitude detonation produces EMP over a large area. Nuclear detonations within the earth's atmosphere (below 20 miles altitude) produce EMP by a different mechanism than do high altitude bursts. The range of the EMP from a low-altitude burst is much less than from a high altitude detonation. Thus, a bomb might create EMP effects for 2 to 5

miles if exploded on the surface of the earth while at 50 miles above the earth the surface coverage could jump to a 600-mile radius, and at 100 miles up it could create a 900-mile radius of EMP coverage, depending on the yield of the weapon. Exploding a large bomb in the 10- to 20-megaton range could conceivably affect much of the U.S. and parts of Canada and Mexico if the device were fired at an altitude of 200 miles above the earth's surface.

For much of the electrical equipment our culture has come to depend on, the rule seems to be that the newer it is, the more damage EMP will cause. Electric motors, relays, transformers, and to some extent, vacuum tube equipment are all relatively immune to EMP provided they aren't connected to excessively long runs of wiring or large antennas. The new I.C.'s (integrated circuits), microwave equipment, and field effect transistors (FET's) aren't. In fact, most citizen electrical equipment is highly susceptible to damage and is totally unprotected from it. Computers, much of the telephone equipment, and other transistorized equipment which is normally connected to AC outlets would probably be seriously damaged unless protected by ar-



EMP ENERGY FROM HIGH ALTITUDE BURST.

resting or isolating circuits. It is believed that major power utility generators without EMP protection would probably go off-line for some time because the EMP would cause relays to fail. It is possible that this could create a power grid problem (don't forget what happened in the Northeast when *one* relay failed several years back . . . where were you when the lights went out, etc.).

Some battery operated equipment is immune. Transistor radios and walkie-talkies with antenna of less than 30 inches, for example, won't be damaged since the EMP wouldn't be amplified by such short antenna runs.

Electrical equipment doesn't need to be totally unprotected from the harm that EMP can do. The know-how exists to protect equipment but isn't pursued because the added cost of such safety measures could make equipment more expensive. When most buyers don't even know what EMP is, it is totally unrealistic to expect the "free market" to manufacture EMP-proof products. Even if such products were created, they may not lend themselves well to updating and product design changes. One design miscalculation can create a piece of equipment that is as prone to failure as its EMP sensitive counterpart. Since many "bugs" are worked out of equipment during production, it would be very easy for a manufacturer to inadvertently defeat the whole EMP-proof design while producing a "better product." Further, though methods are available to test equipment, such testing is not easily obtained by civilian manufacturers.

Custom equipment is another matter and off-the-shelf products can be modified to be relatively insensitive to EMP. Though it is beyond the scope of this article to go into the details of such wiring changes in equipment, the following areas of pursuit would probably produce the desired results: circuit layout must have single-point grounding that is not connected to any EMP shielding, cable runs should have twisted pairs of wires, all wiring should be done in tree format. Lightning arrestors have only limited abilities to prevent the damage caused by EMP because the arrestor is too slow for the faster rise time of the EMP (around 10 nanoseconds as compared to 1 to 5 microseconds for lightning). Some protection is essential for antenna or cable runs so a band-pass filter coupled (in series) with a lightning arrestor might be employed. See the following booklets from the Department of Defense for further electrical design considerations: TR-61-A, July '72, *EMP Protection for Emergency Operating Centers*; TR-61-B July '76, *EMP Protective Systems*; TR-61-C, July '76, *EMP Protection for AM Radio Broadcast*

*Stations*; and/or TR-61-D, July '73, *EMP and Electric Power Systems*.

1 microsecond = 1 millionth of 1 second  
1 nanosecond = 1 billionth of 1 second  
(10 nanoseconds = 0.01 microseconds  
or 0.0000001 seconds)

When AC equipment is not in use, it would be wise to disconnect it from power receptacles. Also, antennas should be disconnected when the equipment is sitting idle. These two procedures will protect most tube type equipment and some of the transistorized equipment.

Strangely enough, the best solution to



Steel door leading into "Faraday Cage" which houses FEMA-Region IV communications room at Thomasville, Georgia.



Closer view of "Faraday Cage" door.

protection from EMP comes from over a hundred years ago. It is the Faraday Box or Cage, named after the scientist Michael Faraday. Basically, the Faraday Box is just a sheet of metal wrapped around a non-conductive box. The metal "traps" electromagnetic fields (like EMP) and prevents them from affecting anything inside the box as long as it doesn't touch the metal shield.

The shielding metal can be aluminum foil, mesh screen, sheet metal, or you name it as long as it is a conducting material and completely encircles the area being protected and as long as the shielding metal is physically touching all parts of itself to make an electrical connection. Plastic, wood, or other electrical non-conductive materials must be used to keep the object being protected from touching the shielding metal. Once something touches the shield, it may become subject to the EMP charge (depending on the thickness of the shield).

A little thought will show you all sorts of ways to protect equipment that is being stored for emergency use. If equipment already has a metal container, placing plastic insulators between it and the metal case will protect it from EMP while the equipment is in storage. Makeshift storage protection can be as simple as placing the equipment to be protected into a cardboard box and wrapping the box in aluminum foil (be sure to protect the foil from accidental tears). Army surplus cartridge boxes also lend themselves well to storage of small items, provided plastic insulation is added between the box and the equipment.

Whole rooms can be constructed along the lines of the Faraday Box (or Faraday "Cage"). The room can be "lined" with screen, copper foil, etc., along with screen over air vents, windows, or other openings. The door should also be covered (and kept closed except when it's absolutely necessary to open it). All metal shielding should be soldered or otherwise connected to create one continuous electrical conducting shield. Cables, antenna, pipes or wires *can not* pass through the shielding without possibly defeating the shielding's protection (it can be done but on-site, expert know-how is strongly recommended). Therefore, it is best to use battery power or a self-contained generator to power equipment in a Faraday Box chamber.

Though EMP is very dangerous to the equipment we have come to depend and rely on, it is possible to protect this sensitive equipment from the dangers of EMP. A few simple preparations can mean the difference between surviving a nuclear attack with all the tools of 20th Century technology intact or being thrown into an electronic "dark age." □

## Kamikaze U.S.A.\*

Edward M. Fisher  
Newark, Delaware

In the past, a nation could protect its civilian population with a strong military establishment; today, this is impossible. If the United States were to increase its military forces a thousandfold, they still couldn't protect us from today's modern weaponry. Yet our Government and our military leaders are not taking adequate steps to protect the civilian population from the lethal effects of modern warfare. Our present fallout shelter system is totally inadequate to do this job—like the Japanese suicide pilots of World War II, we have the means for destruction, but none for survival.

In this nuclear age, civilian defense is as important as the weapons of war. As sailors and passengers at sea depend on lifeboats in an emergency, we in this nuclear age need life-sustaining shelters to protect us in war.

In 1978, the civil defense chief, Bardyl Tirana, estimated that even with two months' notice of an impending nuclear war with Russia, we would lose 145 million civilians. The Russians would lose fewer than 10 million people, because of their superior civilian defense system. Intelligence estimates indicate that the Russians spent \$65 billion on civilian defense in a 10-year period ending in 1977. In the same time period, the United States spent only \$.9 billion—72 times less. While we

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IN THIS NUCLEAR AGE,  
CIVILIAN DEFENSE IS AS  
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WEAPONS OF WAR.

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continue to do next to nothing, Russia, China, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland are actively constructing their civilian defense systems.

Pentagon experts have developed a plan

to build enough underground blast shelters in urban areas to permit two-thirds of the United States' population to survive a nuclear war. It would cost approximately \$90 billion (1979 dollars), or about \$450 a person. The price is negligible when you consider not only that it will save millions of lives, but also that a viable shelter system is a deterrent; without it, we invite war.

Although atomic weapons are new and revolutionary, we have precedents from the past to guide us. Today, our problem is identical to that of the city-states of antiquity—survival. They built walls around their cities as much as 30 feet thick and from 40 to 100 feet high as protection against invading armies and hit-and-run raids by barbarian tribes. The walls were fighting platforms from which a small defending force could withstand an attacking army many times their number; they were necessary if a civilized society was to survive in those times and circumstances. If we are to survive, then we must take the necessary steps now to protect ourselves from today's modern weapons.

During a war or other emergency, we must be able to function as an organized society while we are in a protective environment. We must be able to take our government, schools, hospitals, factories, and most other normal functions of our society into underground shelters. We must be able to sustain ourselves for long periods of time and continue to be productive in a functioning society. Enough supplies and equipment must be set aside to rebuild our country after the emergency is over.

Civilian defense should be totally funded by the Federal Government as part of the national defense system. The civilian defense organizations at the community level should be manned primarily by volunteers.

Civilian shelters should be designed to fit the needs of the different communities. Blast shelters, built to withstand overpressures of 100 pounds per square inch, should be constructed in large cities and probable target areas. The farther away a community is from target areas, the lower

the overpressure design. Whenever possible, the shelters should be connected by tunnels. Other means of communication must be provided for widely separated shelters to permit mutual assistance and trade.

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WE MUST NOT ONLY BE  
PREPARED TO DIE FOR OUR  
COUNTRY, WE MUST BE  
PREPARED TO SURVIVE  
FOR OUR COUNTRY.

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Many people believe there is no defense against atomic weapons. Others say they would rather die in an atomic attack than live through it. Morally, we have no choice. Even if there is no way to survive modern warfare, we owe it to our predecessors and those who follow us to put forth the effort and try. In the United States we have enjoyed the blessings of liberty that was created and nurtured by those before us. Countless millions have put forth great efforts, made countless sacrifices, and have died fighting for what we now enjoy and take for granted. It is now our turn to shoulder the responsibility. We must preserve and perpetuate this country and our democratic form of government for those who follow us. We must not only be prepared to die for our country, we must be prepared to survive for our country. The first step in shouldering this responsibility is to start petitioning our leaders in Washington to build a sophisticated civilian defense system as soon as possible.

The United States was grievously ill-prepared for World Wars I and II. We survived because the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans isolated us from our enemies, and because our allies held the fort while we prepared for war. But times have changed, and we no longer have such a period of grace. In the next war, we will have only days or hours to get ready. If we become involved in a modern nuclear war without a sophisticated civilian defense system, America will die. □

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\*Kamikaze first appeared in the *Mensa Bulletin* [Brooklyn, N.Y.], January-February 1981.

# TRIAGE—EMERGENCY CARE

Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

## IV SHOCK (4th of 13 installments)

Perhaps the most difficult problem in the understanding of shock is a matter of semantics. The word shock has many different meanings and nuances, and there is some overlapping in definition.

For example, we speak of "shock" in the sense of someone receiving bad news. We speak of the "shock" at seeing something unpleasant or humiliating. We speak of the "shock" of physical impact, as in the sudden deceleration of an automobile in an accident. And we use the word "shock" when we speak of one of the effects of application of an electric current.

None of these is "shock" in the physiological sense, yet all of these may be related, directly or indirectly, to physiological shock.

In the rest of this section, the word "shock" will refer to physiological shock, unless otherwise specified.

Shock is a condition which may follow violence or serious injury especially burns. It may also result from heart conditions which affect the output of blood from the heart into the circulation. Shock may result from overwhelming infection. Less often, shock may be the result of a decrease in certain hormones.

A simple definition of shock, for practical purposes, would be this: Shock is a condition resulting from a decrease in the CIRCULATING blood, with a resultant loss of

oxygen to the vital areas of the body.

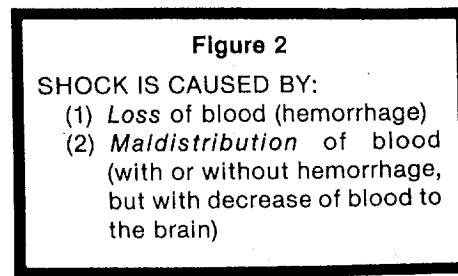
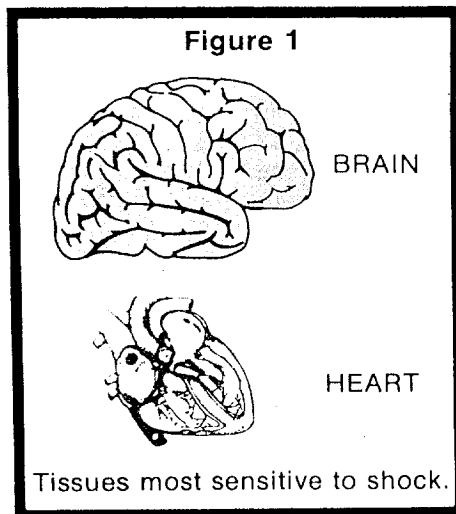
If one wishes to embellish the definition, it might be stated that shock also results in a decrease in nutrients to the tissues, and a decrease in the removal of wastes from the tissues. But for practical purposes, we can consider the loss of oxygen to the tissues as the major factor.

What are the "vital areas" of the body? Of course, any portion of the body will eventually die if deprived of oxygen for a length of time. But the sensitivity of tissues to loss of oxygen is a marked variable. For example, bone and connective tissue may

be deprived of oxygen for a substantial time, and will still recover. But the tissues most sensitive to oxygen deprivation are the brain and the heart.

In the average individual, the loss of oxygen will permanently damage these tissues in from four to six minutes. In the case of DIMINISHED oxygen supply (as often happens in cases of shock) the sensitive tissues may survive somewhat longer. But it is a good rule to remember: the longer these tissues are deprived of oxygen, the less their chance of recovery (and hence the less the chance of recovery of the patient.) If we accept this simple definition of shock, it can be seen that shock may result, generally, from one of two major mechanisms:

1. The loss of blood from the body (hemorrhage), resulting in a decrease in the circulating blood.



2. A MALDISTRIBUTION of blood in the body, resulting in deprivation of blood to the brain and heart; this may occur with hemorrhage, or it may occur without ANY loss of blood from the body.

In many instances of injury, both mechanisms may be factors. In the second category, there are further subdivisions:

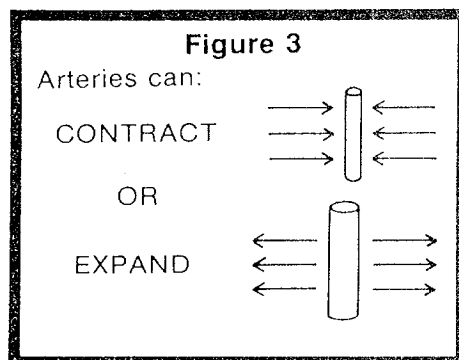
1. Neurogenic shock—in this mechanism, various factors act upon the nervous system to change the caliber of some of the blood vessels. When this occurs, blood must fill the space resulting from dilated vessels, and in turn this may deprive heart and brain of normal blood circulation.

Neurogenic shock occurs with severe injuries (with or without loss of blood from the body); it also occurs with certain specific injuries, such as trauma to the upper abdomen, severe injuries of the eye, injuries of the testicle, fractures of large bones, etc.

2. Shock also occurs with decreased cardiac output, as may happen when the heart is severely damaged by a coronary occlusion. In this instance the heart is damaged to the extent that it cannot maintain normal circulation of blood. The result is again a diminished supply of oxygen to all areas of the body—but affecting brain and heart most severely (and earlier).
3. Pain in itself, especially severe pain, may produce shock. This is apparently due to the release of a chemical within the body, which in turn causes dilatation of blood vessels and a relative decrease in blood to vital centers.
4. One of the most common causes of shock, in the area of trauma, is the severe burn. The mechanism of shock here is due to at least two factors: pain; and loss of fluid. As will be explained later, the burn patient loses fluid from the burned area. This fluid is a PORTION of the blood. It does result in a decrease of blood volume, and therefore a decrease in the circulating blood of the body. It is likely another mechanism is also involved in burns: As the blood loses a portion of its liquid, the blood becomes viscous, or "thicker". This means an added strain on the circulatory system, again with a decrease of blood to vital areas.

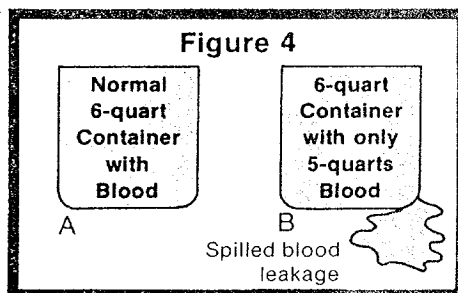
One of the easiest ways to understand the mechanism of shock is a mechanical one. You will recall from the installment on hemorrhage that the adult body contains

about six quarts of blood. The "container" of this six quarts is the CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, which is made up of the heart, the arteries, the veins, and the capillaries. But this circulatory system is a highly adaptable one. The vessels are able to expand (dilate) or contract (constrict) as needed. This is largely an involuntary mechanism, and serves to provide areas of the body with extra blood when needed, at the "expense" of other areas.



The vessels which have contracted in an emergency have now "loaned" some of their blood to the vessels which have dilated.

For example, when an accident victim loses approximately a quart of blood, he now has a "six quart container" which



contains only five quarts of blood. But in the otherwise healthy individual, a compensatory mechanism takes over: certain vessels in areas where blood can be temporarily "spared" now contract, so that the "container" is more nearly a five quart one.

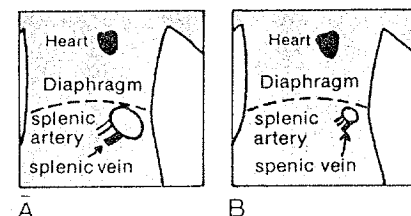
In addition, the body begins to draw fluid out of the tissues into the circulatory system, to help increase the blood volume. And blood cells which have been "stored" in the spleen (the warehouse or depot for blood cells) are now released into the circulation.

There is, of course, a limitation on this compensatory mechanism; if the loss of blood exceeds the ability of this mechanism

**Figure 5**

Blood cells and blood volume are replenished by:

- (1) Drawing fluids from the tissues;
- (2) "Stored" blood cells in the spleen

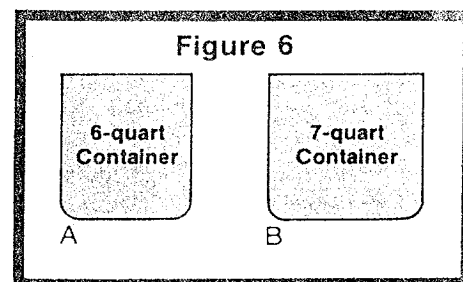


A shows the normal spleen in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen.

B shows the spleen contracted, thus ejecting its reserve supply of red blood cells into the circulation.

to compensate, the patient will, unless treated, die of shock.

A similar mechanism is involved when shock occurs without any loss of blood from the body. In neurogenic shock, for example, the vessels of the abdomen may dilate. Now there is a condition in which the patient has his full six quarts of blood. But he now has, for example, a seven quart "container". Again, there is inadequate



blood circulation, with a disastrous effect on vital tissues.

How do we know a patient is in shock? First, remember that any serious injury, a heart attack, a massive infection, or a burn will often cause shock. Remember also that PREVENTION of shock is much simpler than is treatment of shock after it is established.

Again, with the idea of explaining WHY, let's look at some of these symptoms, and see what they mean.

The weak, rapid pulse: the pulse is weak partly because the heart is trying to circulate an inadequate volume of blood. It is

**Figure 7**

**THE SYMPTOMS OF SHOCK:**

- (1) Victim has weak and rapid pulse
- (2) is cold and "clammy"
- (3) If conscious, may complain of thirst
- (4) is often restless and apprehensive
- (5) respirations may be shallow and irregular
- (6) may have nausea and vomiting
- (7) may be comatose or semi-comatose

rapid as a part of a compensatory mechanism. Since there is not enough blood circulating to provide the needs of the tissues, the heart rate speeds up in an effort to get more blood to these tissues.

The patient is cold and "clammy": this is another example of a compensatory mechanism. If the heart and brain are deprived of blood (and oxygen) for too long, the patient will die, or will have permanent after effects. However, the skin and the superficial tissues can survive for a long period of time with a decreased blood supply. Therefore, the body "shunts" blood away from the skin and superficial tissues, and "lends" this blood to the vital areas.

The symptom of thirst is due to the body's effort to restore blood volume. While the patient is not conscious of this, the depletion of blood volume causes thirst. If the thirst is satisfied, much of this fluid intake will be used to increase blood volume. (One very important note: NEVER give anything by mouth unless the victim is FULLY conscious. If the patient is unconscious or semiconscious, he may choke when he attempts to swallow food or drink.)

The respirations are shallow and irregular because the brain centers which control respiration are depleted of blood, and do not react normally to the demands of the body for oxygen.

Shock may occur immediately following major injury, or there may be a lag period, or delay. REMEMBER—if the injury appears to be one which may lead to shock, it is far better to use preventive measures at once. Shock is usually worse in the aged, and in the very young. Healthy, vigorous individuals seem to withstand shock better.

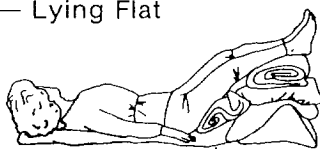
Knowing the causes and mechanisms of shock will make it easier to prevent and to treat. Since the most threatening factor in shock is the decrease in blood (and oxy-

gen) to the brain, it is logical that efforts must be made to restore blood to the brain, as well as to the heart. In the severely injured patient, where shock is diagnosed (or anticipated) ALWAYS have the victim

**Figure 8**



A — Lying Flat



B — Feet elevated 12" higher than the head.

lie down. The purpose of this is simple: it allows gravity to assist in bringing more blood to the brain. If the legs are elevated above the hips, this will increase blood flow to the brain. The patient's hip and legs should be elevated so that the feet are about twelve inches above the level of the head.

Medicine has many rules. It also has many exceptions.

While head down-legs up is the classical position for the shock patient, this may not be the case in any condition in which the patient has difficulty breathing. This includes chest injuries, heart conditions, asthma attacks, complicating injuries, etc. In this instance, the patient may be placed feet up, but in a semi-reclining position.

**Figure 9**



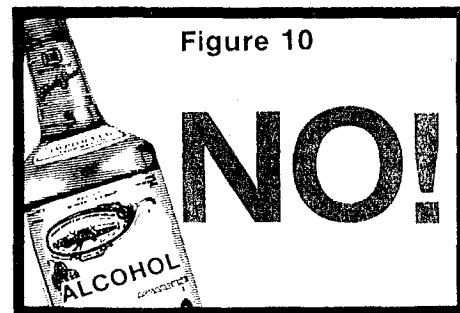
"V" Shaped Body  
Head and Feet Elevated

This allows blood to flow from the lower extremities to vital centers, but still makes it less difficult for the patient to breathe.

While the coolness and clamminess of the patient in shock is part of the defense mechanism of the body, it should be remembered that the patient may suffer cold injuries if he is in a cold environment. In this instance, blankets should be used below and above the patient to MAINTAIN body temperature.

DO NOT apply external heat (although this was once recommended in older books on first aid). The objective is to keep the patient from freezing; but NOT to "warm him up". Again, there is a physiological basis for this. If external heat is applied, you may succeed in making the patient warm and pink—and very dead. Remember—the loss of blood from the skin areas, and the resultant cooling of the skin is nature's way of "shunting" blood away from superficial areas, and transporting that blood to the heart and brain.

**Figure 10**



Similarly, DO NOT give alcohol to the patient in shock, or with impending shock. You may recall that the intake of alcohol has several effects; one of these is to cause flushing and sweating. Both of these changes deprive the central portions of the body of desperately needed blood.

If the patient is fully conscious, it MAY be permissible to give small frequent sips of water. (This latter has been a source of debate, since the patient's condition may worsen, and he is in danger of vomiting and aspirating.) I would say if you are near a source of definitive medical care, it is better to give nothing by mouth. Should this injury occur under such circumstances that you are days away from medical help, then fluids given by mouth, in frequent small sips may be of help.

Many patients who are in shock may be salvaged: (1) appropriate position to shift more blood to brain and heart; (2) replace fluid volume (usually done by medical personnel); (3) splint major fractures; (4) alleviate pain; (5) move patients with great care and gentleness; and, lastly (6) reassure patients.

In patients who suffer stroke, the face is usually flushed and red. The patient in shock is pale. In case of stroke patient we want to DECREASE blood flow into the brain. In shock we wish to INCREASE blood flow to the brain. Perhaps a little verse will help you remember this.

"Face red, raise the head. Face pale, raise the tail." □

(Next installment: "Burns.")

# 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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THE PURSUIT OF SIMPLICITY, by Edward Teller. Pepperdine University Press\*, Malibu, CA. 173pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Walter Murphey

In this, his new book, Dr. Teller betrays himself for what he really is: a nice guy with a rare sense of humor—a genius who makes no claim of infallibility.

Of course, to oversimplify, he is much more than that. His logic is gripping as usual, sometimes frightening, sometimes holding out hope that mankind is salvageable. The next ice age, for instance, is now due. And, while it would probably provide a brutal and effective solution to our overpopulation problem, it would substitute another: human survival.

True, space technology might well provide a way to bridge it—even fossil fuels could help.

Needed: the concept of simple approaches plus its practice.

One of the simplest things in this world is the computer—and, relates Teller, it miraculously played a key role in winning World War II. That was the beginning of a man-machine teamwork that is making life today an exhilarating (sometimes dizzy) adventure.

Teller does a remarkable job in lowering his intellectual sights to take in the ordinary Joe. He even puts Einstein on an 8th grade level for us (well, maybe 12th grade).

Equations like *Boredom + Boredom = Greater Boredom* are not difficult, at least not for a nonmathematician. Other equations like

$$e^{2\pi i k x} = \cos 2\pi k x + i \sin 2\pi k x,$$

can be as challenging as trying to browbeat Muhammad Ali.

His 12+ pages of "Invisible Appendices" are a further challenge.

Near the beginning of *The Pursuit of Simplicity* Teller cites a passage from his boyhood "Hungarian diary":

"What is called understanding is often no more than a state where one has become familiar with what one does not understand."

While it is easy to fall in love with the book—and I did—it is, like a beautiful woman, difficult for an ordinary Joe—which I am—to grasp its many mysterious parts in one reading.

One needs an affair with it.



DISASTER! PRE-HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT OF MASS CASUALTIES. 16mm 24-minute color film. Produced by Abbott Laboratories, Audio-Visual Services, 565 5th Ave., New York, NY 10017.

*Developed with participation of American College of Emergency Physicians; American Hospital Association; Federal Emergency Management Agency; International Association of Chiefs of Police; International Association of Fire Chiefs; and National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians.*

Purchase price: \$160. 3/4-in. U-matic TV cassette: \$100. Rental of 16mm film: \$10 for 5 days starting with indicated show date.

Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

If anything surpasses the impressive pedigree of this film, it's the film itself. And as much as the film impressed this reviewer what was more impressive was the reaction of a group of experienced, critical, hard-bitten hospital and rescue service pros. To a man, to a woman, they had nothing but unabashed compliments.

The film deserved every bit of it. Expertly produced, it is a gripping balance of drama and graphic example, field triage and transportation, hospital triage and admission. Actual action scenes of major disasters at the height of their destructiveness are followed by carefully staged and realistic rescue operations.

The film is an interest-holder from start to finish.

THE DEFENSE OF THE REALM IN THE 1930s, by Dan Smith. Printed by Croom Helm Ltd., 2-10 St. John's Road, London SW11. 1981. 276pp. 6.95 British Pounds (Approx. \$13).

Reviewed by James W. Dalzell.

To this reviewer quite technical and heavy reading. Obviously intended for the student of the military/industrial complex—mainly that of Britain. However, the problems of NATO in achieving a commonality of weaponry and tactical and strategic doctrine during the 60s and 70s is brought out in fine detail, as well as the present rise in European leadership in NATO. The war making capability of the Warsaw Pact nations is also

addressed to a significant degree. The book's ten chapters cover many aspects of current international postures from Defense Policy and the State and the Evolution of U. S. Nuclear Strategy to the choices of Defense Policy in the 80s. The book is heavy with abbreviations such as ATGW (Anti-Tank Guided Weapons), PGM (Precision-Guided Munitions), MBT-80 (Main Battle Tank 80), etc., but thank goodness a full glossary is given at the beginning.

*The Defense of the Realm in the 1980s* is a must for those decision makers concerned with the advancing technology of weapons of war and contractual and developmental collaboration between the NATO nations in such technology.

\*Complete address: Pepperdine University Press, Public Information Department, Pepperdine University, 24255 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90265.

*A burning undercurrent of concern that the United States is desperately late in the preparedness game and that action on achieving an enhanced civil defense is needed no later than now dominated the 1981 TACDA seminar. The seminar theme "Mutual Assured Survival" seemed to march up to the podium mikes and take on a razor-sharp urgency. This was the road to peace with honor. We needed to get on it. We needed to mean business. With all this coming into focus it looked as though there was now room for real hope that a breakthrough precisely in this direction was about to occur.*

## 1981 TACDA SEMINAR POINTS TO FY

### A Journal Staff Report

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1981

I am delighted to send my greetings and warmest personal regards to all those gathered for the American Civil Defense Association Annual Seminar.

In recent years our nation has faced official indecision and inaction regarding the important issues concerning civil defense. But now my Administration is completing studies that will be the basis for definitive policy decisions in this area. These studies are built around the basic agreement between Congress and this Administration on what is needed in civil defense, as spelled out in the new Title V of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

The civil defense program which emerges from these studies will represent carefully thought-out decisions grounded in the broad context of strategic reality. It will also be highly cognizant of the necessity of restoring our nation's economic health and vitality.

We must balance our civil defense needs against our goals of sound budgetary management. The security of our country is dependent on both our defensive capabilities and our economic viability.

You have my best wishes for a productive and enlightening Seminar and for your continued progress in this important work.

*Ronald Reagan*

The pervasive backdrop for The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) 1981 seminar was obviously the letter addressed to participants by President Reagan (see copy to left). It set the stage for a TACDA seminar program which put exciting new color and perspective on CD issues.

Participants hailed from Anchorage, from Hollywood, from London, from the mountains, the deserts, the plains, urban cliffs and the beaches. They came in strength from government agencies and other civil defense organizations. Survivalists came armed only with smiles and common sense. There was even a gracious gentleman from the Physicians for Social Responsibility. Reception, workshops and informal discussions blended the audience into sort of a purposeful delegation to Congress and the President: Peace and preparedness problems must now be addressed, must now be solved.

The core of this consensus was to be found in talks delivered by the seminar's fourteen featured speakers. Comments and quotes follow:

ICE SKELTON, U.S. CONGRESSMAN (MD):

Keynote Welcome—

Congressman Skelton, who has taken the lead in promoting civil defense legislation during the past several years, reflected recent Reagan CD pronouncements. Said Skelton:

"By including strategic defense, particularly civil defense, as an element in his five-point Strategic Program, President Reagan has given us renewed hope that the lofty goals of Presidential Decision 41 will someday become a reality. For my part, I intend to hold the Administration's feet to the fire on this pledge to expand civil defense.

... Moreover, an enhanced civil defense program is affordable, even with today's tight budgets. There can be no greater priority for spending tax dollars than to spend them on a program that will save the lives of U. S. citizens."

**LEON GOURE, DIRECTOR OF SOVIET STUDIES, SCIENCE APPLICATIONS, INC.:**  
"World Situation, U. S. Security and Civil Defense"—

According to Dr. Goure, civil defense in the United States is at a turning point and must take a sharp upward turn to become credible.

"The bad news," stated Goure, "is that according to all indicators the world situation of the 80s will probably be more complex, more unstable and more dangerous than we have faced in the 60s and 70s. And, unfortunately, there is no quick fix—or cheap fix—for this condition. . . .

"Indeed, one can argue that no U. S. strategy is credible or rational from a Soviet point of view, or for ourselves for that matter, without the capability to assure the survival of the United States and the radical reduction in the amount of losses we are likely to suffer. The point is that our current strategy and military posture do not address the most fundamental element of Soviet strategic doctrine and capability—and that is war survival. As the Soviets see it, no strategy or defense posture, and therefore no deterrent, can be fully credible or rational without a war survival capability, because it doesn't seem entirely reasonable that countries will deliberately court national suicide. In the absence of such a capability the possibility of waging limited conflicts to defend U. S. vital interests, let us say in Europe or the Middle East, becomes too dangerous for the United States to seriously contemplate, even though we say we will. The Soviets are absolutely right when they point out that in the nuclear age the fate of states does not depend only on what they do to each other but to a large and maybe decisive degree what happens to their own homeland. . . .

"It is encouraging, therefore, as Congressman Skelton has pointed out, that President Reagan has given explicit recognition to the need to enhance or improve civil defense."

**EUGENE P. WIGNER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, NOBEL LAUREATE IN PHYSICS:**

"Informing the Public—Via the Young"—

Dr. Wigner—with accelerated preparedness in mind—proposed a new national civil defense educational effort with the main thrust on training 60,000 high school teachers.

"The result I hope will be that we wake up," said Wigner, "that we adjust to the necessity of civil defense just as we adjusted to the necessity of police, and it's unpleasant to know that we have to be protected against crime. It would be much better if crime didn't exist. Similarly, it would be much better if there was no need for civil defense, if the Russians didn't write in their books that the war will end with the destruction of the capitalistic countries which are doomed to destruction and so on. It would be better, but we have I think adjusted to the necessity to have a police, and we should adjust to this."

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**'THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE,  
THE GREATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT,  
OF CIVIL DEFENSE IS  
THAT IT WILL NEVER HAVE TO  
BE USED.'**

---

"And, as I mentioned, we also adjust to the possibility of the necessity of medication. And, just as this necessity reduces the possibility of the necessity of its use, civil defense can be fully expected to reduce the necessity of using it. You know that the Swiss say: 'The greatest advantage, the greatest accomplishment, of civil defense is that it will never have to be used.'"

(In conjunction with Dr. Wigner's talk a Public Information Workshop was held the following morning under the leadership of National Emergency Training Center Director Fred Villella and Dr. Wigner. The workshop's success can be measured by the fact that it lasted one hour beyond its scheduled one-hour duration.)

**CHRISTOPHER FEY, FLORIDA PUBLIC RELATIONS EXECUTIVE:**

"Public Relations—Key to Success"—

Fey dwelled on better ways to make people and officials realize the need for civil defense. He outlined materials covered later in a lively public relations workshop. One part of his short talk was this:

"Strategy [from a public relations point of view] is the process of determining how you are going to reach your publics, or how you are going to reach your objectives. Personal meetings and tours of your facility would be a way to get them involved with the basic understanding of your operation, while a letter campaign to civic and business groups might be a way for you to initially schedule those speaking engagements. Again, people are not going to be highly motivated all the time to come and ask you about your program. So you've got to take the positive track to go

out and tell them about it first. You'd be surprised at the results."

**GENERAL E. D. WOELLNER, COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH:**

"CD Option: Surrender or Survival"—

"Let us consider first and quickly," observed Woellner, "the most possible and the most regularly talked-about scenario: That is the usual one that the USSR, now being number one, evacuates its citizens, because they are now capable of doing it, and gives them places to go which are secure and which are hardened. And we can detect that. We should know from that detection that we have four to seven days. Maybe at least four—at which point it seems to me, after they've evacuated their people, under present circumstances they've got us. They can do anything they want. They don't have to launch. As a matter of fact, I am so deeply convinced that they are now in such a heavy position compared to ours that maybe they don't even have to fool around with evacuation. But I want to assume that they will."

General Woellner went on to describe a simplified "austere" plan whereby urban populations, instructed by radio and TV at the time of the emergency (this would be kicked off by a Presidential announcement) would evacuate to peripheral areas and construct shelters based on a simple, standard model that could be constructed with the utilization of materials available in the home. The plan is a development of NASA scientists Dr. William Olsen and Robert Denington designed to be used "to some extent by all." Woellner challenged TACDA to promote the idea.

**GENERAL LOUIS GIUFFRIDA, DIRECTOR OF FEMA:**

"FEMA Directions—1981-1984"—

General Giuffrida gave a rundown of FEMA's reorganization and the part that Fred Villella was playing as Director of the National Emergency Training Center. The FEMA Advisory Board, he pointed out, was now in session and was giving invaluable help.

"The natural disaster portion of FEMA," said Giuffrida, "is almost self-propelled. That part is functioning. The part that hasn't been functioning is the other part—the civil preparedness part. . . .

"I wish I could tell you that everything is going fine, but I can't. . . . If I had my magic wand and I could wave it I would solve the problem. But I can't any more than you can. . . . Because . . . if the legitimate request for a realistic civil preparedness program, which includes civil defense, if that ceases to be regarded

as credible because people are asking for a hardened blast fallout for 200 million people then we've lost the whole ball game."

LANE BLACKMORE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SURVIVAL ASSOCIATION:  
"The Private Enterprise Role in Civil Defense"—

As builder of Terrene Ark I, the first underground condominium project (in La Verkin, Utah) and as the first "survivalist" to address TACDA, Lane Blackmore declared:

"I don't stand here before you today to point up the shortcomings of our civil defense program. You know these all too well. I'm here to offer a solution to our people protection program, not a replacement but a supplement to existing government programs. I'm proposing a team effort to meet this most important of challenges—a partnership in which private enterprise, hand-in-hand with government, can turn civil defense into a national resource rather than a national disgrace—a partnership where government provides the incentive and private enterprise contributes the know-how and the initiative—a partnership that can direct its attention, its technology, and its resources to the protection of our citizenry.

"... Let government spend its energy in providing encouragement and incentive towards this end."

CONRAD CHESTER, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL LABORATORY:

"Shelter Equipment and Habitability"—

Dr. Chester, who has for the past two decades engaged in advanced civil defense research at ORNL, lowered his sights to address the nuts-and-bolts question of availability of shelters and shelter equipment in America. His study revealed sources for those individuals building shelters and hunting for shelter equipment. He even went a little further than that.

"Why worry?" he asked. And he replied: "Most people are preoccupied by the problems presented by weapons effects, and when they get some shelter in the ground they think they've got the job done and that everything else can be handled by an afterthought. Well, it turns out their job isn't over at that point. There are still some things left that can kill you even after the weapon has blown over—things like thirst, starvation, hypothermia, heat prostration, disease. You can live for a few hours, but then you need ventilation. After a few days you'd better have water, and if you're going to stay in a shelter for more than a few weeks or a couple of weeks you need to have food. . . .

"We still think the best book on this is *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, written by Cresson Kearny." [See ad on page 17.]

FRANCIS HOLIHAN, *PROTECT & SURVIVE MONTHLY*:

"British CD Breakthrough" (Part I)—

Coming from London with the blessings of the British Government, Holihan warned that liberal elements there were fostering a campaign to "remove Great Britain as an ally of the United States." These elements are, said Holihan, adamantly against civil defense.

Following is a passage from the message he read to the TACDA seminar from ailing PSM editor Bruce Sibley:

But there is an absolute certainty, and it is this: If and when, God forbid, sirens should ever sound heralding the warheads dropping from the sky and gas would roll down our own garden path and people would start falling to the ground, then perhaps, and tragically only then, survivors would seethe and rage. And they will not ask such groups as the Physicians for Social Responsibility or the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament or

the World Peace Council why peace has failed. They will not necessarily stand in the open field awaiting death with determined resignation. They will demand their right for shelters, food, water, clean air, protection, hope and the proper leadership that should have been there in the first place.

"It is not enough to be for civil defense," added Holihan. "I think one has to see the issue of civil defense within the larger strategic picture. Otherwise we beat a drum that is only partially heard."

ALASTAIR WATTS, *PROTECT & SURVIVE MONTHLY* PUBLISHER:

"British CD Breakthrough" (Part II)—

"Britain," confessed Watts, "is horribly vulnerable to a nuclear attack. We get a 4-minute warning instead of the half-hour you people will get here. We've got a very large population—57 million in a tiny area, and we live pretty close together. And the wartime targets are also very close together—cities, military bases and so on. We don't have the distances you have here in the United States between them."

Watts told about his great concern about

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"Shelter Equipment and Habitability" — Dr. Conrad Chester
- ☐ #5—"British CD Breakthrough" — Francis Holihan & Alistair Watts  
"Rx for Social Responsibility" — Dr. Max Klinghoffer
- ☐ #6—"Civil Defense as a Factor of National Strategy" — Gen. Daniel Graham
- ☐ #7—"Valley of the Shadow" — Hon. Larry McDonald (Banquet Address)

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having a family shelter and his inability to obtain information from the government. People seemed to want the issue of shelter "dead and buried."

"So," said Watts, "I started the magazine." In his slide presentation Watts showed a number of the British shelters now being commercially produced. "In England," Watts stated, "the need is for blast shelter."

**MAX KLINGHOFFER, EMERGENCY MEDICAL PHYSICIAN, PFIZER AWARD RECIPIENT:**

"Rx for Social Responsibility"—

Dr. Klinghoffer took a position in opposition to that of the Physicians for Social Responsibility (an organization which believes that civil defense is not justifiable).

"I believe there is only one practical deterrent," said Klinghoffer, "and that deterrent is the sure and certain knowledge that an attack on this country is suicide for the attacker. Now, for a nation to survive as a nation it is essential that a substantial number of its citizens survive and are able to function. This is impossible without civil defense. It is not enough that we merely have shelters for key members of the government. Government without citizenry is no longer a government. . . ."

### **GOVERNMENT WITHOUT CITIZENRY IS NO LONGER A GOVERNMENT**

"The thing that worries me most right now is this: I have a feeling from what I've watched in many years of working in this field that the Presidents have been insulated from a lot of facts. For example, I seriously doubt that President Reagan knows what has happened to the Packaged Disaster Hospital program. . . . We have no shelter program whatsoever. We have no expanded hospital facilities. We have no program presently to train citizens in taking care of themselves in emergencies. . . . We have no special training in mass casualty care or triage in our medical schools or hospitals.

"Hopefully this may change. . . ."

**GENERAL DANIEL O. GRAHAM, DIRECTOR OF "HIGH FRONTIER," AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL (formerly Director of Defense Intelligence Agency):**

"Civil Defense as a Factor of National Strategy"—

General Graham tied the U.S. civil defense failure tightly to the Mutual Assured Destruction theory, saying that for the last 15 years the policy of government has been to NOT defend its citizens.

"Within the last week, as a matter of fact a week ago today, that strategy changed. Our friends in the press, in the

### **WE'RE GOING TO LEAVE THIS STRANGE POLICY OF THOU SHALL NOT DEFEND THE UNITED STATES.**

media, ignored the most important thing that the President had to say in that talk. . . . They ignored the strategic change that was inherent in what the President said. And what the President did say is: We're going to leave this strange policy of Thou Shall Not Defend the United States, and we're going to do something about that both in terms of active defense and civil defense. Now, ladies and gentlemen, that is the most important thing that has been said about the security of the United States in the last fifteen years.

" . . . We're about to turn the corner into a new strategic arena called 'assured survival.' At least I think the President is going to try to get us around that corner."

On the space horizon, said Graham, was a new non-nuclear global ballistic missile defense with a technology already on today's shelf. It would, said Graham, largely box in Soviet intercontinental and medium-range missiles. It would make civil defense more effective by assigning it the job of taking care of missile "leakage" instead of a full scale rain of missiles. Also, Graham pointed out, it would introduce vast industrial possibilities and a new era of prosperity for America and her allies and for the Third World.

"And civil defense makes sense no matter what the scale of the threat," explained Graham, "not because, not because the citizenry should be frightened into civil defense, but because civil defense has been and always will be—and I believe in the future will be even more so—one of the key ingredients of deterrence of nuclear war."

**LARRY McDONALD, U. S. CONGRESSMAN (GA):**

"Valley of the Shadow"—

"The American people," claimed Congressman McDonald, "by and large are not aware that it has been the policy of the United States Government through the 1960s and 1970s to insure that they are vulnerable to nuclear attack."

"Fortunately," said McDonald "the MAD policy is now finished."

"The Valley in Time" was frightening enough when it was estimated to be a few years off. Now it is virtually upon us. Even the quick fixes look as though they may fit that old refrain of 'Too little, too late.' But,

as this audience well knows, it is just heartbreaking to look back upon the decades of lost opportunities. It is painful to consider the benefits we might have had now had we pursued a policy which has been pursued by many Western European countries without excessive economic costs—a policy of routinely including in new construction some provision for shelter against blast effects. Such shelter, while it does not by any means solve the problem of protecting an urban population, has the advantage of rather easily being factored into the cost of construction."

McDonald described the survivalist as a "realist" who acts on his own in the absence of government protection.

### **THE SORT OF INITIATIVE AND RESOURCEFULNESS WHICH BUILT THIS COUNTRY**

"That," said McDonald, "is a demonstration of the sort of initiative and resourcefulness which built this country and which used to be common—certainly much more common than it is today—which may still exist in sufficient quantity to benefit the nation. Increasing survivability outside the central cities would seem to offer the best chance of payoff in the time available." □

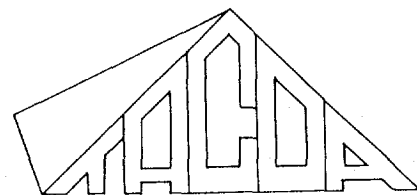
\*

*In preparing comments and excerpts of talks given by TACDA seminar speakers it was necessary to play back the tapes. One thing became quickly obvious: all the addresses were eye openers to what lays in store for strategic defense in the months ahead; some were real adventures; some were trips into new concepts.*

*To take a few sentences from each speaker for this report is certainly inadequate and unfair. It's something like trying to reduce the Gettysburg Address to twenty words.*

*For instance, General Graham's spotlight on military and industrial space roles is breathtaking.*

*You might want to order a tape or two.*



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## UPCOMING

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| Dec 7-11  | Aircraft Crash Specialist School—Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Univ., Treasure Island Inn, Daytona Beach, FL. (Contact: R. Whempner, 904/673-3180)  |
| 1982      |   |
| Feb 1-5   | Aircraft Crash and Mass Casualty Management, Arizona State U., Tempe, AZ. (Contact Mr. Allen, 602/838-9072)—Reg. \$595.   |
| Feb 9-12  | Third Annual Seminar on Hazardous Materials Safety—(Contact: HRAC, Seminar Reg. Desk, Metro Civil Defense, Floor 7M, Metro Courthouse, Nashville, TN 37201 or call Eric Foster, 615/259-6145) |
| Apr 19-22 | National Hazardous Materials Spills Conference—Milwaukee Exposition & Convention Ctr., (Contact: Haz. Mat. Spill Conf. Hq., Suite 700, 1629 K St. N.W., Washington, DC 20006—202/296-8246)    |
| Apr 19-30 | Crash Survival Investigation (Air)—Arizona State Univ. College of Engineering & Applied Sciences, Tempe, AZ (Contact: Robertson Research, P.O. Box 968, Tempe, AZ 85281—602/966-6690)         |
| Apr 21-25 | Colorado '82—9th Annual EMT Assn. of Colorado, Inc. Conf.—(Contact: EMTAC, P.O. Box 97, Idledale, CO 80453)   |
| May 3-14  | Crash Survival Investigation (Air)—Arizona State Univ. (see above)  |
| Jun 6-11  | American Nuclear Society Annual Meeting—Los Angeles (Contact Gene Cramer, 213/572-2786)   |
| Jun 7-11  | Tunnelling '82—Brighton, England, 3rd International Symposium. (Contact: The Institution of Mining & Metallurgy, 44 Portland Pl., London W1N 4BR, England)                                    |
| Jun 7-11  | 8th Annual Meeting of the International Tunnelling Assn.—(Contact: Sec.-General, ITA/AITES, 109 Av. Salvador Allende, 69672 Bron CEDEX, France—TELEX 37008 Cetelyon.)                         |

INTERNATIONAL  
CD CONFERENCE  
NOW IN ENGLAND

Discussions and preliminary planning are now underway for an international civil defense conference in England in May 1982. *Protect & Survive Monthly* (PSM) executives now are reconnoitering the seacoast resort city of Brighton as the probable site. The possibility for such a conference was advanced during the October TACDA seminar in Washington DC when English and American participants agreed that revived interest in civil defense called for a quickening of the pace of providing newly-interested parties with facts and ideas—and forums for examining and acting on developments in the civil defense field. The conference would not only bring into play PSM-TACDA teamwork but that of civil defense agencies and organizations on the European continent and possibly beyond. It would throw a brightened and widened spotlight on the need to face survival questions and planning among NATO and other Western nations. Immediately preceding the international conference a TACDA membership/board meeting in the Washington DC area is in the cards.

## MARKETPLACE

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## EDITORIAL....

# COMMUNISTS ARE SMART—ARE WE ? ? ? ?

Edwin A. Knipp

The Soviet Union and their communist government have vowed to overthrow us and force communism on us. In the writings of Lenin, Stalin and all subsequent leaders, they have told us their aim has not changed—they intend to bury us. Why do we so willingly believe what they say in detente and so aggressively reject the unpleasant things they also say? Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn repeatedly has said, "The Soviet leaders have not given up one iota of their inhuman ideology. They do not say we're going to bury you any more, now they say 'detente'."

The communists are extremely well-trained in Aesopian language which, in part, has to do with semantics. When they say "peace" it means one thing to us, but an entirely different thing to them. Peace to them means carrying out their plan for domination (the end justifies the means)—then the world will be at peace, but under their control. A slave is at peace as long as he does what he is commanded to do. This is basically what the word "peace" means to them.

Communism's fight for world domination is one of complete pragmatism. It adjusts to the situation at hand and applies techniques enhancing their goals accordingly. Thus in El Salvador it is terrorism; in Jordan it is sympathetic understanding, with aid and advisors to help them in their struggle against Israel; in Iran it is helping the militants to become more militant and overthrow the wobbling government; in the United States it is subversion—and they are winning, sorry to say.

The communists have taken over our educational system and replaced it with instructions in humanism. The average high school graduate has the reading ability of about a fifth grader (according to reliable sources). They find it very difficult to read, write and arithmetic(????). Our morals have been replaced with "situation ethics" and the products of these so called educational institutions are indoctrinated to accept control of their minds. Oddly enough, the graduates from these institutions believe they are into independent thinking; however, what they really call independent thinking is basically the opposition to traditional morality or to parents who try to foster some type of morality. Ask many young people to express their ideas on a variety of subjects and you will find a surprising uniformity in what they say. Is this really independent thinking or have their thoughts been controlled? You will invariably find their reasoning controlled by "situation ethics" and "group thought," yet they deny it is anything but independent—they would have you believe that they just happen to conform. You can believe that if you want, but I call it hogwash.

The communist theoreticians never sleep, they are dedicated to the overthrow of the United States, and they see and know our weaknesses, better than we know them ourselves. Lenin foresaw our capitalistic greed and said the capitalist industrialists one day would beg to trade with them, and even loan them the money to buy their products, and furthermore, compete with one another to trade with them. He went on to say that they intended to destroy them (the industrialists) but "in their greed they will not see this, and will even fight among themselves to sell us the rope to hang them with."

Have we reached the point, so soon (as Lenin said), where we would fight over who would sell them the rope to hang us? Is it really down to "butter now and rope later"? I don't believe so, but we must get our thinking right or it soon will be.

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