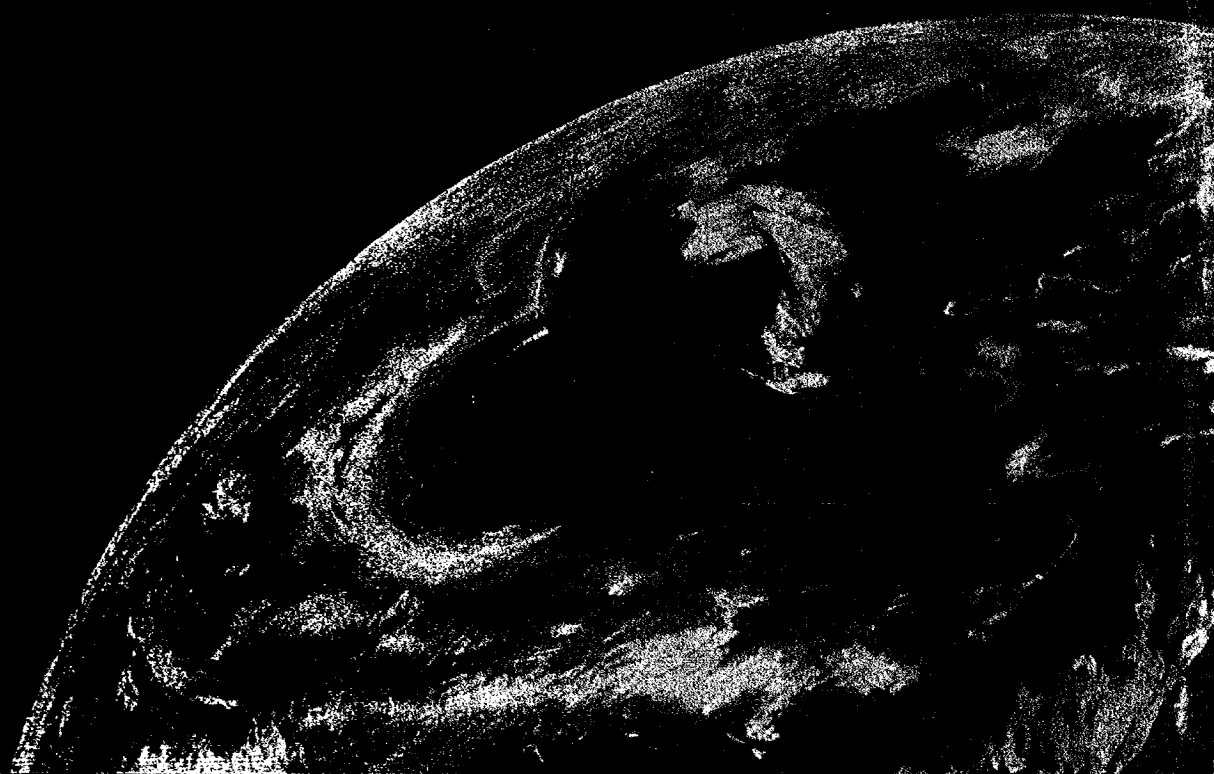


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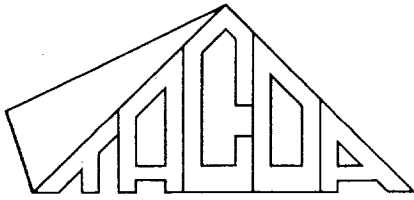
VOLUME XV - NUMBER 3

# Journal of Civil Defense

HIGH FRONTIER  
DEEP FREEZE  
GROUND ZERO



The American Civil Defense Association



# Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association

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

JUNE 1982

VOLUME XV — NUMBER 3

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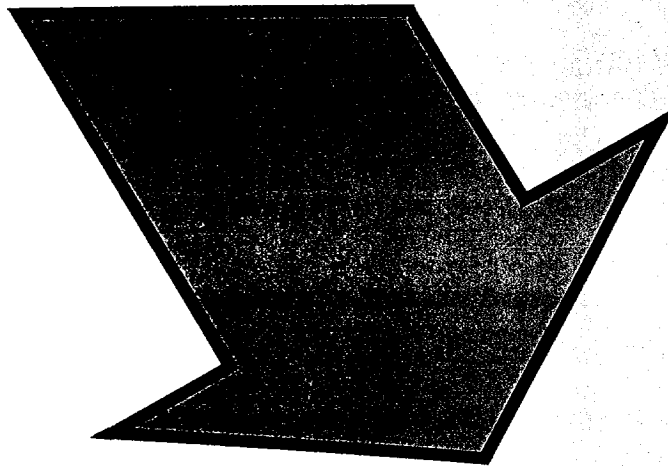
The *Journal of Civil Defense* is published bi-monthly by the American Civil Defense Association, Address: Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Subscription: One Year—\$12, two years—\$22. Phone (904) 964-5397.

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

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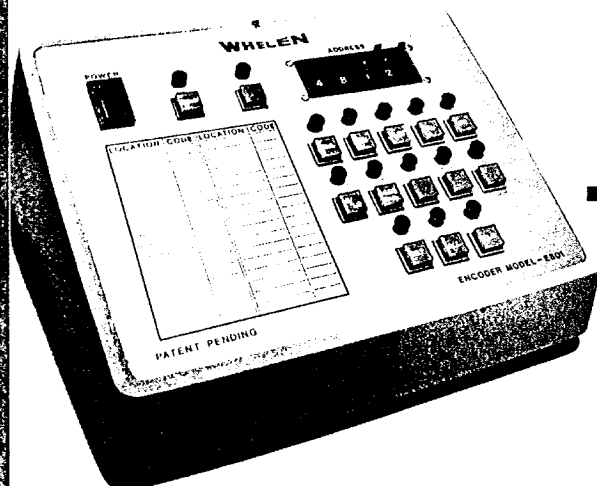
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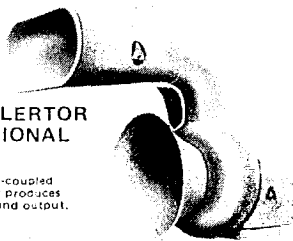
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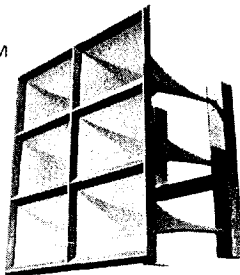
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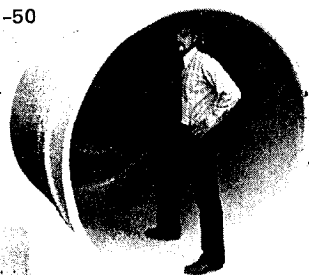
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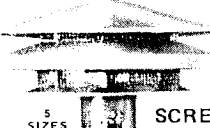
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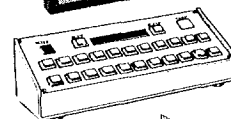
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## THE "BAD-COLD" WAR SYNDROME

In the wake of Ground Zero Week, every professional strategic analyst faces a puzzling dilemma: How can he continue to publish his results and voice his views on the consequences of nuclear war without sounding as if he believes that nuclear war is no worse than a bad cold? For the resurgent rhetoric of the "Ban the Bomb" groups makes that of Mutual Assured Destruction seem balanced by comparison.

Among the opening salvos in this war of words was an article published in a Boston newspaper by Professor Kosta Tsipis of MIT. Assuming a modest attack of 1000 1-megaton bombs on the United States, Prof. Tsipis and his undergraduate coauthor, improbably named Joseph Romm, went through some ritual incantations and concluded that there would be "few survivors." So much for the careful studies of the past, including the recent one done for Carter's Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, that concluded that one-third of us would survive a much larger attack and that civil defense could more than double the number of survivors. In the minds of the professionals, Kosta Tsipis's credibility sank to the level of the lady who leads the socially responsible doctors, who, if she is being quoted correctly, believes that the fictional events of "On The Beach" are scientifically valid.

About the time of Tsipis's preposterous prediction, the *Los Angeles Times* quoted an authentic expert, T. K. Jones, to the effect that under certain specified circumstances one or both of the superpowers could recover in an economic sense from a nuclear attack over a period of several years. The ban-the-bombers were outraged. In their rhetoric, "not winnable" was synonymous with "not survivable." Senator Alan Cranston (D-CA) and certain other senators hurriedly convened a hearing on Capitol Hill to roast Mr. Jones, who is currently a deputy undersecretary in the Department of Defense. After some political arm-wrestling between the rump group in the Senate and the Defense Department, Mr. Jones appeared and more than held his own with the Senate's hand-picked array of anti-survivalists. However, no one mentioned that the National Academy of Sciences had sponsored a major symposium in 1969 on the technical aspects of postattack recovery that tends to give support to the thesis of Mr. Jones.

Actually, the prospects for survival and recovery seem to have improved over the years. The first major professional analysis of the problems of postattack recovery, done by the Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International) about 1960, assumed a future attack threat of 19,000 megatons. By 1970, a typical worst-case analysis was assuming something like 11,000 megatons. Then came the SALT treaty. Current SALT-constrained attacks against the U.S. used in formal analyses go as high as 7,000 megatons if the Soviet Union is assumed to disarm itself in the process.

Recall that in 1961 Krushchev was threatening us with the 100-megaton bomb. The Soviets did deploy a 25-megaton warhead on the SS-9 ICBM. But then the arms race turned to multiple warheads on missiles. Today, the average weapon yield in the Soviet arsenal is about 400 kilotons. The average yield of U.S. weapons is even smaller. As a consequence, the

lingering fallout threat is very much less than it appeared to be in the 1960s. The threat to the ozone layer, if it ever existed, has vanished. The professional strategic analyst has a right to wonder what turned these people on to the horrors of nuclear war at this late date?

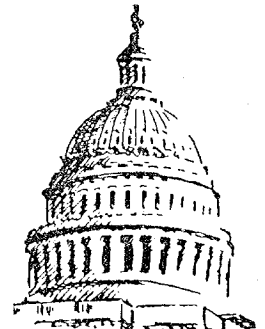
In Washington, I attended one of the Ground Zero "town meetings", as they were called; one on the topic, "What is the Truth About Civil Defense?" It was a small audience of perhaps 75 persons, half of which were either Ground Zero organizers or FEMA staff. Among the amazing things I heard was an outlandish anecdote told by Fred Kaplan, a self-styled journalist. In an extended attempt to denigrate civil defense, Mr. Kaplan reported that the way the government had decided how much space to allow each citizen in fallout shelters was to take photographs from on high of crowded streets and places and work it out from there. According to Mr. Kaplan, it worked out to the same as the Black Hole of Calcutta!

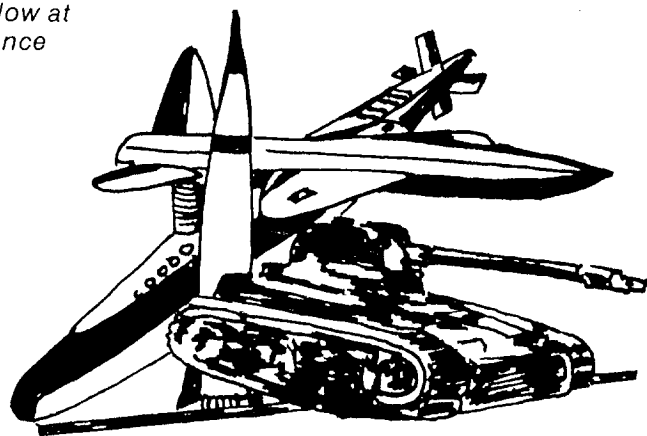
Should I have interrupted to point out that I conducted the first 100-person shelter experiment in 1959, which lasted for two weeks, and that by 1964 nearly 10,000 American men, women, and children had voluntarily participated in shelter occupancy tests as their government laboriously worked out the questions about shelter habitability? The space allotment was set at 10 square feet per person, about twice the European standard of one-half square meter (about 5.4 square feet.) The Black Hole of Calcutta had 1.7 square feet and lack of ventilation was the cause of casualties, not lack of space.

After Ground Zero Week, which was dedicated to educating the American public, columnist David S. Broder wrote in the *Washington Post*:

"It's a crummy situation. A reluctant, sometimes cynical administration is prodded toward vital negotiations by a propaganda campaign that instead of clarifying, distorts a major public policy question. On both sides, we're getting cheated of what we deserve: serious negotiations and serious debate."

He is so right. Meanwhile, the professional strategic analyst still faces his dilemma. His analysis of the known facts combined with a range of reasonable assumptions about the unknown tell him that nuclear war is survivable. He also finds that such a war can be recovered from in a real sense. He suspects that history may record that such wars are even winnable. But he also knows, despite his psychic numbing, that a nuclear war would be far worse than a bad cold. The world would never be the same again. □





## DEEP FREEZE FOR NUCLEAR ARMS

— Edward Teller

A new tidal wave of disarmament propaganda is approaching. In addition to the usual "liberal" contingent and the Viet Nam protestors and anti-nukes in search of a cause, many church people are swelling the ranks. The argument of the latest recruits is simple and powerful: they want to save man, the creature of God. The time is appropriate — 1984 is approaching and the Phantasiasitic mentality may be further enhanced because we are nearing the end of a millennium. Leonid I. Brezh-

nev has expressed agreement with their statement, "Let us put nuclear arms development in deep freeze." One is faced with the necessity of using the *weak straw of reason* to construct a dam against this tide that could spell the end of the influence, even the existence, of the United States. But reasonable thought, although it may be unable in the end to resist strong emotions, still exists and remains unequivocal. There has been an effective freeze in the United States on the development of technically new and ingenious weapons for the last two decades. The Pentagon has been preoccupied with the immediate exigencies of the Viet Nam war and with modest improvements of exist-

ing equipment. In the meantime the myth of detente has been used to strengthen a belief in the possibility of disarmament. While weapon development languished, negotiations with the Soviets proliferated, but these negotiations did not slow down Soviet development of arms. One must only compare the events connected with the Cuban missile crises with those of Iran, Afghanistan and Poland to realize that a great power shift has occurred.

that the Soviets are ahead of us in quality as well. Even more unfortunately, we keep such evidence secret and call this secrecy "security." Is it reasonable to suppress information well-known to Soviet leaders? The very real effect is to lull the American public into a sense of at least partial, but totally unreal, security.

The bitter facts are these: if there were an all-out nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union, at least half the people in the

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### ... REASONABLE THOUGHT, ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE UNABLE IN THE END TO RESIST STRONG EMOTIONS, STILL EXISTS ...

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Advocates of disarmament say that the deep freeze would be bilateral. One question may throw considerable doubt on this. Treaties limit silos, not missiles, for the simple reason that silos can be counted by present technical means while missiles cannot be. Our retaliatory missile silos are not reusable. The Soviet silos are reusable — a perfectly legal evasion of the disarmament agreement. Is it reasonable to want a deep freeze on weapons for the United States?

Today it is generally admitted that Soviet military forces are quantitatively superior. We console ourselves by pretending that we compensate with quality. Unfortunately, accumulating evidence suggests

United States would die. The Soviet Union has been preparing for decades for conflict and would suffer fewer losses in such an event than they did in the Second World War. With a portion of their nuclear arsenal, they could reduce the United States to insignificance. With the remainder, they could force any nation to deliver food, machinery and slave labor for their recovery. In less than two years, the damage in the Soviet Union could be repaired, and the Kremlin would rule the world.

However, the policy of the Kremlin is one of extreme caution — they respect strength. They are well aware that the tide is running in their favor and welcome a new flood of



disarmament propaganda. They prefer to win with no risk and no damage.

There is a last bit of reason that should be widely known but isn't. While the early development of nuclear explosives served purely

destructive purposes, in the last few years there has been an accelerating trend of finding and developing weapons — many of them nuclear in nature — which could blunt and conceivably even stop a nuclear attack. A deep freeze on nuclear

arms will leave us in a hopeless situation. It will stop the chance of replacing the present MAD (mutually assured destruction) policy. The evolving trend that could bring about mutual survival would get nowhere in this country.



Edward Teller

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**... SILOS CAN BE COUNTED BY PRESENT TECHNICAL MEANS WHILE MISSILES CANNOT BE.**

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One of the strongest foundations of the American constitution is the separation of the church and state. When churchpeople support peace, they do not differ from any other Americans. When churchpeople raise rigid opposition to the preparation of weaponry that decreases the danger of war itself, their action appears more dubious. The survival

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**THE SURVIVAL OF ITS PEOPLE IS A FUNDAMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE.**

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of its people is a fundamental responsibility of the State. When the church opens an attack on the means of defense such church action should evoke resistance not only because of reason but because of feelings deeper than reason. Independent of what beliefs we hold, we should pray that revolutionary students, politicians and archbishops do not make common cause in supporting an oversimplified solution which will lead to disaster. □

The "nuclear freeze" gang isn't having everything its own way. Students at Tufts and Harvard have formed a counter-group, Students for Peace and Security (S.P.S.). Bipartisan and very vocal, it has confronted disarmament speakers in campus meetings and countered distortions with facts. New S.P.S. groups are being formed at other prestigious universities including Georgetown, Columbia, and (wonder of wonders) the University of California at Berkeley!

— from *The Review of the News*, April 21, 1982

# SPOTLIGHT

## THOMAS ADDRESSES HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE

On April 22nd Lee M. Thomas, Associate Director of FEMA addressed the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources (Committee on Government Operations). Excerpts:

"Two specific provisions of our charter are particularly germane. The director of the FEMA shall establish federal policies for, and coordinate, all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, response, and recovery programs. We are organized to carry out those missions. The first function is training and education which provides training and education for State and local officials, either elected officials or emergency personnel in all manner of emergency preparedness . . .

"The president executed a national security decision directive on March 12, 1982, on U.S. civil defense policy. That document states, and I quote:

It is the policy of the United States to enhance the deterrence of strategic nuclear war through a strong and balanced program of strategic forces, including effective capabilities for strategic defense. Civil defense, along with an effective continuity-of-government program, emergency mobilization, and secure and reconstitutable telecommunications systems, is an essential ingredient of our nuclear deterrent forces. It is a matter of national priority that the U.S. have a civil defense program which provides for the survival of the U.S. population . . .

"Finally, I would like to convey to this subcommittee that we recognize that the current program has its deficiencies, which we believe can be resolved. Many of the critics of the program point to those deficiencies as a measure of inadequacy in meeting the objectives of civil defense. It is precisely for this reason that we feel the improved civil defense program requested by the administration is essential if we are to accomplish the purpose and establish the capabilities necessary to demonstrate that the program is workable. It is an awesome task, but it is not overwhelming, and through our partnership with state and local

governments, we know we can succeed.

## CHES OF CALIFORNIA MARKETS REVISED EARTHQUAKE MANUAL

The next full-blown California earthquake will find two general classifications of homeowners: (1) those prepared for it, and (2) those not prepared for it.

Fatalities and injuries among the first group will be rewardingly low. Fatalities and injuries among the second group will be tragically high.

The objective of CHES of California (Creative Home Economics Services) has for many years been to build up adherents to the first group by alerting and converting members of the second group. It has had notable success. CHES's prime mover Libby Lafferty has just published a 1982 revision of CHES's *How to Survive an Earthquake*. She does a beautiful job of mapping out practical, down-to-earth, economical methods of providing family survival measures.

"California averages almost 5000 feeble but feelable quakes a year," writes Lafferty. "However, 39 of our 50 states are earthquake prone. You never know which of these quakelets will be strong enough to do some damage — or such a monster that your lives will be violently disrupted for a period of time."

*How to Survive an Earthquake* not only does a superb job of charting a course for earthquake survival — it provides a pattern for survival in other disasters as well. With a bit of common sense and ingenuity it can even be constructively applied to the granddaddy of all disasters: war.

Los Angeles CD Coordinator Michael Regan, who worries about a full spectrum of disasters in his overpeopled megalopolis, says: "The CHES group is one of the most valuable things that has come across civil preparedness."

*How to Survive an Earthquake* comes postpaid for \$3.75 (with discounts for quantity orders of 2 or more) from CHES of California, 1933 Lombardy Dr., La Canada, CA 91011 (213-790-8139).

## IDAHO ROA SUPPORTS SURVIVAL

The Idaho annual Reserve Officers Association conference on

April 17th passed three resolutions in support of a strong America.

The first resolution called for an increase in strategic weapons to bring the U.S. up to a level with the Soviet Union.

The second recommended an energetic development of nuclear energy.

The third was titled "Restore National Shelter Program" and read:

WHEREAS, the Federal Government's Crisis Relocation Plan (CRP) is to relocate populations of High Risk Areas to Host Counties during the buildup of increasing international tensions . . . and

WHEREAS, an attack by the Soviet Union will likely be preemptive and with little or no warning, at least not enough to allow evacuation of civilians from cities and towns, and, therefore, will necessitate sheltering in place, NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Department of Idaho Reserve Officers Association of the United States go on record as favoring the immediate implementation of an active, continuing, viable National program of hard-site public and home nuclear-fallout shelters that are stocked with emergency equipment, supplies, and medical first-aid stocks and that the program augment the Government's present CRP program.

The Theme for the ROA conference was PEACE THROUGH PREPAREDNESS.

—From the *Idaho Civil Defense Association Newsletter*.

## COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH RESOLUTION MAKES PROGRESS

The "Resolution for Peace Through Strength" — a legislative effort of the Coalition For Peace Through Strength—has now passed through the legislatures of 11 states and one territory with approval. These are: Indiana, Mississippi, Texas, Delaware, Kansas, California, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Florida and the Territory of Guam.

In four states the resolution was passed by the Senate only — Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Arizona.

In one state it was passed by the House of Representatives only — in Illinois.

The resolution is under consideration in a number of other states.

## "STRANGEST PUBLIC- OPINION CAMPAIGN"

Columnist Ernest Furgurson had this to say about "peace" demonstrators:

"Somehow, the madder and more ominous the nuclear threat, the less the protest about it. (Libyan leader Col. Moammar) Khadafy is ignored by the marchers and preachers here and in Europe. The Soviet buildup provokes a placard here and a footnote there, while Ronald Reagan's call for greater arms spending stirs the masses by the thousands . . .

"For example, the strangest public-opinion campaign in our country today responds to the most passive and under-funded nuclear-war preparation imaginable: The development of civilian contingency plans about what to do if war actually comes . . .

"Not to do so would be a bit like skipping life jackets and boat drills on the latest ocean liner, on the off chance that if it hit an iceberg at full speed — the nautical equivalent of all-out nuclear holocaust — plans for what to do would be 'a pathetic joke.'

"That attitude was discredited 70 years ago; even on the Titanic, there were 700 survivors."

## "FRIENDS" KICK CD DOWNSTAIRS

In a surprise vote from the Senate Armed Services Committee President Reagan's \$252 million civil defense budget was hacked to \$144 million. It had been assumed that the committee was composed mainly of senators in support of the President's effort to beef up civil defense.

Senators on the Armed Services Committee:

Tower	Jepsen	Byrd
Thurmond	Quayle	Nunn
Goldwater	Denton	Hart
Warner	Stennis	Exon
Humphrey	Jackson	Levin
Cohen	Cannon	

In analyzing the action George C. Wilson of the Washington Post News Service had this to say:

"Chairman John G. Tower, R-Texas, said Thursday that his committee agreed, in drafting the Pentagon's procurement bill, that 5 percent growth, after inflation, was adequate from fiscal 1982 to 1983 even though Reagan had recom-

mended a much bigger increase.

"Almost every senator attending the committee's closed-door sessions contended that there was no way to protect civilians from an all-out nuclear attack and that to try to do so would be a waste of money. Several also warned that to undertake such preparations would only fuel the movement here and abroad against further deployment of nuclear weapons.

"Tower, sources said, was among those who argued that the best-laid evacuation plans could be blown up by dropping a nuclear weapon on a major highway or bridge."

What had happened? A consensus among members of one civil defense group was that the civil defense community had at the critical moment failed to substantiate the case for increasing the budget and that the purveyors of civil defense myth had managed to bring hysteria and mind-control to bear in a curious manner.

## SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAMS OFFERED

The "Resource Slide Library" is a series of mix-and-match slide programs designed for health and safety training presentations. Each program consists of approximately 100 high-quality slides and a companion Instructor's Guide.

Developed by the Training Resources Division of Nuclear Support Services, Inc., the expanding Library includes these titles: Radiation Protection; SI Units; Nuclear Power Facilities Quality Assurance; Internal Dosimetry; Biological Systems, Radiological Factors, Bases of Dose Assessment; The Lead Standard; Stress Management; and Natural Radioactive Decay Chains (4n). Soon to be released are: Nuclear Medicine: Instrumentation & Dosimetry, Medical Radionuclides; Nursing Care: Radionuclide Therapy Patient; and Reactor Isotopes.

A program can be tailored to a specific audience and is designed for use as a self-contained unit or as a supplement to other material. Any volume may be previewed for \$25, which may then be applied to the purchase price (from \$95 to \$155). For information and a free composite slide write Ms. Jackie Concia,

Training Resources, Suite B-3, 9150 Rumsey Center, Colombia, MD 21045 or call 301-730-2300.

## BIOSPHERE ANNOUNCES EXPANSION

Biosphere, the New Hampshire shelter company which manufactures the fiberglass "Egg" is now embarking upon a new national marketing effort.

President John Brodie has retained the services of marketing director Dennis L. Anderson.

Biosphere shelters recently appeared on a CBS-TV program, and they were also featured in the March issue of the British *Protect & Survive Monthly*. The American magazine *Survive* will also shortly carry a Biosphere feature.

"With mass production techniques," observes Mr. Anderson, "production prices will tumble, and this will be passed on to the customer. The price has not been definitely pegged yet but it is certain to be less than \$15,000 per unit."

This represents a 50% savings over the former price. A formal announcement will be made shortly. Information may be obtained from the Biosphere marketing division by writing: The Biosphere Corporation, P.O. Box 300, Elk River, MN 55330. The Biosphere toll-free phone number is 800-328-9493.

## BRIGHTON WORLD CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR 1983

Postponed from its original May 24-26, 1982 date, the Brighton World Civil Defense Conference is now scheduled for sometime in 1983 — dates to be announced later.

The hard decision to postpone the conference came with the brewing British confrontation with Argentina on the Falkland Islands. "In one way the postponement is fortunate," observed *Protect & Survive Monthly* publisher Alastair Watts, "because it will bring about an even better conference with an opportunity to organize it on a wider international plane."

# TRIAGE — EMERGENCY CARE

## VII RESUSCITATION/CPR — Part A

(7th of 13 installments)

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Resuscitation is defined as "the restoration to life or consciousness of one who is apparently dead". This section of Triage-Emergency Care is offered as an introduction to the subject. Neither this writing, or any other writing, can, in itself, give the trainee proficiency in administering those techniques necessary for resuscitation. In order to accomplish such training and to reach this degree of proficiency, it is necessary that the trainee practice these techniques on a recording mannequin, under the supervision of qualified instructors. Such courses are offered by teachers certified by the American Heart Association(AHA).

The material offered in this section will vary slightly from that offered by the American Heart Association; but the principles are essentially the same. All trainees interested in triage and emergency care are urged to take the complete course in this subject as offered by the AHA, which includes academic material, demonstrations, and training with mannequins.

The term "resuscitation" has more recently been named "Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation", or CPR. This is due to the fact that many (if not most) of such patients will require restoration of heart-beat (cardio) and breathing (pulmonary). If the heart ceases to "beat", or if the heart "beats" inefficiently, respiration will quickly cease since respiration is dependent upon the circulation of blood. If respiration ceases, then the heart will quickly cease to function, since the heart action is dependent upon a supply of oxygen, which is furnished through respiration. Therefore, CPR means the SIMULTANEOUS restoration

of breathing and heart action.

In order to understand the principles of CPR, one must understand the distinction between "clinical death" and "biological death". "Clinical death" is the condition in which the individual appears to be dead by the usual criteria — that is, there is no voluntary muscular motion; no visible breathing; no discernable pulse or heartbeat; and usually the pupils of the eye are fully dilated and do not react to light. Some years ago, these signs were considered absolute evidence of death, but with recent advances we now know that many cases of "clinical death" may be restored to life. Therefore the definition of "clinical death" is changing.

"Biological death" refers to the absolute and irreversible death of tissues and cells. We know, for example, that when circulation falters or ceases, and oxygen does not reach the tissues, death will eventually occur. The sensitivity of tissues to the lack of oxygen is a marked variable. For example, bone, muscle, skin, and connective tissue may survive for a considerable time even when deprived of oxygen. The tissues most sensitive to oxygen lack are those of the brain and the heart. While this is a variable in different individuals (depending, for example, on age and general physical condition) an arbitrary maximum is set for survival without oxygen reaching the brain. This is generally said to be six minutes. It must be remembered that in any condition in which oxygen does not reach the brain, due to cardiac conditions or respiratory failure (or both), the chance of survival decreases rapidly with each second that passes. Therefore, the purpose of CPR

is to get oxygen to the brain by restoring respiration and circulation AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. If the rescuer succeeds in doing this, then biological death may be averted and the victim who is "clinically dead" may live.

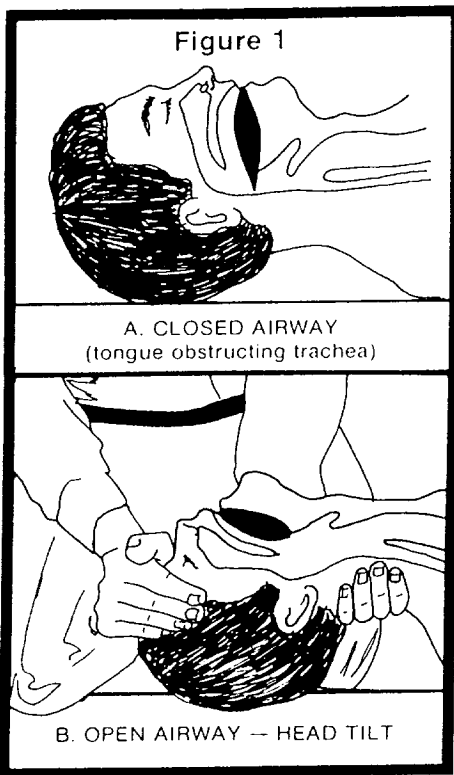
Resuscitation was attempted in the past by many techniques which are now obsolete. These included various methods of artificial respiration; placing the victim across a horse and then causing the animal to trot; rolling the victim over a barrel; and rocking the victim as though he were lying on a teeter-totter. These undoubtedly produced some degree of respiratory movement, but little if any cardiac action.

Somewhat later, it was found that mouth-to-mouth respiration was more efficient than many inhalators. With advances in surgery, "open-chest heart massage" came into use. This consisted of making an incision in the left side of the chest wall, inserting the hand, and rhythmically compressing the heart, but "open chest heart massage" also produced many complications. The latest method of CPR is "closed chest heart massage" accompanied by mouth-to-mouth respiration. The basic principles of CPR are sometimes described as the "A B Cs": *Airway; Breathing; and Circulation*.

The cessation (stopping) of heart action, breathing or both may be due to a variety of factors: a "heart attack" (coronary occlusion: obstruction of one of the coronary arteries or branches, coronary thrombosis: a fixed clot within a vessel, coronary infarction: the death of tissue beyond the point of occlusion of the artery); certain ingested poisons (notably barbiturates, alcohol, a com-

bination of barbiturates and alcohol, or tranquilizers); poisonous gases (such as Chlorine, Hydrogen sulfide, Carbon monoxide, Phosgene); suffocating gases (such as Carbon dioxide and Nitrogen); electric shock; drowning; choking and crushing chest injuries. One type of choking which is being recognized more frequently is the "cafe coronary", which is caused by choking on food or drink. In all cases of cardiac or respiratory arrest the objective is the same: to get oxygen to the vital tissues and thus prevent biological death until such time as the victim can be transported to a place of more definitive, advanced medical care. The trainee should remember this: No matter how sophisticated and advanced the medical care at the area hospital, the life of the victim still depends on what actions are taken prior to reaching the hospital. The first minutes are vital.

Although CPR is performed as a simultaneous procedure, it is perhaps simpler to teach the method in two stages: first, restoration of breathing and then restoration of heartbeat. Then the trainee should learn how the two are used together.



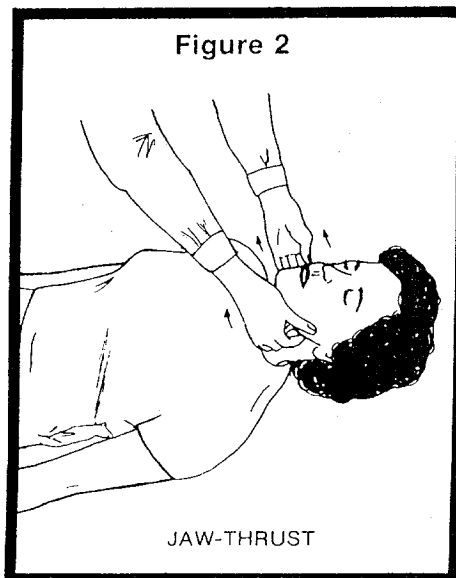
Breathing is an unusual body function, in that, unlike most other body functions, it is both voluntary and involuntary. Under normal conditions, the average healthy adult breathes about eighteen times a minute. He can "hold" his breath for a considerable time (although eventually he will have to breathe); he can voluntarily speed up his respiratory rate (hyperventilation) and he will normally have a more rapid breathing rate when he is exerting himself physically or when he is under

stress. Similarly, the individual may slow his breathing rate, especially when at rest. As soon as his body signals the need for more oxygen, the breathing rate and amplitude will increase.

The "airway" consists of the nose and mouth; the trachea (or windpipe); the bronchi (singular: bronchus); the bronchioles (which are simply the smaller air passages resulting from a branching and re-branching of the bronchi); and the alveoli (the minute air sacs within the lungs — the membrane of these sacs is so thin that it allows an interchange of gases between the airway and the circulating blood).

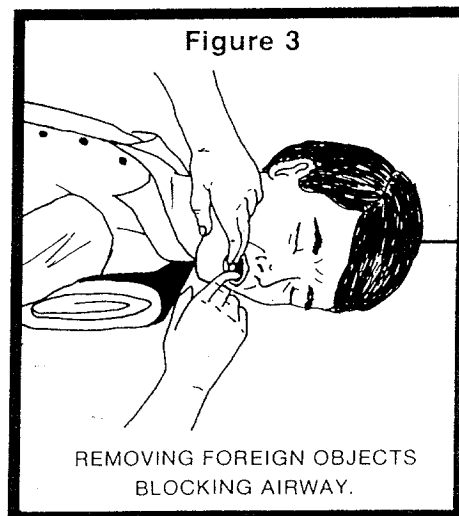
To get air into the alveoli (and therefore into the blood) it is apparent that there must be no obstruction of the airway. In fact, one of the causes of respiratory failure is such obstruction, which may be due to water (as in drowning); blood (as in hemorrhage from the mouth, the airway); food; mucus; or any foreign body which may close off the pathway of air into the lungs. Therefore, the first objective in restoring respiration is to make certain the airway is open.

*The most common cause of obstruction is the tongue.* When the head of the victim drops forward (chin towards chest), as often happens in the patient who is unconscious or semi-conscious, the tongue tends to fall back over the trachea. The first step, therefore, in the case of the victim who is not breathing, is to tilt the head back. This can be accomplished by placing one hand under the victim's neck and the other hand on the forehead. Now lift the neck and push forehead backward till chin is pointing upward. Sometimes this maneuver alone will result in restoration of breathing, especially if it is initiated immediately after breathing has ceased. There is an exception to the use of this maneuver: When the history of the patient, or the visual evidence, indicates the possibility of a neck injury (which may have caused injury to the spinal cord) then the tilting of the head



backwards may cause further spinal cord injury resulting in paralysis or death. In such cases a modification of the head-tilt maneuver must be used. This is known as the jaw-thrust maneuver. *Without* tilting the head, place the hands, one on each side of the head with the fingers behind (under) the angle of the lower jaw, now the fingers may be used to bring the jaw forward. This will usually open the airway enough to get air exchange and thus get oxygen to the lungs. Should this not succeed, then it may become necessary to combine both maneuvers: tilt the head very slightly, and then use jaw thrust.

If these techniques do not succeed, then there is a strong possibility of a foreign body in the airway. Using the index finger, and hooking the finger slightly, use the tongue as a guide and try to "sweep" any foreign material from



the throat. **CAUTION:** Do this rapidly, but cautiously. *Do not push foreign material further into the airway.*

There are several possible causes for failure of mouth-to-mouth respiration and most are very simple and obvious. In addition to obstruction by the tongue, there may be failure to seal the airway. Since the nose and mouth both connect with the trachea, *breathing into victim's mouth can accomplish nothing if the nose is not sealed.* In such a case, any air blown into the mouth will simply come out through the nose, and no inflation of the lungs will result. It is therefore, absolutely essential, in mouth-to-mouth respiration that the nose be completely sealed (usually with the thumb and forefinger of the rescuer) and that the mouth of the rescuer be completely sealed to the mouth of the victim. If air is allowed to escape, either through the nose or at the juncture of mouth to mouth, no lung inflation will result. Sometimes (as in the case of jaw-thrust) the rescuer's hands are not free to seal the nose. In such a case, the nose of the patient may be sealed by the cheek of the rescuer, although this is not usually as satisfactory as sealing with the thumb and forefinger.

While these techniques must be explained in detail, always remember that time is vital if the victim is to be salvaged. The positioning of the head and the clearing of the airway should require only a matter of seconds, and then respiration must be initiated. Such artificial respiration should continue — if patient does not start full breathing on his own — for a minimum of two hours. An occasional patient has been saved after more than two hours.

Assuming the rescue attempt is successful, the patient will now begin to breathe, although it is unlikely this breathing will be as regular or as deep as normal. The rescuer must then adjust his breathing to that of the patient. Common sense would rule that it would be counter-productive to attempt to force air into the patient's lungs at the moment he is exhaling.

Once the patient is breathing well on his own, loosen the clothing. If necessary, treat for shock — usually by a *modified* shock position (see section on Shock), to allow the patient to breathe with ease and *do not* stop artificial respiration too early. Frequently such a patient will start to breathe, and then respiratory arrest will again occur.

The amount of air to be breathed into the victim's lungs is about the same amount in the rescuer's lungs, provided the rescuer takes a deep breath before exhaling into the patient's lungs. This volume varies, of course, if the victim is a small child or an infant. In the case of a small child, about a "half lung-full" of air will suffice (over-inflation must be avoided). In the case of an infant, with small lung capacity, the amount of air used by the rescuer is about the amount used to inflate the cheeks. In other words, fill the cheeks with air, and then blow this volume of air into the infant's airway, as a "puff".

After each breath given by the rescuer, he must remove his mouth from the mouth of the victim, and take another deep breath. The rate of inflation is approximately ten to twelve times a minute for an adult and about twenty times a minute for children.

Occasionally the patient's jaw may be clenched so tightly, or the mouth structures may be injured so badly, that it is not possible to give mouth-to-mouth breathing. In this case, the technique is "reversed". That is, the victim's mouth is sealed and the rescuer gives mouth-to-nose respiration. Again, there must be a complete seal if this is to succeed.

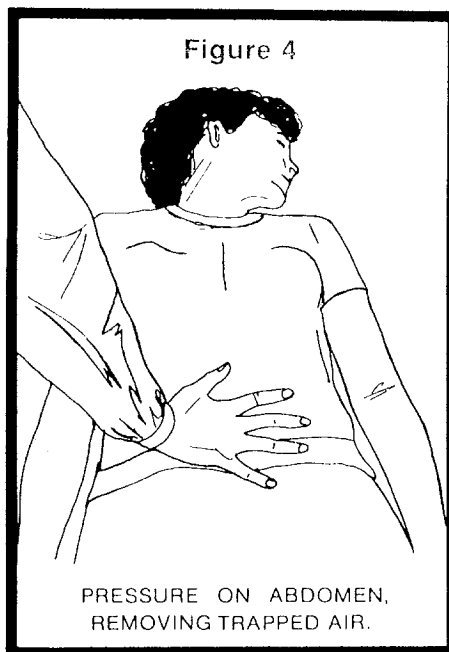
How does the rescuer know that the technique is succeeding? As the rescuer exhales his breath into the airway of the victim, he should watch from the "corner" of his eye for the victim's chest to rise as air enters the lungs; and as the seal is broken, and the air is released from the victim's lungs, there should be an audible exhalation sound, and the chest should visibly deflate. If this does not take place, then there is almost

surely an obstructed airway. The first point to check is the head tilt — the most common cause of airway obstruction. The second point to check is the seal at the nose and the mouth. Third — check for foreign body in the airway.

The position of the rescuer should be at the side of the chest of the victim (which also places the rescuer in good position if heart massage is needed). The rescuer may be on either side of the victim, and wherever he is most comfortable.

If rescue breathing is successful, the patient should begin to respond by taking some breaths without assistance. These breaths will usually be "gasping" in nature, at first. As more oxygen enters the circulation, there should also be a color change, visible mainly at the lips and other mucous membranes, and under the fingernails (if they are not painted). The victim of respiratory arrest will show a bluish or purplish discoloration of these areas, and they should begin to turn pink if rescue efforts are successful. A good way to check this is to press for a moment on the fingernail and then release. The area will remain a dull blue color if rescue efforts are not yet successful, but will start to become a pink color if oxygen is entering the bloodstream.

Since the victim is unconscious, another problem may occur. Air which enters the airway may find its way not only into the lungs, but also into the esophagus (gullet). This will cause the stomach to swell with air, which presents two major problems: first, the pressure of the swollen stomach against the diaphragm will put pressure on the lungs, and will hamper inflation; second there is an increased danger that the patient will vomit, and this may result in airway obstruction with vomited material. If the stomach is visibly dis-



tended, take a moment to correct this (but ONLY a moment!): turn the victim's head well to one side, and then, using the flat of the hand, press slowly and firmly on the upper abdomen (Figure 4). This should cause the patient to expel air from the stomach, often accompanied by some stomach contents. Now wipe this material out of the mouth, reposition the head, and resume rescue efforts.

Class members often ask why mouth-to-mouth respiration can be successful, since the patient is getting "used up" air. The answer is simple: the air which we breathe contains roughly 80% Nitrogen (which is inert) and 20% Oxygen. The air we exhale contains the same 80% Nitrogen, but it also contains about 14% Oxygen and about 6% Carbon Dioxide — which is more than sufficient to sustain life. In other words, we take in a specific volume of Oxygen when we

Figure 5

	Inhaled Air	Exhaled Air
OXYGEN	20%	14%
NITROGEN	80%	80%
CARBON DIOXIDE	Negligible	6%

Above figures are approximate and do not take into account the minute amounts of "rare" gases in the atmosphere. It is the 14% of Oxygen in the exhaled air which causes CPR to be effective.

inhale; but we do not use all of it. The amount "left over" is the Oxygen used to resuscitate the victim.

The common errors in establishing airway cannot be over-emphasized. A good way to demonstrate the necessity for sealing the nose in mouth-to-mouth respiration is by use of an ordinary balloon. A small hole is cut in the neck of the balloon; this represents the nasal passages. The opening of the balloon represents the mouth. Now if you try to inflate the balloon, it cannot be done since air leaks through the "nose". But if you use your thumb and forefinger to pinch the "nose" closed, the balloon can now be inflated.

The need for adequate head tilt must also be emphasized. It may be of some assistance in remembering this if we add one "bonus" for this position. By way of demonstration, drop your chin to your chest, and have the class do the same. Now fill the lungs with air. Exhale. Now lift the chin so that you are looking toward the ceiling. Now again take a deep breath, and exhale. Note that the volume of air which can be inhaled is much greater when the head is tilted backward. This is due to the fact that the backward tilt enables us to use the "accessory muscles of respiration", as well as the diaphragm. □

NEXT INSTALLMENT:  
RESUSCITATION/CPR — Part B

*In theory Crisis Relocation Planning (CRP) and improvised fallout shelter form a beautiful concept. The plan is cheap, and with luck it can be fairly effective — as long as enemies of the U.S. will give us four days to implement it. The plan fits into tight budgets. It fits into a bureaucracy dedicated to social programs. When it tries to fit into projections of real disaster the "fit" seems to become questionable. Here concerned citizen Marc Ridenour takes a critical look.*

# SAUVE-QUI-PEUT!

— Marc V. Ridenour

You read articles, statistics, graphs and profiles that show how far ahead of the United States the Soviet Union has gone in terms of various military stockpiles. And from time to time you see a footnote on the civil defense situation — how we have practically nothing compared to the USSR.

But it really doesn't hit home until you go for an exploratory walk, as it were, and see just how bad it is in your own home town.

Then it sinks in.

That's what I did in Marshalltown, Iowa (population: 26,000). I had with me the current shelter plan — an attractive yellow and black supplement from the October 16, 1970 *Marshalltown Times-Republican*. Title: "Family Emergency Plan."

It contained a complete map of the city, with more than 40 numbered dots on the map to show where designated public shelters were located. Each shelter was supposed to be completely stocked and equipped with food, water, medicines, sanitation equipment, radiological monitoring gear.

I made calls at seven of the listed shelters. At two of them I found the remnants of shelter supplies — in disarray but they were there, at least in part, for what they might or might not be worth. I was not tempted to sample them. At one location — an apartment building — I simply found no one who knew anything about the shelter, no way to check it, no key on the premises. At three of the mapped shelters (one being our own county courthouse) there were no supplies at all, no shelter, no nothing. And at one address there was only a vacant lot — a city park-

ing area. The building was long gone.

That was enough. I cut short my visit right there. If we can't take care of our own Marshalltown people, I asked myself, how can we expect to assume an additional load as a designated host area under the Crisis Relocation Planning concept?

**Editor's note:** In-place shelter advocates so far have had the lion's share of *Journal of Civil Defense* copy — in spite of the fact that CRP is apparently the preferred U.S. Government civil defense policy. The Journal invites input from CRP advocates.

I had no answer. But I knew someone who did: Marcella Carlson, the dedicated and overworked Marshall County Civil Defense Director. I knocked on her door. And I asked her the same question.

"Concerning Crisis Relocation," she replied, "I feel it would possibly work in the case of an incident involving the Palo Nuclear Power Plant [65 miles east of Marshalltown] with up to 18,000 people earmarked to come from that area. It's been shown that 20% or less of the people who evacuate go where they're supposed to go. They move in with friends or relatives, go to motels, etc., and so we probably wouldn't get the entire 18,000. But we are planning for that amount. I feel it might work in this case.

"However, as far as a nuclear war happening, no. I don't see how a county of this size could take in an additional 18,000 people and plan to shelter them from radioactive fallout when we don't even have enough shelter spaces for our own. Add to

that weather complications, especially in the dead of winter with the earth frozen hard as rock. And Marshalltown, Iowa is only one place of many in this predicament.

"I just don't think it's a bit feasible."

What came to my mind was the famous phrase used by French soldiers in rout at the Battle of Waterloo: "Sauve-qui-peut" — every man for himself.

That's a hell of a way to run our homeland defense. But it's obvious that it's all we have until something better comes along. □



Marshall County (Iowa) CD Director Marcella Carlson at entrance to Iowa River Gun Club Shelter



**"THE  
CIVIL  
DEFENSE  
SUMMIT"**

**THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION**

# **SEMINAR V**

**WICHITA, KANSAS — OCTOBER 7-9, 1982**

— Staff Report

With media attention finally focussed on the civil defense dilemma and with propaganda guns of the civil defense opposition determined to blow it out of orbit, TACDA's 1982 seminar — "The CD Summit" — takes on dramatic meaning.

The challenge to produce a homeland defense capable of protecting Americans similar to (if not better than) that built up by other countries over the years is now at a critical stage. The foremost experts in the civil defense field will attack that challenge at TACDA's Wichita seminar.

The seminar will be held at the Wichita Hilton Inn East from October 7th to 9th.

"The reaction of the public during Ground Zero Week in April," stated TACDA's president Frank Williams, "was by no means the negative fear-inspired turn-down of civilian protective measures that was anticipated. In spite of a massive publicity campaign the American response to folding up our defenses was gratifyingly weak. In a very real sense that response gave additional credibility to Jiri Nehnevajsa's polls which have consistently shown that the great majority of Americans *want* civil defense and are willing to pay whatever is necessary to get it. I am thoroughly convinced that this is a clear signal to TACDA and to other civil defense organizations to build quickly and in earnest a coordinated

campaign to produce the best possible passive defense system that can be devised.

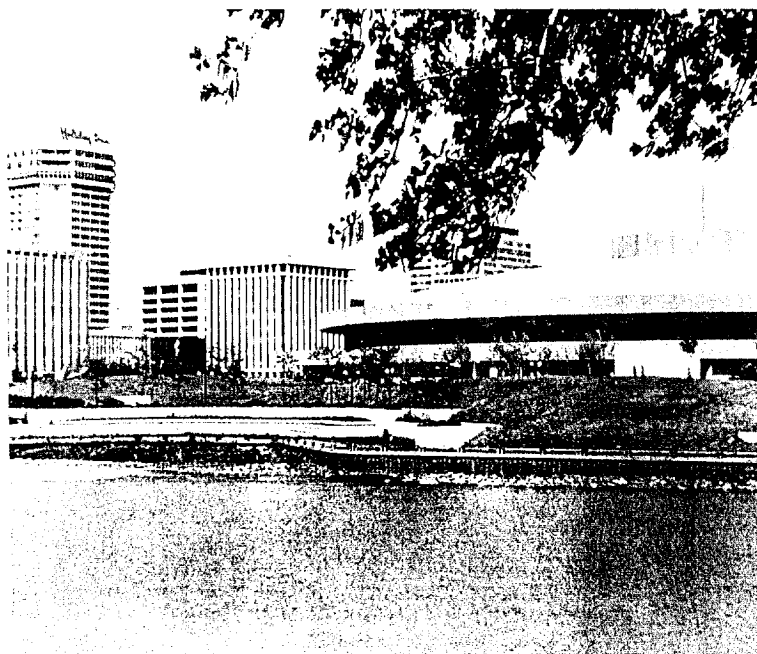
"That signal in my opinion goes direct to our TACDA seminar in Wichita as well as to the United States Civil Defense Council's annual conference in Portland, Oregon that follows it. As a member of

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**"MESSAGE . . .  
PREPAREDNESS NOW"**

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both of these organizations I will be attending both meetings, and my humble message will be one of preparedness *now*. I'm sure I and TACDA join many others in pursuing that goal."



**SCHEDULE OUTLINE  
1982 TACDA SEMINAR  
WICHITA HILTON INN EAST  
WICHITA, KANSAS**

**Thursday, October 7**

1:30-5PM TACDA Business Meeting  
7-10PM Welcome Reception

**Friday, October 8**

8:45-12N Seminar Program  
12N-2PM Luncheon Program  
2-4:50PM Seminar Program  
5-6PM Shelter Workshop  
7-8PM Reception  
8PM Banquet Program

**Saturday, October 9**

8-8:50AM PI/PR Workshop  
9AM-12N Seminar Program  
1-5PM Consultations with TACDA Board members and staff as desired.



Williams' optimism is reflected in the formulation of the Wichita agenda (to be presented in detail in the August issue of the *Journal*) as well as by a new surge of interest by exhibitors. The shelter construction business is anticipating a modest boom, and a number of these companies have already expressed interest in displaying at the Wichita seminar. Shelter equipment and supply firms will also be on hand.

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... EVERYTHING POSSIBLE  
WILL BE DONE ...

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A particularly dramatic sign of an American awakening to the need for homeland defense is the "High Frontier" project now launched under the direction of General Daniel O. Graham, who outlined the concept at TACDA's 1981 seminar in Washington DC. The 1982 Wichita seminar will present an update of High Frontier.

Contacts are now being made with prospective speakers. Early confirmations include Leon Goure, who plans to be out of the hospital and on the recovery road by then; FEMA Director Louis Giuffrida; Eugene Winner; Laurence Beilenson, longtime Reagan friend and counselor, author of *Survival and Peace in the Nuclear Age*; Nancy D. Greene (Mrs. Lorne Greene); and Max Klinghoffer.

The luxurious Wichita Hilton Inn East will provide an ideal setting for the seminar. Wichita as the center of Kansas, "the breadbasket of America," invites adventure of many colors.

"We in Wichita," states host director Eugene Beaver, "are proud to have The American Civil Defense Association's 1982 seminar in our city, and everything possible will be done to make the seminar a memorable occasion for all participants. Overshadowing everything is the fast-growing importance of effective protective measures for the American people."

Among the attractions in the Wichita area is the complex of 600-ft. deep salt mines near Hutchinson. Beaver is arranging a special tour of the Federal Reserve Bank emergency facility, located in the salt mines, for those who wish to examine this installation and its capabilities. □

### TACDA'S WICHITA SEMINAR CAST IN CONCRETE

**Q:** Now that the Brighton World Civil Defense Conference has been postponed is there any danger that TACDA's seminar in Wichita might suffer the same fate?

**A:** Not a chance. It is unfortunate that the British conference was scrubbed — due to the Falkland Islands incident according to London planners. This does not relate to The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) seminar plans for Wichita in October. TACDA has held annual meetings on schedule since 1967, the last four of them being full-fledged seminars. In 1982 TACDA responded to increased interest by scheduling a second meeting — a business meeting — for May 22nd. This practice will doubtlessly be followed, perhaps expanded, in the years ahead. In any case, the plans for the TACDA Wichita October seminar are in full swing. Interest in civil defense has snowballed during the past year and substantially increased attendance is anticipated.

## THEME: PREPAREDNESS PROTECTION } P<sup>3</sup> PEACE

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— TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —

Ground Zero Week took place April 18-25 ushered in with media publicity that would generate the everlasting envy of Madison Avenue. The Journal asked Washington writer Richard Sincere if he would be willing to provide a timely analysis of Ground Zero Week events and their impact. Sincere said "Yes." And here is his revealing report.

## GROUND ZERO: What's In It For You?

— Richard E. Sincere, Jr.

The high point of Ground Zero Week was reported in a *New York Times* story datelined Moscow, April 19: "A group of seven foreigners in Red Square attempted to unfurl a hand-lettered banner with the Russian words for 'Bread, Life, and Disarmament,' but their project was cut short by the K.G.B. . . . plainclothesmen, evidently alerted beforehand, pounced on the demonstrators and took them to waiting cars before many people noticed what had happened." The *Times* noted the irony of this event by explaining that "the police action contrasted with Soviet support for Western European groups that have demonstrated against military spending by the United States . . . The Soviet press has hailed the demonstrations as the spearhead of a worldwide reaction against what it calls 'American militarism.'"

We should be pleased — indeed, we are blessed — because Ground Zero Week activities in the United States met no similar response from the government. Instead, the country was littered with demonstrations large and small, provocative debates and lectures, films, prayer vigils, and numerous unique and creative events.

Reaction to Ground Zero Week was mixed. Columnist R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr., wrote in the *Washington Post* that "there is a great deal of bunk in Ground Zero's national extravaganza." William Hyland, who served in the White House with Ground Zero's founder, said that we must fear the emotionalism of the movement: "What happens in these Ground Zero-type operations is you get a lot of emotion stirred up, but there's no alternative program." Yale psychiatrist Robert Jay Lifton attributes the appeal of Ground Zero and parallel movements to a breakdown of psychic numbing in the population. "Fear has broken

through," he says, and so individuals feel a need to take responsibility for nuclear weapons.

Despite claims of nationwide support, Ground Zero Week suffered major disappointments: "In New York, only one of eight runners scheduled to participate in a 'Run for Peace' showed up. In Washington, a Lafayette Park 'speak-a-thon' consisted of one man with a bullhorn addressing a half-dozen on-lookers," reported the *New York Times*.

Ground Zero describes itself as "a non-partisan education project committed to educating and involving the American people on the issue of nuclear war. Its activities are strictly educational, with no endorsements given to any of the various proposals that seek to

reduce the nuclear threat." Ground Zero was founded in mid-1981 by Dr. Roger Molander, who served on the staff of the National Security Council from 1974 to 1981, where he had responsibility in the area of strategic nuclear issues.

Molander strikes many observers as a moderate. He refuses, for example, to endorse the "nuclear freeze" which has gained so much popular attention, saying that it would probably be harmful strategically.

However, Molander feels that civil defense would be useless. (The paperback book published for Ground Zero, *Nuclear War: What's In It For You?* — "250,000 copies now in print" — dismisses civil defense in less than two pages. The back cover of the book contains this

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"FEAR HAS BROKEN THROUGH"

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Richard E. Sincere, Jr. is research assistant for church and society at the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, D.C. A graduate of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, he has published a number of articles on civil defense, including "A Moral Argument for Civil Defense," (*The Church World*, January 7, 1982) and "School Training for Civil Defense," (*New York News World*, July 28, 1981).

blurb: "Nuclear war could happen tomorrow! The good news is you might be killed — the bad news is you might survive!") Molander told *Newsweek*: "U.S. civil-defense programs which plan for crisis evacuation of cities could, if successful, save American lives in the short run — if one had the five to seven days of warning that would be necessary to implement such a plan and if people went where they were told to go . . . It comes down to . . . whether saving some lives in the short run is worth \$4.8 billion.

This is where one becomes skeptical of Ground Zero's motives. By treating civil defense as an illusion, the group indicates that it has not considered all aspects of nuclear war seriously. Their approach calls civil defense a waste of time and resources, yet they offer no alternative to nuclear holocaust short

of yielding to superior Soviet power. Until the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. can achieve meaningful force reductions, Ground Zero and its allies will likely adhere to the outmoded and dangerous doctrine of mutual assured destruction.

This is clear from the organization's focus on the destructive potential of nuclear weapons — clear, indeed, from their choice of a

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## DANGER AND OPPORTUNITY

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name — and the emphasis they give to the weakness of deterrent strategy. The uninformed reader of their material will see only this formulation:

"A. Nuclear weapons are bad.

"B. Deterrence is imperfect.

"C. Therefore, nuclear weapons should be done away with at any cost."

Ground Zero leaves no opportunity for the neophyte to see the alternative conclusion:

"C. Therefore, we should (and can) prepare to survive a failure of deterrence."

Molander and his staff in Washington seem sensible, cautious, and concerned. They have access to information which they have mastered; they are able to think critically about complex issues; and they have experience in both politics and policymaking so that they can run a program like Ground Zero with hope for real success. But worry arises about the "6000 volunteers" Ground Zero claims to have around the country. Most of these people — certainly not all — are likely to be uninformed about nuclear issues, unsophisticated about international relations, and probably also have muddle-headed, knee-jerk attitudes towards strategic matters in general. Therein lies both *danger* and *opportunity*.

Molander wrote in the *Washington Post* on March 21, 1982: "Clearly, at the root of the problem is that the public has scarcely any reliable information with which to develop thoughtful opinions about American nuclear policy. Policymakers, therefore, have little serious sense of public opinion to guide them." This assumption — which is true — may paradoxically be the foundation to prevent intelligently secured peace from becoming precipitous calamity.

The *danger* is that the educational movement established by Ground Zero will be co-opted by proponents of unilateral disarmament and counterfeit pacifists who will "volunteer" to teach the public "reliable information" on nuclear issues. Already many of the speakers at Ground Zero functions have represented leading organizations in the appeasement movement such as the Institute for Policy Studies, Physicians for Social Responsibility, SANE, and the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy. Obviously the "facts" these people present are a mixture of religious naiveté, Soviet disinformation, wishful thinking, and simple ignorance.

The future course of Ground Zero is that of a political action committee. Ground Zero will continue its discussions, debates, television interviews, and symposia in the coming year; "Ground Zero Week, '83" is already being planned. Molander told an audience at Washington National Cathedral that Ground Zero's goal is to elect congressmen (in 1982) and a President (in 1984) based on their positions on nuclear issues. "Then," said Molander, "starting in 1985, we can come forward as a nation with a clear position, and deal with the Soviet Union." The implication — perhaps unconscious — is that legislators who believe in peace through strength will be targeted for early retirement.

At the closing ceremony for Ground Zero Week in Washington, Molander said, "One of the challenges now is to keep people and the

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## MEMBERS OF TACDA . . . BETTER INFORMED

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media interested [in nuclear arms control]." Here is where we can step in. Members of TACDA, especially, are better informed than the public-at-large about nuclear weapons, strategic deterrence, and civil defense. Thus the *opportunity* is clear. As long as the people and the media are willing to listen to spokesmen on issues of nuclear war, we have a responsibility to make ourselves available to a newly activated audience.

We should offer our services: if, for instance, a local Ground Zero

group plans a presentation on the nuclear freeze, offer to explain why the freeze is a bad idea; if they refuse to let you speak, be in the audience prepared to ask some pointed questions. You may feel like a sheep among wolves, but at least you might provoke some thoughtful reflection by those who are indifferent or undecided.

Ground Zero has produced a packet of educational materials for high school use and their book is written so a seventh-grader can understand it. We should learn from this and be able to explain our positions clearly and simply. There is no need to clutter public discussions

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## NO REASON TO ABDICATE

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with confusing rhetoric. We have an obligation to make our time and knowledge available to the members of the communities in which we live — whether in Starke, Florida, in Washington, D.C., or in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

I may be optimistic when I say this, but there is an opportunity today to start a grass-roots movement in behalf of peace, freedom, and security. There is no reason to abdicate leadership in this vital area to naive or malicious Americans who would disarm the nation and leave us vulnerable to our enemies. With even the slightest educational efforts, we can take advantage of the new public consciousness of nuclear issues and help to develop a consensus in favor of peace through strength. Simple activities come to mind: local letter-writing campaigns to congressmen and newspaper editors; syndicating articles by proponents of civil defense to op-ed pages around the country; meeting with teachers, clergymen, and community leaders to explain the issues from an "alternative point of view"; surely we all have similar ideas.

Ground Zero and parallel movements need not turn into unmitigated disaster. They may have the lead now, but then it is exciting to advocate utopian solutions to complex problems. We can take advantage of today's political climate and Ground Zero will, to their dismay, provide the impetus and forum for a sensible movement of education about nuclear weapons, strategic deterrence, arms control, and civil defense. □

Reprinted here is an article of 1975 vintage by John E. Bex. A veteran FEMA "pro" Bex is an old hand at dealing with disaster. Now serving as Director of Academic Affairs at the National Emergency Training Center, Bex from 1971 through 1979 was Region III Director. He and his staff successfully led the Mid-Atlantic states through the shock and the aftermath of Hurricanes Agnes and Eloise, the Buffalo Creek floods, the Virginia blizzards, the Pennsylvania mud slides, the trucker's strike, recurrent hazardous materials spills, the Johnstown flood and the Three Mile Island incident. In this article Bex examines the curious compulsion of disaster victims to ignore the lessons of disaster and to expose themselves repeatedly to avoidable danger.

# DISASTER AMNESIA

— John E. Bex

After centuries of experience with disaster we still don't act rationally in dealing with them. We don't learn from disaster history. It's still the absurd old story of "too little too late."

Often only a bit of forethought and effort could clearly have prevented great loss of life, suffering, and property damage. The human race seems to suffer from a grand collective amnesia in regard to disasters, so that the same mistakes are repeated, often within the time span of a single generation — or less.

Why is this? Pessimistic conclusions about mankind and its capabilities are easy to make, just as similar cynical remarks about individuals are easily made. They are probably unjustified in the deepest historical sense. Mankind has made immense progress in many respects and shows itself capable of facing and solving other important problems. And the problem of disaster is preeminently a soluble problem. In any event, irrespective of one's attitude, the problem itself remains with us.

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## "DISASTERS . . . RARE EVENTS"

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So, let's attempt a somewhat deeper analysis:

There seems to be something peculiar to the problem of disaster which has made mankind strangely backward in facing up to it. Of course, disasters are the horrendous sort of thing which people would much prefer to avoid thinking about altogether. (The refusal to take protective measures against nuclear attack possibilities is to-

day's classic example.) This simple avoidance tendency must be given due weight in any explanation, but there are other factors coupled with it which are probably still more decisive.

An important fact about disasters is that they are for modern nations in modern times actually rare events insofar as particular individuals are concerned. For any individual or even any city or small region a disaster, like a major flood or tornado or earthquake or explosion, is more often than not a once-in-a-lifetime sort of happening. To a statistician or historian looking at an entire nation or continent, there is indeed a regularity, a cycle, an inevitability about almost every type of classic disaster. The individual doesn't normally grasp this scheme of repetition.

There is then a psychological peculiarity in contemplating the risks of rare events that gives all of us a sort of irrational inertia. To illustrate this, let us suppose the bizarre case of an "execution lottery." In this situation a person is offered a prize of say \$50 if he will allow his head to be placed under a guillotine and chopped off if he loses. Now the chances in his favor of winning the \$50 rather than being executed may be made very large, say a million to one. Still I believe that the average person, in his ordinary frame of mind, would tend to reject this offer flatly. And he would probably continue to do so even if the odds in his favor were made much larger, even a billion to one. We simply do not weigh death and \$50 on the same scale.

Yet in daily life we take chances and in effect bet our life and safety frequently for more trivial amounts,



John E. Bex (U.S. Army Photo)

for odds that are much less than a billion to one — or a million to one — in our favor. We do this not merely in driving a car or crossing the street or taking an airplane ride, but in regard to all sorts of possible accidents and disasters which are remote but still more likely than a billion or a million to one shot.

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## "LOSS OF LIFE . . . DAMAGE . . . PREVENTABLE"

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We treat sufficiently rare events as though they all had a probability of zero, since we do not and probably could not keep worrying about a swarm of extremely remote probabilities. The low probabilities for rare events does not influence our behavior, since we have far too many other things to worry about.

Nevertheless, as Charlie Chan once put it, "Rare events permit themselves the luxury of occurring." Things like earthquakes do happen, even in areas where a serious earthquake disaster is only a once-every-other-generation affair. And when the rare event does occur and lives are lost, we become aware once again of the possibility and regret the tragedy — especially when we realize how preventable much of it was. Most loss of life and most damage in most disasters are indeed preventable and at costs which are small fractions of actual disaster losses.

Clearly, if anything is to be done to control the rare occurrence called disaster it must be done at a *higher level* than the individual. Individuals generally do not even think about rare events to any degree let alone do something about them. Action should be taken, for instance, at the national level. Many disasters still

inexcusably bring much greater tragedy to our people than they need to.

Unfortunately, the American political system with its two-year Congressional elections and its four-year presidential elections — which make it so responsive to the popular will (including popular apathy) — contribute a further disadvantage. The short time spans which are forced thereby on the thinking of both legislative and executive officials are simply inadequate to deal with the disaster problem. Analysis, planning, monitoring, and preventive action must extend over decades. The necessary breadth of perspective in terms of both time and space has been lacking. That is why we remain at such a primitive stage in regard to disaster prevention. We have hardly reached the level of consciousness of the problem.

If we are ever to move out of this stone age approach to disasters something more is required than even the best of the piecemeal efforts now being applied. For example, we need to add at least one or two more levels of disaster monitoring along with what is now being done. In many cases at the local scene, once we get beyond a couple of minor officials there is no one who is worrying about the problem and no one who is responsible. Instead of a depth of monitoring and surveillance, of check and recheck, which the deadly seriousness of these life-and-death matters would seem to demand, the monitoring is extremely thin if it exists at all.

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### **"PROBLEM FALLS BETWEEN TWO STOOLS"**

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When responsibilities, such as they are, are scattered at all echelons among a multitude of different offices, departments and agencies in ad hoc fashion, is it any wonder that the problem falls between two stools, as it were?

It is time to replace do-nothingness with action, to replace meandering bureaucratic growth with practical planning and synchronized teamwork that will pay off in real disaster control. [Under the present leadership of FEMA all of those positive processes, including organizational, are now happening or falling into place.]

Inasmuch as looking to Washington for leadership has been well established as a way of life in our society, the following are some positive steps that may merit immediate consideration for improving America's response capability for all types of disasters at the grass roots. (After all, saving lives and property is what government is all about.)

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### **"A DECREASED REQUIREMENT FOR OFFENSIVE WEAPONS"**

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- It is timely that Congress conduct overview hearings pertaining to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's currently deferred responsibilities, mandated efforts. (They are operating under Public Law 920 passed in 1950 and since amended.)
- There is need for a public statement from the highest levels of government concerning the seriousness of the threats, the need and importance of the civil defense mission.
- Communication with the public on the need and importance of the mission must be an ongoing positive effort, low key, consistent, intelligently orchestrated by all who have a concern; and the message must be tailored to the specific publics you are attempting to reach (this should void the need for defensive replies to negative articles and remarks by people who do not understand clearly the need for required civil defense in America — a form of life insurance — because now the public, after periods of months and years, will understand the logic of civil defense better and can make up their minds clearly about its need).
- There needs to be a mutual agreement between State, Federal and local governments as to who has the responsibility for planning and preparation to minimize the effects of either man-made or natural disasters wherever they strike.
- Proper levels of readiness preparation should be determined jointly as goals to be reached across America.
- Funding for such objectives should be thoroughly understood by proper Congressional committees in order that adequate funds

can be provided for beyond a twelve-month period. (36 months or 60 months cycle.)

- Modern management tools should be developed and implemented with the latest state of the art in computer technology and communications (including satellites), at all levels of government so that a credible handle for determining direction and progress is available at all times. (Flying by the seat of your pants is old hat.)
- A lot of worthwhile activities have been initiated and carried out in the past. The good ones should be continued, and those that are not relevant in today's environment should be discontinued.
- Professional standards should be established for personnel at all levels of government and adhered to to the letter, thus counteracting political decisions that might speed up or slow down progress toward security goals.
- Congress should make it indelibly clear that performance standards be implemented at state and local levels and that FEMA has full authority to cut off funding for anything less than standard performance.
- Civil Preparedness is "common defense." It is and should be a part of our national strategic deterrence. With this thought in mind, funding might be more properly handled as part of the Defense budget. This should result in Civil Preparedness having the opportunity to compete for Defense dollars and should result in a new mix in our overall Defense strategy.

There are those who believe that adequate Civil Preparedness could result in a decreased requirement for offensive weapons. This is a thought worth considering.

Teddy Roosevelt in 1905 stated that the greatest prize in life is being able to work hard at a job worth doing. Civil Preparedness for America is this type of job.

Let us do now what is required.

*The above represents the thoughts of the author, a concerned citizen, and is not to be construed as representing the position of the Journal of Civil Defense, of any federal agency or of the Federal Government.* □

# REVIEWS

**HIGH FRONTIER — A NEW NATIONAL STRATEGY**, by Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham. Published by High Frontier, 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. 175 pp, 8½ x 11 format; \$15 postpaid from publisher, 1982.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick

After two decades of nickel-and-dime homeland defense fiascos which have resulted only in grooming American families for a role as nuclear fodder we finally have a new approach that holds out real hope for a two-fisted survival posture.

It is called "High Frontier." It is simple. It is cheap. It is available. It turns its back on the unworkable, deceptive and immoral "Mutual Assured Destruction" myth. And it is a return to traditional pioneer realism, initiative and ingenuity. It's hard to believe.

But mix the pioneer bit with 1982 space technology, an effective *defense* approach to nuclear warfare, industrial benefits that promise a mammoth boon to life on earth — and you have "High Frontier."

High Frontier, of course, is much more than a book. It is a concept. It is a going project which already has been presented to the President

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## PROMISE OF WORLD PEACE . . . PROMISE OF PROSPERITY.

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and Congress. Born in the initial stage of space exploration it takes practical and now-available space and microcomputer capabilities and proposes a system of *defense* (no offense capability) that is claimed to be an "end run" around Soviet missile superiority.

Provided propaganda does not shoot it down. Provided it is funded and implemented. Provided it functions fully as intended.

It holds a promise of world peace. It holds a promise of prosperity. It is a "now" possibility — not a development twenty or thirty years off. If applied promptly it could be the "save America" miracle we so desperately need.

The nuts and bolts of High Frontier are centered on Global Ballistic

Missile Defense (GBMD) which would according to present plan place a blanket of 450 anti-missile vehicles ("trucks") in a 300-mile-high orbit. Each "truck" would be armed with 40 to 45 self-propelled non-nuclear anti-missile weapons called "carrier vehicles" (CVs). These are to be designed as heat-seeking high speed (3,000 ft. per second) anti-missiles capable of intercepting and destroying Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (or any other attack missiles) at their early boost or post-boost stages. An excerpt from General Graham's summary explains the concept:

"... the military side of High Frontier emphasizes the resurrection of a long neglected aspect of our security — protective strategic defense. The first layer would be a spaceborne defense which would effectively filter a Soviet missile attack in the early stages of flight. The second layer would be a broad-

er space protection system, perhaps using advanced beam weaponry to further reduce the effectiveness of a missile attack and to defend other space assets from a variety of attacks. The third layer would be a ground based point defense system capable of removing any Soviet assurance of success of a first strike against our missile silos — even *before* a space system is deployed — and of intercepting Soviet missiles which later might leak through the space defenses. A passive fourth layer would be civil defense, which becomes a valuable aspect of strategy in conjunction with these active defense layers.

"We can get a point defense within two or three years which would be adequate to protect our ICBMs in silos and avoid the high cost deployment modes for MX. An initial spaceborne global ballistic missile defense (GBMD) can be acquired in five or six years given adequate



Artist's concept of Global Ballistic Missile Defense in action.

priority. A second generation general space defense using more advanced technology can probably be achieved in the early 1990s."

Author Graham likens the present embryonic state of space exploration to the voyages of Columbus and the opening up of the New World and fabulous opportunities for development. New Frontier provides an insight into all this. Solar power stations, for instance, will beam energy to earth that will replace current polluting energy sources. Space minerals and a near-vacuum environment will encourage new industries.

A section on beam weapons in space is an education to the lay reader interested in that subject.

Space defense by no means makes civil defense obsolete. It has a key role in a space defense system. General Graham calls for a heavy accent on it from the nation's top executive on down to the individual.

The space age is a "here and now" proposition. "The United States and its allies," says Graham, "now have the combined technological, economic, and moral means to overcome many of the ills that beset our civilization. We need not pass on to our children the horrendous legacy of 'Mutual Assured Destruction,' a perpetual balance of terror that can but favor those most inclined to use

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#### ... IF THEY BUT MASTER THE WILL TO DO SO.

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terror to bring down our free societies. We need not succumb to ever gloomier predictions of diminishing energy, raw materials, and food supplies. We need not resign ourselves to a constant retreat of free economic and political systems in the face of totalitarian aggressions. The peoples of the Free World can once again take charge of their destinies, if they but master the will to do so."

As a way to peace High Frontier deserves the support of the whole spectrum of strategic defense advocates. It deserves the study of all Americans interested in defense of the homeland.

*NUCLEAR WAR — WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU?* by Roger C. Molander. Published by Pocket Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. Paperback, 272 pages, \$2.95, 1982.

Reviewed by Walter Murphey

Dr. Molander — who served as a member of the National Security Council staff under Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter — knows his nuke arithmetic and technology. No doubt. He furnishes in *Nuclear War — What's In It For You?* a wealth of information that the lay person will find most useful in sizing up the awesome dimensions of nuclear arsenals and their delivery systems. His presentation is to be sure dramatic and persuasive. A judgment on whether it is totally honest or not probably depends from what point on the political spectrum it is viewed.

In one way the book performs a service. It is a good layman's resource book. It provides in table form basic nuclear weapons information that is truly educational at the lower rungs of the nuclear technology ladder.

Whether, as Molander claims, the reader after completing the book knows "at least as much about nuclear war as any United States president" is a bit much. In spite of the fact that most presidents have not had an intimate acquaintance with nuclear technology (although President Carter had a nuclear science background and was often described as a nuclear engineer), their uneasy proximity to the problem, their heavy responsibility for the safety of the nation and its people, and the pressure and need to be informed and to make decisions on classified and unclassified aspects of nuclear strategy dictate somewhat more than a man-in-the-street-who-has-read-a-book familiarity with the nuts and bolts of nuclear war.

Hyperbole is also demonstrated in section and chapter titles, which match the smooth Molander writing about as well as Pappy Yokum's cabin matches a fine Persian rug. Examples: "Four Simply Easy-to-Use Scenarios for killing 500 Million People" and "The Good News is You

Will Be Killed Instantly . . ." and "On a Clear Day You Can See the End of the World . . ." It is as if the promoters of Dr. Molander's book had sought out the worst sophomoric huckster on Madison Avenue and turned him loose on sprucing up the headings.

To a reader concerned with women and children (and men) not being "Naked to mine enemies" Molander's volume is seriously lacking indeed. His short chapter on homeland defense writes that subject off. Effective shelter is described as a "staggering expense." The reader can get the message that the "staggering expense" of seducing the public with multipronged reelection-oriented social programs is vital but that the "staggering expense" (and a much lesser one) of saving lives through public safety is a bore and a bother and to be ignored.

Molander ridicules a PONAIST (Post Nuclear Attack Study) on page 142, and he does not bring up the fact that these studies indicated that a good shelter program — attainable as it has been for other countries, including the Soviet Union — would save an estimated 90% of the American population in the event of nuclear attack. Space defense technology would up that figure substantially when and if applied.

He bombs in a number of other ways. He cites the U.S. "failure" to ratify SALT II. It was, of course, not a "failure." It was a deliberate, measured decision by vote of the United States Senate.

He also observes that "we really have very little idea what the post-war world would be like . . ." But he devotes much of his book to giving lurid descriptions of precisely what he alleges it would be like.

Molander lays claim to objectivity, but his *Nuclear War — What's In It For You?* in its defeatism reflects nothing of the sort. In the final analysis what his book really does is to support the aims of our adversaries.



## THE FATE OF THE EARTH CRACKING AT THE SEAMS?

Jonathan Schell's book *The Fate of the Earth* first appeared as a three-part series in *The New Yorker*. Verbose, defeatist, rococo and alarmist, Schell's effort first attracted the plaudits of "limousine liberalism."

Now, however, a snowballing reaction is setting in, even among liberals. The May 3rd edition of *Time* reports on the change of heart in an analysis titled "Second Thoughts on Schell." It notes that *Harper's*, the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal* and even the *New Republic* are in the forefront of the reaction.

*Time* quotes *Harper's* editor Michael Kinsley: "Schell's . . . pretentious . . . essay well illustrates the confusion of the antinuclear movement." The liberal *New York Times* comments: "The rest of us are left in the real world, stuck with the only available alternative to catastrophe. Deterrence it will have to be."

After pointing out that the Book-of-the-Month Club is making *The Fate of the Earth* available to its 1.2 million members, *Time* concludes: "Such wide readership will no doubt sustain debate over nuclear weapons. And that is to the good — especially if readers remember that improving the fate of the earth requires hardheaded prescriptions, not just warnings of the Apocalypse."

"Peddling Nuclear Fear," an editorial in *The Wall Street Journal* winds up in this manner: We have survived ban-the-bomb movements before; ultimately the public sees through their superficiality. For our part, they remind us of nothing so much as the economic doom sayers, those prophets of apocalypse who go around the country earning fancy fees giving lectures that scare the wits out of people even though their prophecies never quite pan out. They know, as does Mr. Schell, that fear sells."

Apparently the sophisticated Jonathan Schell, writing in the sophisticated *New Yorker*, has produced a volume of sophisticated trash.

The critical reaction to *The Fate of the Earth*, like the limp public reaction to the highly touted Ground Zero Week, is evidence that we Americans aren't so dumb after all.

Perhaps the final judgment of the Schell book lies in *The Wall Street Journal* quip: "Like, wow, man."

## SHELTER COMPANIES

(The following list is prepared as a service to *Journal of Civil Defense* readers. It will be developed further and republished at appropriate intervals. The listing of a company implies no judgment or rating of that company. It would be appreciated by the *Journal* if information on shelter and shelter equipment companies not shown here could be submitted.)

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Miami Beach, FL 33140  
305/538-3755

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John Brodie, Pres.  
Greenfield, NH 03047  
603/547-2725  
(Toll-Free: 800/328-9493)

California Shelters  
167 S. Walter Avenue  
Newbury Park, CA 91360  
805/498-8436

International Survival Systems, Inc.  
PO Box 65953 — Station F  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V5N 5L4  
604/687-7711 pager 3586

Nuclear Fallout & Bomb Shelter Supply  
& Construction Company  
R.D. 1 Box 151  
Muncy Valley, PA 17758  
717/482-2104

Stormaster Shelter Company  
7318 Ferguson Road  
Dallas, Texas 75228  
214/286-6844

TEMET USA, Inc.  
PO Box 439  
Great Falls, VA 22066  
703/759-3926

Underground Homes  
700 Masonic Bldg.  
PO Box 1346  
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662  
614/354-7708

## PROPHET WITHOUT HONOR

Seventy-odd years ago Homer Lea made a specialty of applying lessons of history to coming events and predicting with amazing accuracy what would happen during the course of the 20th Century. Several months ago (September 1981) *The Elks Magazine* printed the story "Prophets Without Honor" by Ben Douglas. Following are the last 3 paragraphs:

"Homer Lea's clear and unmistakable message to his own country, almost three-quarters of a century ago, was that a nation's strength is not to be measured by the size of its Gross National Product, or by its balances of trade and payments, or by its monetary aggregate or the size and complexity of its physical infrastructure. Indeed, as wealth and affluence increase, the histories of world powers have invariably reflected a proportionate decline in the resoluteness of spirit necessary to defend that wealth and affluence. Stated more simply, when a nation becomes rich, it begins to become soft. The more affluent it becomes, the less willing are its citizens to defend that affluence with their life blood. Once started, Lea believed, the softening process tends to continue unabated until an internal collapse occurs, or a predator nation takes over by force of arms.

"Rather than being measured by the volume of material wealth, Lea said, the strength of a nation was to be found only in the militancy of its spirit, in the willingness to sacrifice, and to die, if necessary, to preserve a heritage of freedom. Lacking that spirit, the material wealth of a nation served, he believed, only as a temptation to the ever-present predator.

"Few people in the United States listened seriously to Homer Lea in 1909. He was, indeed, a prophet without honor in his own country. Almost no one is aware of Lea's prophetic writing today; but if they were, they probably would not be listening now, either, for what he had to say did not make for easy listening."

---

### CANADIAN SHELTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OFFERS HELP

New on the *Journal's* shelter listing is the International Survival Systems, Inc. (I.S.S.I.) See address and phone number in above table. I.S.S.I., a Canadian company, offers a standard 138 sq. ft. (net) shelter for \$20,000 Canadian — \$16,600 U.S. currency. Shelter components are available separately. For instance, a Swiss ventilation system, complete with blast valves, filters, etc. is priced at \$900 Canadian — \$750 U.S.

"We welcome all enquiries," says president Gregory Cooper, "and can supply advice and equipment for those who want to build their own shelter."



# THE CD SCENE

## DON MITCHELL TO LEAVE CONGRESS

Ten years on Capitol Hill is long enough. At least, that's the way U.S. Congressman Donald J. Mitchell sees it. Mitchell, who has become a cornerstone in congressional efforts to protect Americans with a realistic civil defense, is not seeking reelection in 1982.

Mitchell, an active TACDA member and author of *Journal of Civil Defense* articles, said in a prepared statement after his decision: "I will remain actively concerned about the pressing issues affecting our nation, state and community. I will continue my interest in such problems as the revitalization of our nation's defense and the battle to develop a strong civil defense program for our citizens."

Delivering the banquet address to TACDA in 1979 Mitchell said:

"We all know the dimensions of the problem. So, I thought you might like to hear how I think we can solve the problem, how we can secure finally a comprehensive civil defense system before it's too late . . .

"My recommendation is that this organization, perhaps in concert with the USCDC, appoint a task force with a goal of selling civil defense to the United States . . ."

On April 28, 1982 (last month) *The Washington Post* ran a Mitchell editorial. It said in part:

"With the possible exception of Richard Nixon, no individual or topic has received more bad press than civil defense . . .



Congressman Donald J. Mitchell

## GOURE SERIOUSLY INJURED

Leon Goure, one of America's top defense strategists, suffered leg and hip fractures in an accident on April 18th. After three operations and extended ongoing traction Dr. Goure must look forward to a prolonged convalescence.

Goure, a native Russian educated in Germany, France and the United States, has consistently underlined the need for a no-nonsense civil defense. He is currently Director of Soviet Studies for Science Applications, Incorporated in Washington DC. For many years a writer for the *Journal of Civil Defense* Goure has also been a featured speaker at each of the four TACDA seminars. At the 1981 seminar in Washington Goure — who was also a member of the Reagan transition team — warned of the predicament in which inattention to civil defense had placed the United States.

"The bad news," he stated, "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

"We'd like more options than "red or dead," so we develop an ostrich complex: the only shelter we consider digging is one large enough to hide our heads.

" . . . Some suggest that a nuclear war would be over in minutes; thus there would be no need for a plan because there would be no time to activate one. Nonsense. Without a week to evacuate their cities, Soviet losses would rival ours. There would be no incentive to attack without first protecting their population . . .

"Let's give the American people a civil defense system as good as the Soviets'. Civil defense is passive. It protects people. It saves lives. Let's keep the nuclear scales balanced. Let's prevent a nuclear war."

In a *Journal* article Mitchell observed that Americans "deserve to be shielded by a civil defense second to none. Not ten or fifteen years down the pike. But now. Right now."

Congressman Mitchell returns to his optometry practice in Herkimer, N.Y. — and organic gardening.

in the 60s and 70s. And, unfortunately, there is no quick fix — or cheap fix — for this condition.

" . . . 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 . . . 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 . . . that President Reagan has given explicit recognition to the need to enhance or improve civil defense."

## NEED FOR A NO-NONSENSE CIVIL DEFENSE

Reports from Dr. Goure's office are that "he is in good spirits." His strategic analyses of civil defense have become a hallmark of TACDA seminars, and Goure has been scheduled to be a featured speaker at the 1982 TACDA seminar in Wichita in October. "I'll try to be there," he assured a hospital visitor. "I may be a little gimpy, but I'll try."

After Dr. Goure's hospital stay draws to a close he will be fitted with a cast that will provide him with limited mobility.

Until then his papers and his phone — and his pipe — have been moved to his hospital bedside.



Dr. Leon Goure

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

The Federal Agencies responsible for Civil Defense since 1962 have identified mines in the Kansas City area as fallout shelters in event of a nuclear attack. Allocations were made by the Community Shelter Plan completed in 1969 to these facilities. These allocations range from 1400 to as high as 20,000 in the case of the Inland facility #6002 located in Kansas City, Kansas.

Facilities with thousands of individuals can be likened to small cities with their problems of public works, utilities, supply and management. The development of these facilities for the reception and care of the shelterees has been left to the local governments without guidance and direction on how to approach the problems. Lack of public funds for local planning staffs and political reticence within the communities has retarded the development of adequate plans for the use of the mines . . .

The Federal Government is now renting underground space for dry food storage as well as cold storage in the Kansas City area. The Post Office Department has rented space in the Great Mid-West Facility for a part of its local operation. We believe that Prototype #2 space [space used for commercial purposes] could pay for its development by use for some Federal storage purpose, particularly dry food storage. Such storage could relieve a good part of the food supply costs.

— L. R. Bearnese, Project Director Underground Space Utilization, Citizen Preparedness Group of Greater Kansas City, Inc.

It is clear that a majority of the hundreds of thousands who have signed appeals and joined rallies and demonstrations against the strengthening of the Theater Nuclear Forces in Western Europe or against NATO and the U.S. in general believe that the risk of war is being increased by Western action. A majority probably also believe that any defense in a war which could go nuclear is immoral.

But apart from them, there are others whose commitment is not so innocent. One of them is the Danish writer Anne Herlov Petersen, who

was charged in November 1981 with having helped the Soviets spread disinformation and in particular with having placed, at Soviet expense, full-page ads in Danish papers urging opposition to NATO and support for "reasonable" Soviet peace proposals. The ads bore no indication that they were paid for by the Russians, and they were officially sponsored by the "Co-operative Committee for Peace and Security," the chief organization in the Danish "peace movement."

—David R. Gress, Danish historian and writer (from *The Wall Street Journal*)

Nuclear war pessimists may foresee an "On the Beach" scenario with Australia being the last safe place to live, but the Swiss are going all out to keep themselves alive even if the nuclear blasts start popping on their doorstep.

"In a nuclear war, without protection, 100 times more civilians would be killed than military personnel," says Swiss President Kurt Furgler in explaining why the country spends around 6 percent of its military budget on civil defense [U.S. average has been around 0.1 percent].

. . . The [Swiss] federal government announced that at a cost of \$18 million all the country's 3,000 communities would be provided with enough catastrophe nutrition to keep its six million citizens going for three days.

— Margaret Studer in the *Chicago Sun-Times*

The peace movement and peace researchers in Japan use a double standard: tolerant of the "progressive" (i.e., socialist) countries and very critical of the "reactionary" (i.e., Western) powers. In my opinion, our hopes still lie with the U.S., where political authority can be swayed by public opinion . . .

I have participated in several international conferences with Russian scholars who always praise peace research and advocate disarmament. But are they critical of their own government's arms policies? Not a single one has been. Their views are in complete accord with Moscow's official policies. This

regimentation in totalitarian countries makes them frightening adversaries . . .

— Shinkichi Eto, Prof. of International Relations, U of Tokyo (from *The Wall Street Journal*)

Space has become a commonplace contributor to an integral part of our everyday life, but this is just the beginning. Space offers staggering opportunities for solving major global problems and the development of vital new industries. Federal support for space activities has declined steadily since the mid-Sixties, with a 70 percent drop in constant dollars, while nearly every other government expenditure has increased. Many have more than doubled.

According to one recent poll, the American public is reawakening to the vital role space plays in our nation's economy and security. By joining the Congressional Space Caucus, you can demonstrate your concern and interest in this growing political issue.

— Announcement to members of Congress by the bipartisan Congressional Space Caucus (members: Daniel K. Akaka, Tom Bevill, Timothy E. Wirth, Norman Y. Mineta, Newt Gingrich, Wayne Grisham, Joe Skeen and Ken Kramer)

Many misconceptions about this weapon [the neutron bomb] have arisen from the slogan promoted by the communications media "... kills people, but leaves buildings undamaged." This has misled people into believing that this is "a new and terrible weapon" which increases the nuclear threat to civilian populations. This is just not true. The weapon could just as easily be labelled "The bomb with reduced blast and heat effects" or "the clean bomb with much reduced fallout." The neutron bomb is a battlefield weapon for use against military targets such as tanks. It would be a most inefficient weapon to use against centers of population. The 'conventional' nuclear weapons would be far more effective.

— Michael O'Gabhlain in *Cosaint Shíbhialta* (Ireland)

# CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD

*(From a civil defense article titled "For Effectiveness and Quality in Training" by Lt. Gen. D. Mikhaylik, Deputy Chief of USSR Civil Defense for Combat Training. Excerpted from USSR Report, Military Affairs No. 1662, Foreign Broadcast Information Service. Appeared in Voyennye Znaniya, Moscow.)*

In this article I would like to discuss with VOYENNYE ZNANIYA readers the question of how to improve the quality of our training and instruction, how to make it more effective, more interesting and more meaningful.

Over the past two years we have gained no little valuable, instructive experience in our production facilities in the way of both the accomplishment of general civil defense tasks and in organizing the training process. Practical, concrete experience is available in preparing for and conducting combined exercises, civil defense day activities, conferences on science and practice and competitions for nonmilitary formations. Contributing to this result has been the extensive socialist competition organized in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Let's take, for example, Penza's Elektromekhanika works (V. Zhilinskiy, CD chief; V. Ignatov, party committee secretary; V. Kotov, CD chief of staff). And what's interesting about this plant? First of all, the efficiency with which it plans its CD activities . . . Special care is taken to coordinate the times of joint facility and special tactical exercises and the days for holding methods training meetings and command training for senior and command and supervisory personnel . . . The plant has a good material training base, which is being continuously improved and updated . . . There is an extensive system of such training programs in operation throughout the country . . .

*[General Mikhaylik cites other industrial plants with outstanding CD training records as well as two plants whose civil defense chiefs — he names them — have failed to bring about a good CD training program.]*

Finally, a brief word about the material training base. This is one of the factors making for good-quality, effective training of all groups within the population in the practical performance of civil defense tasks. Only a good training base will make it possible to create conditions of the necessary complexity for exercises and drills. It should be emphasized that with the publication of "Regulations Governing the Civil Defense Material Training Base" we have seen a substantial intensification of efforts to upgrade it and these efforts begin to show signs of good planning. Over the past year and a half there has been an increase in the number of training grounds, training centers, training classrooms (study centers), corner centers and motor clubs for CD course programs. They are now being more fully and effectively utilized in the course of the training process.

We must bear in mind that we are dealing with the working man, who, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, constitutes the basic, invaluable wealth of our society. To provide him thorough training in protection against weapons of mass destruction is our direct duty and high responsibility.

Testifying before joint hearings on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Defense and Military Construction, U.S. Senator Harrison "Jack" Schmitt told its members that U.S. foreign and defense policy has been based on the policy of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) for far too long. "It is a policy," he said, "which is wrong militarily, wrong politically and, most importantly, wrong morally. It is also a policy which is not accepted by our adversary, the Soviet Union."

## STUDENTS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

Dorothy Rabinowitz in *The Wall Street Journal* reports on a new patriotic student movement now spreading through universities:

. . . The Students for Peace and Security, founded recently by students at Tufts and Harvard, want, their steering committee says, to show that "the defeatist attitude and cry for unilateral disarmament do not go unchallenged . . ."

The organization has chapters at Columbia, Georgetown, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Texas at Austin. The Tufts-Harvard group's leaders say the organization was conceived as a response to those advocates of unilateral disarmament who refuse to see the threat to peace posed by the Soviet Union . . .

"The idea," says Mr. Bachrach [Fabian Bachrach, 19-year-old Tufts student], "that we can't afford a large defense budget is put forward by people who don't understand that what we really can't afford to do is put a price on freedom."

## REAGAN DIRECTIVE SPELLS OUT CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES

In a new "National Security Decision Directive" President Reagan sets forth a "charter" which establishes civil defense policy.

According to FEMA News Release No. 82-26, the President directed that the civil defense program adhere to the following timetable:

**"Population Protection.** By the end of 1989, the development of plans and deployment of supporting operational systems will be completed. Primary reliance will be placed upon relocating the population of U.S. metropolitan and other potential high-risk areas to surrounding areas of lower risk during a period of international crisis, taking advantage of extensive U.S. transportation resources.

**"Industrial Protection.** Analyses and preparations will be completed which will allow a funding decision to be made on a program to protect key defense and population relocation support industries.

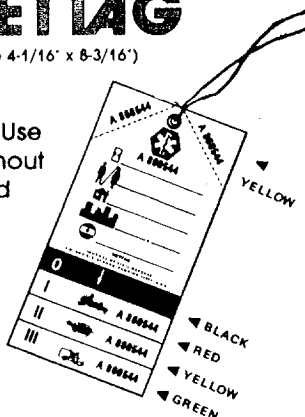
**"Blast Sheltering.** Analyses and preparations will be completed which will allow a funding decision on blast shelters for key industrial workers in defense and population relocation support industries."

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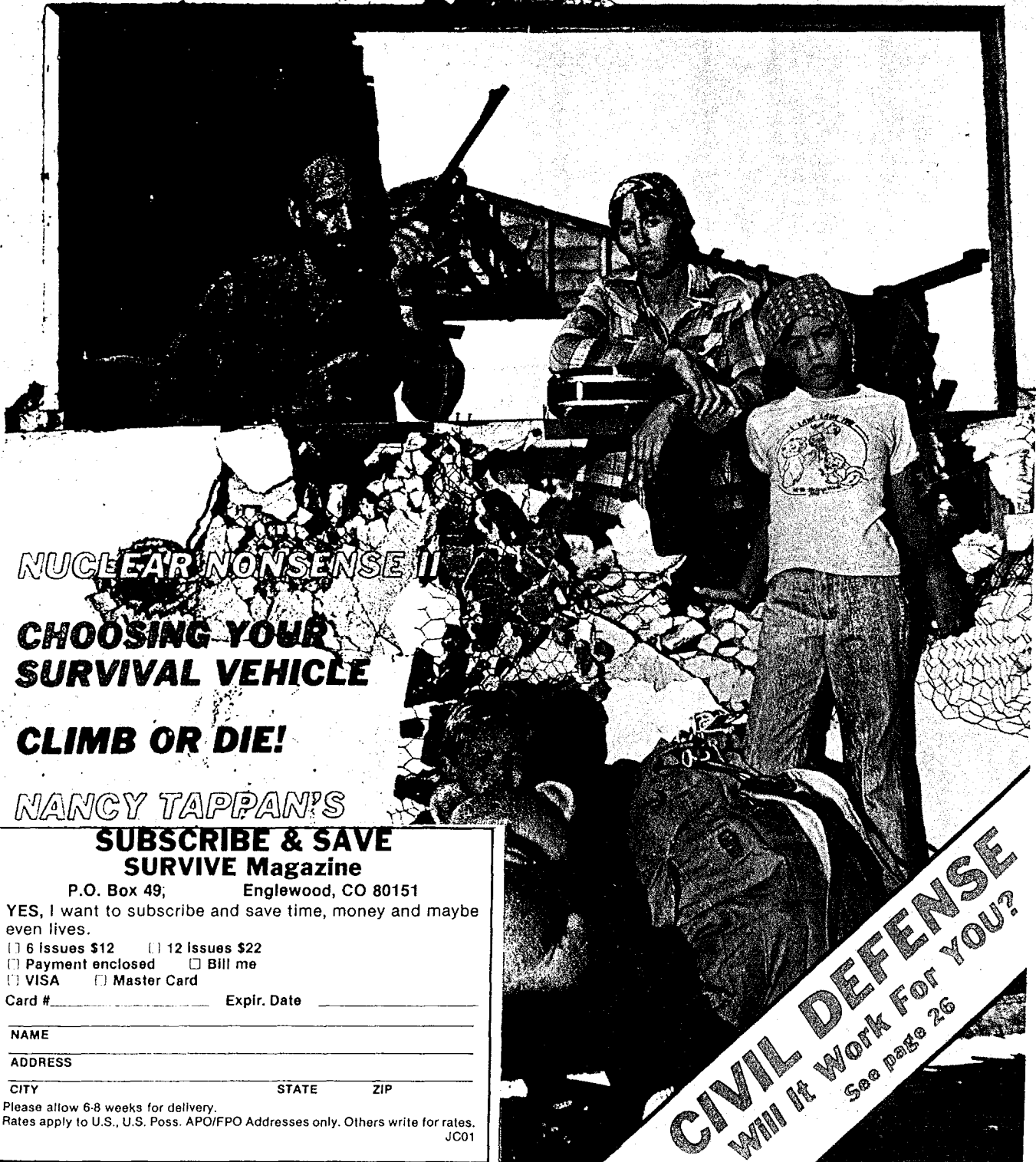
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See page 26

# UPCOMING

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### DOZIER KIDNAP KEY: CIA

While the Soviet disinformation machine basks in its uncanny ability to sway opinion, the Soviet press often strikes out in efforts to loft propaganda homers. Moscow's *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, for instance, even before General James Dozier was rescued from his captors, reported that the CIA had masterminded the general's abduction. The Red Brigade was simply following orders.

Now we know.

- 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., Brighton, England — (Contact: Sec.-General, ITA/AITES, 109 Av. Salvador Allende, 69672 Bron CEDEX, France — TELEX 37008 Cetelyon.)
- Jun 13-17 First International Assembly on Emer. Medical Services/Mass Casualties Crises: A Lessons Learned Approach. (Contact: FIAEMS, 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202 — 301/528-4296)
- Jun 14-18 40 Hour Hazardous Materials School, St. Augustine, FL. (Contact: Safety Systems, Inc., PO Box 8463, Jacksonville, FL 32239 — 904/725-3044)
- Jun 20-24 K.C. Hyatt Regency Disaster: "Lessons To Be Learned" (Contact: Eugene Grollmes, St. Louis Univ., 221 N. Grand, St. Louis, MO 63103 — 314/658-3142)
- Jul 11-16 USCDC Region IV Conference, Nashville, TN (Contact: Hilary Lingner, Metro Nashville Davidson County, Division of CD, 7M Floor Metro Courthouse, Nashville, TN 37201)
- Jul 13-15 British Association of CD & Emergency Planning Officers, University of York (Contact: Eric Alley, 39 Meaux Road, Wawne, Hull HU7 5XD, England)
- Jul 25-28 2nd Joint American Society Mech. Engineers/American Nuclear Society Nuclear Conference, Portland, OR (Contact: Larry Oyen 55 E. Monroe, Chicago, IL 60603 — 312/269-2000)
- Sep 16-19 NASAR 14th Annual Search & Rescue Conference, Las Vegas (Contact: Natl. Assoc. for Search & Rescue, PO Box 2123, LaJolla, CA 92038)
- Sep 27 Oct 1 "Emergency Planning 1982" held by the General Physics Corp. 1 week course on peacetime radiological emergencies. (Contact: Randolph Harper, Gen. Physics Corp., 1000 Century Plaza, Columbia, MD 21044 — 1/800/638-3838)
- Oct 7-9 Annual TACDA Seminar, Wichita, Kansas (Contact: The American Civil Defense Assoc., PO Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 — 904/964-5397)
- Oct. 10-14 Annual USCDC Conf., Portland OR (contact Myra Lee, Em. Mgmt. Dir., 12240 — N.E. Olsson, Portland, OR 97230. Tel 503/255-3600 ext. 20X)
- Oct 20-24 EMERGENCY 82 (International Exhibition for Emergency Preparedness) — Geneva, Switzerland (Contact: Mack-Brooks Ltd., 62 Victoria St., St. Albans, England AL1 3XT.)
- Nov 12-14 TACDA-Florida Institute of Technology (F.I.T.) pilot EMERGENCY MEDICAL SEMINAR at F.I.T. campus, Melbourne, FL. (Contact F.I.T. 305/723-5640 or TACDA 904/964-5397.)
- Nov 14-19 American Nuclear Society Winter Meeting, Washington, DC (Contact: James Tulenko, PO Box 1260, Lynchburg, VA 24505 — 804/384-5111 x 3347)

... it now takes twice as long to build a nuclear power plant in the United States as in other countries. The environmental and inspection people seem to look for every excuse to stop construction. And, because of that anti-production mentality here, France is now the leading country in the world of new nuclear reactor technology.

— Senator Donald Nickles (OK)

FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (F.I.T.) -- a stone's throw from Kennedy Space Center, in Melbourne, Florida -- announces with The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) as co-sponsor -- a 3-day pilot EMERGENCY MEDICAL SEMINAR for November 12-13-14, 1982. Course will focus on basic techniques of emergency medical care. It will be planned, supervised and conducted by the new Division of Disaster Medicine and that Division's head, Dr. Max Klinghoffer -- author of the Journal of Civil Defense series "Triage -- Emergency Care." The Division of Disaster Medicine is a part of the F.I.T. Medical Research Institute directed by Dr. Ronald H. Jones. November's pilot seminar is planned as the forerunner of a series of expanded emergency medical seminars to be held at F.I.T. and elsewhere beginning in 1983. Registration fee will be held to the lowest practical amount. This and other details will be announced in the July issue of TACDA Alert and the August issue of the Journal of Civil Defense. For further information call F.I.T. Medical Research Institute (305-723-5540) or TACDA (904-964-5397).

MADELYN B. DICK, CO DIRECTOR of Pike County, Mississippi, writes on May 2nd in The Times-Picayune (New Orleans) that "There are a great many 'bugs' in Crisis Relocation Planning. In my opinion, the number one problem is lack of cooperation." In the event of the "Unthinkable" Mrs. Dick is planning for an influx of 40,000 evacuees. She challenges CRP critics to understand the problems, to volunteer their help.

CONTACTS WITH CONGRESS are underlined in an insert to this issue of the Journal of Civil Defense. Prompt action on the appeal for letter writing deserves the serious attention of all of us concerned with providing U. S. citizens with the protective measures they expect and deserve under the American constitutional commitment.

REAGAN'S RECENT SUPPORT FOR PEACE ADVOCATES is being hailed by "limousine liberals" as a turnabout forced on him by nuclear freeze demonstrations. Poppycock! President Reagan has steadfastly been for practical peace efforts. His campaign statements prove it, as do many others. One high point was a hand-written letter -- an impassioned appeal -- to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in April 1981 when he (Reagan) lay in a hospital bed recovering from wounds inflicted by a would-be assassin. And in November 1981 Reagan said:

"There is no reason why people in any part of the world should have to live in permanent fear of war or its specter. I believe the time has come for all nations to act in a responsible spirit that doesn't threaten other states. . . . Nothing will have a higher priority for me and for the American people over the coming months and years."

President Reagan's support of a strong civil defense reinforces that thought.

A NEW SET OF CIVIL DEFENSE AWARDS has been proposed by Eugene Wigner for local directors or concerned citizens "who do the best job of communicating the need and importance of civil defense preparations to their communities . . . ." The awards would be in cash with a grand prize of \$600 and three or more other awards of \$300 each. Recipients are to be selected by an awards committee composed of the 1982 presidents of the American Society for Professional Emergency Planners, The American Civil Defense Association and the United States Civil Defense Council (USCDC). The awards are to be presented at the USCDC Annual Conference in Portland, Oregon which takes place October 10-14, 1982.



# PEACE, PANIC AND PREPAREDNESS

— Van E. Hallman

Peace has been the quest of humankind since the start of recorded history. It must remain so! The very thought of a nuclear war has caused many of our people — and even some of our leaders — to be consumed by overpowering fright. By panic.

Panic leads to the destruction of those who allow themselves to be caught in its hypnotic power. Surely the United States and the rest of the Free World are not destined for such a fate.

History has valuable lessons. For instance, Winston Churchill, confronting Neville Chamberlain after the latter's return from signing the Munich Agreement in 1938 with his "peace for our time" promise, told him: "You were given the choice between war and dishonor. You chose dishonor and you will have war." And war he had.

The imminence of war is not usually obvious. On December 6, 1941 American Admiral Husband Kimmel, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, said in an interview at his Pearl Harbor headquarters: "The Japanese cannot attack us in the Pacific without running the risk of a two-front war. The Japanese are too smart to run that risk." In less than 24 hours the Japanese proved him totally wrong.

"Can the claim that a first [nuclear] strike will never take place be trusted?" asks *Christopher News Notes*, a publication dedicated to peace. Of course not. And the question should stimulate some hard thinking. Will panic or preparedness best contribute to decreasing the odds for war? The *Los Angeles Times*, reporting on a public opinion poll, observes: "While 60% (of the American people) said they believe if the United States got involved in a war with the Soviet Union, it would become an all-out nuclear war, they also believe that the United States should get tougher with Russia, even if that means risking war." In the Churchillian vein, however, what it more likely means is that they desire to prevent war by using a "get tougher" approach coupled with realistic preparedness.

The truth about nuclear weapons is bad enough, but certain individuals and organizations have managed to exaggerate even the tremendous power involved. Again, this is the panic approach. Distortion and outright untruths further dramatize a subject which really needs no exaggeration. In listing nuclear incidents *Christopher News Notes* explains the August 9, 1945 bomb delivery on Japan this way: "U.S. drops a larger A-bomb on Nagasaki; 95 percent of the population is a casualty either of the blast itself or of the radioactive fall-out." Unfortunately the source of this information is an unreliable one, one which appears to be devoted to panic propaganda. The authoritative and official government manual *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons* notes that for the Nagasaki air burst (as well as for the Hiroshima weapon) "injuries due to fallout were completely absent." Further, the casualties in Nagasaki were not 95%, but 34%.

These inaccuracies serve the cause of panic and are a disservice to any objective effort at getting at the facts. Had preparedness been possible in Nagasaki casualties less than 10% could have been realized. With today's technology even further substantial reductions would have been possible.

A 95% casualty figure is of course unacceptable. A 34% casualty rate is also unacceptable. And so is a 10% figure. But the lower the rate the less likely an attack. The No. 1 argument for preparedness instead of panic.

Recently there have been many statements published to the effect that nuclear war is immoral. Of course it is! Certain peace group spokesmen have contended that because nuclear war is immoral so is it immoral to make any attempt to defend one's family and country. In reply it must be asked:

- IS IT MORAL to allow wives, husbands and children to die without even lifting a finger to protect them?
- IS IT MORAL to let millions of Americans suffer the prolonged effects of nuclear attack without even making any attempts to alleviate their suffering?
- IS IT MORAL to preach unpreparedness and panic in the face of aggression?
- IS IT MORAL to disavow our American heritage, to opt for the extinction of the "American dream"?

As history proves peace is promoted through preparedness, through iron-clad defense, never through the pandering of panic and paranoia. Today, in a time of greatest peril, we need to remember that — to practice it. Our survival depends on it.

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE  
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