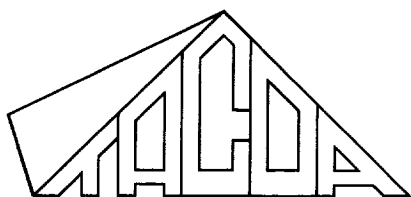


Journal of Civil Defense





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

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Emergency Management Institute student Paula Peterson studies Fallen Firefighters Memorial at Emmitsburg, Maryland NETC campus. (Ms. Peterson is Deputy CD Director for Cascade County, Montana.)

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What Next for Civil Defense?

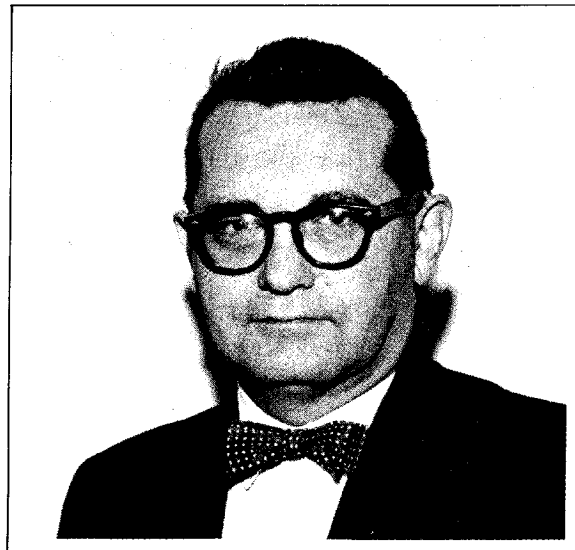
According to most of the media analysis of the mid-term Congressional election, the results hinged on the economic condition of the country and the voters' view of the future under President Reagan's policies. If so, the election appeared to be a draw; no change in the balance of power in the Senate and a Republican loss in the House about midway between the dreams of the Democrats (36 seats) and the hopes the Republicans (15 seats).

Actually, many other issues were at work in various parts of the country. For one thing, the conservative tide that took Reagan to the White House two years ago still appears to be running. In New York State, a hard-shell, business-oriented booster of supply-side economics named Lehrman barely lost the gubernatorial race to a liberal Democrat, Cuomo. It should not have been that close. In California, the Republicans picked up both the governorship and a Senate seat in a State in which registered Democrats greatly outnumber registered Republicans. So, the mayor of San Diego will sit in the Senate rather than "Governor Moonbeam." The insiders say that the California results were shaped by a large conservative turnout to defeat a gun control measure that was on the ballot. Perhaps, but then why didn't the nuclear freeze issue also on the ballot bring out the liberals?

The nuclear freeze was on the ballot in several States. It barely squeaked through in California, lost in Arizona, and won big only in Wisconsin and Massachusetts. In a real sense, the freeze proposal represented a triumph of demagoguery by its nonbinding nature and the success of its proponents in advertising it as a vote on "Do you want to be killed by an atom bomb?" California was the only State in which a serious attempt at opposing the nuclear freeze was made and it barely won. Only four of the twelve House members targeted for defeat by the pro-freeze Peace Pac organization lost at the polls. Nonetheless, a majority of the members of the new House might well support a nuclear freeze resolution in the next session and it is sure to be brought up.

Although the immediate target of the nuclear freeze movement appears to be the MX missile deployment, civil defense also is on their list of no-nos. Indeed, most of the freeze rhetoric has been directed at the Administration's crisis relocation program during the past year. Exactly what stopping civil defense has to do with stopping the arms race has not been explained except for the allegation that it was somehow an active ingredient in a "war-fighting" capability. The anti-CD ridicule found its way into the report of the House Appropriations Committee and into the Congressional Record in the Defense Authorization debate but this had little to do with the failure of the Reagan Administration to obtain its civil defense program. The Administration went in for \$252 million, nearly twice the civil defense budget at the time. They came out with \$147 million, a real increase of a few percent over the year before. What went wrong?

The President's civil defense proposal was axed not by the freeze movement but by Senator John Tower (R-TX), the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He took the lead, with almost unanimous consent of the other members of the committee, in



authorizing only \$144 million for civil defense. And, when the House authorized the full \$252 million despite the pro-freeze opposition of Edward Markey (D-MA) and others, Senator Tower made sure that the compromise was close to his figure and a full \$100 million less than the House voted. Now, Senator Tower does not listen to the nuclear freeze movement. Rather, he listens to the Secretary of Defense and the director of the Office of Management and Budget. Therefore, the probability is high that the civil defense budget request failed because of opposition within the Administration that was more effective in working with the Senate Armed Forces Committee than it had been with the President and the National Security Council staff.

It may go the same way this year unless the opposition in the Defense Department and OMB manage to cut the civil defense request on its way to the President. Right now, the Federal Emergency Management Agency is shaping up a "catch up" program with a higher price tag than last year's request. We won't see the result until February when the Presidential budget request goes to the Congress. And, ironically, the budget request probably will depend on the state of the economy.

The July tax cut undoubtedly will become Reagan's overriding priority. If he is to get that 10 percent reduction on schedule, recovery from the recession must be taking place, inflation and interest rates must stay down, the jobless rate must start to fall, and the budget deficit will have to seem under control after last year's record shortfall. Of all these "ifs", the federal budget is the toughest one to deal with. Washington thinks the recovery has begun to take place and that inflation and interest rates will stay down. Wall Street also agrees. If the jobless rate does not start falling by early next year, the Administration will go for a jobs program despite their distaste for this approach. But coming up with a "bearable" deficit will test all of OMB's skills. The pressure on defense spending will be strong and civil defense again may be the sacrificial goat. After all, Senator Tower already has saved \$100 million to feed the \$100 billion monster. □

When the National Emergency Training Center last year needed the nation's top civil defense expert to chart a civil defense educational program it knew exactly whom to approach: Eugene Wigner. For 20 years Dr. Wigner has been recognized as the leading United States civil defense authority. At the International Seminar on the World-Wide Implications of a Nuclear War (held in Erice, Sicily and organized by Pope John Paul II) Wigner gave the moving address that is presented here, "Civil Defense: Our No. 1 Requirement."

CIVIL DEFENSE: OUR NO.1 REQUIREMENT

— Eugene P. Wigner

Wars have existed since antiquity and apparently since antiquity there were two extreme kinds of wars. The first type of war was motivated by the fact that some people were short of food and other necessities of life, and had to chase away the people who occupied some land nearby so that they could have the food that was available there.

TWO KINDS OF WARS

One of the wars which was motivated by the fact that the people needed some land where they could live and where they could grow food was the occupation of Hungary in 896. Another one was the settlement of the Israelis in the present Palestine after they could leave Egypt. But there were many such wars. I often wonder whether the fights between the tribes in the present United States were wars of this nature — there were many, many of them. The other question which is in

my mind is how justifiable it is to resort to aggression, if one needs it to provide the necessities of life. After all, those whom you defeat also need the necessities of life.

The other extreme kind of war is motivated by the desire of the ruler of a nation, or of a community, to extend his power and to become the master of a larger number of people, of a greater community than he is at the time. There are many, many examples of wars which were motivated this way. Perhaps I mention the war of the Persians against Greeks which did not benefit the Persian people, the war of Hannibal against Rome, and the effort of Rome's rulers to occupy the whole world. There are more recent examples: the Tartars wanted to occupy Europe, the Turks wanted to occupy Hungary, Napoleon and Hitler — you know their story. This is evil. But it is very difficult for a dictator not to strive that way — man lives by his desires and he wants to do something, and it is natural for him to want to extend his power. If a dog has eaten enough he lies down and goes to sleep, but man does not do that. A man wants to accomplish

something, and what else should a dictator accomplish? He is already ruling his own country, so he wants to extend his power. Of course, the two types of wars which I mention are two extremes but they both existed. There were also wars with characteristics in between, which served some purpose useful for their people but also the extension of the power of their rulers.

What is the effect of a war? Well, it certainly shortens the life of many people, but the different nations and the different cultures have very different attitudes towards this shortening of the lives of very deserving people. In our culture, most people try to stay away from the war and not participate in it. In Japan

WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF WAR?

the attitude of people is different. You remember about the Kamikazis who were quite happy and willing to commit suicide, and this was very effective and had a great deal of

effect on the war. In Iran they just boasted how wonderful it is to die for the country and what pleasure it gives. It is difficult for us to accept and understand this. The worst is of course that in earlier wars the loss of lives was enormous, in fact greater than in present wars. It even happened that the lives of practically all members of a nation were extinguished. The thirty-year war reduced Germany's population to one third. In the Second World War Russia suffered enormously, but the total loss was about 6% of the total population and not 60%, which would have been different. We now believe that war is a crime and it should not be undertaken under any condition, no matter what the purpose is.

How large are the total losses of life caused by a war? The difference, it appears, is enormous between the two kinds of war I mentioned. In case the attack aims at the acquisition of the means of living, food and land, it is often in the attacker's interest to cause large casualties, essentially in order to exterminate the earlier owners of the land. He does not wish to share much of the land with the earlier owners. If the war is started by an aggressor, or more than one aggressor, as was the Second World War, the aggressors are happiest if the losses of lives in the nations attacked are small, if these surrender soon. The aggressor can justify his action more easily if that is the case. In such a war the defender, if victorious, is also happiest if the aggressor becomes discouraged early, when his and the

aggressor's losses are not yet too high. Thus, when the nuclear weapon was to be used against Japan, many of us thought this would be terrible and I even circulated a petition asking that it should not be used. Actually, it now appears that we were wrong — it appears from Feis' book (*Japan Subdued*) that the Hiroshima and Nagasaki explosions saved about one and a half million Japanese and about two hundred thousand American lives by making it emotionally possible for the Japanese to give up. My Japanese friends concur with Feis' point.

There is another case which illustrates the last point; it is often referred to as "Munich." This is Hitler's acquisition of mastery over Czechoslovakia — a conflict which ended, unhappily, with the victory of the aggressor. We must admit that Hitler's first set of demands was not totally unreasonable. But when Czechoslovakia agreed to these, this made its defense so weak that it had to submit to the second set of demands which postulated complete surrender. In this case the aggressor could extend his power without a war, without suffering any losses, and extend his rule over the undiminished population and wealth of the conquered nation.

It is this second type of aggression that I fear. The USSR does not truly need our land or food but its rulers may want to extend their powers — as did so many dictators before. One day they may put their civil defense into action, order the "dispersal" of the population of their cities — in my opinion this would

reduce the population losses which our missiles could cause to about 4 percent. It would be possible then to threaten the US that unless it permits the stationing of their troops at some places in the US, or more likely that unless it dismantles its airforce, tomorrow sixty percent of its people will die. What should the President of the US do if such a threat is made?

MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION IS NONSENSE

I once gave a talk at the University of Delaware about my participation in the uranium project, and I spoke a little about later events, including my interest in civil defense. The Professor who invited me said "Nonsense! If the Russians threaten us, we should give up and we should surrender to them." And this is an opinion which I cannot accept. Perhaps I will add one more point to my

DEFENSIVE WEAPONS ARE TERRIBLY IMPORTANT

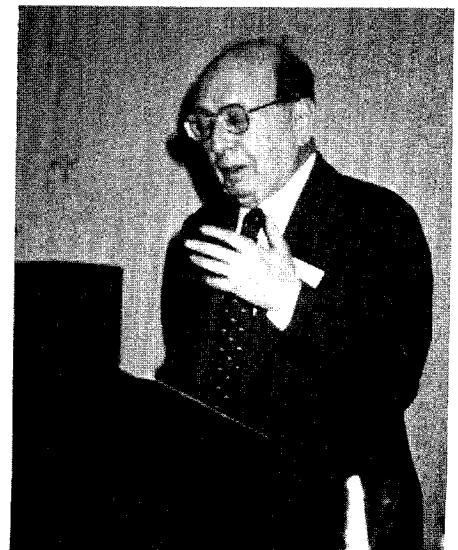
second subject. This is that I believe that the so-called Mutual Assured Destruction is nonsense, because suppose even if the attacked nation could retaliate, if the other nation pretends it does not believe it and makes a demand, is there any point in resisting? What good does it do to

The question we are asked to answer is: is there anything beyond deterrence? I'll try to formulate an answer.

It would be good, of course, if deterrence were not needed, if no serious threat existed. How could this be achieved? I'll propose two ways.

The first is probably not easy. It is to divert our opponent from his desire for conquest, to persuade him that it is desirable to have several different cultures on our earth, that the existence of several cultures would enable him to compare these and to show that *his* ideals are the best, that they give most happiness and satisfaction. In order to show this, it is necessary to have also other cultures and other types of government.

The other way to avoid the need for deterrence is to insist on disarmament and to increase our defenses, principally the passive ones. This would make the threat of an armed attack less effective. It would thus reduce the need for deterrence and it is, probably, easier to realize than the means first proposed. Actually, it may give that method a better chance.



Dr. Eugene P. Wigner

it if it can destroy hundreds of thousands of the aggressor's lives if its own nation is exterminated? As a result, I am very convinced that defensive weapons are terribly important, that they are the only ones which can support peace, and civil defense is a vital element of the defense.

What would happen if we surrendered? We do not know, but I am not absolutely sure that it would be terrible. You know that Louis XIV of France was a dictator of France and he said "l'Etat, c'est moi", but he was not very cruel. So we do not know. But it is sure that if a single dictator acquired power over the whole globe, the world would develop into an ant heap, in which everybody would be told what he has to undertake, perhaps even whom he should marry. But perhaps they would not go that far. You know that when a student finishes his thesis in Russia, he has the freedom to say what he would *like* to do. But he is also told what he *has* to do. And this is not a good situation. Man likes to have some freedom, wants to make some decisions. If he cannot make decisions, he feels like an ant and feels oppressed. Perhaps I mention that I had many such complaints when I visited a country which is under Russian domination.

What would I like to see the world develop into? I would like to see, and this may be controversial, I would like to see different countries with different kinds of cultures, and freedom of the people to move from one culture to another culture. You know that the United Nations has a demand that "everybody has a right to leave his country, even the country of his birth" and that even the Soviet Union subscribed to it. And this would be very important. Our culture and our world have changed very much in the last three centuries, terribly much. In particular, the physical problems of man are essentially solved so that the purpose of man, the purpose which was still present very much when I was a child, has changed very much. And the changes may be very good but we cannot be entirely sure. All fundamental changes are dangerous — we do not know the future. It would be terribly bad if the whole world had one culture and the same kind of structure, for some cultures may be suicidal and, anyway, it is important for man to have choices.

This would also induce the governments to think more intensely about the happiness and about the desires of their people.

DICTATORS . . . WANT TO CONQUER THE WORLD

These questions are, of course, present in many peoples' minds, but dictators, in particular the present big dictatorships, really want to conquer the world. I can give many reasons why I am afraid that this is so. The first one which I mention is very old. There was a Pugwash conference at which I participated. You must have heard about the Pugwash conferences. Some Russians also participated and they accused us of having invented the nuclear weapons and they were right in this. Of course, they soon imitated our invention. Anyway, I said when they accused us of this that "you must admit that we used the nuclear weapons with restraint and discretion". And the Russians who made the accusation said, "I do not know, if you did not have the nuclear weapons, we could have conquered all of Western Europe". And this is not a good sign. Of course, the Russians who participated had the full confidence of the Russian government so they were not average Russians.

. . . WHAT I RECOMMEND IS ESSENTIALLY DISARMAMENT, DISARMAMENT NOT OF OURSELVES, BUT OF OUR OPPONENT.

The average, probably, or even surely, had no such desires.

The second example I will mention is the statement which Krushchev made, "The war will end with the victory of the socialist power and the extinction of the capitalist system which is doomed to destruction". Brezhnev also said "Do not worry, if I offer my embrace you will not refuse it", which is an indication that he did not want to offer this embrace. Another statement which he made was, "We stopped increasing our weapons supply extensively around sixty-five", yet this was the date when they started to extend their weapons supply enormously. According to the British survey of

weapons supplies, the Russian missiles carry four and a half times more explosive power than the American missiles, and this is not good. But anyway I believe that the world which I describe, with different cultures, different nations, living at peace with each other, but competing with each other for the well-being and happiness of their people, for the attractiveness of their country, is a much better world than an ant heap in which all the earth is dominated by a single power, by a single dictator who wants to impose his will on everyone. And, fundamentally, not even he would have a valid and interesting purpose.

Well, the question arises then: how should we defend our freedom and our ideals? I know that many people believe that we should not defend them, but I know we should, and in my opinion it would be much better to defend them with defensive weapons, and Dr. Teller told us how effective some of the active defensive weapons can be. Perhaps they are so effective that we do not need anything else, no other defensive weapons, no civil defense. I do not believe this. If we can invent weapons which destroy the enemy's aggressive weapons, the enemy can probably invent weapons which destroy our weapons which are intended to destroy their aggressive weapons. I think it is important to have a real double defense so that we can be reasonably sure that we

can resist a threat. Well, what I recommend is essentially a disarmament, disarmament not of ourselves, but of our opponent. He can interpret, of course, our preparation that we want to disarm his weapons.

It can, and probably will, be said that our civil defense destroys the retaliatory power of a nation which we may want to subject to our rule. But this argument is refuted by the fact that the USSR already has an effective civil defense which is never criticized (and which I will discuss later). We can also remember Brezhnev's words: "If I offer my embrace you will not refuse it" which shows that he knew that we do not want to conquer. At any rate, a world in

which neither of two opponents can destroy the other is much, much more stable than one in which each can destroy the other. Again, this is confirmed by Brezhnev's words: "Which weapons induce tension, offensive or defensive weapons?"

I would now like to say a few words about a much argued question, the problem of the N-bomb.

... A WORLD IN WHICH NEITHER OF TWO OPPONENTS CAN DESTROY THE OTHER IS MUCH, MUCH MORE STABLE THAN ONE IN WHICH EACH CAN DESTROY THE OTHER.

I am convinced that this is really a defensive weapon because it is much less effective, it has much less power, than an offensive weapon of the same size and cost would be. It has a much smaller range of effectiveness. It has so little effectiveness because it is to be used only in territory which we want to defend and where we want to make the destruction as small as possible. It is, of course, easy to say, as many people do, that it kills only people and does not destroy material, but it kills fewer people than the same size and cost weapon would kill in attack. It is really designed with the purpose to discourage an invasion or at least make it a less tempting undertaking. But this is not my principal subject. I wanted to mention it but I would like now to go on to my last subject: what are the "methods" of civil defense, what measures can significantly decrease the effectiveness of an attack against the civilian population and to what extent are these measures realized in the various countries. I will not discuss the Swiss civil defense because we will have a much more effective and knowledgeable speaker on that subject.

There are three methods of civil defense, three measures which can greatly reduce the loss of life which nuclear weapons would cause. Perhaps I mention that I once attended a conference on civil defense in Switzerland in Interlaken. I arrived about four hours before the start of the conference and they took me around and showed me one of their shelters in a mountain. I was very much impressed and I congratulated and complimented them. And I said: one sees that your budget of civil defense is much larger than that of the United States. My guide

answered: "Oh, it is hardly larger than yours". And I said that it means that it is fifteen times larger per person — which is incorrect; it is thirty times larger. And he said, "Oh I do not think it is larger per person than that of Soviet Russia." I think he was a little mistaken on that, but anyway, it was an interesting experience.

Well, the first method of civil defense is to organize an evacuation and the dispersal of the population of the cities. The USSR has gone very, very far in that direction and on the whole, I believe it has been successful. It is true that Moscow was never evacuated and I do not think Leningrad was either. Some cities, including Sevastopol, were. And they are thoroughly prepared to carry out evacuations, or "dispersal of the population" as they call it. Surely, it is the least expensive and easiest method of civil defense to evacuate cities and not leave any high density population.

The second method is much more expensive, but much more effective also. It is to build shelters and there are elaborate plans how to build them and, as I mentioned, the

... WE MUST ADJUST TO THE FACT THAT WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO DEFEND OURSELVES AND FREEDOM IN GENERAL

Swiss have very good shelters. Every new house must have a shelter in it, also in Sweden. The Swedes have very good civil defense also and so does China. The USSR is also engaged in building shelters on an extended scale. Perhaps I also mention that they have one hundred and thirty miles of subways, the tunnels of these have added protection. They claim that the people in these are absolutely safe against nuclear attacks, which is not entirely true. Their subways do, however, furnish *much* protection for about one million people, which is more than nothing. Now they also build other shelters on a reasonably large scale.

The third method of civil defense

is teaching. Particularly in democracies people should make, and do make, the important decisions. Therefore, they should know what is possible, what is desirable, what is likely, how much it would cost, and so on. And some of such teaching goes on on a rather large scale in the Soviet Union, both in grade school and in high school. But we have nothing of it — most people know terribly little about the weapons' effects. They do not know what to do if they see a flash in the sky which is probably the explosion of a weapon — that they should lie down and close their ears, and many other little things they do not know. I think it would be terribly important to thoroughly inform them. Perhaps I mention one more thing before giving up on the subject; no, two more things. First, that civil defense preparations would require the collaboration of the whole population to a greater extent than any national activity that our people now engage in. It can lead to some local gatherings and other similar activities which can give pleasure to people just as participation in societies and clubs gives pleasure. Thinking of and discussing a joint defense effort can also create a sense of community. It can increase patriotism and I believe the possibility of this is one of the motivations of some of the opponents of civil defense.

But, second, let me admit that the introduction of civil defense measures would remind people that dangers do exist, that there are uncertainties in the future against which defenses are necessary. And it is unpleasant to realize this. But in a democracy the people make the decisions and they cannot make the right decisions unless they realize the actual facts. Of course, we all realize that there are diseases and we must try to protect ourselves against them. This realization is also an unpleasant experience but we do adjust to it. Similarly, we must adjust to the fact that we have an obligation to defend ourselves and freedom in general. I hope we will. □

SPOTLIGHT

PROTECT & SURVIVE MONTHLY COMING BACK TO LIFE IN 1983

"You can't keep a good man down," the saying goes. A good magazine either. *Protect & Survive Monthly*, the authoritative and attractive British civil defense magazine which went into receivership earlier this year has been acquired by C. Bruce Sibley, its former editor. Sibley plans the first issue for the Spring of 1983 with a name "adjustment" — probably to *Protect & Survive Digest* (PSD).

Scientist Sibley, a prolific writer and author of *Surviving Doomsday*, a book which attracted wide attention both in England and the United States, will guide PSD (if that becomes its name) as both publisher and editor. It will be a quarterly to start with, and the same Sibley flair that marked the former publication can be anticipated with its replacement.

More information will be forthcoming in the next month or two.

METTAG (MEDICAL EMERGENCY TRIAGE TAG) ANNOUNCES NO PRICE HIKES FOR 1983

With inflation easing and 1983 production costs apparently under control (plus a healthy sales volume and developing foreign markets) METTAG coordinator Marie Sanford announces NO METTAG PRICE INCREASES FOR 1983.

"We have been analyzing our operation for the past four months," says Sanford, "and trying to see how we could stay with 1982 prices. Our

"A BREAK TO OUR METTAG CUSTOMERS"

printing, materials, labor and mailing costs show pretty flat profile projections for 1983, and we think it's good business to give as big a break as possible to our METTAG customers. We try hard."

METTAG, "America's standard triage tag," is designed for international use. Among METTAG's advertised qualities are:

1. Its super-tough cardstock;

2. Its use of symbols making it independent of languages;
3. Priority tear-offs in 4 colors + 2 corner tear-offs for use in casualty processing;
4. Serial numbers for each tag on tag and all tear-offs;
5. See-through packets of 50 each containing visible instructions (in English, Spanish, French and German);
6. 70-lb. test 30-inch loop tie; and
7. Metal grommet.

METTAG's claim that it "Saves Time, Saves Work and Saves LIVES" is the real basis for its use. Its users include fire departments, hospitals, airport crash crews, ambulance services, industries, rescue teams and civil defense units throughout the United States and Canada, with a growing number of orders coming from abroad.

"Our customers are good customers," says Sanford, "and they inspire us to give them the very best service we possibly can. And that's what we do."

(METTAG ad appears on page 23.)

For further information write:

METTAG
P.O. Box 910
Starke, Florida 32091
(Phone: 904-964-5397)



Marie Sanford, METTAG Coordinator

IMPACT ON TARGET

Volume 1 Number 1 (Fall 1982) of *Impact*, the new USCDC magazine, made it out of the printers just in time for the USCDC conference in Portland, Oregon on October 11th.

Dolled up in an attractive red,

white and blue cover, *Impact* boasts 52 pages in addition to the cover — a big order for a new CD publication. *Impact* fulfills its mission of giving USCDC membership news of the organization, a look around at other civil defense activities and a number of items to chew over.

Impact also gets away from the old hangup that the civil defense focus should be primarily on the more manageable natural disasters and accidents. It courageously confronts the nuclear disaster problems head-on. Says editor Bill Murray: "Only when it is realized that a nation without the ability to defend itself is a nation inviting occupation can we proceed to provide the Civil Defense measures that logic and objective reason prove effective."

Murray and his staff deserve a big hand. The *Impact* message is one that deserves dissemination.

USCDC CONFERENCE STIMULATES CONTROVERSY

The United States Civil Defense Council's 1982 meeting in Portland, Oregon was not exactly a "business-as-usual" affair. The appearance on the rostrum of a Soviet diplomat and two members of the Physicians for Social Responsibility gave it a flair that brought civil defense media attention and public curiosity.

TACDA board member Charles L. Badley summed his feelings up in this way at the closing business session on October 13th:

"... I take this opportunity to congratulate and commend Dorothy Lewis, Myra Lee, and the host of others who planned, organized and executed this outstanding meeting...

"I yesterday attended the two sessions concerned with nuclear matters; namely the one entitled, "U.S./Soviet Initiatives against Nuclear War" — panelled by Valentin Berezhevskov and Mark Earle, Jr. — and the other entitled "Nuclear Civil Preparedness Issues" panelled by Dr. Bruce Clayton, Dr. Jennifer Leaning, Admiral Noel Gaylor and Cliff McLain...

"... It would be disastrous to any present and future efforts to adequately fund and properly provide

civil defense against nuclear attack if our citizens are deliberately and erroneously convinced that such defense — including blast — is impossible, futile or hopeless; and that the Soviets believe this — and their blast shelter program is small and ineffective.

"Yet, such was implied by Valentin Berezhkov in his remarks and emphatically declared by Doctor Jennifer Leaning and Admiral Noel Gaylor.

"I wonder where they obtained their information? . . .

"Insidious efforts are now afoot to scare America into an inaction which will lead to our rolling over and playing dead. It *MUST not* and *WILL not* happen . . ."

USCDC looks forward to 1983 under the leadership of President Tom Blosser and new Executive Director Tommy C. Moore.

G. PERRY OLSON RETIRES

St. Cloud, Minnesota civil defense director Brigadier General G. Perry Olson retired in November after 15 years service.

Olson is past-president of the Minnesota Association of Civil Defense Directors as well as past president of ASPEP. He was voted the "Outstanding Civil Defense Director" for the state of Minnesota in 1982.

"MOTIVATIONAL SERVICES" ZEROES IN ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

In Alabama over the past four years there has come to life a novel organization that tries to turn the propaganda cookie around so that it works *for* the good of American ideals instead of *against* them.

It is called "Motivational Services," and it operates on all-too-modest a front under the direction of its president, Dr. Micki Carter.

The trouble with propaganda according to Dr. Carter is that up to now it has been a tool used almost exclusively by the "bad guys." Tak-

ing a lesson from them it must now become a part of a civil defense initiative mounted by the "good guys" for a national survival program.

Preparedness can be sold, can be propagandized by the "good guys" in organized approaches to those responsible for preparedness: government leadership, including newly-elected government leaders who have a fresh feeling for their constitutional responsibilities. "There can be no question," says Carter, "as to the importance of educating and motivating our public elected officials for the survival of this nation . . ."

Dr. Carter and her Motivational Services have interviewed — and analyzed the positions of — newly-elected local officials. These analyses emphasize the need for a thorough appreciation for national security responsibilities by public officials, as well as an awareness by them of federal funds available to help achieve community preparedness goals. Her aim now is to obtain the federal support necessary to fully develop the seminars for local government entities on state, regional and national planes. She sees such a program as having a "domino effect" and through leadership education extending civil defense indoctrination so as "to bring about a full understanding of the need for a public educational survival program for all disasters."

(More detailed information may be obtained by writing Motivational Services, P.O. Box 2354, Decatur, Alabama 35602.)



Dr. Micki Carter

Dr. Micki Carter is a professional psychologist whose field is programming special incentive therapies to bring juvenile delinquents into positive relationships with society and job markets.

WM. CORNELIUS HALL SPEAKS TO "PEACE" GROUP

Dialogues between members of the Wichita Peace Community picketing the TACDA seminar in October and TACDA supporters who confronted them were not all unfriendly and in some instances found common ground.

Wm. Cornelius Hall, industrialist and chairman of the *Journal of Civil Defense* policy board was invited to address the group at its October 9th meeting. Hall told them:

"You and other U.S. citizens need to know that it is not yet too late to deter a nuclear confrontation. This not by surrender, but by common sense practical use of defensive weapons and of civil defense. Together these two efforts can defeat an aggressor without direct damage to the aggressor or to the aggressor population. So if nearly all the U.S. population may be saved by these two efforts there will not be a potential profit to an aggressor and it will be improbable that an aggressor will confront the U.S.A. militarily.

"Defensive weapons which can destroy incoming ICBMs, but cannot be used for military offense, are being developed but are not yet in existence. If those opposed to offensive weapons would support the construction of defensive weapons, it is reasonable to suppose that they would wean many of those who support offensive weapons to do likewise, and an effective but mutually agreeable program might become real.

"... There is no basis of logic for a philosophical disapproval of a program which is defensive. When the implementation of such a program provides the highest probability of averting . . . a nuclear warfare confrontation, it merits the support of all responsible citizens."

Shelter and crisis relocation, their respective merits and pitfalls — Carsten Haaland of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the second of his three-part series, looks dispassionately at the effectiveness of passive defense measures.

II. HOW EFFECTIVE CAN SHELTERS BE?*

— Carsten M. Haaland
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Suppose the Soviets build up a force of twenty to thirty thousand strategic nuclear weapons. Can there be any effective civil defense against such an arsenal used to attack the U.S. population? People who have studied civil defense believe that it is possible; however, it would require much, much more effort, expense, and education. An anti-missile city defense would add even more expense, but such an active defense combined with passive civil defense may be essential for deterrence and for survival, if deterrence fails, as the Soviets continue to build larger offensive systems.

Let us consider the effect of a continuing Soviet buildup of nuclear weapons on one of the major proposed civil defense plans for the United States, the Crisis Relocation Program (CRP). An important study¹ in 1978 showed that an effective CRP could be developed for only about \$2-3 billion. CRP can be effective only if there is time for the majority of people in high-risk areas (Fig. 1) to be relocated before a nuclear attack occurs. The study showed that a massive nuclear attack on the U.S. by the Soviets in the 80s would result in possibly 25-40% survivors if the U.S. civil defense program remained at its current level, that is, virtually no civil defense. But if CRP were implemented, the number of survivors after the same attack could rise to 80-95%. This program of relocation looked so good that President Carter ordered it to be implemented in

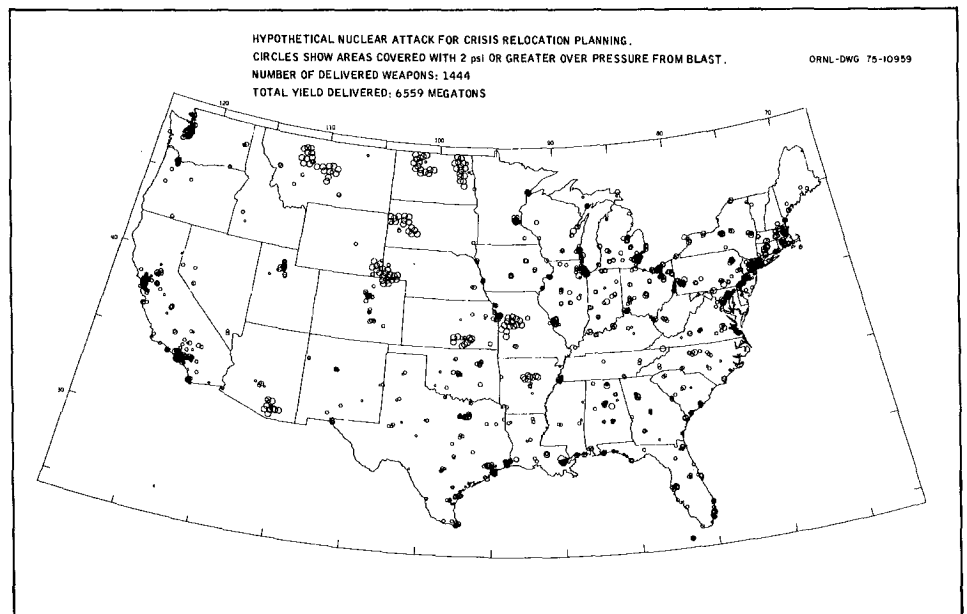
Presidential Directive 41, issued first in Secret form on September 29, 1978 and declassified on June 23, 1980. A slight variant of this relocation program, with the costs spread over a slightly longer time, has come to be known as Program D-Prime. D-Prime has many supporters because of its estimated low cost and high effectiveness.

Under this program, most of the people undergoing relocation are to be lodged in existing buildings in small cities and towns, a plan not yet being accepted by many towns involved. The buildings will provide, or can be quickly modified to provide, some fallout protection, but they will provide little or no blast protection.

If the Soviets build a force of tens of thousands of strategic nuclear warheads, many more of the smaller cities and towns could also become targets and be rated as high-risk

areas. The number of people to be relocated would then increase, the time required for their relocation would increase, the number of host areas would decrease along with the number of buildings available for shelter in the remaining host areas. It would then become necessary to build many more expedient shelters to protect the relocated population. Construction of these shelters would further increase the time required to get the U.S. population into a protected posture.

If the relocation plan finally becomes acceptable and ready to be implemented only after several years' development, it may then have a much reduced effectiveness: the time required for relocation of some 90-120 million Americans may by that time be much longer than the time required for the Soviets to get their people into a protected pos-



*Derived from research jointly sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy under contract W-7405-eng-26 with the Union Carbide Corporation.

ture. A U.S. effort to develop D-Prime will certainly change Soviet plans and may spur the Soviets to hasten construction of their blast shelters, which they have been building for years. The belief that there will be time to implement D-Prime is predicated on the assumption that the Soviets will *evacuate* their people into rural areas according to their decade-old

sons: (1) they might feel they could accomplish their goals without risking the disastrous consequences of a massive U.S. counterstrike (devastating, even though it may be insufficient to halt the Soviet's pursuit of their offensive goal), and (2) they might believe that, by maintaining a prolonged crisis, they could seriously disrupt our economy or perhaps cause our political system to

psi and would also provide protection from most subsequent effects, such as the heat and noxious gases from firestorms as well as nuclear radiation from fallout. The hardness of 100-psi blast shelters reduces the area of lethality dramatically (up to a factor of thirty).

These shelters should be situated so that most mobile citizens in high population areas could walk to one

... D-PRIME ... MAY SPUR THE SOVIETS TO HASTEN CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR BLAST SHELTERS ...

civil defense plans.² If the Soviet relocation went according to these plans, a week or two might be required before the Soviets would feel that their people were protected. They would probably not consider launching a nuclear attack and risking a devastating counterattack until they had reached this position. However, the time needed to protect the population to a given degree would be greatly reduced if their people only had to move a short distance to existing blast shelters for protection. If a nuclear strike were launched after a crisis period of only a few hours, only a minor portion of the U.S. population could be properly relocated, and the D-Prime would not work as intended.

However, there is a possibility that the Soviets might not launch a first-strike while a major proportion of the U.S. population is vulnerable, even though their people are protected. For example, during such a period, the Soviets may try to talk the U.S. leadership into acquiescing to Soviet demands on any number of

change in their favor. Of course, one may speculate endlessly into different worlds of the future. Strategists often do, although they too often neglect the effectiveness of strong civil defense programs, particularly as deterrence to war and protection against nuclear blackmail.

From these brief considerations, one may conclude that although having D-Prime may not be a trump card, it would certainly be important to the U.S. in an international poker game. Furthermore, implementing D-Prime would immensely strengthen our country simply through the process of educating and training Americans on survival methods in nuclear war, and would awaken many to the realization that a nuclear war would not necessarily mean the end of the possibility of an acceptable society. An even stronger civil defense program, with blast shelters, industrial protection, etc., would provide even more effective deterrence and a greatly improved capability to deal with nuclear blackmail.

in just a few minutes; however, they should not be clustered so that a number of them become vulnerable to a single, modestly-large weapon. The distribution of people after they have occupied the shelters should be planned so that the number of people in any circle corresponding to the extent of the 100-psi overpressure does not exceed, but is less, if possible, than the preshelter population in that area. Shelters should be located in parks and open areas whenever possible to spread out the sheltered population and to reduce the possibility of rubble covering the shelter. Over moderately flat terrain, the area affected by 100-psi from a 1-MT groundburst would be about 1.3 sq mi (2.0 sq km). In general, the 100-psi area may be increased by about 40% by a weapon that is airburst — in this case, the 100-psi area for a 1-MT weapon would be about 1.8 sq mi (2.9 sq km). An attacker might prefer to ground-burst the weapon despite this decrease in area because, by ground-bursting the weapon, he will pro-

... D-PRIME ... WOULD CERTAINLY BE IMPORTANT TO THE U.S. IN AN INTERNATIONAL POKER GAME.

issues, which need not be discussed here. If, under these tense circumstances, the U.S. leadership acquiesced to Soviet demands, which may be made all-the-more tempting by asking only that the U.S. play a passive role, then D-Prime would have failed in a strategic sense.

Should the U.S. leadership not acquiesce to Soviet demands during these hours of U.S. vulnerability of the majority of its population, the Soviets might yet hold back on a nuclear strike for a least two rea-

The same 1978 study¹ that proposed CRP also examined other civil defense measures. That work showed that a blast shelter system—one that would maintain the initial survivor level at about 85-95% after the same massive Soviet attack hypothesized against the other candidate civil defense systems — could be constructed for less than \$100 billion (1979 dollars). The construction of blast shelters in high-risk areas would protect the occupants against overpressures of 100-

duce an enormous radioactive crater and will cover hundreds of square miles downwind with lethal fallout. Neither of these effects would be produced by an airburst.

In areas of high population density, the shelters can have a larger capacity than in less populated areas. However, they should not be constructed to hold many more than a thousand people per shelter. The problems of handling so many people in a single shelter are multiple — many more entrances are re-

quired to prevent queuing, and ventilation, sanitation, and management become much more difficult. Also, the inherent safety from redundant systems is reduced by large populations per shelter. It is assumed here that 1000-person shelters are the largest to be constructed. In areas where the population density exceeds 2000 per

supply of weapons unless valuable targets were involved and key people were expected to be in shelter. The value of property in many of these areas may be high enough on the average to justify targeting with missiles. It will also be much more difficult in some of these high-density areas to place the shelters far enough from military-industrial

per one-megaton weapon by a factor of five when compared with the payoff of 100-psi shelters. The attractiveness of targeting people in the super-dense areas would be removed by constructing 1000-psi shelters for them, but the exorbitant cost of these shelters suggests that alternate methods of defense should be examined.

IN MANHATTAN AND DOWNTOWN SAN FRANCISCO . . . RAPID EVACUATION IS OUT OF THE QUESTION . . .

square mile, several shelters may be vulnerable to a single weapon. In the following discussion, three levels of population density will be considered, namely: (1) 500 to 2000 people per square mile; (2) 2000 to 15,000 people per square mile; and (3) 15,000 and more people per square mile.

According to an analysis of the 1970 Census³, about 45 million (22% of the U.S. population) resided in areas with a population density of less than 2000 (but more than 500) people per square mile. Such areas would be targeted only to destroy key facilities. Populations in such areas would be best protected by dispersion, if there is time, to sites away from the key facilities, although a few sites might justify having high-overpressure facilities. The number of weapons and their delivery systems are a limiting factor, even if the targeter might have many tens of thousands of weapons. Targets within such urban areas would be selected on the basis of the attack plan being used. There would be no weapon fatalities in such areas if the shelters were located at least a mile from the likely targets, and the attacking weapon did not miss its assumed target by more than a quarter-mile.

What about protection of people who live in areas where the population density is greater than 2000 (but less than 15,000) people per square mile? Approximately 85 million were in this category at the time of the 1970 Census³. The fatalities and property loss would be higher per weapon here than in the less densely populated areas, but it still might not be high enough to justify the use of the always-limited

targets to be out of lethal range. Fatalities per weapon might rise to 10,000 even with people in 100-psi shelters.

At the time of the 1970 Census, about 20 million Americans lived within central urban areas which, if combined, would add up to only about 1000 square miles. The population densities for these areas ranged from 15,000 people per square mile to a maximum of 135,000 per square mile in the Bronx of New York City³. Protection of the people in these super-dense areas with a blast shelter system alone would be very difficult. The concentration of valuable industrial and real property is so great in these central urban areas that almost every 100-psi shelter would be located within lethal distance of a potential target. Furthermore, the key-people "payoff" in these super-dense areas, even though people are in 100-psi shelters, may become attractive to the targeter.

Shelters providing blast protection against overpressures exceeding 100-psi can only be constructed at an enormous increase in cost. This increase is necessary to provide shock isolation to prevent the shelter from rattling its occupants, causing injury and death, when a nuclear weapon explodes nearby. To be safe, the shelter interiors must be mounted on large springs with shock absorbers, similar to an oversized automobile-suspension system.

The technology for making shelters capable of protecting their occupants at overpressures up to 1000-psi already exists. Such 1000-psi shelters in the super-dense areas would reduce the people "payoff"

There are two other methods of defense for people in super-dense areas: namely, moderate evacuation (where possible) to adjacent areas and active defense, i.e., ballistic missile defense. In Manhattan and downtown San Francisco, for example, a rapid evacuation is out of the question because there is restricted access to adjacent areas. However, in most central areas, the people in super-dense areas could expand outwards in a short-range evacuation into 100-psi shelters in adjacent areas and thus reduce the people "payoff" to an unattractive level.

Where the short-range evacuation from super-dense areas is restricted by limited access, an active defense becomes attractive. This defense could be made strong enough to force the attacker to use so many weapons against the defended area that the payoff per weapon would be reduced to an unattractive level. The attacker would then seek other targets for his weapons. Active defense will be discussed in the third and last article in this series. □

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CITIZENS FOR PEACE IN A NUCLEAR AGE



I have set before you life and death, blessing and curse; therefore choose life, that you and your descendants may live . . .

— Deuteronomy 30:19



We believe with the late Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel that "it is the concrete individual who lends meaning to the human race. We do not think that a human being is valuable because he is a member of the race; it is rather the opposite: the human race is valuable because it is composed of human beings."

We believe with the U.S. National Council of Churches that "all the earth's resources are gifts of God, the Lord of Creation, and that men and women have a responsibility to preserve and enhance the created order, not to abuse and destroy it."

We believe with John Cardinal Krol, Roman Catholic archbishop of Philadelphia, in "the central moral affirmation of the Christian teaching on war: that innocent lives are not open to direct attack."

We also believe that efforts to enhance world stability and to control international tensions are made in the interests of the common good of mankind. These efforts, however, provide no guarantee of lasting peace, justice, or freedom, whether made through deterrence, through disarmament, or through diplomacy. Therefore we find it morally and politically imperative that our government should prepare to protect our society in case of a breakdown of international stability.

In short, we are calling for a substantially increased commitment to civil defense.

Recognizing the true horrors inherent in nuclear warfare, we sadly acknowledge that in the crowded and often confused public debate over nuclear weapons policy, people seem unable — or unwilling — to consider the moral and humanitarian aspects of emergency preparedness and civil defense. Seldom are these facts reported for public consideration:

(1) No matter what, there will be survivors in a nuclear war. In a worst-case surprise attack, 80 million Americans would be unharmed. (2) Civil defense can save millions of lives at low cost. An effective civil defense program — embracing blast and fallout shelters, crisis relocation, and survival training — could *limit casualties* in a nuclear war to about five per cent of the American population. Such a program could cost much less than *one per cent of our present defense budget*. (3) A firm commitment to civil defense will strengthen our deterrent against Soviet aggression. The leaders in the Kremlin are cautious and unless they have a guarantee of victory — that is, if they know America could recover from an attack — they will be unwilling to launch their nuclear arsenal against us. (4) If deterrence fails, civil defense will give us an opportunity to rebuild and continue our society, to maintain our most revered values. We owe it to our ancestors who died for their values — political, religious, and philosophical — to *survive* for ours. We owe it to our descendants to re-create our world as best as we can. And we owe it to our contemporaries to live and be free to provide aid and comfort in time of dire need.

What we say here only underscores the words of Pope John Paul II in his recent letter to scientists discussing nuclear war: "Reflection on the possibility and consequences of a nuclear war means considering the very survival of mankind and the fate of the heritage accumulated down the centuries by human civilization." What must be emphasized, however, is *survival* and our obligation to prepare for it. To abandon that responsibility is morally repugnant and may indeed doom our civilization to a new dark age.

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Pres, TACDA

Gen. E. D. Woellner
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The above statement — "Citizens for Peace in a Nuclear Age" — has been drawn up and published by The American Civil Defense Association. For complimentary information on the activities of TACDA please write: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091 (or call 904-964-5397).

TRIAGE — EMERGENCY CARE

X — CHOKING

(10th of 13 installments)

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

RESCUE OF THE CHOKING VICTIM

The choking victim may be in imminent danger of death. The obstruction of the airway results in decreased air reaching the lungs (or none at all, in the case of complete obstruction). This results in no oxygen combining with the hemoglobin of the blood which in turn means decreased oxygen to the brain. Therefore, the rescue of the choking victim requires speedy action, just as in cardiac arrest or respiratory arrest.

Among the causes of choking are: foreign body (usually food) caught at the airway; infections which cause swelling at the airway; near-drowning, which may result in water, mucus, and perhaps blood in the airway; injuries about the mouth and neck, with blood obstructing the airway; and the obstructions caused by the various foreign objects which babies and small children may put in their mouths.

Choking on food came to be called "cafe coronary", since the episode often resembled an attack of coronary thrombosis; the victim was unable to speak, he often clutched at his chest or throat, and became cyanotic. But on autopsy, it was found that the airway was obstructed by a large bolus of food — most often meat. Hence the name "cafe coronary". It was found that the victim frequently was an elderly person, often with poorly fitted dentures, and often had had a few alcoholic drinks before eating. All of these factors contributed to the obstruction. The

elderly individual may have some dysfunction of the swallowing mechanism; the poorly fitted dentures were a factor in large pieces of unchewed food entering the esophagus. And the alcohol may deaden the sensations so that the individual swallows a much larger piece of food than he normally would.

The victim of choking may be in one of three categories: 1. He may have incomplete obstruction, with air exchange almost normal. 2. He may have incomplete obstruction, with dangerously poor air exchange. 3. He may have total obstruction of the airway.

If the victim can respond with a sound (although that sound may be distorted) he most likely has incomplete obstruction with good or fair air exchange. If the victim cannot respond, but if there is a rasping or crowing sound with his attempts at respiration, it is likely he has incomplete obstruction with *poor* air exchange. If he is unable to speak, and there is no apparent air exchange on respiration efforts, he has total obstruction. Such a patient will also have some degree of cyanosis, and will quickly collapse.

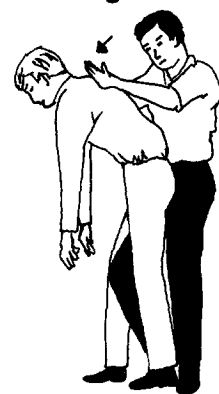
From a practical standpoint, all three conditions are dangerous, since all result in some decrease of oxygen to the brain. Further, it must be remembered that any degree of incomplete obstruction may, with attempts to breathe, become total obstruction. And, in fact, it is possible to convert an incomplete obstruction to a total obstruction by improper attempts to relieve the victim.

In the infant, the degree of obstruction may sometimes be estimated by the ability of the baby to cry.

The problem of rescue of the choking victim is considered separately from other sections of this series, since there still remain many questions about the procedures. The exact approach for rescue of the choking victim is still in debate, and it seems likely it will not be resolved in the near future.

In general, there are three major techniques used to relieve the choking victim: 1. back slaps 2. the abdominal thrust (or Heimlich Maneuver) 3. the extraction of the foreign body with the fingers of the rescuer.

Figure 1.



Back Slaps

If the victim seems to have good air exchange, and if he can cough, it is better for the rescuer to simply remain with him and do nothing at this time. In such cases, the coughing may result in relief of the obstruction without interference. But remember: **DO NOT** leave the victim even for a moment, since the incomplete obstruction may suddenly become complete, thus requiring urgent treatment. Since immediate treatment may be required, the rescuer should stand behind the victim, with one leg of the rescuer between the legs of the victim, and with the rescuer's arm supporting the victim in case he should collapse. In this position, the rescuer is **IMMEDIATELY** ready to administer further help. The victim will usually tend to lean forward, and this is probably the best position.

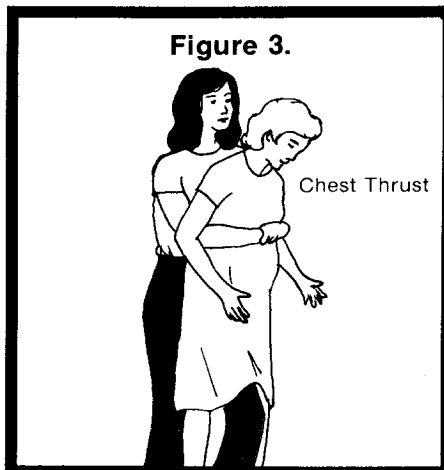
If the victim is unable to expel the foreign body of his own efforts, or if his condition worsens, then the next step is the back slap. The flat of the hand, or the heel of the hand, is used, and four rapid blows are administered to the victim, striking him between the shoulder blades. (Because of the position of the rescuer behind the victim, there is little chance that the victim will fall, since, if he loses consciousness, he will "slide" down the leg of the rescuer.) The back slap may suffice to clear the obstruction.*

If the back slaps fail, the next step is the abdominal or the chest thrust. This maneuver, developed by Dr. Henry Heimlich, is based upon this premise: if the abdomen, just below the chest, is suddenly compressed toward the spine, and at the same time compressed upward toward the diaphragm, this will result in sudden pressure within the chest cavity. Because of residual air in the lungs, this sudden pressure in the chest cavity will result in expulsion of the air within the lungs. And this

explosive rush of air will result in the foreign body "popping" out.

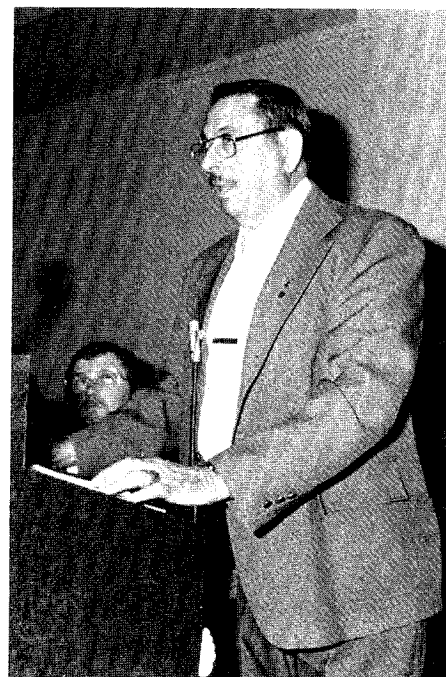
The abdominal thrust is accomplished by standing behind the victim and wrapping the arms around his waist. Place one fist just **BELOW** the Xiphoid Process, and grasp that fist with the opposite hand. Now **QUICKLY** compress back and upward. Note that this differs from the chest compression in CPR, where the pressure should be firm and steady, but not sudden. In the rescue of the choking victim, much depends upon the **SUDDEN** pressure on

Figure 3.



the abdomen, to cause rapid expulsion of air from the lungs, thus "popping" the foreign body out.

In the case in which the victim is pregnant, there is some contraindication to the abdominal thrust, since this could result in abortion. The next best technique is the chest thrust, which utilizes the same principle. In the chest thrust, the relative positions of rescuer and victim are the same as in abdominal thrust. The rescuer's arms "embrace" the victim at the level of the victim's armpits. One of the rescuer's fists is placed against the sternum (**BUT NOT AT THE XIPHOID PROCESS**), with the



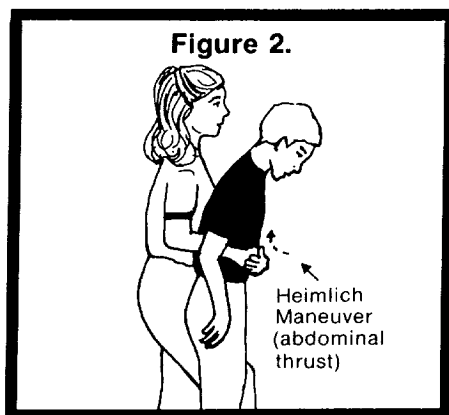
Max Klinghoffer, MD

thumb side against the sternum. The other hand encloses the fist. The thrust in this case is **STRAIGHT BACKWARDS**.

If the victim is lying on the floor or on the ground, he should first be rolled so that he is on his side, with the rescuer kneeling, and with the victim **FACING** the rescuer. In this position, the rescuer may easily apply back slaps as described. Further, if the back slaps do not suffice, the rescuer may immediately turn the victim on his back, and then apply either abdominal or chest thrusts as described if the victim were standing (i.e. a variation of the standing techniques).

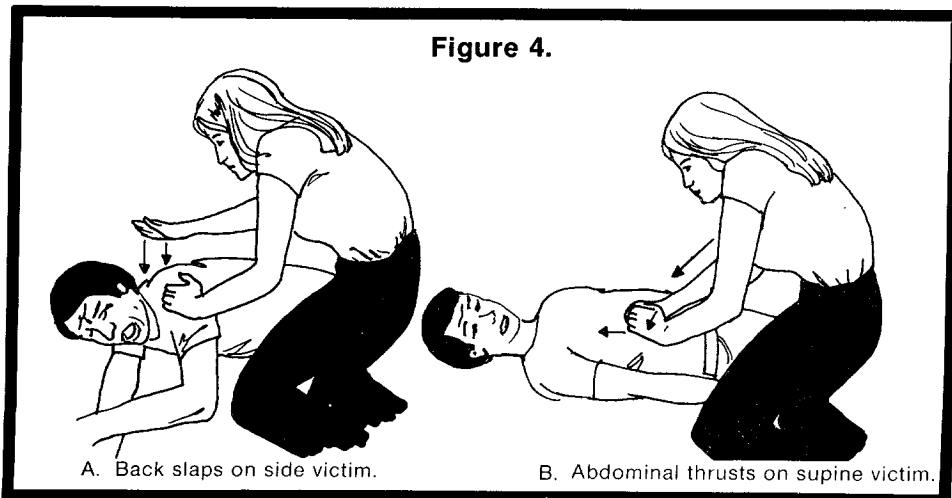
It is apparent that the abdominal or chest thrusts are more likely to work where the obstruction is complete (thus "sealing" the airway). It is also apparent that the thrust must be rapid and sharp.

Figure 2.



*Dr. Heimlich feels that the back slap is ineffective and even dangerous. Most books on the subject of emergency care do advocate the backslap, the abdominal (or chest) thrust, and the extraction of the foreign body — in that order.

Figure 4.



A. Back slaps on side victim.

B. Abdominal thrusts on supine victim.

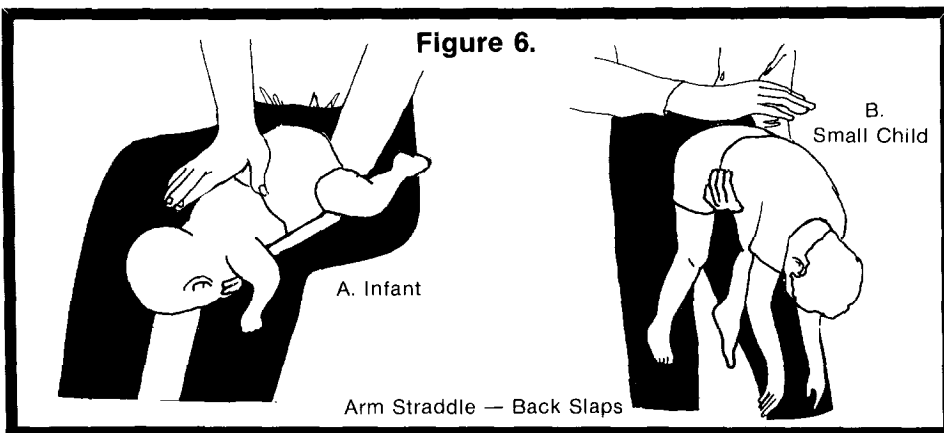
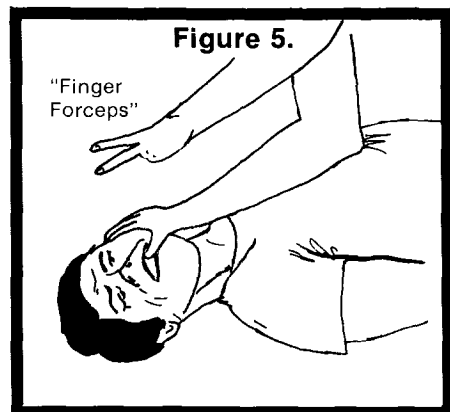
A slow, gentle thrust will simply cause loss of what little residual air remains in the lungs, and will not dislodge the foreign body.

If neither back slaps nor thrusts succeed in relieving the obstruction, the third method which must be used is manual removal of the foreign body. DO NOT USE ANY INSTRUMENTS FOR THIS PURPOSE. A number of instruments have been designed, supposedly for removal of foreign body from the throat; but these are dangerous and have resulted in severe injury. The best "instrument" and the safest one, is the "forceps" formed by the middle and index finger of the rescuer. Even so, great care must be taken

to avoid forcing a foreign body further into the throat.

There is some danger to the rescuer in attempting to open the mouth of the victim, since these patients may inad-

vertently bite and cause severe injury. It is safest to use the thumb of one hand, and pull the lips back as far as possible on one side, using the thumb as a wedge to pry the mouth open. In this manner, if the thumb is inserted well back of the molars, the victim may "gum" the thumb, but cannot inflict a severe bite. Then the opposite index finger may be used to "sweep" the foreign body from the throat. If this fails, the index and middle fingers may be used to grasp



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In the case of obstruction in an infant or small child, the victim is best held "straddling" the arm of the rescuer. Obviously, the back slaps here must be far more gentle than in the adult.

Remember — the choking victim has been deprived of oxygen to some extent and often requires immediate resuscitation measures. □

Next Installment: Radiation Detection, Decontamination and Protection



AWAY WITH THE LIFE BOATS

Adapted by: **Dr. Wayne King, III**
Senior Radiological Defense Officer
Cherokee County
Gaffney, South Carolina

If we are to have any useful exchange of information, it is essential that we get past the point of believing that somehow it is immoral even to think about a given problem. Well-written satire often conveys understanding of a point far more efficiently than yards of formal argument. A first-rate example is found in a letter written to the editor of the Harvard Crimson by four undergraduates, and published in October, 1961. The letter is an obvious parody of the arguments then being advanced against civil defense in any shape or form. Unfortunately, these false and illogical arguments are even more widely accepted now than they were then. The letter says it better than I can:

A Sane Policy

To the Editors of the *Crimson*:

It has been brought to our attention that certain elements among the passengers and crew favor the installation of "life" boats on this ship. These elements have advanced the excuse that such action would save lives in the event of a maritime disaster such as the ship striking an iceberg. Although we share their concern, we remain unalterably opposed to any consideration of their course of action for the following reasons:

1. This safety program would lull us into a false sense of security.
2. The "life" boats would cause undue alarm and destroy our desire to continue our voyage in this ship.
3. The presence of the "life" boats demonstrates a lack of faith in our Captain.
4. The apparent security which "life" boats offer will make our Navigators reckless.
5. These life-saving proposals will distract our attention from more important things, i.e., building unsinkable ships. They may even lead our builders to false economies and to the building of ships that are actually unsafe.
6. In the event of being struck by an iceberg (we will never strike first), the "life" boats would certainly sink along with the ship.
7. If they do not sink, we will only be saved for a worse fate, inevitable death on the open sea.
8. If we should be washed ashore on some deserted island, we will be unaccustomed to the hostile environment and will surely die of exposure.
9. If we should be rescued by a passing vessel, we would spend a life of remorse mourning over our lost loved ones.
10. The panic engendered by a collision with an iceberg would destroy all vestiges of civilized human behavior. We shudder at the vision of one man shooting another for the possession of a "life" boat.
11. Such a catastrophe is too horrible to contemplate. Anyone who does contemplate it, obviously advocates it.

Committee for a Sane Navigational Policy

Q & A CORNER

Q: The question of slogans and bumper stickers came up at the Wichita seminar, and it was generally agreed that they were vital in helping to give civil defense its deserved image of promoting national, community and family survival. Has anything been started on this yet?

A: Yes. But a start only. We need to kindle the fire. Here are a few old and new slogans to begin with:

**NEEDED: LIVE AMERICANS
— NOT DEAD RUSSIANS.**

PREPAREDNESS = PEACE!

**OUR CHOICE:
DEFENSE OR DEFEAT!**

**BETTER CIVIL DEFENSE WITHOUT
WAR THAN WAR WITHOUT
CIVIL DEFENSE!**

**THE SMART MOVE:
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

PROTECT OUR PEOPLE!

**CIVIL DEFENSE FOR
CIVILIAN SURVIVAL**

I'D RATHER BE DEAD THAN RED!

**PREPAREDNESS NOW —
PEACE TOMORROW!**

**PRIORITY: PREPAREDNESS,
PROTECTION, PEACE**

PREPAREDNESS OR PANIC!

PEACE THROUGH PREPAREDNESS

CIVIL DEFENSE: ROAD TO PEACE

**MUTUAL ASSURED ~~DESTRUCTION~~
SURVIVAL**

**STRATEGIC DEFENSE!!!
— ROAD TO SURVIVAL**

More on the way. The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) and the *Journal of Civil Defense* will welcome any and all suggestions and submissions. Send to:

The American Civil Defense Assn.
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091

(All above slogans and all submitted slogans to become public property and available to all those who wish to use them.)

TACDA is considering production of quality bumper stickers and offering them to the public at nominal prices.

The nation's firefighters — 1,100,000 strong (200,000 paid and 900,000 partially or fully volunteer) — represent a formidable force trained in disaster response and disaster management, and raring for use at a moment's notice.

THE FIREFIGHTER: AMERICA'S BIG CD ASSET

— Kevin Kilpatrick

Firefighting? Well, from a civil defense point of view you can get along without a fire department about as well as you can get along without space suits on the moon. Since the founding of our country the firefighter has been the backbone of home defense. Firefighters are weaned in an atmosphere of emergency, live on a diet of emergencies and bring to the civil defense sector both a service it has to have and operational examples it needs in shaping up its own often faltering programs.

Today 29,000 fire departments protect the American home front. The firefighting philosophy includes:

- a. Active cultivation of preparedness and prevention;
- b. An absolute dedication to duty and readiness;
- c. Continuous training and physical conditioning;
- d. Ongoing research and technology updating;
- e. Coordinated and effective emergency response;
- f. Proud discipline and mile-high esprit de corps;
- g. Courage;
- h. Studied attention to disaster wrap-up and recovery; and
- i. Equipment designed to do the best job possible irrespective of cost.

Programmed maintenance, a constant alert and the promotion of fire extinguishers and other fire control measures put the firefighter on "ready" at all times. A recent initiative has been smoke detectors. Public indifference was an obstacle to be surmounted. It was sur-

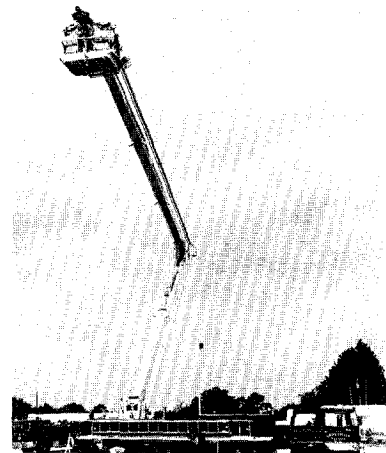
mounted through public education. Today more than 50% of America's homes are equipped with smoke detectors, a fact that can be measured in lives saved. The response has been nationwide and at all levels of society.

Compare that with the public response to civil defense appeals for the storage of emergency foods, crisis relocation planning, or shelter.

The firefighter no longer leads the simple life in which his sole concern was to contend with occasional building fires. He is expected to be—and is—an expert in fields far beyond, such as response to chemical spills, power failures, traffic accidents involving fire or mass casualties, storms and floods, drownings, radioactive emergencies, high-rise helicopter rescue, and so on—even, and this is as it should be, civil defense problems. In addition to his technological and administrative proficiency he must at all times cultivate and practice a high degree of public information and public relations.

Consequently, fire chiefs have been forced to discard the role of manning hoses and axes with their men to function as executives. "Fire chiefs are leaders and administrators nowadays," says Chief Paul Boecker, a northern Illinois fire chief. "We're no longer the 'big firefighter' in the department, and the corresponding new duties can be overwhelming to some chiefs. There's a big difference between the back step of the fire engine and the red Chief's car."

The widening of the firefighter's job into new fields brings specialization. One example is John Cashman, who is recognized as a leading



*The best in training . . .
the best in equipment.*

authority in the hazardous materials field. Operating from his base in Barre, Vermont Cashman makes on-the-spot analyses of accidents involving hazardous materials. His bimonthly *Hazardous Materials Newsletter** is a gold mine of technical information and reports on methodology of response teams. His October 1982 issue gives capsule accounts of 48 major incidents involving damages, deaths and injuries where hazardous materials were not contained. He divides these October accounts into five categories: stationary, highway, rail, pipeline and marine. A sixth is air, where incidents are less frequent. Cashman provides an invaluable service to the hazardous materials field and will very soon come out with a book on the subject (*Hazardous Materials Emergencies — Response and Control*).

Typifying the closeness of the firefighter-civil defense relationship is the location of the prestigious National Fire Academy at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Here the Fire Academy and the Emergency Management Institute (NETC) — under the administration of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) — share an extensive campus ideally suited to their overlapping needs.

An attempt in Congress to drive a wedge between the Fire Administration and FEMA was thwarted through the combined efforts of Senator William V. Roth, Jr. of Delaware and his colleagues, and the support of FEMA Director

**Hazardous Materials Newsletter*, Box 204, Barre, VT 05641 (free copy upon request).



Widening firefighter horizons.

General Louis Giuffrida, NETC Director Fred Villella and leadership elements of the nation's fire associations.

Emmitsburg's National Fire Academy offers courses which include Executive Development, Fire Service Leadership, Microcomputers for Fire Service Management, Incident Control, Fire Prevention and Investigative Techniques. In presenting congressional testimony in support of keeping The National Fire Academy with NETC and FEMA Donald D. Flinn of the International Association of Firefighters argued that comprehensive emergency management was an integral part of firefighting. "Clearly," he emphasized, "the fire service and the U.S. Fire Administration have a significant role to play in the response to and recovery from a natural or nuclear disaster."

The critical role that firefighters play in civil defense is given a heavy accent by NETC Director Fred J. Villella, who provided the executive push that resulted in the erection of the "Fallen Firefighters' Memorial" on the NETC campus in 1981. "Nothing symbolizes more appropriately," said Villella, "the admiration and respect we share for the firefighters who have given their lives in the very act of saving others."

The memorial pays tribute to the 140-160 firefighters who are killed in line of duty each year in America and the 100,000 per year who are injured in action. The impressive 8-foot stone cairn, capped by a 2-foot

bronze maltese cross, has inspired visiting students to suggest that a similar memorial be erected for civil defense workers whose sacrifices have contributed to the safety and welfare of their fellow men. It is perhaps significant that over 40% of the nation's civil defense directors today have fire service backgrounds.

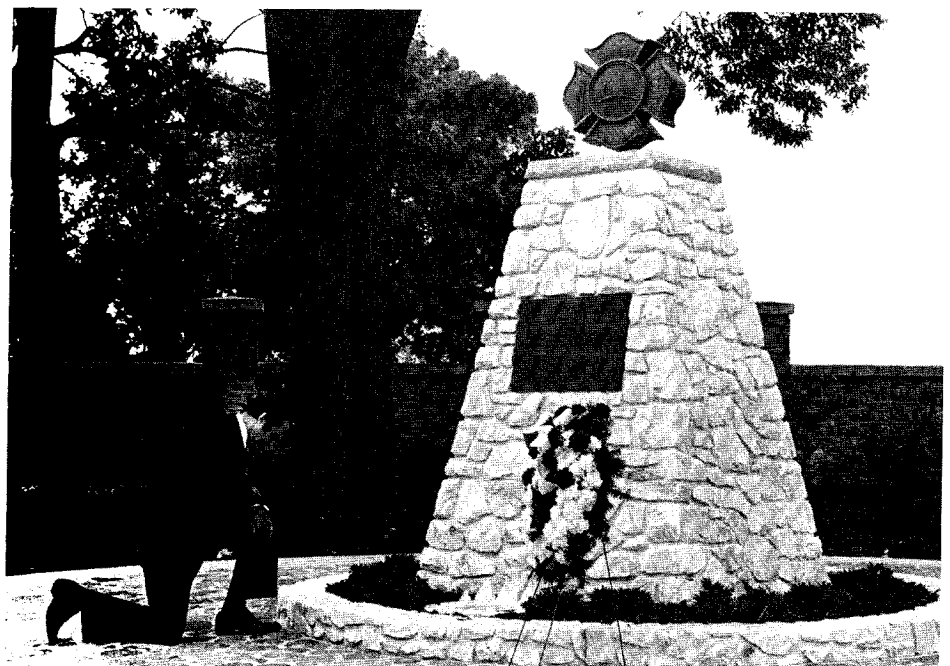
Civil defense needs to imitate the firefighter by getting into community preparedness on a vigorous and decisive level. One example of this is

the Civil Defense and Disaster Relief Section of the Kennesaw, Georgia town code, which requires that every head of household maintain a firearm and ammunition at his residence. This is preparedness. When that preparedness can be extended to full family protection in case of disaster — no matter what the disaster — civil defense will be flirting with fire department efficiency.

Perhaps the civil defense lesson to be learned is: when a major disaster that firefighters are trained and equipped to combat happens the firefighter response will be prompt, organized and effective.

But when the ultimate disaster that civil defense really exists for — nuclear attack — happens its response, judging by today's CD preparedness levels, will be slow, disorganized and ineffective.

Civil defense could have no better model to pattern its ambitions after than the firefighter. It needs to exploit fully his executive and operational talents. With the National Fire Academy situated in the heart of the FEMA training initiative in Emmitsburg, Maryland that goal should become more and more practical. This training institution, the National Emergency Training Center, stands today as a mecca for all those seriously concerned with attaining top disaster-control expertise. □



Chet Henry, Pennsylvania Fire Commissioner and staff member of the Pennsylvania Emergency Agency, pays tribute to fallen firefighters.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

The news media have had a good time commenting on the Postal Service's testimony on its preparedness for continued operations after a nuclear attack on the United States. Editorial and headline writers and cartoonists seemed unable to resist whimsical treatment of the idea of mail service after nuclear war. Such a reaction, I suppose, is predictable. But amid the levity the media lost sight of (or preferred to ignore) the less colorful facts of why the Postal Service bothered to think about what it would do if the unthinkable ever happened . . .

Any public organization has the obligation to be prepared to handle unforeseen emergencies. In fact, the Postal Service has a long, proud history of successfully putting into effect contingency plans that have allowed it to continue serving the public following all types of disasters, natural as well as manmade . . .

Despite the impression left by news reports, the Postal Service has not promised that neither rain nor snow nor nuclear weapons will stop the mail. We have only stated that we have considered the problems that war would present and have formulated policies that we think will allow us to carry out our duties to the best of our abilities.

If our efforts didn't work after an attack, the reason would be that nothing else did either.

— W. F. Bolger
Postmaster General

After watching television footage of recent anti-nuclear demonstrations, I have noticed a definite pattern. Only the U.S. flag is defiled, only the American President is grossly caricatured. I have never seen anything disparaging to the Russian nuclear arsenal.

— Carlos Morave in a letter to the *Miami Herald* editor

Our country is in a period of danger, and the danger is increasing. Unless decisive steps are taken to alert the nation, and to change the course of its policy, our economic and military capacity will become

inadequate to assure peace with security.

— from the Committee on the Present Danger's March 17, 1982 booklet (same statement as that of November 11, 1976.)

TACDA AND DDP ACTION SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 12

Two principal items mark the agenda of a Washington D.C. Board of Directors meeting of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) on December 12th.

The more dramatic item, and one which holds much promise, is step two in the founding of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP), an organization favoring measures to contend with injuries and illnesses (and fatalities) brought about by disaster situations — including nuclear attack.

The other priority item will be a plan to move TACDA from its present location in Starke, Florida to Washington, D.C. "Such a move," said TACDA President Frank Williams, "is vital. Accomplishing this without delay is a monumental challenge."

No peace movement has ever prevented war. The freezeniks cannot cite a single example in 6,000 years of history when a peace movement or a weapons-freeze movement ever prevented war. That's because a *peace movement promotes peace ONLY in peaceful countries, but promotes war in aggressive countries.*

On the other hand, history affords us many examples of peace movements starting wars. The weapons-freeze movement of the 1930s, culminating in the Munich ("Peace in our time") agreement, stopped the arms race in the peaceful countries (England and Europe) and encouraged the arms race in the warlike countries (Nazi Germany and Japan). The weapons freeze of the 1930s encouraged World War II.

Nuclear Freeze won't protect us against any of the threats of the nuclear-space age. It won't protect us against the Soviet weapons

overkill . . .

Nuclear Freeze can't protect us against Mutual Assured Destruction (the MAD doctrine). Nuclear Freeze provides absolutely no defense against attack by any enemy.

Nuclear Freeze can't protect us against the danger posed by proliferation of nuclear weapons among a dozen countries.

Nuclear Freeze won't stop the arms race; the Russians will go right on racing.

The Nuclear Freeze people want to turn the clock back to the pre-nuclear age. They are trying hard to "put the genie back into the bottle." They are like the nations that tried to defend themselves with bows and arrows after gunpowder and repeating rifles were invented. That won't work; people who try it are living in a bygone era.

Nuclear Freeze is based on the threat of inevitability and the psychology of fear. Americans should not succumb to that kind of scare propaganda.

America is the great "can-do" nation. We sent a man to the moon. We should not let the fearmongers tell us that the human race is doomed and that we cannot defend ourselves.

Fortunately, American technology is the best in the world. We can build a defense against nuclear weapons that will preserve American freedom and independence. The "High Frontier" system of space platforms (like the space shuttle) is only one of many answers to the threat posed by Soviet nuclear forces.

A defensive system such as "High Frontier" can prevent war and save lives. Nuclear Freeze, on the other hand, cannot do either one.

Those who are urging a freeze on US weapons are trying hard to co-opt the high ground of morality. But it won't wash. The Bible gives us the key to peace in Luke 11:21: "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace." That's why our Founding Fathers gave the US government the constitutional obligation to "provide for the common defense."

— Phyllis Schlafly as quoted in the *Daily News Digest*

CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD

From *Soviet World Outlook* (Advanced International Studies Institute) September 15, 1982:

The Deputy Chief of USSR civil defense, Colonel General V Dement'ev, in a lead *Red Star* article on September 1, called for a new nationwide campaign of preparation and indoctrination in the civil defense area . . .

Dement'ev strongly reaffirmed Soviet views that civil defense is an integral part of the Soviet military posture . . . In his conclusion, he states:

"The aggressive perfection of the propaganda of civil defense, the enlightening of the population as to its highly humane goals and tasks constitute an active contribution to the strengthening of the Homeland's defense capabilities, as well as to the military-patriotic upbringing of Soviet citizens."

Soviet publications in the past few months have greatly increased their coverage of civil defense. An article in *Voyennyye Znaniya* entitled "In Behalf of the Lives of Millions" quotes Brezhnev:

"We do not want war, and we are not preparing for war. But the Soviet people know from their own bitter experience the enormous sacrifices of the population that could be elicited by the actions of an aggressor. And it is too often that we hear talk from the other side as to its readiness to make 'powerful, destructive, anticipatory strikes' and so on, not to take the necessary protective measures."

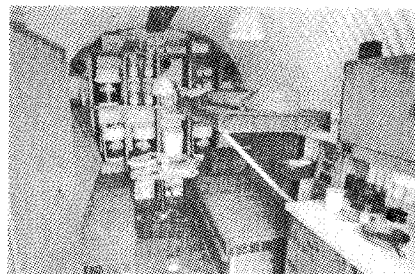
The article marks the 50th anniversary of the MPVO (local air defense), which later evolved into civil defense. It states at one point:

"Protection of the population from modern mass destruction weapons makes up the first and most important group of civil defense missions, the foundation of civil defense, since the safety of the Soviet people has always been and will continue to be the most important concern of our party and government, and because no other missions could be executed without first ensuring completion of this one."



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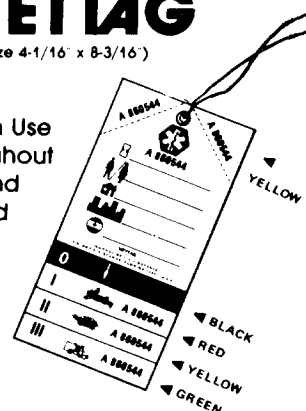
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REVIEWS

MIRACLE AT MIDWAY — by Gordon W. Prange with Donald M. Goldstein and Katherine V. Dillon. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, 469 pages, \$19.95 from Publisher, Publication date October 25, 1982.

— Reviewed by J. W. Dalzell

One of the great historical books of WW II. It is based upon exclusive interviews and research over a 37-year period as well as previously unpublished letters and diaries. The battle of Midway is described in all its grandeur and importance from the view of both the American and Japanese sides. Detailed accounts by survivors leave one with the impression of being on the scene. The Battle of Midway was truly the turning point of naval dominance in the Pacific and this great book lists all the principal personalities involved, numerous pictures of the participating units and the order of battle. At long last the true account and the long term effects of this great battle are brought to light.

DISASTER PLANNING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT — by Roger E. Herman. Published by Universe Books, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016. 1982. 137 pages, hardback. \$16.50 postpaid.

— Reviewed by R. F. Blodgett

I really can't say enough in praise of this book. It is well organized, easy to read and simple to understand. In short — buy it.

"Disaster Planning for Local Government" can serve several purposes: to guide a new disaster planner on how to get started, as a measure of the state of preparedness of any jurisdiction by the elected officials, and as a cross check for those with "finished" plans to verify that all the bases have been touched.

In nine chapters the author addresses the who, what, where, why, when, and even the how of emergency operational planning. He makes some interesting points in his chapter on "Who Should Do the Planning." The laundry lists of potential disaster situations, emer-

gency resources and of supplies are basic but complete and most helpful. The reviewer might respectfully suggest; however, that taxicabs (generally with their own radio systems) be included in the list of possible emergency resources. They can offer an existing source of either communications or transportation, or both. Frankly, even in trying to find some fault with the book, this is the only change or addition to be suggested. He also furnishes complete appendices of names, addresses and descriptions of Emergency Management Agencies, Environmental Protection Agencies, Voluntary Organizations in Disaster Service and presents a good bibliography.

I would suggest that FEMA discontinue many of the documents listed in their new "Publication Catalog" (FEMA-20/August 1982) and in their place buy and distribute Mr. Herman's book to every emergency planner and chief elected official in the country.

EMERGENCY CARE — Harvey D. Grant, Robert H. Murray, Jr., and J. David Bergeron — Robert J. Brady Company, Bowie, Maryland 20715. 494 pages. Third Edition, published 1982, \$14.95.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

This book is directed toward the level of the Emergency Medical Technician. It is not a "first-aid" book for the general public since it is too detailed for that purpose.

The strongest point in the book (in contrast to many others in the same category) is that portion represented by chapters 16-19 inclusive, covering access to the scene of the incident, disentanglement, moving the patient, and transport. These subjects are often neglected, but are well covered in this book. Also of special value is Appendix 2, regarding supplies and equipment. Since these materials are constantly changing, one wonders if all such texts should provide a means (such as loose-leaf) for updating such equipment without waiting for a new edition.

It is always easy to be critical of any text, but perhaps it is one of the duties of the reviewer to "nit-pick". The major deficiency in this book is the lack of adequate proof-reading, the occasional poorly captioned illustration, and the sometimes poorly defined illustration. Some specific instances are noted:

On page 13, the authors mention liability for irresponsible or "wreckless" (sic) driving.

The definition of stoma, on page 32, is too narrow, and describes only the opening in the neck.

On page 74 there is a description of the "tongue-jaw lift procedure." But there is no mention of the risk of a severe bite inflicted on the rescuer.

An arbitrary statement is made regarding death of brain cells if the cells are without oxygen for ten minutes. This can be disputed. In most instances ten minutes would be too long. In case of hypothermia, the time may be longer. The latter is brought out in another portion of the book (page 82).

While the authors are aware of the facts, it is possible that the trainee may be confused by the statement on page 169: "Such an injury (of the ear) is a sign of more serious head injury."

The instruction about pinching the nostrils to control nosebleed should be given further explanation, since compression of the nostrils at the lowermost portion may increase the bleeding.

While the authors are aware of the danger, the trainee may get an erroneous impression from the illustration on page 190, which shows the patient standing while the fracture is reduced.

The definition of "rales" (page 234) is incomplete. It fails to mention the whistling sound of asthmatic rales, and the bubbling sound in pulmonary edema.

The statement that "anaphylactic shock is a complication of asthma" (page 248) is reversed.

On page 258 the term "corrosive agents" is apparently considered to be the same as "acids". Actually, corrosive agents are strong acids or strong alkalis. (Or any substance which may convert to these).

On page 260 there is an admonition against vomiting in the patient who is convulsing. This should be broadened to include any patient who has been exposed to a convulsant.

On page 312, with reference to burns caused by electricity, there is mention of contact with a "ground". If the E.M.T. is to adequately protect himself (and his patient) he should have a better definition of "ground" as it applies to electricity. Also on page 312, since we must consider the hazards of chemicals in the presence of fire, it might be mentioned that carbon tetrachloride, in the presence of flame, produces Phosgene.

On page 316 the concept of radioactive decay should be given some explanation.

The above is a partial list of points which will undoubtedly be corrected in a future edition.

But the important question is this: Does the book teach?

It does.

COUNTDOWN FOR AMERICA — 28-minute film produced by the Peace Through Strength Foundation (American Security Council, Boston, VA 22713).

16mm color: purchase \$295, rental \$35 per day. ½-inch or ¾-inch video cassettes: purchase \$85, rental \$35 per day. (Discounts for members.)

— Reviewed by Robert Baffin.

Countdown For America is another dramatic documentary conceived and made available by talented America-first merchants at the American Security Council.

It is the second film in a series of five defense-oriented, hard-hitting factual accounts of where America really stands today vis-à-vis her opponents.

In addition to live footage of the world's newest armaments, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Senator Sam Nunn, Congressman Bill Chappell and William L. Dickinson voice their opinions on America's predicament.

"One of the main purposes of the film," says one Peace Through Strength Report, "is to examine the role of Soviet propaganda and dis-

information in manipulating the 'peace' movement through such Soviet-sponsored organizations as the World Peace Council. By deliberately misleading the public into believing that they are actually helping to prevent nuclear war, the Kremlin promotes its own strategic objectives and weakens that of the United States . . . A sequence in the film . . . explains how most people participating in the nuclear freeze demonstrations are unaware of Soviet involvement in the 'peace movement' and do not realize that a nuclear freeze would lock the U.S. into a permanent position of military inferiority."

Opening remarks are made by President Ronald Reagan. "The decade of so-called detente," he says, "witnessed the most massive Soviet buildup of military power in history. They increased their defense spending by 40 per cent while American defense actually declined in the same real terms. While we exercised unilateral restraint, they forged ahead and today possess nuclear

and conventional forces far in excess of an adequate defense capability."

The film, which underlines the need for a strong American civil defense program, was previewed by both The American Civil Defense Association at its early October Wichita seminar and by the United States Civil Defense Council a few days later at its annual conference in Portland, Oregon. On both occasions conference participants agreed that the film was tops in drama and confronted courageously the issue of "peace through strength."

Countdown For America follows the first in the series, *Attack on the Americas*, which was widely shown to audiences throughout the United States. It is to be followed by three more films. The first deals with the Soviet threat to seize the world's vital minerals and natural resources, the second with Soviet plans to control space, and the third with Soviet-sponsored international terrorist activities.

LETTER

To: The American Civil Defense Association

Dear Mr. Murphey:

My attention has been drawn to the item in the [*TACDA Alert*] September 1982 issue, "Doctors for Defense," in which there is proposed the foundation of an organization that represents "the patriotic feelings of a majority of American physicians."

I think I am not being hypersensitive in regarding this as a statement that those who do not share TACDA's convictions are unpatriotic. Surely it must be clear to your editor that there are many of us whose patriotism is real despite the fact that we do not share your editor's opinion and that of probably most, if not all, of the members of your organization.

I lived in Germany for four months in 1936 and I am acutely sensitive to manipulation in the name of patriotism. Let me add that there was extensive criticism in this country of the position of the German bishops, both Protestant and Catholic, for not standing up against Hitler. You are aware without doubt of the increasing concern among bishops and clergy, both Protestant and Catholic, of the moral questions surrounding the use of nuclear weapons.

My concern is that the stirring of partisan passions on either side will interfere with arriving at rational decisions and I would plead for restraint on both sides in the discussions.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Evans, MD
Washington D.C. Area Representative,
International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War, Inc.

WICHITA REPORT:

POST-SEMINAR ACTIVITY STAMPS TACDA 1982 SEMINAR A SUCCESS

Speakers and workshops featured at the 1982 TACDA seminar in Wichita did more to stimulate later initiatives than any other conferences produced by the TACDA organization. Two results are particularly dramatic: the work on forming the "Doctors for Disaster Preparedness" group, and the interest in forming TACDA chapters (Washington DC had its organizational planning meeting on October 24th and Los Angeles on November 16th).

Audio Recall, the firm which taped the presentations, did a land-office business during the entire seminar. Tapes are still available and may be ordered using the form on page 27.

Following is an account of the seminar addresses arranged in chronological order by tape numbers (order form on page 27).

• • •

(Tape 1) Charles L. Badley delivered a special message on strategic defense from the convalescing Leon Goure, who was unable to appear in person as planned. (Badley is V.P. of the Donn Corporation, a shelter research group which put its prototype corrugated steel shelter through its paces at the Nevada "Miser's Bluff" test in 1978 and which will conduct further research on its shelter at the 1983 "Direct Course" test.) In setting the stage for his comments Goure said (through Badley):

"As you know, President Reagan's call a year ago for stronger strategic defense, including civil defense, has gone largely unheeded by Congress and the United States public. There are a number of reasons for this. One of these is obviously budgetary, the Congress seeking to hold down defensive expenditures wherever it could. But I believe that

this is not the main reason. The main reason is that strategic defense on the whole lacks credibility."

Goure went on to develop his argument by weighing Soviet and American defense postures vis-à-vis one another.

Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, a speaker also at last year's TACDA seminar in Washington DC, felt that civil defense education is so important an undertaking that he chose to speak on it again this year. His topic was "Civil Defense Instruction in High Schools." Wigner for the past year has been a civil defense education consultant and planner for the National Education Training Center.

Dr. Wigner asserted that the subject of civil defense in the schools should be treated the same way that the subjects of mathematics, geography, history and so on are treated. Questions on the part of the student should be carefully answered, and the subject should be treated in a down-to-earth practical way.

"What I am most afraid of," said Wigner, "is not a nuclear attack. What I am most afraid of is the threat of a nuclear attack. And that is called 'nuclear blackmail.' And this is the same way that Hitler conquered Czechoslovakia. He asked for something not terribly important.

"Then Hitler stepped up his demands." Wigner sees a similar technique applied to the United States. Civil defense education would analyze these points so that we could take actions to counteract them.

• • •

(Tape 2) Fred J. Villella, director of FEMA's National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland spoke on behalf of FEMA.

Villella analyzed the effects of Congress in its civil defense actions and non-actions. "What we finally ended up with," said Villella, "was 147 million dollars." This compared to the Reagan request for \$252 million. Although the figure is more than \$100 million less than that which was asked for, Villella pointed out that it is a "substantial increase" over the previous year.

Villella, however, brought out the arguments of the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee against crisis relocation planning and suggested that the audience judge whether the arguments were valid or not.

We can't criticize those who were to make CRP plans, said Villella because "we never gave them the resources to do the job."

Time, Villella pointed out, does at this point permit the consideration of building shelters.

Villella indicated that the mistakes that have been made must not deter us from our objectives. In Washington, he said, "we guarantee that we will work as hard as we possibly can." We must all stand together, he concluded, even though we at times stumble and disagree.

From Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Dr. Conrad V. Chester covered the latest information on developments in shelter technology. "Last October," he pointed out, "this administration explicitly recognized civil defense as a critical part of our strategic posture, something that is quite new."

An exercise in February, said Chester, revealed that when you implement evacuation as it was then planned you shut down industry. This has brought about a modification of CRP to include in-place shelter for critical industry.

The big problem, Chester claimed, is not one of design against specific overpressures; the big problem is cost. The higher the overpressure you need to protect against the higher the cost. Another way is to invoke the dual-use principle. "The use of 'earth arching' holds much promise," he said.

Chester covered the problem of higher overpressures where radiation protection factors on the order of 100,000 and greater (against prompt radiation) had to be assured.

Chester also went into the advantages of earth-covered homes.

• • •

(Tape 3) Veteran civil defense executive L. R. Bearnes, representing the "Citizens Preparedness Group of Greater Kansas City," traced the vast underground complexes in the Kansas City area, their development along commercial lines and their limited use as shelter. Research has indicated that their *potential* as shelter is promising. Ventilation, water and food problems can be overcome. The principal requirements are labor and money. In spite of problems planning and research are in progress. The project to make major conversions of the underground to shelter is ongoing. Among the encouraging factors are the cooperation of owners of the underground space and the coverage of the project by the media.

Richard Sincere, writer and researcher for the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington DC, brought his argument to bear on religious leaders who favored accommodation in lieu of preparedness, who bemoaned the alleged neglect of social programs in favor of defense. However, said Sincere, "As a proportion of the Federal Government's budget, defense spending in 1960 was 49%; in 1980, 23%." And: "It is the government's obligation, embodied in the constitution and in the natural law on which our society is based, to protect the innocent, the young, the aged, indeed all citizens."

• • •

(Tape 4) Writer, lawyer, strategist and Reagan friend Laurence W. Beilenson in his luncheon talk spelled out the rationale for civil defense woes. "The reason," he said, "for the contradiction between

the necessity for civil defense and its absence may be found in our failure to accept the reality of the nuclear age in which we live. That reality consists of the sameness of our age to all others and to its vital difference."

For those who claim "only a madman would start a nuclear war" he countered with the statement that this — because of the "many crazy rulers" who have headed states — in fact predicts it.

In concluding his provocative, free-swinging address Beilenson stated that "it is difficult to understand how our government, whose first duty is to protect the American people, can fail to bend its utmost endeavors to developing an active nuclear defense and to spend whatever is required for the best civil

defense that we can devise. Only when it has taken these steps will it have begun to accept the nuclear age in which we live."

The critical need for a civil defense solution *today* was stressed in General E. D. Woellner's address. Woellner, Executive Secretary for the U.S. Global Strategy Council, called for TACDA to help lead the way in bringing about an interim solution for the protection of Americans as well as a time-consuming permanent solution. Woellner brought up for consideration a plan devised by two NASA engineers (Dr. William Olsen and Robert Denington) which they call the "NOW Civil Defense."

That plan proposes that in time of expected nuclear attack the Presi-

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"Moral Confusion In The Nuclear Debate" — *Richard E. Sincere*
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"Time Frame For Survival" — *General E.D. Woellner*
- ☐ **Tape 5**
"Britain At The CD Crossroads" — *Eric Alley*
- ☐ **Tape 6**
"Survivors MUST Survive" — *Max Klinghoffer, M.D.*
- ☐ **Tape 7**
Public Information Workshop
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"Civil Defense Revisited" — *Gen. George J. Keegan, Jr.*
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dent make an appropriate announcement to the public followed by basic instructions (which would be on file). This would be followed by a prompt evacuation of cities and the construction of expedient shelters in the countryside.

Woellner, citing that this plan would be economically palatable, said it fit in with the self-sufficient early pioneers, who did not need government to lead them through the wilderness. He called for action so that 1983 would see a plan ready for implementation.

• • •

(Tape 5) From Great Britain Eric Alley, chairman of Britain's foremost professional civil defense organization and well-known on the international CD scene gave a report on "Britain at the CD Crossroads." Alley preferred to widen the title out to include all Western nations because, he said, they were *all* at the crossroads in civil defense.

Alley gave a rundown of civil defense operations in Great Britain, cautioned that many deficiencies existed. The civil defense budget in England, he pointed out, was on the upswing, but still it was inadequate. Left-wing political action in all Western nations had in effect brought civil defense to its knees. It was now time, he said, for our countries to bring about a revival of interest in control and protective measures.

• • •

(Tape 6) Renowned American emergency medicine authority Dr. Max Klinghoffer in his banquet address drove home the point that it is the responsibility of medical and civil defense professionals to see that those who survive a nuclear attack also survive its aftermath.

Klinghoffer recommended support for the newly formed "Doctors for Disaster Preparedness," and he felt that many doctors now members of the anti-civil defense Physicians for Social Responsibility would think twice about their remaining members of that organization. "I feel confident," he said, "that in the majority of cases they have done so because they do not understand the facts. I think that once they understand — and it is my hope that we are going to help them understand — many of them will withdraw . . . their support from PSR."

Klinghoffer explained that the new disaster medicine seminars at Florida Institute of Technology

would embrace lifesaving training and practice.

"In my many years of private practice," said Klinghoffer, "I never saw a case where the living envied the dead. I saw numerous cases where the dying envied the living."

• • •

(Tape 7) FEMA's John E. Bex conducted a spirited workshop on public information in which a number of seminar participants voiced their views and came up with practical suggestions for improving relations with the media.

• • •

(Tape 8) After seven years on the Washington scene, said General George J. Keegan, he was "frustrated about the extraordinary amount of information possessed by our government on the Soviet Union that was not being shared with Congress, the American people and in many instances the President of the United States."

This, said Keegan, former U.S. Air Force Intelligence Chief, was why he decided to resign in 1977. Looking back 5 and a half years, he said, less than 25% of what he knew has been made public. "I think that's sinful," he said.

Keegan described the extensive shelter complex around Moscow that his intelligence people discovered, and he revealed that every Soviet city has a similar shelter complex.

He greatly admired the Swiss preparedness, he said, and if we in America can throw off our diet of distortions we too can protect our citizens.

And Keegan challenged civil defense and TACDA to get about the job of American home preparedness. That would be no threat to the USSR he concluded.

• • •

(Tape 9) Hollywood's Nancy Greene, co-editor of *Humint* and the film colony's chief civil defense proponent, called for a civil defense propaganda offensive and exploitation of the media. She cautioned that an across-the-board media approach must be mounted. You must, she said, "simultaneously use all communications media to get your message across. It does no good to educate children in school if we're not also using every other media organ: print, radio, television, tape recordings, television tapes, car-

toons, slogans, jokes, stories, books — everything you can think of to reach the public.

Anger can replace fear, she stressed.

Greene cited the Chinese example, where a 1969 crisis inspired the Chinese to dig extensive tunnel systems under all their cities.

She challenged TACDA to undertake a major expansion and to begin by urging each TACDA member to get five new members. She promised to distribute a system of media techniques through TACDA. "We must not," she said, "let the unthinkable become the unforgivable."

• • •

(Tape 10) People, stated Dr. Edward Teller, comfort themselves; with the thought that if the Soviets have more weapons strength than we have at least we have them beat in accuracy. "But I strongly suspect," he said, "that in military matters the Soviets are ahead of us — not only in quantity but in quality as well."

Teller, leader of the team which developed the H-bomb and now with the Hoover Institution at Stanford, zeroed in on remedies.

"The solution," he pointed out, "is not more retaliatory weapons. The solution is defensive weapons. Now, this does not mean I am advocating pulling away our retaliatory weapons because the defensive means we don't have yet. And if we disarm unilaterally then the problem can defeat us . . . By the year 2000, 95% of our effort will go into defensive weapons, and only 5% into weapons of retaliation."

Civil defense, said Teller "is the least expensive and the most effective" means of protection. "But," he said, "I'm not satisfied with civil defense alone. I also want active defenses."

Active defense, however, is shrouded in much more secrecy than is necessary. And he concluded: "I think real stability is in defensive weapons . . . We have the nuclear sword; we don't have the nuclear shield. And it is possible to work on it." □

See page 18 for candid photos of Wichita Seminar. (Photos by: Rex Hosea, Hollywood, California)

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- Jan 17-21 Graduate Seminar, National Emergency Training Center*
- Jan 31- Feb 4 RADEF Officer Instructor Workshop, Federal Emergency Management Agency*
- Jan 31 Feb 4 "Aircraft Crash & Mass Casualty Mgt.", Reg. Fee \$595. Contact: Center for Professional Defense, ASU College of Engineering & Applied Science, Tempe, AZ 85287, 602/965-1740
- Feb 12-13 **Disaster Medicine Seminar, Contact: Florida Institute of Technology, Division of Disaster Medicine, Medical Research Institute, 3325 W. New Haven Avenue, Melbourne, FL 32901, 305/723-5640 (Fee: \$35 — \$40 after Feb. 5)**
- Feb 22-25 Securicom '83 Worldwide Congress and First Int'l Exhibition — Computer and Communications Security & Protection, Cannes, Contact: SEDEP Department: Expositions, 8, Rue de la Michodière 75002 Paris, FRANCE
- Mar 7-11 Phase IV Revised — National Security Seminar, National Emergency Training Center*
- Mar 25-27 Stress Factors in Emergency Medical Services & Critical Care Medicine. Contact: Jeffrey T. Mitchell, M.S., PhD Candidate, Emergency Health Services Program, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Catonsville, MD 21228, 301/455-3223
- Mar 28-Apr 1 Public Education course, National Emergency Training Center*
- Apr 18-29 Protective Construction Course, National Emergency Training Center*
- May 9-14 Public Education Course, National Emergency Training Center*
- May 16-20 Phase IV Revised — National Security Seminar, National Emergency Training Center*
- May 23-27 Graduate Seminar, National Emergency Training Center*
- Jun 12-17 American Nuclear Society annual meeting, Westin Hotel, Renaissance Center, Detroit, MI. Contact: Walter J. McCarthy, Jr., Chairman & Chief Exec. Officer, Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Ave., Detroit, MI 48226, 313/237-8800

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DISASTER-EMERGENCY NEWS-LETTER and 1983 nuclear equipment catalog for RER, Survivalists, CD. Good info, fair prices. \$2.50 postpaid. Radex, 4109 Graf Drive, Louisville, KY 40220 (502/491-0849)

AIRPORTS, rescue units, etc. needing rugged, color-coded, serial-numbered triage tags with casualty position marking capability invited to write for free "airport-option" information to: METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091 (Phone: 904/964-5397).

FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY'S "PILOT" DISASTER MEDICINE SEMINAR, held in Melbourne, Florida November 12-14, 1982 as anticipated gave direction to seminar planning. Participants included physicians, nurses, civil defense planners, paramedics, firefighters, emergency medical technicians and members of the lay public — plus those in other fields such as airport rescue, survivalism and the Army Medical Service.

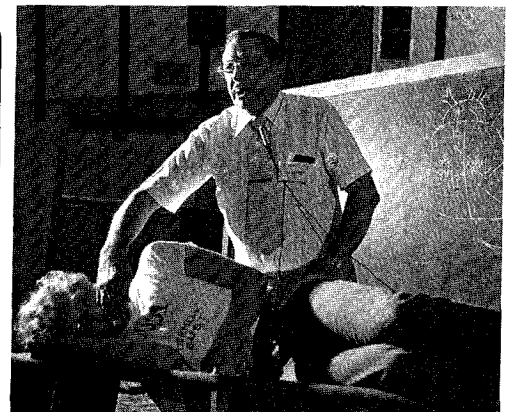
SOLICITED CRITIQUES BY PARTICIPANTS resulted in prompt post-class analysis and a re-vamping of the 2nd seminar (February 12-13, 1983) to include consideration of:

1. Confinement of seminar to a Saturday-Sunday week-end period;
2. Focus on basic disaster medicine — a gearing of the course to the lay level;
3. Professional involvement mainly as (a) providing qualified instructors for local disaster medicine classes, (b) introduction to a developing new field;
4. Heavier accent on triage, shock, communications, transportation, radiation and hospital improvisation, teamwork planning, etc.; and
5. Better facilities (which, with other improvements are now planned).

F.I.T. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OF THE SEMINAR drew praise and appreciation. Comments on Dr. Max Klinghoffer's instructional methodology were enthusiastic:

"Gave me confidence, incentive to learn more, a disaster medicine foundation."

"A complicated technology reduced to a simple, effective formula."



"I would like to attend an entire seminar devoted to hospital improvisation."

"Dr. Klinghoffer is an excellent speaker. I learned from him."

"We may be interested in inviting Max to visit KSC [Kennedy Space Center] and giving a talk to our physicians."

"Not only gave much food for thought, but was very rewarding. Thanks!"

"Course so good! It should be expanded to include university students."

DISASTER MEDICINE SEMINAR NO. 2: FEBRUARY 12-13, 1983 — SEE AD ON PAGE 3.

COMMON GROUND

The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and the Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) are motivated by their concern for the devastation and death that would result from nuclear war. And properly so.

This is precisely the motivation that two decades ago resulted in the formation of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA). And other civil defense organizations as well.

There is common ground here.

The objectives of IPPNW and PSR are the prevention of nuclear war and the attainment of world peace.

TACDA too. More common ground.

Laurence Beilenson, who delivered the popular luncheon address ("Accepting Our Nuclear Age") at TACDA's Wichita seminar, makes a practice of engaging members of the opposition in informal discussion. And he often finds common ground. TACDA seminar participants engaged Wichita pickets in conversations that knotted up the picket line for 45 minutes. There was spirited debating, but there was also common ground, and one TACDA member (Wm. Cornelius Hall) addressed the meeting that the pickets returned to — the Wichita Peace Community. Three well-behaved pickets actually attended Edward Teller's talk the next morning.

Teller's presentation amazed them. He didn't call for war and nuclear bombardment (of course, he never does). He demanded peace (he always does). He predicted peace. By the year 2000, he estimated, offensive weaponry would be almost squeezed out — down to 5% of all weapons. The remaining 95% would be weapons capable only of defense against weapons of destruction and death, incapable of being used against an enemy's homeland.

Eugene Wigner's article on page 6 visualizes a practical disarmament, the disarming of aggressors by new weapons of defense. Here we implement on a nuclear scale what has already been implemented on a conventional weapons level. We've cited it many times before: Switzerland and Sweden have for over 165 years denied aggressors the opportunity of attacking them by cultivating a military strategy that literally made attack an unacceptable risk. Result: over 165 years of peace.

Achieving that on a nuclear plane is the aim of current defensive weapons technology.

And if aggressor defensive weapons should also disarm *us*? What better guarantee of peace? To cite Wigner again: "A world in which neither of two opponents can destroy the other is much, much more stable than one in which each can destroy the other."

But there are among us those who will work — who are working — diligently and effectively to discourage us from attaining such a defensive capability, who in fact are now campaigning against weapons of defense as both threatening and useless. (How can they be threatening and at the same time useless?) And they prey upon God-fearing people who are then themselves inclined to close the door on all weapons of defense development — on all efforts to defend our country and our communities and our families. They unwittingly invite war.

If these latter can be exposed to the now sound idea that a modern active defense combined with a passive defense is both *capable* of averting a nuclear holocaust and *incapable* of being used in any way offensively it might present them with the assurance they need that nuclear war can really be avoided.

For these weapons do not kill. These weapons only defend. They hurt an enemy only by pulling his defensive teeth. They are in no way weapons of conquest. They will make such weapons obsolete. Properly developed they will become a practical guarantee of peace. By making offensive weapons of very little or no use they promise disarmament.

This is precisely what IPPNW, PSR, Ground Zero, SANE and other anti-military groups want. It is precisely what TACDA and other groups advocating strategic defense want.

Here again we have common ground. Why not exploit it?

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