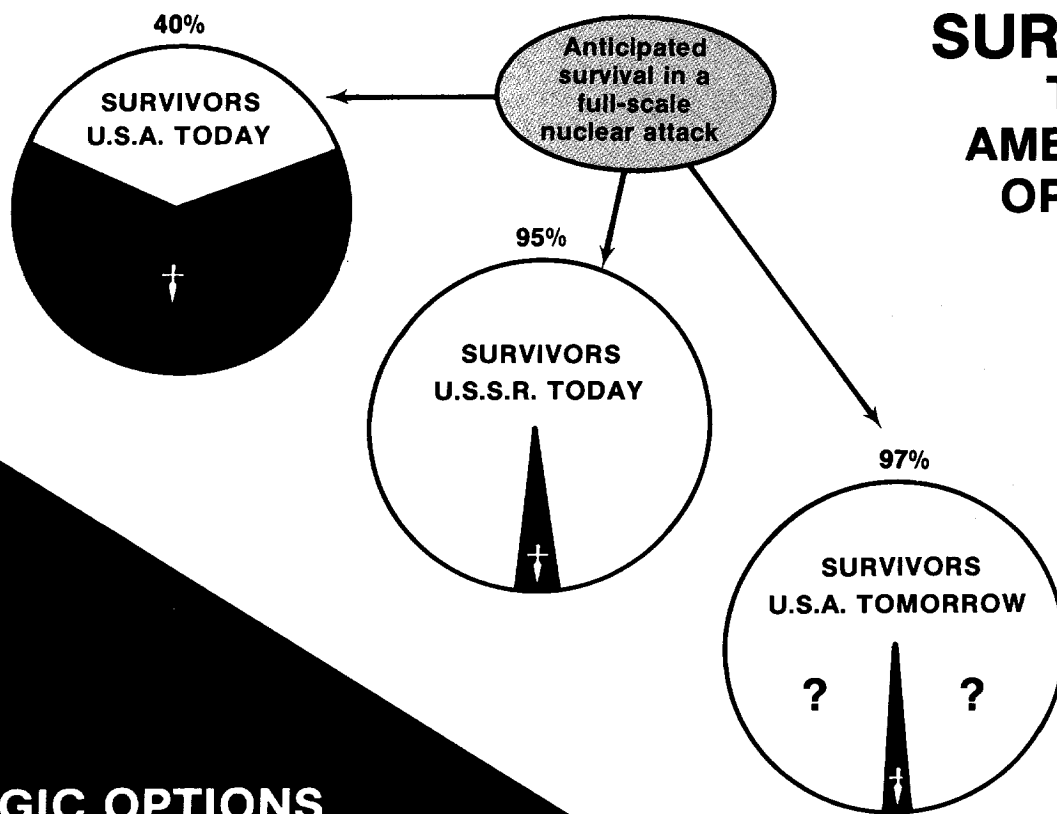


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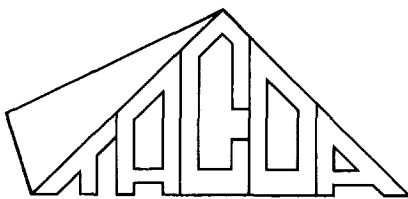
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STRATEGIC OPTIONS

"NUCLEAR AWARENESS WEEK"

OUR CHILDREN AND CIVIL DEFENSE

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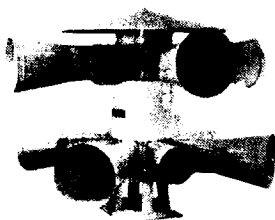
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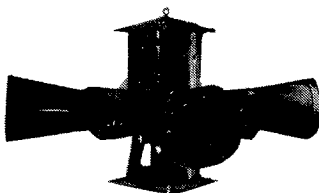
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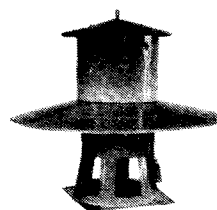
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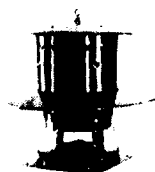
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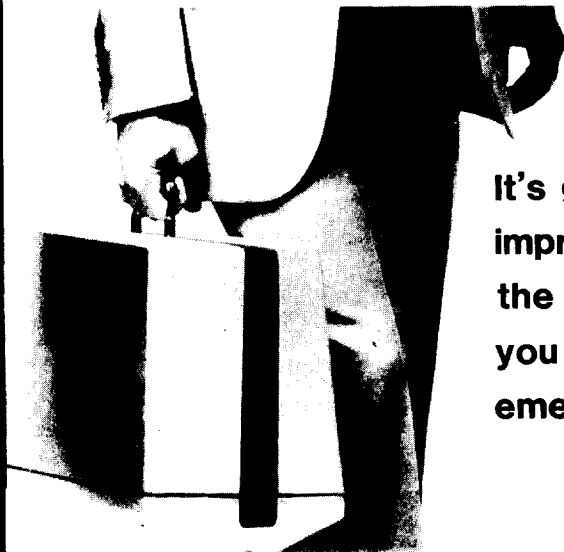
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CIVIL DEFENSE IN AN ELECTION YEAR

Congress is now back from the Easter recess but that does not mean that much is happening. A substantial number of members of both House and Senate are back home much of the time working on getting reelected. On Capitol Hill, the tone of the debate and back hall maneuvering is becoming increasingly mean and political. Deficit spending and foreign policy, especially in Central America, are dominating the issues before the Congress. With respect to the deficit, the Administration and the Democratic leadership of the House are gingerly approaching a compromise on a "down payment" on the reduction of the prospective federal deficit. The essence of the agreement is a three-part formula: (1) the Administration agrees to a reduction in the rate of defense buildup; (2) the Congressional leadership agrees to a similar reduction in domestic spending; (3) both agree on some tax increases, most alleged to be in the form of closing loopholes in the tax code. Early in May, Defense Secretary Weinberger appeared before the House Armed Services Committee to offer up a multi-billion dollar set of reductions in the defense program. The effect of his hit list was to reduce the planned increase in the defense budget next year from nearly eleven percent to about seven percent. Congress-watchers believe that the actual appropriation will be closer to five percent in its increase over the current year.

Because of the current emphasis on looking as if one is serious about reducing federal deficits in this election year, new programs are having a difficult time gaining serious consideration. President Reagan's strategic defense initiative, dubbed the "Star Wars" approach by its detractors, is one of those that is receiving a sceptical hearing on Capitol Hill. Part of the scepticism stems from behind-the-scenes resistance to the program from influentials within the Department of Defense. It was nearly a year after Reagan's "Star Wars" speech, in which he announced the goal of an impervious defensive shield that would make ICBMs obsolete, before the Pentagon got around to naming Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the space shuttle program, to head up the new effort. General Abrahamson had to weather some abrasive questioning in his justification of the program to the House Armed Services Committee and it is doubtful at this time that the funds requested will be appropriated. More likely, funding will be held to a modest increase over that which has been appropriated for ballistic missile defense research this year.

Civil defense appropriations appear headed in the same direction. The administration is again asking about \$250 million for the third year in a row. Last year, the appropriation was \$169 million, a six percent real increase over the year before but only two-thirds of the budget request. That is not the whole story. The quarter billion dollars requested was for the first year of a seven-year program in which appropriations would increase dramatically in the "outyears". Thus, the modest appropriation was a rejection of the proposed program, as was the appropriation the year before. This year, the Dellums subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee recommended an authorization level of \$190 million, a 12½ percent increase (eight percent real increase) over the 1st year's appropriation. The subcommittee's recommendation came after a relatively perfunctory hearing that ignored completely the fanfare given the freeznik's attacks on nuclear war survival preparations, such as "The Counterfeit Ark" and Carl Sagan's prediction of a nuclear winter that would not be survivable. Yet, the recommendation of \$190 million was once more a rejection of the administration's long-term program.

Even sympathetic legislators on Capitol Hill are asking why the FEMA leadership keeps pushing a program that has been rejected repeatedly. The context of this question is not an invitation to substitute a more vigorous and more appealing program but rather a suggestion that FEMA ought to field a program tailored

to the reduced amounts that Congress seems willing to grant; namely, a small modest yearly increase over current appropriations indefinitely. It is to the credit of General Louis Giuffrida and his staff that they have been consistent in arguing that their seven-year program based primarily on developing a crisis relocation capability is the minimum effort that has any hope of saving a significant number of lives in event of a nuclear attack and that to settle for anything less would be a sham and a delusion. There are many civil defenders who find the administration's program inadequate as it is. Imagine the outcry if FEMA were to attempt to justify a more modest effort based on a level budget or one scaled to a very low increase each year. Neither the pros nor the antis would be happy with such a proposal if it could be justified. Actually, it is not possible to design a civil defense program of any consequence at current appropriation levels, as has been demonstrated under five Presidents over the past two decades. Some may wish to argue that FEMA's current IEMS (Integrated Emergency Management System) approach comes closest to making do with an inadequate civil defense appropriation but others doubt whether its pursuit over a period of years would make any difference in either the casualty lists or the fate of the nation should nuclear war come.

An election year is the most difficult time to obtain a commitment from the Congress for a program as controversial and as compromised as this administration's civil defense program. Is it better then to stand your ground and wait until next year? The administration seems to think so. General Giuffrida was uncompromising in his opening statement to the Dellums subcommittee: "I am well aware that there is little dispute over the peacetime humanitarian benefits of the civil defense program but that some are opposed to any attempt to save lives in the event of attack. That is a view, however, which is not open to FEMA or the federal government given the clear mandate set forth by the Congress in the Civil Defense Act . . . It is a view which is not in accord with the opinion of a majority of the American people . . . And it is a view which overlooks the highest — and humanitarian — obligation of any government: to protect its people, especially in the context of national security." With that manifesto, the administration seems content to wait until next year. Look for the same attitude on the part of the Congress and an appropriation for the coming fiscal year of between \$180 and \$185 million.

For over a year now the American public has experienced a well-organized and expensive propaganda campaign aimed at convincing them that no one can survive the bomb, that only a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons will prevent a nuclear doomsday, and that any outlay for civil defense is a useless waste of funds. Across the country, State and local governments have been quietly approached by anti-defense groups to outlaw civil defense with some occasional success. Propaganda continues to flow into the mass media and into the bookstalls. The latest entry is a book entitled, "*Warday: And the Journey Onward*," which takes place in 1993, five years after a fictional nuclear exchange. But other books are also being published that challenge the myths upon which the propaganda mill is based. The most prestigious (and most readable) of these is "*Weapons and Hope*" by the distinguished physicist, Freeman Dyson. The book is being published by Harper and Row for about \$18 but those that wish to sample the gist of it will find that most of the book was published in a four-part essay by the *New Yorker* during February of this year. The part appearing in the February 13 issue will be of special interest to readers of the Journal but the whole series and the book itself are well worthwhile. Dyson argues for a "defense-dominated" future and argues persuasively for the role of civil defense in this future. The Dyson tract is bound to be read carefully by many "movers and shakers", especially as it is becoming more and more evident that the nuclear freeze issue will make nuclear policy and civil defense key elements in this presidential election. Look to the defense planks in the respective party platforms to make this clear. □

Care has been taken in some quarters to terrorize children with tales of the horrors of nuclear war — not at all difficult to do. Although productive in terms of defeatist propaganda, it is a practice that is at least highly questionable on ethical grounds. In the following non-technical article Nancy Greene and Sam Cohen (both will be speakers at the November 14-16 TACDA seminar) look into the matter of how to best contend with the resultant disturbances generated in our children.



OUR CHILDREN AND CIVIL DEFENSE

— Nancy Deale Greene
— Sam Cohen

Recently when the anti-nuclear movement was at one of its peaks, the fears of American children were expressed:

"If I wanted to have children, I'd want them to have a chance to live," said Arielle Eckstut, age 11. Rachel Dretzen, 16, was having nightmares about nuclear weapons exploding upon her and her neighborhood: "Last week I dreamed that a bomb went off in my kitchen and there were bombs all over the house. When I walk in the street, I look at things and imagine what would happen if they just disappeared." Tijuana Jackson, 12, poignantly said: "It seems bad, because we're little children and we didn't have any fun yet." And Marc Auerbach voiced his frustration and anger at a government civil defense official: "This guy from emergency management something or other said nuclear war would be a catastrophe but it wouldn't be unmanageable. I nearly threw something at my TV set. Here was this guy, 55 or 60 or so, and

he has lived his life, but he has the nerve to say that a nuclear war in which I would probably die would be manageable."

In the area of civil defense involving the lives of more than 100 million Americans the government's record on informing the people has been, at best, shabby, and dominated by politics rather than facts — even its own facts. With few exceptions, the record of those in the private sector — such well-known organizations as Ground Zero, Physicians for Social Responsibility, the Union of Concerned Scientists, whose ranks include extremely intelligent people — also has been shabby. It has been dominated far more by emotion and manipulated "evidence" rather than by unadulterated facts. Under

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD . . . AT BEST SHABBY

this long-prevailing situation, with those adults who formulate our

nuclear policies and those who largely control public opinion behaving so irresponsibly, it is small wonder that a convincing case for civil defense has never been made to the American people! It is also small wonder that America's children have become so disturbed, when the adults — including their parents — have been unable to take steps to provide for their safety and ease their terror of nuclear extinction.

In this climate, with the government's inability to set things (including itself) straight, it has become possible for anti-nuclear groups and individuals — all well-meaning and all misinformed — to flood the media with horror stories of unavoidable nuclear annihilation. However, those stories have an underlying bias: effective civil defense is hopeless and at least 100 million Americans inevitably will die. There is no hope because we can't protect ourselves, and since we can't protect ourselves there is no hope. This circular argu-

ment not only is lacking in objectivity, it is just plain wrong.

Our government has seen fit to shelter the *missiles* and missile crews who must man the controls, but not the ten million people who live around them. That the government knows effective shelter against nuclear weapons is feasible is proven by the expensive measures it has already taken to protect these facilities and their personnel. Yet it says little to the public about the virtues of shelter protection. Are our leaders afraid that millions of Americans will finally see through the ruse the government has played on them for nearly twenty years? They might become angry enough to demand that the billions of dollars tossed by the Pentagon into the coffers of big corporations, turning hefty profits on questionable weapon systems, rightfully should be spent on protecting their families instead. Moreover, the United States has been taking measures to provide bomb shelters for key government personnel to allow their survival in a nuclear war. What makes our planners think that the President and his staff and thousands of other key officials can or should survive independently of an unprotected American people experiencing the horrors of that war? Our country will disintegrate under these conditions and the President will be forced to sue for peace.

BOMB SHELTERS FOR KEY GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

As to what kind of civil defense would be most realistic under the wartime circumstances discussed above, the answer is quite clear: the *stay-put* kind. This would involve the construction of very simple underground community and family shelters, designed primarily to provide protection against both blast and fallout radiation resulting from attacks against military targets and nearby airports and military production targets. The Soviets have made very clear in their military writings that they have no intention of deliberately bombing American cities, as U.S. anti-nuclear organizations here claimed they would. In many cases, existing underground construction could be modified to allow highly satisfactory shelters. Such a shelter system could be constructed before this decade is out at

a very reasonable cost. On the average, an American family of four could protect itself at a cost of approximately \$2,000, far below the price of a new car (private shelter cost is significantly higher).

What is generally not understood is that underground shelters built to protect against fallout radiation also provide substantial resistance

SOVIET WARHEADS . . . VASTLY SMALLER

against blast. In fact, in most cases the blast resistance may be more than required; the reason being that future Soviet warheads will be of vastly smaller explosive power than the horrendous levels put forth by those who attempt to demonstrate that effective civil defense is impossible.

Two years ago, a reputable polling organization (Singlinger & Co.) was commissioned to survey U.S. public opinion on civil defense. Here are two of the questions asked and the responses:

"Do you believe that the U.S. government has a responsibility to provide an effective program on civil defense for all its citizens?"

	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
Yes	81%	78%	85%
No	17	20	15
No Opinion	2	2	1

"Would you be willing to see the



Strategic analyst Nancy Deale Greene is founder and publisher of HUMINT, president of the Women's Institute of International Relations, vice-president of The American Civil Defense Association. Involved in the leadership of numerous other projects, she is also married to actor Lorne Greene. She has written numerous articles for other publications as well as the *Journal in the past*.

government allocate a greater portion of its money for civil defense if this increase promised to significantly improve people's chances of survival in wartime?"

	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
Yes	76%	71%	80%
No	21	27	16
No Opinion	3	2	4

Plainly, the American people want to survive nuclear war, (other polls over the past 30 years give similar data) despite the insistence by an apparent, highly vocal, minority that it is not survivable; and they fully expect, even demand, that their government do something about it. They are more than willing to foot the bill if the government can advance a civil defense program that significantly improves their prospects for survival. The tragedy of it all is that the government, because of its long-unrealistic nuclear policies for deterrence, which up to now

SOVIETS . . . WANT TO SURVIVE

have rested fundamentally on offensive nuclear weapons for the wholesale destruction of massive retaliation, has been unable thus far to realistically face up to this responsibility.

As almost everyone knows, for decades the Soviets have been busy building up an extensive civil de-



Sam Cohen began his career as a nuclear physicist at Los Alamos in 1944, has been associated with the RAND Corporation, and has been a consultant for the Pentagon, the Air Force and the Los Alamos and Livermore nuclear weapons laboratories. Inventor of the Neutron Bomb, his most recent book is *The Truth About The Neutron Bomb* (Morrow, New York, 1983).

rense system to protect their people, for an extremely good reason: They want to survive! To this end, presently they spend more than one hundred times as much money as we do for actually protecting their people. Since 1970, every new building constructed or renovated in the USSR is required to incorporate a nuclear bomb shelter according to strict guidelines.

The Soviets have never made any bones about their obsession over the need for a civil defense program. They have made it very plain that they fear nuclear war may happen and they view saving Russian lives as essential. In the past, Soviet commentators have been incredulous over the U.S. refusal to adopt a program, wondering openly why the U.S. government showed so little concern for its people's lives. Soviet children have not been paralyzed with fear over nuclear obliteration by horrifying accounts in the government-controlled media. To the contrary, the children are told that they can survive. Every school child in the Soviet Union learns about civil defense and at higher education levels a five-year course of instruction is mandatory.

During 1787-88, three of our founding fathers — Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay wrote *The Federalist*, a series of

essays on the proposed U.S. Constitution and on the nature of representative government. Regarding the prime objective for our country, *The Federalist* stated: "Among the many objects to which a wise and free people find it necessary to direct their attention, that of providing for their safety seems to be the first."

The American people have never forgotten the basic truth of this statement, as witnessed by an overwhelming majority of Americans who believe that their representative government has the primary responsibility to provide them with an effective civil defense. To date, however, their government seems to have bowed to the beliefs of a small, highly vocal minority and has failed to make such provision. It also has failed, because of the unrealistic policies on nuclear weapons it stubbornly clings to, to set the record straight on civil defense by countering the outrageous and unfactual claims made by this powerful outspoken minority.

We can achieve an effective civil defense at an affordable cost that will enable our children and ourselves to survive. But we will not achieve this unless the thus far silent majority of Americans demand of their government a realistic civil defense shelter program and an explanation of why it can work; and why the advice of our founding

fathers and the expectations of the people has been turned aside for so long. If for no one else, the government owes an explanation to America's children on why it has allowed

ADVICE OF OUR FOUNDING FATHERS

them to become so fearful and insecure over their safety, rather than responsibly providing for it.

Last March 23, President Ronald Reagan, speaking to the American people, announced his decision to embark on a program of intensified research and development on anti-ballistic missile (ABM) weapons. "Would it not be better to save lives than to avenge them?" he asked. "Are we not capable of demonstrating our peaceful intentions by applying all our abilities and our ingenuity to achieving a truly lasting stability? I think we are — indeed, we must!"

This defensive effort is today in motion.

Would it not behoove the President, our Commander-in-Chief, who is most responsible for our safety, to expand upon his bold and courageous (and humane) decision, and to include a realistic program of civil defense to save American lives?

Our children would approved of that. □

WORLD WAR III: SWEDISH COMMENTARY

Well-known Swedish author and columnist Doris Lessing projects her thinking fifty years into the future and comes up with a historical evaluation of the 20th Century. She writes in the *Svenska Dagbladet* of June 1982:

"In that dark century war was continuous, sometimes engulfing the whole planet, sometimes parts of it, but always terrible, and increasing in destructiveness as technology developed, so that the wars of the early part of the century seemed innocent to the unfortunates who had to live through the last part. The earlier wars involved soldiers, the later wars mostly civilians. We speak now of the 'Century of Destruction,' see it as a global process, but then the inhabitants of regions and areas were handicapped by temporary and national ways of seeing their predicament, and it is only now that we are free to study aspects that come under the heading of *Social Pathology*. Of those the most remarkable is this: that before the third and final phase which involved the whole planet, certain areas, including people most at risk, seemed afflicted with a kind of death wish. Governments elected by them made provision for Administration in the event of nuclear war, but none for the masses, causing us now to ask how these governments thought it worthwhile to ensure the existence of government when there might be no people left to govern; to ask why the electors did not protest? Not only did the citizens not protest, but there were vigorous mass movements which fought against any attempt on the part of more far-sighted groups, some of them within government circles, to get the masses sheltered. The rationale for this was that all the energies of the idealists should be put into attempts to abolish armaments. These idealists seemed unable to learn from their own recent history that no attempts to abolish armaments or to do more than temporarily limit them, had succeeded, because the economics of the globe were by then geared to the production and use of weapons. Whatever the reasons, while totalitarian governments planned to save most of their populations, the 'free world' prepared to save few or none. When the Third Global Phase of the 20th Century War began, millions of people perished. Unnecessarily, since the technology existed to save them."

Something like this might appear in our history books, if we cannot change our present thinking. No, I do not believe in the inevitability of war, but in its probability. Our situation is full of inconsistencies, anomalies, unreason. How does it happen that in Europe, which suffered so terribly in the last war, governments of all political complexions are able to take, and maintain, decisions to protect Administration (essential, of course) but to leave the people unguarded, thus reneging on the first responsibility of government? . . .

On Oklahoma State University campus student support for a strong national civil defense program has a surprising beginning.

ONE WEEK IN APRIL

— Bob Glidewell

More than one political movement has been born in the universities of our nation. The students of these campuses have long provided fertile ground for the growth of support or opposition for ideas and issues. Civil defense has been the target for many of these movements, both on and off the campus, but now there comes a new student movement whose main goal is to create support for a strong national civil defense program.

Oklahoma State University is located in the northeastern portion of the state in the town of Stillwater. It was on this campus of 20,000 students, that a group of university students, including myself, organized an event that proved to be so unique and original, that the results of it surprised even its creators. It was simply called "Nuclear Awareness Week".

GENESIS

The idea for Nuclear Awareness Week originated in the office of Dr. Sidney D. Williams, a national director for Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and a resident of Stillwater. I had met Dr. Williams during an interview which was part of a journalism class assignment. We became acquainted and soon were friends. During the last week of February I visited with Dr. Williams, and we discussed the different nuclear freeze movements which exist both here and abroad. We both commented that it was sad that there was no student group which

could present the civil defense side of the issue.

That evening as I was driving homeward, I found myself asking the questions, "Why couldn't a student movement be started here at Oklahoma State which would present the positive side of the issue? Couldn't different student groups at least sponsor an event which would support civil defense and let our side of the issue be known?" Thus the idea for Nuclear Awareness Week was born.

No new movement can be completely started by one person. I approached a couple of my friends on campus who were chairmen of two conservative student groups on campus. David Keathly, chairman for the College Republicans and David Althouse, the Oklahoma State chairman for Young Americans for Freedom. Both of them expressed an immediate interest in sponsoring an event which could show a different side of the nuclear freeze issue. Not only were they willing to try to provide members of their organization to help set it up, but they also donated part of their organizations' funds in order to help pay the expenses of the event.

At the outset, it was decided that a third student group should be formed to coordinate the event. We chose the name "Students for Nuclear Awareness" for the new group and decided to name the event "Nuclear Awareness Week." We chose these somewhat non-threatening names for a number of reasons. The previous spring several nuclear freeze movements sponsored a four-day event. We knew that some of these groups still had support among part of the student body and from several of the faculty members as well. While we didn't expect any type of harassment we were aware that we were taking a potentially unpopular stance on a very emotional issue. We did not want the opposition to have the chance to confuse the issue.

PLANNING

Due to the lateness in the semester already, and the fact that spring break was only 3 days away, we realized that we would have to start immediately. We chose the week of the 16th of April to stage our event. This would give us the maximum time available to plan and prepare. At the same time, it was the last possible "free" week before finals. We had just a little over 6 weeks to prepare.

The original idea was to have a two-day event, but after exploring the different possibilities, it was decided to expand it to a four-day event. One thing agreed on, was that flexibility would need to be the key.

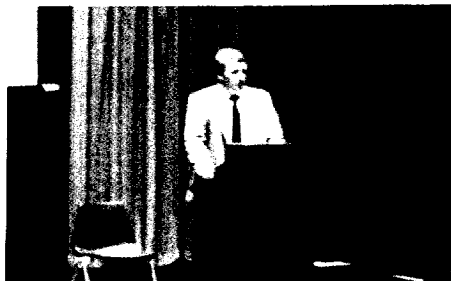
During these four days, we hoped to present to the students and faculty an alternative to the nuclear freeze movement, and our reasons for not believing that a nuclear freeze would work at this time. We hoped to show why this nation needs a strong civil defense program and why the government should take a more active stance in the defense of our civilian population.

We weren't going to try to "force CD down their throats" but rather provide them with enough information so that they could make up their own minds.

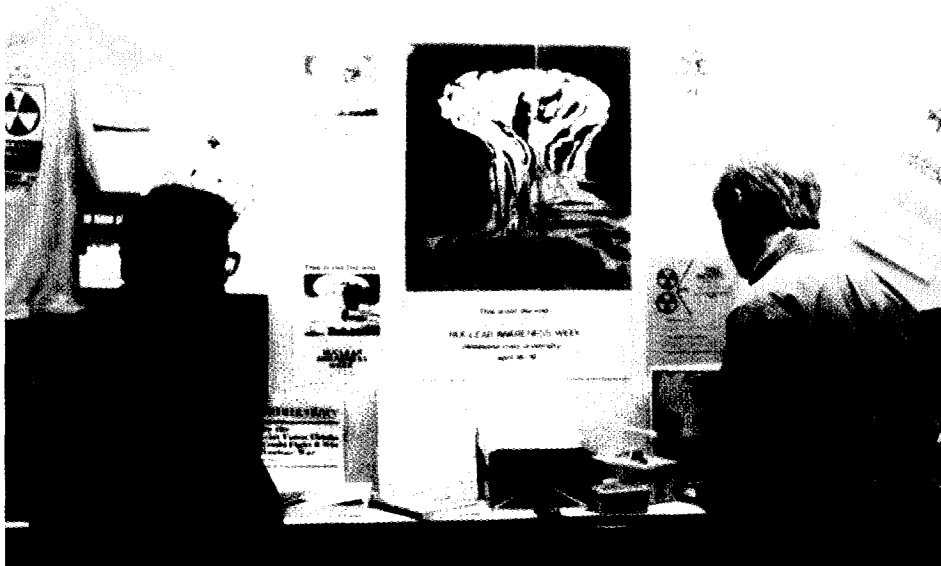
ASSISTANCE

The total budget which we had to operate on was less than \$500. Most of this went toward paying phone bills for contacting different groups and foundations across the country.

When we contacted an organization to request help, we explained what our intentions were. Once this was done, many of the groups contacted were more than willing to assist us. Most of the assistance we requested was in the form of literature which we could distribute to the students. Several organizations such as The American Civil De-



Student Bob Glidewell launches "Nuclear Awareness Week."



OSU display for "Nuclear Awareness Week."

fense Association (TACDA) and the Americans for a Strong Civil Defense, assisted us in contacting speakers who would be willing to pay for their own expenses.

Several other organizations, such as the Oklahoma State Civil Defense Department and the Oklahoma City Civil Defense Office pro-

vided us with equipment and materials for static displays. These organizations gave us literature, films, and most important, encouragement. (It was greatly appreciated.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

All ads and flyers were designed by the student group. Many of these ads were slightly controversial, but they were designed to stimulate interest in the event and to encourage the people to come and listen to what we had to say.

A T-shirt design was created for the members of Students for Nuclear Awareness to wear during the event. Surprisingly, these T-shirts became collectors items by the end



Charles L. Badley



Sidney D. Williams,
M.D.



Center of "Nuclear Awareness Week" Activity — OSU Main Library.

of the week.

All posters and flyers were ready the week before the event. Every building on campus was targeted to have at least one of each of the flyers and posters on every floor with a bulletin board. Letters were sent out to the various departments and to many of the radio and television stations around the state.

By this time we had heard rumors that our tables and our speakers would be picketed by nuclear freeze groups. While we hoped that they would at least talk with us, we contacted campus security and informed them of the possibility. Apparently, however, we had been misinformed. They did not appear.

NUCLEAR AWARENESS WEEK

On Monday, the 16th of April, Nuclear Awareness Week began. From the Oklahoma City Civil Defense Office, we had obtained a hazardous material truck as a static display. This was set up on the campus lawn near the Student Union. Over 200 students stopped by the vehicle to talk with the operators. The truck was in place for one day. We also had a display of radiological monitoring equipment for the first two days. Mr. J. C. Conkle, the Radiological Defense Officer from the state civil defense office, was on hand to answer any questions anyone had about the equipment and shelters.

The literature tables were set up near the main entrance of the Student Union. All display sites were chosen on the basis of the amount of student traffic past these points on a given school day.

The student response to the tables and the displays was very positive. There were a few people who became very angry, but there was an even greater support for what we were doing. Most students and non-students who stopped by the tables asked many questions and seemed truly interested. By the middle of the second day, the literature tables were beginning to run low. By the end of the fourth day, very little of the printed material remained.

Monday evening there was a presentation by a representative of the High Frontier Program. He spoke for about half an hour and answered questions for about an hour and a half. Tuesday night there was a forum with Charles L. Badley,

a vice-president of TACDA; Dr. Sidney D. Williams, a national director of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness; Norris Price, director of the Oklahoma State Civil Defense Office; J. C. Conkle, the RDO for the state CD office; Samuel Hillburn, director of Americans for a Strong Civil Defense; and Alan Torreon, the president and owner of Delta Press Ltd.

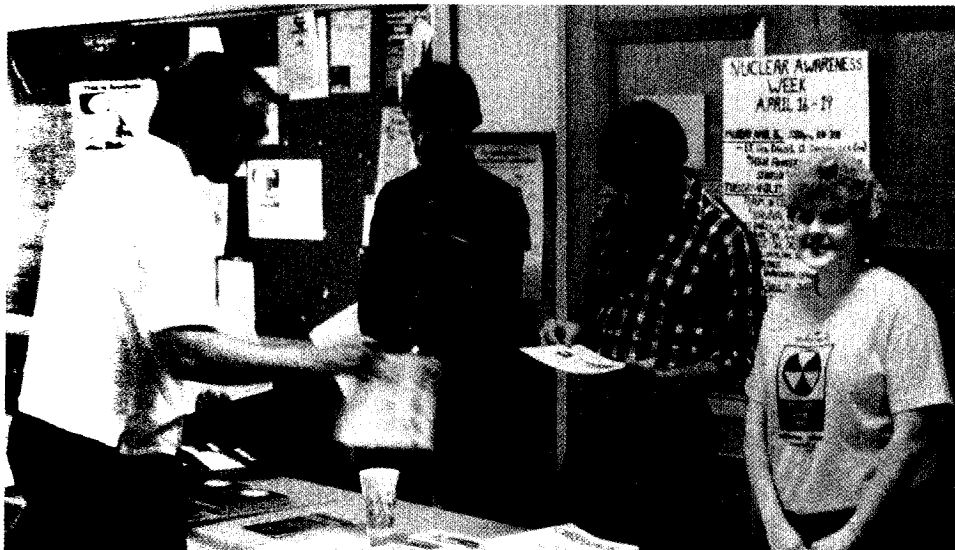
Each speaker talked for about 8 minutes, and then a question-and-answer period was held. The students asked questions for about an hour and a half after the presentation.

Wednesday night no program was held. Thursday night the student groups held a free film night, showing such films as "Countdown for America" and one on the High Frontier Program.

Many students who attended these programs expressed positive views on preparedness. Several students admitted that their views concerning civil defense had been changed. They said that they could see now why a strong civil defense program was needed. (It must be noted that no "scare" tactics were used.) We emphasized that we were not advocating nuclear war. We were just presenting them with a different perspective. Then we asked them to try and find fault with our arguments.

RESULTS

The overall results from our efforts were very positive. Many people whom we spoke with were willing to listen to us. They wanted



Hand-out materials run low — then out (Second from left: David Althouse, Oklahoma Chairman, Young Americans for Freedom).

to know, they wanted to have their questions answered, and we did our best to provide them with the answers.

The response was so positive that we've come to consider "Nuclear Awareness Week" as a prototype for further activities to come. Our plans are to extend the program not only to other universities in Oklahoma, but to schools all across the nation.

LESSONS LEARNED

A number of shortcomings were noted. For instance, while the campus itself was pretty well covered with ads and notices, the town itself was for the most part forgotten. If we had put notices up in the town, as well, we would have had a greater turnout than we did. We will not forget that again.

Another shortcoming was that we were unable to verify some of the rooms used during the event until the last minute. One of the films didn't come in until the day of the free movies. If we had ordered them earlier, the problems we encountered would have been lessened.

CONCLUSIONS

Even though Nuclear Awareness Week was conceived and created in less than 7 weeks, we were quite pleased with the results. There was some media coverage, and Charles Badley and myself were interviewed for a news program.

This event was a prototype. With more planning and funding a student movement in support of civil defense could grow and become a reality. □

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE — TWO VIEWS:

In a recent address to the Governor's Conference on Emergency Preparedness, the Wisconsin Governor Anthony Earl said:

It seems to me it makes no sense for us to use the precious resources we have, the equipment we have, the training we have, the personnel we have to prepare to defend ourselves against something that is absolutely indefensible.

In a recent letter to the State Senate, Washington Governor John Spellman wrote:

The state of Washington is responsible for the protection of the lives and property of its citizens. This responsibility is expressed in our state and national Constitutions and outlined in state and Federal laws. Although a nuclear attack would be a nightmare, one which would make all other calamities man has suffered seem small, state government is obligated to save as many lives as possible, and it is immoral to prevent government from doing all that it can to save lives and reduce suffering . . . Although there may be little that government can do, it cannot stand by and watch citizens suffer if there are state resources that can be used to provide them some relief.

Although possible scenarios for a nuclear war can be debated, the fact remains that no one can guarantee that our entire population will be lost in an attack. As long as any of our citizens remain alive, they are entitled to the protection and services of the state. If at all possible, food, water, relief from pain, and shelter must be provided to those in need. □

"BUM RAP" FOR CIVIL DEFENSE?

Health physicists represent a reserve of professionally-trained radiation specialists who would be expected to assist with radiological problems in a national emergency. For a good number of years Jack C. Greene, one of America's foremost preparedness authorities, has been trying to get professional health physicists more actively involved in civil defense. In the January 1984 issue of *The Health Physics Society's Newsletter* he writes the feature article "Is U.S. Civil Defense Taking a Bum Rap?" After making a convincing case for civil defense for health physicists and carefully measuring opposition to it, and its real value vis-à-vis the dangers which face us, he concludes:

Deep down inside most of us, I guess, there lies the feeling that the nuclear war threat is unreal — it is a fantasy — belonging to some kind of a bad dream. "No country could be stupid enough to actually start a nuclear war." This is akin to the reasoning I go through at 35 thousand feet in a jet liner on its way from New York to San Francisco, or to Europe or to the Far East. "No one could be stupid enough to have provided insufficient fuel to get us where we are going, or to have allowed a terrorist aboard or, especially, to deliberately shoot down this patently peaceful group of passengers that surround me." Nor do I really believe my house will catch fire, or that I or my wife will be involved in a serious automobile accident. Nevertheless, intellectually I can accept that as long as such catastrophes are possible, these sorts of things do happen, and they could happen to me. So I keep my fire and my automobile insurance up-to-date, and I have fire detectors installed in strategic locations in my home, and my wife and I use our seat belts.

Until we can eliminate or greatly reduce the threat of nuclear war, similar prudence seems to me to require that we take at least elementary precautions against the possibility that all or part of the vast nuclear weapon arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union might actually be used. This has nothing to do with my abhorrence for war — especially nuclear war — nor my feeling that this world seems to have gone crazy looking for some kind of security in building more and more nuclear weapons and more effective means of delivering them. Any nine-year-old should spot the fallacy in that. Let us not, however, compound this already irrational course of action by pretending to ourselves that destroying our civil defense program will somehow make the world more secure.

To summarize:

The chances of a nuclear war are not only real, but they are far too high to be ignored.

There is little basis for thinking that a modest improvement in the U.S. civil defense program would increase the chances of a war.

There are many reasons to believe that the welfare of the survivors, if a war should occur, would benefit if realistic planning and preparations had been made.

Civil defense is taking a bum rap, and you, I, and the rest of the American society thereby will suffer the consequences should our nuclear civil defense forces ever be called into action. The small cadre of health physicists fortunate enough to survive a nuclear attack would bear an especially heavy burden. Almost alone they would constitute a source of professionals capable of providing the guidance and leadership required to function in a highly radioactive environment. Even with special training and equipment, this task would be extremely difficult — but without it — almost impossible.

BRITISH DEFINE NATO POLICY

In an aide-memoire designed to be used in the "nuclear debate" the British Ministry of Defense highlights the following statement:

NATO is a defensive alliance. It will never use any weapons — conventional or nuclear — in Europe except in response to attack.

ODE TO FIVE O'CLOCK FRIDAY

*Near the end of Friday's slaving,
how we long to quench our craving,
drawing nearer to the brink,
Lord, how bad we need a drink.*

*Watch the clock, which runs so slowly,
soothe the workers sad and lowly,
breathe the air (which seems to stink),
Lord, how bad we need that drink.*

*See the hands, how slow they turn,
time enough for Rome to burn,
we've had too much time to think,
Lord, how bad we need that drink.*

*Hark! defend us from the shock, —
finally its five o'clock, —
now we'll all be in the pink, —
Lord, at last, we'll get our drink.*

— Theo Titus

TEXAS PLANNERS TALK CRP

Over 70 Emergency Management Coordinators and Planners from the North and East Texas areas met on February 28-29 in Sulphur Springs to discuss one thing they all have in

common — If nuclear war threatens, they are all scheduled to serve as Host Communities for Dallas Risk Area Relocates.

Highlight speakers at the conference were Tim Marshall, a Structural Engineer with HAAS Engineering, who spoke on expected structural damage by high winds resulting from severe storms and nuclear blast, and Dr. R. D. Neff, Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics and Nuclear



Engineer Tim Marshall

Engineering from Texas A&M who discussed the probable radiation effects on agriculture and farm livestock.

Asked if he thought the conference was a success, John H. Pickett, Coordinator of the City of Dallas' Office of Emergency Preparedness, which co-hosted the conference, responded that, "The urgency of planning responsibilities and the Host Area Planners' role have been exposed in these last two days. I think it is clear now that serious planning is underway to move people out of the Risk Areas and equally serious planning must be undertaken to receive them." He added that, "Everyone here seems to recognize that Host Areas can't afford to ignore Crisis Relocation Planning — they are fast becoming a part of the planning process."

CANADA CONFRONTS NORTH BORDER PROBLEM

In 1943 (at the height of World War II) the crew of a Nazi submarine landed on the deserted north coast of Labrador and installed a meteorological station.

No one in Labrador or in the Canadian Government knew about it until 38 years later when a German war veteran wrote to ask what had become of the installation.



The huge Canadian northland — 2.47 million square miles of it extending from Greenland to Alaska — is still undefended. Currently 550 troops are assigned to guard it. As Peter C. Newman comments in a *Sélection du Reader's Digest* article all Canada could do in the event of an invasion by foreign troops would be to send a Canadian Mountie by snow-

mobile to distribute parking violations.

Americans, writes Newman, are now building special submarines to operate in the Arctic area. However, he continues, it is high time that Canada assume the obligation of protecting its own northern border and not rely on the United States to protect it.

CD PROFILE . . .

LIORE MACCARONE

A veteran of both World War II and the Korean War, Liore Maccarone has been civil defense director of Hamilton County, Ohio since 1958. In terms of accomplishments at the operational level Maccarone is recognized as one of the outstanding civil defense directors of the nation. Last year Hamilton County officials and friends gathered together to give him a surprise testimonial dinner marking 25 years of service to the county. At that dinner (on September 15th) Maccarone was presented special awards from federal, state, county and municipal levels testifying to his invaluable service and initiative.

Among his long string of planning, organizational and operational accomplishments Maccarone can count (1) a systematized and synchronized disaster response plan for his county, (2) the founding of the Hamilton County Disaster Planning



Liore Maccarone

and Coordinating Council with the help of other leading citizens, (3) the purchase and installation of a county-wide siren warning system, and (4) the development of coordinated county disaster response capability (through an enhanced training and education program). The last two undertakings were mainly responsible for minimizing injuries and avoiding fatalities in the county's 1974 tornado disaster. Maccarone places a heavy emphasis on shelter protection against the full spectrum of disasters.

At 64 Maccarone can look back on 26 years of service to his people and real progress in the science of disaster response. "We've come a long way," he says, "but I don't want it to appear that we cannot improve."

His administrative aide, Ella M. Formosa says: "We're all proud of him."

IDAHO SUPPORTS TACDA RESOLUTION WITH ONE OF ITS OWN ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY IDAHO CD ASSOCIATION

Appropriately on Washington's Birthday the Idaho Civil Defense Association passed the following resolution (the "Whereas" section is somewhat condensed):

WHEREAS, the risk of nuclear conflict increases as more nations acquire nuclear weapons capability, and

WHEREAS, the most urgent needs for protection of our citizens in case of war are:

- (1) An extensive shelter program — both public and private — for our population from blast and from radiation.
- (2) Emergency training for our citizens, comparable to that offered through "Medical Self Help" courses at an earlier date.
- (3) Increased training in mass casualty care methods for our medical personnel.
- (4) Packaged hospitals stored outside target areas, to be activated at the time of national emergency.
- (5) Training in the establishment, maintenance, and utilization of emergency hospitals.
- (6) A national and statewide warning system which will alert all our citizens.
- (7) A communications system which will function before, during, and after an attack.
- (8) Improved hospital plans to include provision for functioning of hospitals in the event of a nuclear episode.
- (9) The redistribution and storage of vital medical supplies in protective shelters throughout the United States, with provisions for rotation.
- (10) Storage of food supplies, water, sanitary facilities, and radiation detection equipment in sheltered areas, and

WHEREAS, during the past thirty-five years, and through several administrations, virtually none of the above listed needs have been accomplished, and

WHEREAS, the survival of the American people and the very existence of the United States may well depend on such preparedness forthwith.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Idaho Civil Defense Association herewith supports the efforts of The American Civil Defense Association in their direct petition of the President of the United States to appoint and designate an agency of the United States Government to immediately initiate such steps to provide such protection for the American people, and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this petition be sent to the appropriate news media, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this supportive Civil Defense petition be sent to The American Civil Defense Association, TACDA's Journal of Civil Defense, the Idaho Medical Society, the State Emergency Medical Services, the National Emergency Management Association, the American Society of Professional Emergency Planners, the American Emergency Management Association, the National Coordination Council on Emergency Management, and any other agencies which may be involved in Civil Defense recommending supportive action forthwith!

**BRITISH CD CONFERENCE TO
FOCUS ON "NUCLEAR WINTER"**

The 32nd Annual Study of the Association of Civil Defence & Emergency Planning Officers will be held in Coventry, England July 10-12. "Nuclear Winter" analyses will get heavy accent. Speakers from Europe and the United States will be featured.

Fully inclusive costs, including meals and hotel accommodations, come to 225 British pounds. For registration and/or information contact:

Mr. A. Farrell
Hon. Gen. Secretary
The Association of Civil Defence
& Emergency Planning Officers
Northamptonshire County
Council
County Hall
NORTHAMPTON, NN1 1 DN
UNITED KINGDOM

**SINCERE SPEAKS TO
COLLEGE REPUBLICANS**

TACDA Board member Richard E. Sincere (on the staff of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, D.C.) on April 14th addressed the Connecticut State College Republican Convention. Sincere spoke on civil and strategic defense. The convention took place in Hartford, Connecticut.

I agree with you that important civil defense steps can be taken to prepare a populace for nuclear attack. Many of those planning steps are coincidentally useful in relation to other disasters such as floods or storms.

Unfortunately, many well-meaning people who absolutely oppose nuclear weapons have, for political purposes, taken the extremely risky strategy of actually opposing civil defense preparedness as a way of expressing their hopelessness with respect to the awful specter of nuclear war.

That type of thinking is short-sighted and imprudent, even though the underlying fact remains that nuclear weapons have an awesome destructive capacity.

— Congressman John T. Myers
(IN) in a letter to Gilbert J. Leonard.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES:
THREE NEW CD GROUPS**

It hasn't happened since the Cuban crisis of 1962 when TACDA and a few other CD neophytes broke onto the CD scene. But in recent months three new preparedness organizations have been launched: Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, Americans For Strong Civil Defense, and the North American Emergency Management Association.

Although the fresh initiatives may not yet indicate a perceptible surge of interest in protective measures, it does appear that the lid in the CD coffin, instead of being "nailed down" (as *The Counterfeit Ark* assured us) is actually lifting a bit. Here are thumbnail sketches of the groups:

DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP) — Founded in February 1983, composed of doctoral members (M.D., Ph.D., etc.) and associate members (other professionals and citizen supporters). Annual dues for the first category are \$35, for others \$25.

Its new brochure (free upon request) lists objectives, and states: "Doctors for Disaster Preparedness was founded on the precept that it is the responsibility of the medical profession to respond to disaster as effectively as possible without reservation as to type, cause or size."

DDP's president is Howard Macabee Ph.D., M.D. of Walnut Creek, California. Its administrative office (with that of TACDA) is P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091 (Phone: 904-964-5397).

AMERICANS FOR STRONG CIVIL DEFENSE (ASCD) — Founded in early 1983. Its membership is open, and annual dues are \$15.

ASCD Director is Samuel C. Hilburn. Hilburn and another veteran strategic defense analyst, Richard Parker, in 1982 came out with a study entitled "Crisis Relocation — America's Halfway Plan for Survival" (\$1.50 from ASCD).

More recently it has published a position paper, "U.S. Civil Defense & Armageddon — A Critical Moment" (\$2 from ASCD) in which the organization's *raison d'être* is set forth. One passage reads: "Prevention of nuclear war is paramount. But that is not all. Cancer is a dread disease where prevention is paramount. But that does not mean that we fail to provide for those who acquire the disease, even the hopeless. Life is

something we seek to assist at every stage, in every way, whatever the odds. That is no less true of the ravages of a nuclear holocaust."

Address of ASCD office is Box 247, Eureka Springs, Arkansas 72632 (Phone: 501-423-3920).

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (NAEMA) — Founded in August 1983. Its membership is open, and annual dues are \$25 for full-time CD directors, \$10 for part-time and volunteer and associates, and \$50 for corporate. Acting President is Joseph Vanderloo. NAEMA held its first annual conference in Sioux Falls, South Dakota May 21-23. It plans a November 1st meeting of heads of American civil defense organizations to take action on the formation of a CD coalition. "I firmly believe," says Vanderloo, "the time has come for all of the national associations representing civil defense/emergency management, etc. to hold a 'Summit Meeting.' . . . we must do something to get our united message to the President, Congress and FEMA."

NAEMA's headquarters is located with its acting president at 608 Sigler Avenue, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104 (Phone: 605-335-4290).

SCIENTISTS NOT INFALLIBLE

Scientists, on whom the Free World pins its hopes for defense and peace, are not always right. This is especially true, a mathematician will point out, where one group of scientists disagrees with another group.

According to a study by the Union of Concerned Scientists a space defense against missile attack is "technologically unattainable." Meanwhile, of course, the military (through efforts of other scientists) is going ahead with space defense.

Missiles themselves were ridiculed by none other than Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II. He questioned "whether there are soon to be high-trajectory guided missiles . . . spanning thousands of miles and precisely hitting chosen targets . . . some eminent military men, exhilarated perhaps by a short immersion in matters scientific, have publicly asserted that there are."

WINNING THE PEACE:

A STATEMENT BY THE BISHOPS OF FRANCE

Much publicity has in the past year been given to the pastoral letter by the American National Conference of Catholic Bishops "The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response." It is a rejection of U.S. policy and in effect an alignment with the antinuclear movement. It defines defense as impossible.

Important elements — very strong elements — of the Catholic Church in the United States, it should be pointed out, have deplored the pastoral letter.

It should also be said, and this point has been neglected in the popular press, that late in 1983 the Bishops of France, meeting in Lourdes, approved by a 93 to 2 vote a radically different statement, one which recognizes preparedness and defense as virtues in the pursuit of liberty and the rejection of blackmail.

Following is an excerpt of the statements by the Bishops of France:

To tell the truth, no one wants war. And least of all the specialists who are best informed on the risks. The "victor" would find that he too was ruined and there is no evident advantage in lording it over an adversary who has been "vitrified." But certain countries really intend to obtain the advantages ensuing from a war without paying the price of launching it: By simply brandishing the threat, they exert a permanent blackmail. Hitler used this strategy toward the Western democracies. They held back so as not to "provoke" him on the occasions of rearmament in the Ruhr, the occupation of Austria, then the Sudetenland, then the whole of Czechoslovakia. The invasion of Poland was necessary before the Western democracies understood that they had procrastinated only to find their difficulties increased. "The conqueror always loves peace. He would like to penetrate your territory without meeting with resistance," wrote Clausewitz, a craftsman in the trade.

The present situation is not without analogies. While former democracies are held by force in the area of the East, constant pressure is exerted upon the Western democracies to neutralize them and make them enter into the sphere of Marxist-Leninist ideology as far as possible. This sphere is convinced that it holds the secret of total liberation of mankind and peoples and believes itself

authorized to impose what it thinks is for their greater good.

It is not a question of supporting a Manichean conception of the world with all the evil on one side and all the good on the other. The West too is sick. Materialism, whether theoretical as in the East or practical as in the West, is a mortal sickness for mankind. Nor do the Marxist-Leninist states have a monopoly on imperialism. They learn at times even from the systems which are most opposed to them. But it would be unjust to lump everybody together and close one's eyes to the domineering and aggressive character of the Marxist-Leninist ideology. For it, everything, even the peoples' aspiration to peace, must be used for conquest of the world.

In these conditions, does not an absolute condemnation of all war put peaceful peoples at the mercy of those who are animated by an ideology of domination? For the sake of escaping war, these peoples risk succumbing to other forms of violence and injustice: colonization, alienation, privation of liberty and identity. In the end, peace at any price leads a nation to all sorts of capitulations. Unilateral disarmament can even provoke the aggressiveness of neighbors by feeding their temptation to seize too easy a prey. "We would be better off to become their prey. We should indeed be made slaves, but at

least we should live," said the contemporaries of Judith, terrorized by the exactions of Holofernes, who was encouraged by their defeatism (Jdt. 7:27).

In a world where man is still a wolf to man, turning into a lamb can provoke the wolf.

In a world where man is still a wolf to man, turning into a lamb can provoke the wolf. Ill-enlightened generosity has at times provoked the perils which it thought it had exorcised. Ill-adjusted non-violence can provoke chain reactions of inexpiable violence. This is what made the German bishops write:

"Unilateral and declared renunciation of this protection and this resistance may, as the experience of history has taught us, be understood as a sign of weakness, and eventually as calling for political blackmail. Such renunciation is of a kind to favor exactly what it is meant to prevent: innocents being oppressed and becoming victims to suffering or violence."

Patriotism is a virtue. It should not be confused with extreme nationalism or blind xenophobia. It has room for rightful concern on the part of a country to remain itself and defend itself against unjust aggression. □

In the introduction to Part I of "A New Strategic Nuclear Doctrine" ("The Problem") we noted that it had provoked controversy among reviews. The second and final part of the Campaigne-Phrall article ("Option") is also controversial — perhaps much more so than the first. We anticipate that its maverick arguments will open up exchanges of views that will be heard in subsequent issues of the Journal as well as at The American Civil Defense Association November seminar in Daytona Beach, Florida.

A NEW STRATEGIC NUCLEAR DOCTRINE

PART II — OPTIONS

— Gunther Phrall and Jameson Campaigne, Jr.*

The Real Questions

The military strategists in the Soviet Union are well aware of the U.S. plans eventually to deploy weapons systems which threaten to neutralize their land-based nuclear forces. If they wait too long, *they* may be stalemated. This does not mean we will have achieved a position of superiority, but merely that we've removed a very great Soviet temptation which is today the main threat to peace.

Now we need to ask ourselves these questions: (1) will the Soviets allow this all-important strategic advantage to be taken from them over the next several years? (2) will they let the Chinese nuclear forces reach really dangerous proportions in the next few years? (3) will they tolerate a NATO Pershing II force in West Germany? (4) will they allow their vast Warsaw Pact arms machine — with its panoply of conventional, nuclear, chemical and biological weapons — to sit by while NATO technological developments whittle away at their areas of advantage? (5) can they risk increased civilian discontent as the vast USSR arms industry continues to paralyze the Soviet economy?

If you come up with a few "no's", you are beginning to think like a Russian military leader. They are realistic and have not spent hundreds of billions of dollars for nothing. *If there was ever a time for them to get serious about nuclear war, that time is now.* The most dangerous armed conflicts are not accidental or emotional spasms, but are calculated efforts to gain a victory which seems obtainable. As one noted U.S. strategist recently said in private, "the only question is why they have waited this long."

Is Nuclear War Inevitable?

This, of course, is the question. Yet, in a way the question seems inappropriate. We've had conflict in the last two years in the South Atlantic, in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Latin America, in Africa, in Afghanistan . . . and even in Eastern Europe. The question is not if wars are inevitable (they are), but whether the U.S. can stay out of this swelling whirlpool of conflict and avoid some measure of nuclear destruction.

We believe that nuclear war is still avoidable for the United States, if a number of basic changes are made. If we continue as we have, with the policies of the past, sooner or later the incentive will exist for someone to launch a nuclear attack on America.

Here are eight things we can do to reduce the chance of nuclear war:

(1) Cancel Pershing II's

The Soviet leadership has made some direct statements to the effect that deployment of the super-accurate (and super-fast) Pershing II's in Germany will induce them to install similar systems in Cuba and Nicaragua. They may not be kidding. How can the U.S. logically ask the Soviet leaders to live with the threat of Pershing II attack and not expect equal treatment? The Pershing II portion of the 1979 Euromissile scheme was poorly conceived and should be abandoned immediately.

(2) Redeploy EuroCruise

NATO's present plan is to install cruise missiles in conspicuous military convoys (20-30 vehicles in each) and at fixed sites. This basing

plan should be de-emphasized; the *majority* of the cruise missiles should be placed on NATO surface ships which would be far less vulnerable, and also far distant from Western Europe's dense populations. The task of these NATO cruise missiles should be to attack the Eastern European Warsaw Pact military infrastructure — supplies, bases, airfields, communications and command centers. The number of cruise missiles needed to perform this mission may be as high as 1000, or twice the planned number.

The critical element is to deploy a system which will enhance the defense of Western Europe, not take on the Soviet Union itself. It is beginning to dawn on the more alert strategic analysts that it is in our interests to foster the growth of a "third area" between the superpowers, an area which limits European conflict to Europe.

This kind of cruise missile defense for Western Europe would probably deal with Europe's crucial problem — an invasion from the East. If it were combined with improved battlefield weapons, conventional and nuclear, a Communist land assault on Western Europe could be defeated.

(3) NATO Subs

Of critical importance is the creation of a strategic missile force under Western European control. Unlike the Pershing II system, which is to be under U.S. command, the

*"Gunther Phrall" is the pen name of an American strategic analyst. Jameson Campaigne is an Illinois-based book publisher and a member of the Board of Directors of The American Civil Defense Association.

NATO nuclear sub fleet would have Western European "fingers on the trigger." This is critical. The Soviet SS20 system is, in effect, a counterforce weapon which is designed to quickly obliterate Western Europe defenses. The Soviets must be made to realize that any SS20 missile attack on Western Europe will be met with an instantaneous response by 500-1000 European SLBM's (sub launched ballistic missiles) targeted on the Soviet Union.

At the present time the Soviets have a real incentive to invade Western Europe. They know that U.S. nuclear forces will not (cannot) be used in reprisal. Our central task is to *disengage* U.S. and Western Europe defenses. The Soviets must be presented with a situation where Western Europeans are the ones they are accountable to, not our leaders — who are in the absurd situation of being asked to risk the elimination of tens of millions of American citizens in order to protect Western Europe (this was the main premise of the recent film, "The Day After").

(4) U.S. Troops Home

A growing number of Americans are beginning to realize that the once-valid European U.S. military presence is now dangerously out-of-date. Yet, we have been moving towards an *enlargement* of U.S. European forces. This could translate into hundreds of thousands of U.S. casualties and POW's if the Soviets decide to call our bluff. Does anyone care about these men and women? Isn't it immoral in the extreme to deploy U.S. troops as hostages on a battlefield where *defeat is certain* — which it is, as things stand today.

One recently-retired U.S. general was candid about our chances in a European war: "U.S. forces would be defeated totally before reinforcements could arrive . . . losses would be above 50% . . ."

The only credible defense of Western Europe in the future is one which rests on: (a) professional national defense forces (such as those in Switzerland) in every Western European country, (b) a primarily *seabased* retaliatory NATO cruise missile counterforce system which could help blunt an invasion, (c) a strategic missile European sub fleet to induce the Soviets to

keep *their* missiles on the ground in the first place.

It is important to note that U.S. interests must be unlocked from those of Western Europe. The present arrangement is highly dangerous to all concerned. The Europeans are not children; they can and should protect themselves. The United States is not an imperial power; we have no business stationing large land armies abroad. We had a brief moment of glory (*pax Americana*) after World War II, but this situation does not exist today.

WE MUST LIMIT OUR ACTIVITIES TO THOSE AREAS WHERE WE CANNOT LOSE

No, we must limit our activities to those areas where we cannot lose, beginning with the United States itself, and disengage from those areas of the globe where we cannot win.

(5) New U.S. ICBM's

In the U.S., as in Western Europe, fixed landbased missiles are no longer viable. Counterforce technology has rendered all such systems "sitting ducks" (which may well be a blessing).

The U.S. government should start immediately to construct a small mobile ICBM with intercontinental range. The Soviets may already be deploying such a system (the SS16). It should be both land and seabased. The key concept is invulnerability through mobility. As this new system is activated, our present land-based Minuteman silos should be sealed. In one stroke, the major targets and incentive for a first strike would be eliminated.

U.S. military sites which are fixed by nature (ports, airfields, command and control centers) must be protected with "thick" ABM (anti-ballistic-missile) defenses. The idea is not to make these sites impregnable

to attack (which is not possible), but to raise the level of uncertainty so that the Soviet attack strategy becomes overly risky. That's all defenses can do these days; that's all they ever could do.

(6) U.S. Space Force

The U.S. needs (very badly) to encourage a fifth branch of the military, a U.S. Space Force. The military's bureaucratic swamp must be drained of past interservice conflicts and competition. The illusion of "the peaceful use of space" should be corrected (neither we, nor the Soviets, have ever observed this utopian vision). Why do we continue to pretend otherwise?

While instituting this long overdue accommodation with reality we ought to put to rest a serious impediment to an effective military for our nation — the makeup of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Perceptive military observers have known for years that the present system fosters petty battles over funding and influence. The U.S. needs a top command of all the individual service branches — in effect, a General Staff.

(7) Civilian Awareness

To say that the U.S. population is ignorant about today's nuclear mess is an understatement. The U.S. government has, for decades, had a policy of "the less said the better." Today's anti-nuclear movements can only be dealt with by education and truthful explanations of the facts of modern life. Emotionalism will not suffice. The academy and the media bear a heavy responsibility here.

(8) Civilian Preparedness

Even if U.S. leadership failed to accomplish *all seven* of the preceding points, but *did* institute a sensible civilian preparedness program, the U.S. would be far better off.

Nothing can save as many lives as a program of civilian preparedness. Dollar for dollar, passive defense systems are the best expenditure the U.S. government can now make. With a national civil defense program of the Swiss-Soviet-Swedish variety, our security will be significantly enhanced. A protected population is a more secure population.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?

Responses to this article are invited. Please send to:

Journal of Civil Defense
P.O. Box 910
Starke, FL 32091

Military defense of the American people is the job of the military. The job of "preparedness" is that process which informs, instructs and guides individuals so that — come what may — they can *protect themselves* (see Cresson Kearny's Nuclear War Survival Skills, Caro-

NOTHING CAN SAVE AS MANY LIVES AS A PROGRAM OF CIVILIAN PREPAREDNESS

line House, \$9.95 — recommended by the ABC-TV film "The Day After"). We should not confuse two essentially different functions. A civil preparedness program will cost the U.S. taxpayer vastly less than our current military machine and will provide far more security to boot. To Congress, a civil defense program would be practically crumbs from the appropriations table — compared with the price of military defense — yet, it is the most important expenditure that can now be made.

Conclusion

With our current policy, nuclear war is a distinct and dangerous

possibility. It is futile to believe that conventional conflicts can be avoided. Therefore, it is extremely dangerous to link these unavoidable conventional conflicts with the possible use of nuclear weapons. Such linkage lies at the heart of U.S. defense policy, and it needs to be eliminated.

To say (as we do in the case of Europe) that we will defend NATO with conventional forces, but use nuclear weapons if we are losing, is a doctrine without military, political, or moral logic. We do not have a credible policy for using nuclear weapons in Europe, and we should admit it very soon. It is not surprising that a Soviet diplomat recently joked to a West German reporter about the Americans, that "with enemies like this, (the U.S.), who needs friends?" Sadly, a growing number of Western Europeans are saying "with friends like this (the U.S.), who needs enemies?" In fact, these views are *both* correct and highlight the obsolescence of U.S. policy. We must not be confused by worn out slogans. The question is, how do we ensure *the safety of the American people* in a rapidly-changing world? Things change; yesterday's truth becomes

today's untruth in the world of geopolitics.

The safest course in the nuclear age is to ride the technological curve of innovation and improvement in *defensive* weapons systems. Safety will not come from freezing the technological clock, or putting one's trust in agreements. True safety will result from the absolute denial of a position of "winability" to any adversary.

To promote a situation where major conflict is both "thinkable" and "winable" to an enemy is the apex of stupidity, but is precisely what we have been doing for more than ten years.

Survival in the nuclear age will not result from idealistic attempts to transmute human nature or existing societal institutions. Survival, to an ever-growing degree, is dependent on a society's ability to adapt to changing conditions. The threat to the United States comes from internal utopianism (unilateral disarmament) combined with a strategic doctrine that fosters it. That utopianism, and the incentive it gives to the Soviets to press forward, can be dispelled by a change in our strategic doctrine. The hour grows late for such a change. □

SWISS SHELTER TEST: A "THUMBS-UP" REPORT.

The realistic Swiss who, as we all know, react to the threat of nuclear war by methodically preparing to survive it, don't take anybody's wooden nickels. The result is a land teeming with buried command posts, hardened military installations, a wealth of underground hospitals, protected industries, and even — now hear this — nuclear-biological-chemical shelters for every John and Jane Doe in the land (only 90% complete at this time, however).

How do they know the shelters will perform as expected? Well, one thing you do is to test them. Admittedly, that's not done often enough. But last year in the town of Villeneuve in the canton of Vaud a shelter exercise was carefully planned and carried out — and documented with an official report. (The report is in French, cost 12 Swiss francs — a total of \$9.00 U.S. postage included.)

The exercise, says the report, was

100% successful. The 21 people (8 women, 9 men and 4 children) who spent 7 days in the shelter came out without a scratch, actually enjoyed the experience — but voiced no objections to leaving the shelter at the end of the exercise. Tests of food, water, temperature, morale, chemical toilets, ventilation, shelter organization, etc. were conducted.

The study concludes that survival in shelter is not all that bad, although one must not confuse "survival" with "comfort."

At the end of the report three items are listed as "problems":

- (1) disposal of waste water;
- (2) number of electrical outlets; and
- (3) canvas-cot type bunks (get something else).

A nine-year old boy is asked:

"You've spent four nights here and you're half through. Are you happy?"

"No, not at all."

"Why?"

"Because Monday I've got to go back to school."

To obtain a copy of "Operation Surviv Est Vaudois" in French make \$9 check or \$9 bank draft (or multiples of \$9 for multiple copies) in favor of

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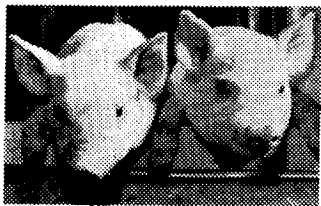
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PIGS AND POLITICS

The First Little Pig built his house of straw and the Big Bad Wolf came, and huffed and puffed, and blew the house down, and ate the First Little Pig.

Sometime later, the Second Little Pig built his house of sticks; and again the Wolf came, and huffed and puffed, blew down the house and gobbled up the Second Little Pig.

The Third Little Pig had heard of the great misfortune of the first two pigs and was quite concerned. He must construct a house strong enough to offer protection from this existing danger. He researched and deliberated and concluded that it was vital that he build a house of bricks. He began to gather the bricks.

"Wait a minute! Just a minute, Pig," a group approached. "We are the leading politicians, scientists and intellectuals, and we hear that you are building a brick house."

"Yes, I am," replied the Pig.

"Don't you know that having a brick house is a provocative act? You are just daring the Wolf to attack! To try and blow it down! Besides, bricks are expensive. Build yourself a straw house and we can use the savings, for well, our social problems."

"Gee," said the Pig. "I know that you fellows are very, very brilliant, but couldn't I at least have a 'limited system' of protection? Perhaps, I could construct just one room of bricks; that's not so expensive, and it would offer some protection."

"Nonsense, Pig. That would still be provocative."

Another member of the committee told the Pig that there might not really be a Big Bad Wolf, anyway. These stories about the Wolf were probably fables made up by people who sell bricks. If there were, in fact, a real Wolf, he could be reasoned with. No Wolf is all bad.

So the Third Little Pig yielded to the views of this group whose motives seemed diverse and puzzling, and he constructed a cheap straw house.

Soon, the Big Bad Wolf came, and laughed, and huffed and puffed, and blew the house down and consumed the Third Little Pig. The Wolf then swallowed up the politicians, the scientists and the intellectuals.

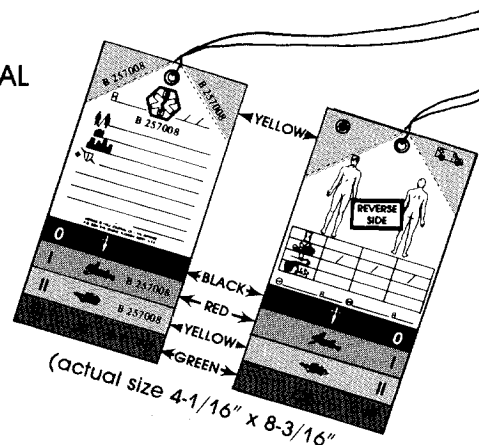
— Horace E. Smith

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REVIEWS

SOVIET POST-STRIKE CIVIL DEFENSE RESCUE, DAMAGE-LIMITING, REPAIR AND RESTORATION OPERATIONS — FINAL REPORT, by Dr. Leon Goure. Prepared for FEMA by Science Applications, Inc., Center for Soviet Studies, 1710 Goodridge Drive, McLean, VA 22102. 173 pages, August 1982. Available from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161, Attn: Sales Department. \$17.50. NTIS # ADA 118240.

Reviewed by Van E. Hallman.

This comprehensive assessment of Soviet preparations for post-strike operations must be considered required reading for all persons interested in civil defense as well as those involved in governmental decision making or strategic analysis. As stated by Dr. Goure, "The Soviets are well aware that in a nuclear environment, post-strike operations will be difficult and complex and require extensive manpower and equipment. Therefore, from an organizational viewpoint, the great majority of the more than 20 million Soviet civil defense personnel are assigned roles in these operations." This statement, supported within the report by extensive evidence, should persuade skeptics that the Soviets intend to survive as a national entity in the event of a nuclear war between our two countries.

The format for Dr. Goure's report is well described by the title. Each section is dealt with extensively. The organization of Soviet civil defense for conducting post-strike operations is explained in detail as are many of the individual tasks to be performed. As an example, Soviet manuals are quoted in giving the time allowed for rescue operations from beginning to end based upon maximum allowable radiation exposure and the radiation to be expected during the operations. The methods and procedures planned and practiced by the Russian people are on a level rarely discussed in this country and never anticipated for use by our people. It becomes clear that the operations required demand organization on a massive scale, a large-scale education program on civil defense procedures,

and a national emphasis on patriotism. As *Journal of Civil Defense* readers well know, all three are present in the Soviet Union and nonexistent in the United States. It is of little wonder that many of our people are incapable of even understanding the significance of the disparity.

Dr. Goure states, "It is evident, therefore, that the Soviet concept of rapid initiation of post-strike operations is based on a war scenario which assumes not only strategic warning of an enemy attack, but also selective and fairly restrained enemy strikes against urban-economic targets." Other analysts of Soviet military intentions and strategic capabilities agree that such a scenario is possible and warn that it should not be taken lightly.

The thoroughness of Dr. Goure's report makes it one of extreme importance to the survival of our nation. Methods must be found by which this information can be adapted and applied for the benefit of civil defense programs in the United States.

NOTICE

Dr. Leon Goure's study *The Soviet Crisis Relocation Program*, reviewed in the February 1984 issue of the *Journal* is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS #ADA 128795) at a cost of \$22.00.

NUCLEAR AND NATURAL DISASTER SURVIVAL, by Frank C. Gelinas. Available from author, Box 375, Jasper, AR 72641 at \$39.95 8½-in. x 11-in format, 291 pages (includes fold-out shelter plans).

Reviewed by Betty Nice.

This is a serious disaster reaction book by a qualified engineer that is much too complicated and disorganized for the average reader interested in survival.

As Dick Oster says in his analysis "It is the same old story of an educated person out of his field (except for the civil engineering aspects of it)."

I have to go along with that. It's too bad because with a lot of digging the reader can come up with valuable information.

There are a number of other good points and not-so-good points about this manual, but the main impression I come away with is that the book might be improved greatly by making it a series of separate volumes.

CRISIS PREPAREDNESS HANDBOOK, by Jack Spigarelli. Published by Resource Publications, P.O. Box 1515, Provo, Utah 84603. Paperback. 348 pages. \$14.95. 1984.

Reviewed by Robert Baffin.

Traditionally Mormons have been the masters of practical preparedness for hard times. Stocks of emergency foods at the heart of a self-rescue operation stand ready to tide Mormon families over periods of disaster or other hardship. *Crisis Preparedness Handbook*, from the heart of Mormon country, opens wide a window to tried-and-true Mormon survival techniques.

Most people, the handbook points out, are determined to comfort themselves with the illusion that crises will never really happen. "Foolishly unprepared or ignorant, they don't realize how vulnerable they are," points out author Spigarelli. "They are not aware of how fast a crisis could strike nor how severe it could become. They fail to recognize the true nature of their condition until it is too late."

It is an individual or family or group option to turn brittle vulnerability and its agony into a prescription for riding out major and minor crises in relative safety. It takes interest, commitment, planning, faith, ingenuity, independence and a good bit of pioneer spirit.

About two-thirds of the book deals with emergency stocks of supplies and how to acquire and manage them. Spigarelli's critique of products produced by the emergency food business is none too gentle.

As for nuclear war survival Spigarelli paints a disturbing picture. "What has the United States government done to protect its citizens?" he asks. And he answers: "Next to nothing."

Crisis relocation planning, he notes, is simply too little too late.

"The plan," he says, "assumes a three to seven day warning, while Soviet strategy is based on a first-strike surprise attack given less than fifteen to twenty minutes warning..."

Crisis Preparedness Handbook in its next-to-last chapter (Chapter 32) provides a "Survival Library" of other books and publications, and the last chapter gives sources for preparedness equipment and supplies.

RADIATION SAFETY IN SHELTERS — A handbook (CPG 2-6.4) published by FEMA. September 1983. Available from FEMA, Box 8181, Washington, D.C. 20024. 130 pp.

Reviewed by Van E. Hallman.

This is a handbook for finding and providing the best protection in shelters with the use of radiation detection instruments. For readers not immediately involved in an emergency situation, Chapter 1 has a complete and easily understood review on general information concerning the how, what, where, when and why of nuclear radiation. There is also sufficient coverage of more complex fallout problems to keep the interest of even those who may inadvertently feel that they have little to learn on this subject. Fallout from multiple weapons and difficulties involving the "Seven-Ten Rule" are among the problems analyzed.

There are two chapters devoted to types of nuclear radiation detection instruments, their care and use. Again, the information offered is comprehensive but exacting. Close up photographs and illustrations are clear and add to the understandability of the presentation.

The final chapter, "... tells you how to use that information to provide the greatest possible protection from nuclear radiation while you are in shelter." A wealth of information is to be found on how to organize the shelter population, improvise radiation safety measures and the recording, and minimizing, of individual radiation levels. A prototype apartment building is very effectively used to insure reader comprehension of a variety of problems.

A feature which could prove to be of extreme value is a set of two check lists to be used for immediate action in the event that the reader is caught ill-prepared and does not have time to read the entire handbook. Checklist "A" is four yellow pages describing how to expedite the organizing of shelter operations. Checklist "B" is three pages of emergency procedures for radiological monitors.

My recommendation is that this handbook be read now. It may save a lot more than confusion later.

REFUGEE — U.S.A., by Richard E. Oster Sr. Published by Survival Ink (914 Pinehurst Dr., Arlington, TX 76012). Paperback, 8½-in x 5½-in format, 96 pages, in reduced-type, double-column manuscript form. 1984. \$10.

Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

What Dick Oster has to say in *Refugee — U.S.A.* is a bit far from the electric dishwasher, push-button temperature control, TV, flush toilets and the many other taken-for-granted conveniences we have become pleasantly addicted to.

It gets down to what Oster knows best: how to survive when the fabric of soft living has been ripped wide open and you are suddenly grappling with the problems of how to make do on your own in a desperate environment. It's the kind of scenario where the weak-hearted give up and people like Oster accept the brutal challenge by developing ingenious ways to contend with the situation.

His book obviously is for the latter type. It is an excellent basic manual for the serious CD buff (or "survivalist"), chock full of tricks and techniques for winning out over the wilderness.

Aerospace engineer Oster has done a thorough job in limited space. He has organized his book into thirteen chapters, including one on emergency medicine and one on firearms.

In chapter one he chastizes the government for failing to recognize the dangers of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare — at least to the extent of providing protection for the people. He makes these

points:

1. We have known what is required to protect you since 1946.
2. Your constitution guarantees your protection.
3. Your elected officials (at the Federal, State and Local levels) have sworn on oath to provide this protection.
4. The Civil Defense Act of 1950 (specifically put into law by the Congress) requires that you be protected.
5. Many government officials and every president since the bomb have said you need the protection.

Oster's modest book (some of the type is on the small side) applied judiciously in dire emergency can save many lives.

SHELTER AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR — A GUIDE TO SURVIVAL, by Rudy W. Maich. Produced by and available from MNW Associates, P.O. Box 1278, Project City, CA 96079. \$19.95.

Reviewed by Conrad V. Chester, Chief, Emergency Planning Group, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The bulk of this publication is a reprint of ORNL-TR-4707, our translation of the Swiss technical directives for the construction of private air raid shelters.

The Swiss designs, while well-engineered and economical for Switzerland, are prohibitively expensive for one-of-a-kind construction in the United States. The reason is that Swiss industry is tooled up and practicing the mass production of these shelters and shelter components. These components would have to be imported into the United States. Not very many U.S. construction firms have experience in this type of construction and would tend to include additional contingency factors in their bids. My guess is that this type of shelter built on a one-of-a-kind basis for the average homeowner by the average contractor would run between \$2,000-\$4,000/shelter space in new construction (\$10,000-\$20,000 for a family of five). Retrofit into existing construction will cost more.

We are gratified that Mr. Maich thinks enough of our translation to attempt to distribute it commercially. We wish him well in this venture.

LETTERS

Research Publications
Phoenix, Arizona

Gentlemen:

With respect to your article "A New Strategic Nuclear Doctrine", I find it interesting — and a bit incomplete or misleading.

The threat is described well enough, but it is stated — without countering comment — that the US missile and bomber forces are to retaliate for any Soviet strike against the US.

What isn't said is that increasing accuracy of Soviet missiles will predictably render *any* hardened US missile silo vulnerable, that even depressed trajectory sub-launched Soviet missiles (inaccurate though they would be) will take out all SAC bombers within 10 minutes (if not on airborne alert), and that the oceans are growing increasingly transparent, so that our nuclear missile subs will soon be locatable by the Soviet Union (if, indeed, they are not now). Once located and tracked, our course, a submerged sub is quite vulnerable to such mundane things as depth charges and attack subs, to say nothing of such exciting events as a 1-megaton nuclear depth charge at, say, 3,000-ft depth.

As we've said in the *Digest* for nearly 7 years, we need a crash program to stop missiles in flight (ICBMs and sub-launched), as well as enemy bombers and terrorists. We need an unstoppable retaliatory strike force, which would most economically and efficiently be intercontinental-range ground-launched cruise missiles, recallable and reusable in event of false alarms (thus launchable on warning, safely). And we need private, personal CD, perhaps funded with a (for example) \$5,000 personal tax credit for CD efforts without government restriction on what those efforts must be.

Cordially,
Lannon [Stafford]

PS — In passing, I'd like to comment on your earth-sheltered home. While the pictured houseplan would be fairly conventional, it suffers badly from the stresses involved in a flat roof covered with 3' or more of earth. If you're really going to get

serious about loading a structure, especially a concrete structure, you have little option but to employ a curved surface, such as a cylinder or dome. That is, if you want to keep costs down to a manageable level.

A little effort on design of forms can really pay off in total construction costs.

Columbus, Mississippi

Rightly Defended

President Jefferson was once quoted as saying, "The *only* real reason for Government is the defense of its people"! I'm firmly convinced that most Americans today still strongly believe in that basic principle. That being true, then one must ask, Why are we (USA) in such an inferior position when compared with the USSR? Simply stated, this nation that we love so dearly and for whom many have ably served, both in war and peace, is no longer that #1 World Power.

Even more sadly, we have allowed ourselves to be bullied by the Jane Fonda "look-alike" group into believing that it's immoral to be militarily strong and provide a defensive shield that protects all our people from the possible effects of a military conflict. We shun words like survival, defense, and nuclear preparedness, and this nation today is as vulnerable and our people as undefended as we were at Pearl Harbor in December, 1941.

The Russians continue their aggressive nature by shooting down unarmed civilian airplanes and firing flares at our ships at sea while we cringe in fear and fire back strong words of protest. The most important lesson that history has taught us is that strength protects and weakness invites the threat of war, compromises, and yes, even war. U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond (SC) recently stated, "I propose to examine all the factors which lie behind our country's remarkable failure to support more than a token level of preparedness." Senator Thurmond also asks the question, "Why in the U.S. of all countries, with over two centuries of commitment to the rights of the individual, do we ignore

the most fundamental right of all, the right to expect the best preparedness on the part of government to protect the very life of the individual?" A militarily strong U.S. with a nuclear and conventional weaponry shield of defense around our nation is the only real hope we have of not facing the threat of nuclear war in the years ahead.

Nuclear war in all respects is unthinkable but not impossible, and as long as that very real possibility exists, then each of us must use all the common sense we can to do whatever necessary to provide the very best protection for ourselves, our loved ones, neighbors, community and yes, even our nation. Involvement is the need of the hour and local involvement can start with:

- (1) a visit to your Civil Defense Emergency Operations Center.
- (2) Verbal and written support to our City and County leaders to greatly enhance the Civil Defense program in our area.
- (3) Promote better Civil Defense training and education in our schools and with the general public at large.
- (4) Personal involvement in our national Civil Defense organization, The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA).
- (5) Purchasing of practical handbooks, literature, etc. on basic survival skills.

Civil Defense is, without a doubt, a nation's desire to care and protect itself. Can any of us not be involved in that commitment? Proper and adequate defense may, in the last analysis, be only that which we have prepared for locally. I would challenge each reader to give thought to these ideas expressed and chart a course of positive personal action now. To be rightly defended means that we must defend our rights, whatever the cost.

Oz [Ellis], Coordinator
Columbus-Lowndes Office of
Emergency Management and
Civil Defense

(excerpt) Adams County, Indiana
To Editor, *Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette*:

EOC ANNEX DEDICATED MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

First, I want to make it clear I am not in favor of nuclear war. However, I do feel what I have learned from the almost 20 years I have been involved with civil defense is where there is life there is hope, and the key to hope is the famous Boy Scout motto: "Be prepared." That means prepared to save lives and protect property in our business.

I am tired of newspaper editors, as yourself, deciding the fate of the future of one and all, if God forbid we somehow get into a nuclear conflict. The federal government has said the extreme cold or even heating effects of thermonuclear war are merely a series of theories and are inconclusive. It may happen and then again, it may not. I'm not anxious to find out if either one of us is right or wrong.

We intend to go on with our plans to receive the evacuees from Fort Wayne and Allen County in our areas. We feel if both sides have their populations adequately protected with a strong, viable civil defense program, this would be one means to prevent and deter a war. This along with a truly strong peace-through-strength program and a defense program such as High Frontier . . .

Joseph S. Klarke, Dir./Coord.
Adams County CD . . . Agency

Lenoir City, Tennessee

TACDA
Gentlemen:

I am not renewing my TACDA membership because I don't think you are really serious about civil defense. You have grandiose plans to spend the taxpayers money, but you neglect what could be done without spending a dime . . .

Legalize machine guns as a CD measure. This will let the govt. SELL their obsolete rifles (etc) to citizens. It costs nothing and brings in revenue that could build shelters, high frontier, etc.

If TACDA could not lobby successfully for such a small change, costing nothing, what chance does TACDA have lobbying for millions of \$ for shelters, etc.? . . .

Sincerely,
Nick Hull

Dayton, Ohio

President, TACDA:

My purpose for writing is to ascertain your source for a ridiculous claim made in the [TACDA] brochure. Immediately beneath the heading . . . TACDA Objective: "Peace Through Preparedness" is a paragraph. The third sentence states . . . "studies repeatedly show that the USSR, with its civil defense program in effect, would suffer fewer than 5% fatalities in a nuclear attack — less than half those killed during World War III"

It is reckless, careless and inaccurate statements such as these, that prevent me from supporting your organization. It is absurd statements such as these that have created the criticisms and movements against civil defense over the last two or three years. It's ludicrous to state that nuclear attack fatalities in the U.S.S.R. would result in only 5% of the population.

You're killing your credibility.

Sincerely,
Edwin R. Kovar
Exec. Dir. Miami Valley
Dis. Ser. Auth.

REPLY —

Dear Mr. Kovar

Thank you for your letter of April 13th in reference to TACDA and estimated Soviet fatalities.

The figure of less than 5% Soviet fatalities in a nuclear attack is derived from serious studies such as *The Soviet Crisis Relocation Program* by Leon Goure (1983), prepared for FEMA; *Civil-Defense Needs of High-Risk Areas of the United States* (System Planning Corporation — 1979); and many others.

Two of the items marked in the enclosed *Journal of Civil Defense* index cite statistics in line with the 5% figure, as do other items. Civil defense literature abounds with references to this level of fatalities. It can be said to be "common knowledge."

We welcome criticism, however, and we invite your explanation as to why these figures appear to you to be "ridiculous."

Walter Murphey
Executive Director, TACDA

The Marcella Carlson Annex was dedicated on May 4, 1984 almost one year since her passing. It was through Marcella's efforts that state and federal funds were received to complete the remodeling of an old Northwestern Bell building which now houses one of the state's best Emergency Operating Centers.

Involved in civil defense work for some twenty years, Marcella Carlson was a Deputy CD director in Johnson and Polk counties, Iowa. In 1973 she became Marshall County Civil Defense Director and was the first woman president of the Iowa Civil Defense Director's Association.

She received her civil defense administrative training through the FEMA staff college when they were still based in Michigan. She trained more than 300 tornado spotters and prepared and maintained nearly 150 disaster shelters during her career.

In 1977 she managed the Debra Estates flooding from the North Timber Creek and was on the scene when the tornado hit Melbourne.

The new EOC is designed to be protected from nuclear fallout and to be used for all disasters for key personnel. It is a self-contained unit in which personnel could reside for up to two weeks.

The EOC includes a diesel-powered generator; well (separate from city water lines); back-up communications; operations room with multiple phone lines, maps, etc.; administration office; kitchen; showers; laundry; storage; and dining and sleeping facilities.

A plaque has been placed on the building designating it as the Marcella Carlson Annex. She was a lady who gave her job her all. She can be proud of a job well done.

MARCELLA CARLSON
1921 - 1983

A defense approach need not lead to an arms race. On the contrary, it can lead to disarmament, and it is probably the only viable approach.

— Swedish Arms Control
Expert Anders Boserup.



The American Civil Defense Association

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Objectives:

- To provide American leadership and the American public with educational Civil Defense information that can contribute meaningfully to survival under conditions of nuclear attack;
- To help promote for American government, industry and population an adequate national program of Civil Defense — one that will provide an effective, practical system of protective measures against nuclear attack;
- To bring about through these humanitarian endeavors (well established in other countries) a condition whereby rewarding nuclear targets in the United States become unrewarding nuclear targets, whereby aggressor attack upon the United States becomes clearly much too risky and dangerous for any aggressor, and whereby such nuclear attack and nuclear blackmail are effectively discouraged; and
- To promote through the above policy and measures the best possible odds for lasting world peace.



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

FULL-SIZE REPRINT OF ORIGINAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION. ALL DRAWINGS AND CHARTS REPRODUCED TO SCALE.

WILL GIVE YOU THE NECESSARY KNOW-HOW

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

- Recommendations on crisis evacuation and what to take with you.
- Instructions for rapidly building six types of earth-covered expedient fallout shelters and for quickly making an essential ventilating pump. Also how to build inexpensive blast shelters.
- Information on how to process, store, and cook basic emergency foods (whole-kernel grains, soybeans, etc.), remove radioactivity and other contaminants from water, make expedient lamps and cold-weather clothing, and survive without doctors. And much more.
- Instructions for making the first dependable homemade fallout meter for accurately measuring radiation dangers. Only common materials found in millions of homes are needed.

In realistic tests from Florida to Utah, these instructions have enabled typical families to build shelters and essential life-support equipment under simulated crisis conditions.

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

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*Formerly: Kansas City Emergency Preparedness Group

HURRICANE EVACUATION OPERATIONS

— Gil Haas*

Until development of the comprehensive hurricane evacuation planning procedure, precautionary evacuations have followed certain rules of thumb. The hoisting of hurricane warning flags usually initiates a response in the affected communities. Within this 12-hour span it is often necessary to designate the endangered areas, open and staff shelters, issue the evacuation order and monitor the evacuation. A delay in the decision to issue the order will result in a reduction of the evacuation time window. The last hours of this time period may produce weather that would make travel difficult or even impossible.

In the past few years the state of the art has developed around the comprehensive hurricane evacuation plan. The advent of computerized coastal modeling, combined with today's understanding of storm surge factors, provides us with a fairly accurate prediction of storm-induced flooding. Recent developments in strike probability analysis have given public officials the infor-

mation necessary to make a reasonably accurate decision on evacuation.

There is a new problem that is being identified in high growth coastal communities. Where once they had been relying on the traditional 12 hours lead time, they are now finding that rapid development on vulnerable locations such as barrier islands, combined with antiquated roads, poorly suited for evacuation routes, have pushed implementation time up to where as much as 30 hours may be needed. This results in major decisions and implementations being made while the storm is still hundreds of miles off the coast and local weather is moderate. In these cases public cooperation and reaction is predicted upon an on-going public education program. This has to be a year around project if the local agency expects credibility and good response.

Citizens should be made a part of the planning — as should the news media. We are dealing with a very

sophisticated public today. If they understand the problems of the decision-making process they will be more tolerant of early precautionary decisions. Little fault can be found with decision makers who follow "the course of least regret."

Often the news media are restricted or confined during the time of crisis. Attempted management of the news could be a serious mistake. A good working relationship can be of great value in both an on-going public education program and the dissemination of accurate information during crucial times.

A good comprehensive hurricane evacuation plan represents a significant investment in time and money; however, if it ever becomes necessary to implement it, it might well prove to be the best investment a community could make. □

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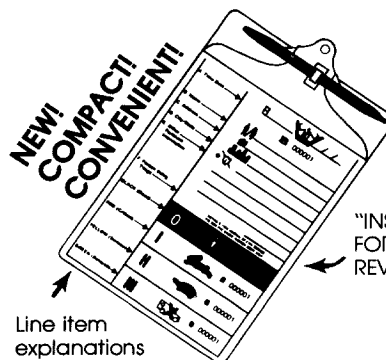
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TACDA/DDP NOVEMBER SEMINARS FIRM FOR DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Again in 1984 The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) goes all-out to produce a seminar calculated to awaken the sleeping American civil defense giant.

This year again TACDA teams up with Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) for back-to-back programs.

And this year, for the first time in the seminar's seven-year history, the seminar site features warm sunshine and the wide, unending white beaches of Florida's oceanside wonderland — far from the cold November winds, the freezing drizzles and the snowdrifts of the northland.

But, of course, the program's the thing. In this year of space defense beginnings civil defense takes on new meaning. Survival dividends of space defense are multiplied by judicious attention to civil defense. This new relationship is expressed by the 1984 seminar theme: "War Through Blackmail or Peace Through Preparedness."

For this reason Oak Ridge National Laboratory, with its roots deep in nuclear and defense research, is being tapped for talent on a much heavier scale than in the past. Dr. Conrad V. Chester, Chief of ORNL's Emergency Preparedness Group and one of the authors of "The Home as a Haven" in the April issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, will present a shelter technology update at his shelter workshop. His group will further sponsor analyses of shelter activity and the strategic food reserve.

Appearing also from ORNL (by participant request due to his dramatic and enlightening presentation at last year's Washington, D.C. seminar on nuclear weapons effects) will be nuclear physicist Carsten M. Haaland.

Sam Cohen, who gave the world the neutron bomb, will speak on the role of that weapon in the world's strategic equation. Cohen is a

RAND Corporation scientist and a consultant for the Pentagon and the Los Alamos and Livermore nuclear weapons laboratories. His latest book is *The Truth About the Neutron Bomb* (1983). And he is co-author of "Our Children and Civil Defense" (page 6 of this issue of the *Journal*).

Special workshops will be conducted by Nobel laureat Dr. Eugene Wigner and Dr. Max Klinghoffer (whose series of articles "Triage — Emergency Care" in the *Journal of Civil Defense* is now being readied for publication as a book by Technomic Publishing Company).

TACDA President Frank Williams, after five hectic years at TACDA's helm (as president), will vacate that office and provide the keynote address as his "hello and farewell" message.

Nancy Deale Greene (husband Lorne Greene gave last year's banquet address) lifts the lid on Soviet disinformation and deception.

Graduate student and former

Army Lieutenant Bob Glidewell, whose student group organized the tremendously successful Oklahoma State University "Nuclear Awareness Week" — and who is carrying this work to other campuses (see article, page 9), will report on the dramatic awakening of students to nuclear issues. He will outline his campaign of activities into and beyond 1985.

Plans for the Doctors for Disaster Preparedness seminar, immediately following TACA's, calls for an address by DDP President Dr. Howard Maccabee (a nuclear engineer in addition to being a physician) on the "nuclear winter." Dr. Sidney Williams, who worked with Bob Glidewell on promoting the Oklahoma State University "Nuclear Awareness Week," will unveil a civil defense slide presentation developed for use of civil defense directors and staffs in making presentations before civic clubs and other groups. The 50 selected slides provide the speaker with graphic illustrations to accompany his address.

The U.S. Army Surgeon General's Office will provide an Army surgeon to analyze the problems stemming from the suicide bombing of the Marine barracks in Lebanon last October.

Special guest speaker will be Dr. Leon Goure, top Soviet analyst and a Russian native, whose study *The Soviet Civil Defense Medical Preparedness Program* has just been printed. Goure will speak on Soviet medical response capabilities.

All speakers are being asked to reserve at least one-third of their time for questions and answers from seminar participants.

Extended coffee breaks, receptions and luncheons served in the seminar exhibit hall have been

AGENDA OUTLINES

1984 TACDA SEMINAR

Wednesday, November 14

1:30-5PM	Business Meeting
7-9PM	Welcome Reception

Thursday, November 15

8:30AM-12Noon	Seminar Program
12Noon-2PM	Luncheon Buffet
2PM-5:45PM	Seminar Program

Friday, November 16

8:30AM-12Noon	Seminar Program
2PM-5PM	Seminar Program
6:30PM-7:30PM	Reception
7:30PM	Banquet

1984 DDP SEMINAR

Saturday, November 17

8:30AM-12Noon	Seminar Program
12Noon-2PM	Luncheon
2PM-5PM	Seminar Program
5PM-6PM	Business Meeting
7PM-7:30PM	Reception
7:30PM	Banquet

scheduled to permit give-and-take contacts with exhibitors.

Other featured speakers (at this time not yet firm) will be announced in the Journal's August issue, which will contain seminar agendas.

The Daytona Hilton, 15 minutes from the Daytona Airport (well-served by scheduled airlines), sits directly on the Atlantic Ocean. Its conference facilities are ideally suited to TACDA and DDP. Luxury rooms, an oceanside swimming pool, putting greens, tennis courts, sauna and so on complete the plush setting.

SEMINAR FACTS

(Guests are invited to attend either or both TACDA and DDP seminars — or portions of either or both.)

The following meals and refreshments are included in registration fees:

Luncheons (TACDA and DDP)

— 1 each

Banquets (TACDA and DDP)

— 1 each

Receptions — Oct 14, 16, 17

Coffee — AM & PM, Oct 15, 16, 17

Information packets, admission tickets, etc. — pick up at TACDA/DDP registration table.

Time from/to airport — 15 min.

Highway access to Daytona Beach: I-75 (north and south), I-4 (west).

Sample mileages
from Daytona Beach:

St. Petersburg 159	Tampa 139
Winter Haven 101	Orlando 54
Gainesville 98	Lakeland 108
St. Augustine 53	Key West 411
Kennedy Sp Ctr 65	Marineland 36
Silver Springs 70	Miami 257
Disney World 65	Ocala 78
Jacksonville 89	Cocoa 68

Avg. daytime Nov. temperature:
70-75°

The Daytona Speedway, Daytona Jai-Alai and greyhound racing are in the neighborhood. Within an easy drive are scores of well-known Florida attractions, including Disney World, historic St. Augustine (America's oldest city), Sea World, Circus World, Marineland, Kennedy Space Center and Vacation Kingdom. Daily bus service from the hotel lobby awaits the visitor. ☐

REGISTRATION — TACDA 1984 Seminar, Daytona Beach, FL. Nov. 14-16

Registration — \$105. (Advance registration before Nov. 1 — \$95.)

TO: TACDA 7th Annual Seminar

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(Phone: 904/964-5397)

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REGISTRATION — Doctors for Disaster Preparedness 1984 Seminar.

Daytona Beach, FL. Nov. 17. Registration — \$70.

(Advance registration before Nov. 1 — \$60.)

TO: DDP 2nd Annual Seminar

P.O. Box 1057

Starke, FL 32091

(Phone: 904/964-5397)

☐ Enclosed \$ _____

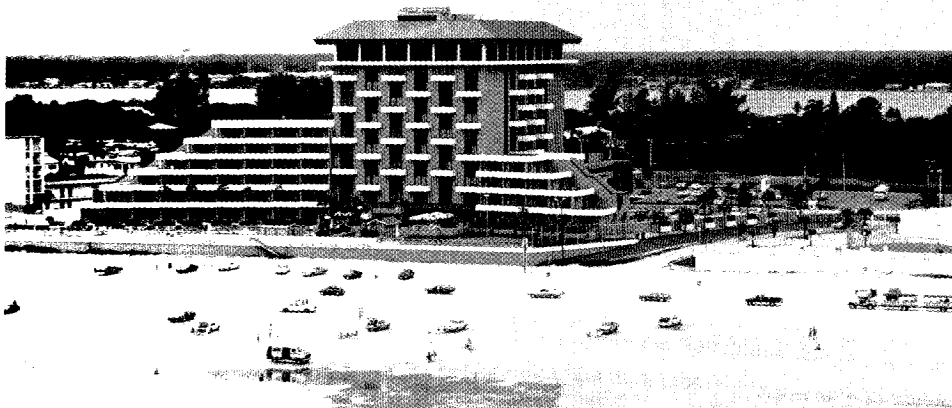
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— TACDA/DDP SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —

TOO GOOD TO FILE

American audiences are being increasingly treated by the media and in public forums to the spectacle of joint Soviet-American panels of "experts" discussing U.S.-Soviet relations, the possible consequences of a nuclear war, and questions of arms control and disarmament.

All too frequently, these panels do not serve the purpose of debating differences in American and Soviet views and policies. Instead, they are deliberately orchestrated to demonstrate alleged similarities of views, research findings and policy recommendations between Soviet scientists and physicians and those among their American counterparts who engage in "doomsday" predictions and advocate an immediate nuclear freeze and disarmament.

The overt role of Soviet scientists and physicians on such panels is to confirm and reinforce — allegedly on the basis of independent Soviet studies — the most dire predictions of Western scientists and physicians about the consequences of a nuclear war. In addition, they use the opportunity to promote Soviet arms-control proposals while condemning those of the United States and to mislead their audiences about Soviet defense and foreign policies.

An examination of Soviet scientific writings and statements addressed to Western audiences, however, unmistakably reveals that these Soviet spokesmen do not reflect the findings of independent Soviet research and analysis on nuclear war and its consequences. Instead they merely restate and offer as their own views whatever Western calculations, analyses and conclusions best serve the Soviet objective of promoting an American nuclear freeze.

— Leon Goure in the *Washington Times*.

Wisconsin is the home of the famous and infamous. The state gave us Robert LaFollette and Joseph McCarthy, for instance, and axe-murderer Ed Gein (made famous in the movie *Psycho*). Now it appears Wisconsin Gov. Anthony Earl plans to join the ranks of the infamous: In recent public statements he has tried to incite students to civil disobedience and has also

refused to cooperate with the federal government in planning for the consequences of nuclear war.

— Richard E. Sincere in the *New York Tribune*.

In a landmark address delivered to the nation on March 23, 1983, the President became the first leader of any western nation to propose a combined ethical, technical, and conceptual assault on both "Mutual Assured Destruction" (or MAD, the 1960s doctrine of mutual nuclear vengeance that is the backbone of the SALT agreements) and the logic of mandatory population hostaging and deliberate national vulnerability that are embedded in the MAD doctrine.

Moreover, in subsequent remarks the President and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger went on to propose new arms control arrangements based on strategic defenses, including the sharing of strategic-defensive technologies with the Soviet Union in order to enable both sides to deploy such defenses simultaneously.

— *High Frontier Supplemental Report*.

The April issue [1983] of *Nation's Health* brings a letter on "Nuclear Power and Acid Rain" which claims that sulfate emissions from the 70 U.S. nuclear plants now on line "could be calculated" (it doesn't say how) to be about 0.3 million tons per year. This is puzzling, since the quantity of sulfates emitted by a nuclear plant is well known: Not counting the delivery trucks' exhausts or the engineers' pipes, it is

zero point nothing whatsoever. The explanation comes at the end of the letter, for it is signed by none other than Dr. Carl Johnson, the erudite anti-nuke whose "findings" on plutonium 'round the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant in Colorado were so far out that they earned him the rare, and probably unique, distinction of a rebuke by a Carterite E.P.A.

— *The Review of the News* (quoting Dr. Petr Beckmann).

Seat belts do not deter automobile accidents, nor can smoke alarms and fire extinguishers deter fires. They only reduce the severity of the consequences. Civil defense could save innumerable lives, but, together with other protective measures, it might also actually help deter nuclear war.

Since another war would be the greatest disaster of this war-ridden century, we need to take every opportunity to deter it. The deterrent effect of a civil defense program that could be implemented in a year would help to prevent war; its absence only adds to the probability of war. Do we not value American lives? Must all our deterrence be based on threatening others?

Simple solutions are attractive. The closest we can come to one that has any hope of good results is to institute an elementary form of civil defense.

— Edward Teller in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*

As an ultimate objective peace simply means Communist world control.

— Lenin

OMISSION — APRIL ISSUE

References to the lead story in the April 1984 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, "The Home as a Haven" were inadvertently omitted. These references are:

Chester, C. V., H.B. Shapira, G. A. Cristy, M. Schweitzer, S. A. Carnes, D. Torrie-Safdie, *Hazard Mitigation Potential of Earth-Sheltered Residences*, ORNL-5957, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37830. Nov. 1983.

Chester, C.V., "Incorporating Civil Defense Shelter Space in New Underground Construction," pp. 31-47 in *The Potential of Earth Sheltered and Underground Space: Proceedings of the Underground Space Conference and Exhibition*, Kansas City, MO, June 8-10, 1981 (ed. T. Lance Hothusen) NY, Pergamon Press 1981.

Shapira, H. B., G.A. Cristy, S. E. Bright and M. B. Yost, *Cost and Energy Comparison Study of Above and Belowground Dwellings*, ORNL/CON-91, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, Feb. 1983.

ON THE DARKER SIDE . . . (with a Defense Cop-out)

Accompanied by charts showing that the United States is pathetically behind the USSR in nuclear weaponry (for instance in total megatonnage the USA posts 3,189 megatons against the USSR's 11,365) the American Security Council has published and distributed a "Russian/English Phrase Card." On the cover of the folded card appears the Soviet hammer and sickle logo and the statement "You may find this useful in the event of a Nuclear Freeze" (and occupation of America by Soviet forces). On the inside of the card the following is printed:

English	Russian	* Cyrillic	** Phonetic
Where do I apply for ration cards?	* Где можно добыть паёвую книжку? ** Gdy'eh mo'zh-na da-by't pa-yo'v-u-yu knish-ku?		
How do I enroll my children in the Young Communist League?	Как я зачислю детей в Комсомоле? Kak ya za-chis-lyu' dit-ye'y v Kom-som-o'l-ye?		
Yes, I own some stocks and a car. No, I am not a capitalist enemy of the people.	Да, у меня автомобиль и несколько акцией, но я не капиталистический враг народа. Da u men-ya' avtomobi'l ee ny'e-skol-ka a'kt-si-yey, no ya nyeh kapitaliste'e-cheski vrag na-ro-da.		
No, there are no other Bibles or religious articles in my house.	Нет, у меня в доме нет библией или других религиозных вещей. Nyet, u men-y'a v do'm-yeh nyet be'eb-lee-yey e'e-lee dru-ge'ekh religioznikh vish-che'y.		
How soon will I get my "Internal Passport" to let me visit my relatives in the next town?	Как скоро можно получить "гражданский паспорт", чтобы посещать родителей в соседнем месте? Kak sko'-ra mo'zh-na pa-lu-che'et "grazh-danski pasport", shto'-be pa-sesh-ch'at ra-de'e-tel-yey v sa-sye'd-nyem me's-tyeh?		

TOO GOOD TO FILE (Continued from page 28)

Let's review the basic points: war in any form is abominable.

The lesson of history is that weak nations cannot "buy" peace with treaties. "Deals" with tyrants don't work.

There is only one sure formula for peace with freedom and that is through strength . . .

The Soviets have a nationwide civil defense program to protect their people and anti-ballistic missiles to protect Moscow. We have no civil defense program to protect the American people, a tiny air-defense network, and no missile defense at all . . .

It is time for patriotic, God-fearing Americans to speak up and

let the nation's leaders know where you stand on the critical issues of national defense.

No matter how you look at it, the peace of the future is going to be decided by strength. Is it going to be American strength or Soviet strength?

Vote now for Peace Through Strength. I promise you, your voice will be heard.

— Reverend Jerry Falwell

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"Nuclear energy could safely replace much of our present combustion of fossil fuels. But nuclear energy is mistakenly regarded as dangerous because its risks have been greatly exaggerated and the

risks of other energy sources largely ignored. In 1982, energy-related accidents around the world killed 1,662 people. None of these accidents involved nuclear power. Acid rain is one example of our failure to solve the problem of fossil-fuel waste products. The problem of nuclear wastes has already been solved. France is converting these wastes to inert glass for disposal deep in the earth. But we have no prospects of safe disposal of the millions of tons of wastes produced each year by burning coal and oil . . . There can be no end to acid rain until we substitute uranium for coal or resign ourselves to a third-world economy."

— The Review of the News

UPCOMING

MARKETPLACE

- Jun 11-14 State Civil Defense Conf., & Seminar. Holiday Inn SW, Jackson, MS. Contact: Mrs. Doris Ursy. (Phone: 601/690-1476).
- Jun 21-23 7th Annual statewide conf., Penn Harris Motor Inn, Camp Hill, PA. Contact: Charles C. Wolferth, Jr. M.D., PO Box 608, Camp Hill, PA 17011. (Phone: 717/763-7053).
- Jun 25-27 25th U.S. Symposium on Rock Mechanics — Silver Anniversary, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL. Contact: 25th Symposium on Rock Mechanics, c/o Prof. Charles H. Dowding, Northwestern Univ., Civil Engineering Dept., 2145 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60201.
- Jun 25-28 Annual Alabama Civil Defense Association Conf., Sheffield, Alabama. Contact: Eddie Hicks, Colbert County CD Dir. (Phone: 205/383-6160).
- Jul 8-11 NCCEM (USCDC) Conf., Biloxi, MS. Contact: Wade Guice, NCCEM (USCDC) Conf., PO Box 68, Gulfport, MS 39502.
- Jul 10-12 32nd Annual Study of the Association of Civil Defense & Emergency Planning Officers, Coventry, England. Contact: A. Farrell, Hon. Gen. Secretary, The Association of Civil Defense & Emergency Planning Officers, Northamptonshire County Council, County Hall, Northampton, NN1 1 DN.
- Jul 11-14 1984 CLINICAL CONFERENCE ON PRE-HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE, Hyatt Orlando, FL. Contact: Registrar, 600 Courtland St., Suite 420, Orlando, FL 32804. (Phone: 305/628-4800).
- Jul 16-27 2-Week 1984 Multiprotection Design Summer Inst., for Architectural & Engineering Faculty, Nat. Emerg. Train. Ctr., Emmitsburg, MD. 5 Courses offered: Wind Engineering, Protective Const., Earthquake Protec. Designs, Designing Bldg. Firesafety, & Fallout Shelter Analysis. Contact: Shelter-Rad Tech. Inc., 2000 Century Plaza, Columbia, MD 21044. (301/596-6777). Spon. FEMA, NSF, USGS.
- Sept 17-19 Advances in Reactor Phys. & Rad. Protection and Shielding. Americana Hotel, Chicago, IL. Contact: Leo LeSage, Argonne Nat. Lab., 9700 S Cass-Bldg. 208, Argonne, IL 60439. (312/972-6045).
- Sept 30-Oct 3 111th Annual Conference, International Association of Fire Chiefs. Los Angeles Convention & Exhibit Center. Contact: IAFC, 1329 18th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.
- Oct 1-5 Emergency 84, Second International Congress on Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Palais des Expositions et des Congrès de Geneva. Contact: Congress Secretariat, ICDO, 10-12 chemin de Surville, 1213 Petit-Lancy/Geneva, Switzerland.
- Oct 7-12 NCCEM Annual Conf., El Paso, TX. Contact: John Parks, El Paso City Hall, No. 2 Civic Ctr. Plaza B-17, El Paso, TX 79999. (915/541-4449).
- Nov 14-16 The American Civil Defense Association 7th Annual Seminar/Conference, Daytona Hilton, Daytona Beach, FL. Reg. Fee: \$95, after Nov. 1 \$110. Contact: TACDA, PO Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. (904/964-5397).
- Nov 17 Doctors for Disaster Preparedness 2nd Annual Seminar/Conference, Daytona Hilton, Daytona Beach, FL. Reg. Fee: \$60, after Nov. 1 \$70. Contact: DDP, PO Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. (904/964-5397).

"WORLD'S FINEST BLAST SHELTER DESIGN MANUALS. General and technical books from England, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR and USA on Nuclear Shelter design. International Survival Systems Inc., PO Box 3233, Blain, WA 98230."

REFUGEE — USA — First in the Civilian Survival Mini-book series by FORE-SIGHT. 13 chapters — Every home needs it — Only \$10 postpaid USA — FORESIGHT Dept. ACD, 914 Pinehurst Dr., Arlington, TX 76012.

Would you like to hold a Disaster Control Seminar? For information contact: **SAFETY SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED** PO Box 8463, Jacksonville, FL 32239 (904/725-3044)

"SURVIVAL MEAT AT DISCOUNT! New thermostabilized military rations (meat pouches) overrun by manufacturer! Excellent longlife product. Also cases of military freeze-dried steak at 70% off major brands! Free info. RFCD, Box 1438, Largo, FL 34294. 813/535-7192."

CLAYTON SURVIVAL SERVICES offers over 25 reference books in its latest catalog — plus a few other functional items — for the civil defender/survivalist. For free catalog write Clayton Survival Services, Dept. J, PO Box 1411, Mariposa, CA 95338.

VIDEO-CASSETTE METTAG TRAINING FILMS (in color)

(1)
"YOUR KEY TO SURVIVAL" — 20 minutes, ½-in. VHS or Beta or ¾-in. Rental: \$10 per week (from date of arrival to date of reshipment). Purchase: \$52. Narrated by disaster-response veteran Bob Blodgett (METTAG originator). A close-in look at METTAG utilization in disaster, details of application, and transport techniques.

(2)
"MANAGING MASS CASUALTY INCIDENTS" — 30 minutes, ½-in. VHS or Beta or ¾-in. Rental: \$10 per week (from date of arrival to date of reshipment). Purchase: \$52. Directed and narrated by prominent disaster planning consultant Roger E. Herman. Compares good and bad disaster response methods, emphasizes proper management procedures, effective teamwork, and METTAG's role in handling mass casualties effectively.

From: METTAG, PO Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. (Phone: 904/964-5397).

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT for April 16th devoted 8 pages and its cover to a new student awakening for facing today's superproblems — meaning nuclear. The cover banner read "America's Youth In Search of a Cause." Inside 6 charts polled students on nuclear war. Reflected were deep concern plus firm determination to face issues realistically. For instance, on the question of a nuclear freeze a majority of 52.8% said "only if the Soviet Union agrees to a similar freeze." And 28.0% voted a flat-out "No." That left only 19.2% opting for unilateral action — a big switch in campus opinion, in fact a trend forecasting action to come.

AS IF IN DRAMATIC PROMPT ANSWER to this prediction students at Oklahoma State university (OSU) held "Nuclear Awareness Week" April 16-19 on their Stillwater campus. Its outstanding success promised spread to other schools. (see page 9)

ONE SPIN-OFF FROM OSU's INITIATIVE was almost immediate attention of the state government to the nuclear issue. On May 4th in the well-protected, stocked and staffed underground Emergency Operations Center in Oklahoma City 30-plus state and local officials gathered for a briefing by Dr. Sidney Williams (advisor to the OSU student group and a Board member of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness). A second speaker was a member of the Oklahoma emergency preparedness staff. At the briefing's close the participant consensus on the possibility of promoting a meaningful civil defense for the U.S. was: "Let's get the message out — now."

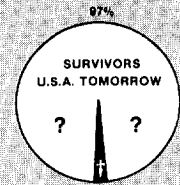
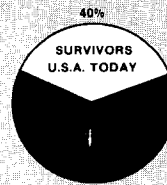
STILL ANOTHER SIGN OF CD RENAISSANCE is U.S. Jaycee proposal that it expose to the public via debate "factual information" on homeland defense. In replying to a Jaycee letter on the subject TACDA President Frank Williams cited the fact that efforts by anti-preparedness organizations "to deny Americans the protection their Constitution promises them is bringing about a reaction. Many of those who have been passively for civil defense and strategic defense will become actively for such protection. They are waiting for visible leadership."

APPEARING AT A MAY 3rd MEETING OF TACDA's SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER — held at Nancy Deale Greene's palatial estate — was Gunner Gustafsson, Director-General of Sweden's Civil Defense. Gustafsson could only shake his head and politely smile at what he had seen of American CD preparations. (Sweden's hard-rock public shelters and military installations are legend.) Said TACDA Board member Van Hallman: "It was obvious that Mr. Gustafsson — although he didn't say so — felt we were fantasizing about civil defense. Of course, he was dead right."

ON MAY 10th NEUTRON BOMB DESIGNER SAM COHEN addressed the California Emergency Services Association's 1984 Conference in Anaheim. Cohen characterized Soviet civil defense as being "very moral" and warned that "it's well nigh time for the [American] government to get responsible." Cohen cited the greatly reduced damage radii due to today's smaller weapons and predicted smaller weapons to come. He also saw his own famous weapon invention, the neutron bomb, as no longer a proper anti-tank defense for Europe. It would be smart to assume, he stated, that the Soviets would launch a surprise attack. That meant investment in a shelter program. Crisis relocation, therefore, is no longer valid. "The only effective way to go about this is politically," he said. Politicians aware of the high stakes involved must be recruited to make government realize its past blunders and what corrective action now must be applied.

Banquet speaker Bill Medigovitch, California ES Director, called for debunking vocal doomsayers and a renewed burning team commitment to tackle the many challenges that the tough job of giving the people credible protection presents.

SURVIVAL: AMERICA'S OPTION



Down the propaganda pike the West has been treated to a parade of horror stories designed to destroy its will to defend itself. Among them have been films such as "On The Beach" and "The Day After." The allegations that enemy nuclear weapons could kill the American population "20 times over" and that no meaningful medical response to nuclear attack is possible parrot the same type of fantasy. The current "nuclear winter" hypothesis, doubted even by those who conceived it, and supported with overly-eager enthusiasm by Soviet spokesmen, apparently falls in the same category of tall tales. (The Soviet military is not yet shaking in its boots.)

Many sincere Americans believe in these messages of hopelessness. Lenin realized 65 years ago that people like this could be "used," and he counseled using them. Today's Soviet propagandists follow his advice.

In revealing "horroramas" for what they are — clever exaggerations — The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) and other defense-minded organizations and individuals are apt to be put in the light of having a cavalier attitude toward nuclear war, of thinking it can be "won," of beating the war drums.

Not so at all. It should be clear that the prospect of nuclear war is horrible enough, *without exaggeration*, to call for every possible effort at prevention. (TACDA's slogan for the past two decades has been "Peace Through Preparedness.") The argument has not been whether or not to prevent nuclear war — or the *threat* of such a war — of course it must be prevented. The argument has been on *how* to prevent nuclear war.

Now a new technique of defense is on the horizon: space defense. It promises to be so accurate in shooting down offensive nuclear missiles (ICBMs, SLBMs, etc.) that it will drastically reduce the effectiveness of these weapons. This new effort (the Strategic Defense Initiative) has been dubbed the "Star Wars Program" by the popular press. It got its start in April of this year under the direction of Lt. General James A. Abrahamson.

One vitally important point is that these space defense weapons have *no capability whatsoever* of killing or injuring the enemy. They have only the capability of *destroying offensive missiles*. They represent a new dawn of hope in the nuclear age. They threaten only plans for conquest by destruction — or by nuclear blackmail. With these defensive space weapons, coupled with a realistic civil defense, it is a TACDA estimate that U.S. survival in the event of an all-out nuclear attack, instead of being pegged at a ridiculous and genocidal 40%, would rise dramatically to 97%! This is well above the currently estimated 95% for the Soviet Union with its developed civil defense. (And 97% may be too low.)

With such a meager prospect for gaining victory who then would be foolish enough to risk an attack? Or a threat?

One of the orchestrated arguments against "star wars" is that its cost would be astronomical. What cost is too high for survival and peace? The fact is, however, that the consequent savings in offensive nuclear weaponry (which will no longer be needed) will many times over exceed the cost of space defense. Another argument is that the development of space defense by the United States would be "destabilizing." But the opposite is true. President Reagan has offered to share space defense technology with the Soviets. The old argument against civil defense, that it is "useless" and at the same time "provocative," has also been applied to star wars. And, of course, it is "inhumane." What else?

The bottom line is that both the United States and the Soviet Union today have the option of protecting their homelands so effectively against nuclear weapons that these weapons will become useless.

That's nuclear disarmament. It lifts the nuclear burden from us, from our allies, from the entire world.

We call it "America's Option." Who wouldn't buy that?

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