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VOLUME XIX — NUMBER 5

# Journal of Civil Engineering

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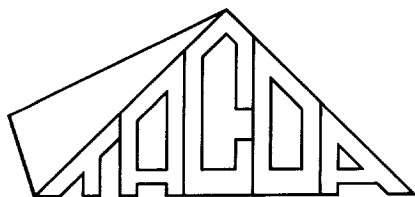
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TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# Journal of Civil Defense

## The American Civil Defense Association

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

VOLUME XIX — NUMBER 5

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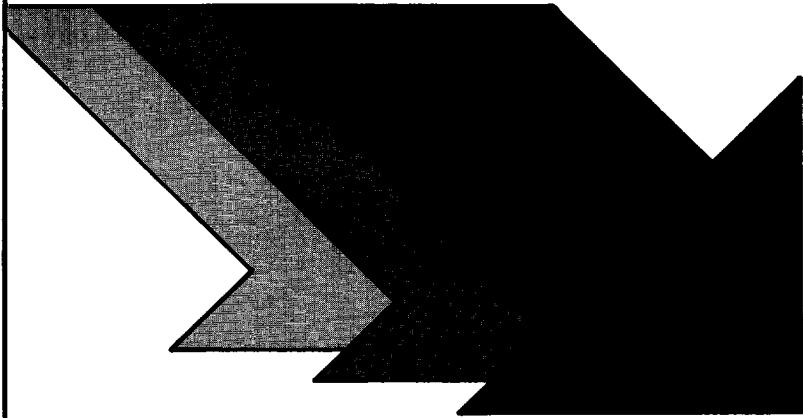
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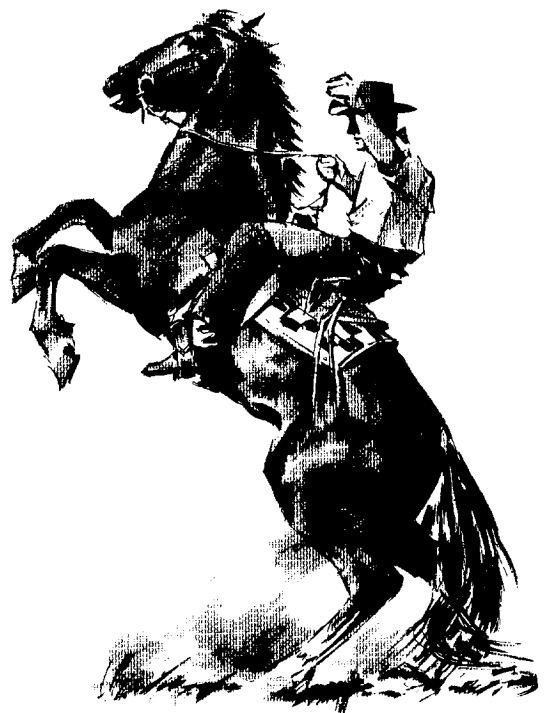
# 9th ANNUAL TACDA-DDP SEMINAR



## DALLAS

OCTOBER 17-21, 1986

DALLAS-HILTON  
(DOWNTOWN)



SEE STORY — PAGES 10-14



## CIVIL DEFENSE BOTTOM LINE

As most readers of the *Journal* are well aware, Federal funds for civil defense are at their lowest level since the Federal Civil Defense Act was enacted into law in 1950, 36 years ago. When civil defense officials and boosters gather together on October 17 in Dallas, perhaps they should ask whether we have bottomed out on the bottom line. For, unless something approaching a miracle occurs, the fiscal year 1987 appropriation promises to reach a new low in constant dollars, a record that few expected would occur during the Reagan Administration.

The stage for this dismal prospect was set last spring when the Reagan Administration sent to the Congress a budget request for \$126.6 million, a request that was \$4 million less than this year's record-setting low appropriation. FEMA's new director, Julius W. Becton, Jr., represented the curtailed budget request to the House and Senate Committees as a holding action, as a "sustaining level" until the results of an Administration study on civil defense needs in light of the President's Strategic Defense Initiative became available. That study, which had been announced the year before and mandated in the Armed Services Committees' conference report, was due in April of this year if it was to influence congressional treatment of this year's appropriation. It was delayed.

The Congress, of course, has been wrestling with tax reform and deficit reduction in this election year, savaging the Pentagon's defense buildup in the process. Hence, few appropriations bills have found their way through the legislative process. But, on July 8, the Senate Armed Services Committee, which heretofore had been considered pro-CD, especially relative to the House side, recommended a further cut of \$15 million in the Reagan request. Throwing Mr. Becton's words back at him, the committee report stated, "The fiscal year 1987 request represents a sustaining level that will preserve the base needed for whatever program the administration concludes should be recommended for fiscal years 1988 and beyond. That future program will be formulated upon completion of a study, which was requested by the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate in the fiscal year 1986 Defense Authorization Act. The committee regrets that this study was not available in time to guide the formulation of the fiscal year 1987 funding request, or the committee's recommendation with regard to such funding."

In recommending a \$15 million slap at the dilatory Administration, the Committee did hew to its pro-CD stance by directing that the cut "not adversely affect those planned activities that are directly related to wartime contingencies in contrast to activities related to natural and other disasters."

That will not be easy for Mr. Becton and his staff to do without actually cutting back on the funds passed through to the States as "emergency management assistance." These funds, which account for about half of the entire civil defense effort, have in most States been devoted entirely to peacetime disaster preparedness in recent years. This diversion of effort, to Mr. Becton's credit, he is determined to stop. After statements to this effect in various speeches and in presentations to the Congress, Becton made it official in his guidance to the States with respect to the distribution of fiscal year 1987 pass-through funds, the very funds in question. According to the *Washington Post*, the Becton letter said, "Emergency management cannot be defined as the protection of our citizens only from some, or even most, disasters. Accordingly, in fiscal year 1987, FEMA will reemphasize the need to prepare for national security threats as well as those posed by natural and technological hazards." Most States will opt for nominal compliance with the Becton edict to preserve their funding. Few will decide to get out of the program despite the howls of dismay from, for example, Wisconsin's Governor Earl and his CD director.

It was Wisconsin's Senator Proxmire who leaked a draft of the Administration's civil defense study to the *Washington Post* last May and leveled tongue-in-cheek criticism of its abandonment of population protection, as reported in this column in the last issue of the *Journal*. The report, toned down a bit but unchanged in thrust, finally became available in mid-July. Too late to prevent the Senate cut in authorization, it does not mention the Strategic Defense Initiative and limits its usefulness by noting that a revised policy statement was still under review in the White House. Most distressing was the almost cavalier way the report dismisses

## TONGUE-IN-CHEEK CRITICISM

any shelter program as too expensive despite studies that show that a law requiring blast shelter in new buildings would only increase their cost by about five percent. But the report does argue against the "no defense" school of thought. "Government cannot afford the luxury of ignoring the subject of civil defense, notwithstanding the emotion thereby engendered, given its responsibilities for the protection of its citizens." Brave words. A bit further on, we find, "With or without civil defense, a nuclear attack on the U.S. would cause many millions of fatalities. But civil defense preparations could save millions who would otherwise die." True, perhaps, but the latest Reagan proposal is not likely to do much in that direction. □

Dr. Conrad V. Chester and Greg P. Zimmerman of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory have collaborated to produce several home shelter designs. Construction plans for three of them are available through The American Civil Defense Association, and articles dealing with these designs have previously appeared in the **Journal of Civil Defense**. The subject of practical shelter design will come in for analysis at the October 17-21 seminar in Dallas. Shelter and the Strategic Defense Initiative will be examined as a technology that will be greatly enhanced if population protection measures are developed along with it. Chester and Zimmerman are two of America's outstanding shelter designers.

# A Retrofit Dual-Use<sup>‡</sup> Family Blast Shelter

— C.V. Chester  
G.P. Zimmerman

Energy Division  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Many people do not believe that a nuclear conflict might necessarily start with a long period of tension which would permit an evacuation. They would like to have protection in the event of a sudden warning of a nuclear attack. Furthermore, even if there were time to evacuate, many people might be reluctant to do so, because it would leave their property and possessions with very little protection from looters or accidental fires. Owning a home blast shelter would make evacuation unnecessary in most areas, particularly if the shelter were designed for 50 psi or more.\* As a result, we receive a continuing stream of requests from private individuals for instructions on how to build a home blast shelter that would permit them to remain in a blast threat area in relative safety.

The Federal Emergency Manage-

<sup>‡</sup>Based on work performed at Oak Ridge National Laboratory operated for the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC05-84OR21400 with Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., under Interagency Agreement No. EMW-84-E-1737 with the Federal Emergency Management Agency. (Another word for "retrofit" is "add-on".)

\* A megaton-range nuclear weapon which is airburst to maximize industrial damage would kill no one in 50-psi shelters. The same weapon ground burst would kill people in 50-psi shelters out to a distance of 0.8 mi. compared to 3 mi. for people in frame buildings, a reduction of 92% in lethal area. Injuries produced at greater distances would be completely eliminated by such shelters.

## ABSTRACT

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory has produced a design for a retrofit family blast shelter. This 96-sq. ft. structure is constructed from concrete blocks and reinforced concrete. It is intended to be located belowground, attached to the basement of a suburban residence; the shelter space can be used for peacetime purposes. This design provides protection from both fallout and initial nuclear radiation, as well as resistance to a 50 psi blast overpressure. A detailed set of construction type drawings for this shelter has been made available to the public through The American Civil Defense Association, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091.

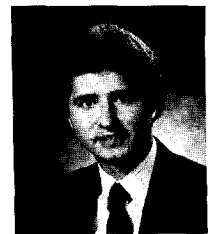
ment Agency has available plans for a home blast shelter\*\*; Fig. 1 is the cover of the FEMA Plans, illustrating the shelter. While adequate for fallout and better than 15 psi blast overpressure, it is not well adapted to dual-use i.e., having some peacetime function. We have attempted to improve on the FEMA design in terms of ease of access, more habitable environment, better radiation protection, and greater blast hardness, while keeping the cost comparable. However, the ease of access depends critically on construction adjacent to a house with a basement. Without access to a basement the shelter can be built with the vertical entrance (shown as a skylight) or with a stairway (not shown) similar to the FEMA design.

Such home blast shelters are expensive: the dual-purpose facility

described in this article would cost \$10,000 to \$12,000 if added to an existing home.\* This would work out to between \$1000-\$2000 per shelter space depending on the number of shelter occupants. A national program to provide this type of shelter would cost \$200-\$400 billion which is large — even on the scale of strategic weapon systems — and impractical, both politically and economically, in today's environment.



Chester



Zimmerman

\*\* "Home Blast Shelter", Publication H-12-3, November 1983, available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, P.O. Box 8181, Washington, D.C. 20024.

\* C.V. Chester and D.W. Holladay, "A Preliminary Study of Reducing The Cost of Blast Shelter for Critical Workers," ORNL-5958, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, October 1983.

However, the price of such a shelter is in the range of a medium-priced automobile, which many families are able to afford. If the shelter can provide some additional useful function then some families may decide to build it. The principal benefit from the shelter may be peace of mind, especially if residing in tornado country.

### System Concept and Trade-Offs

This shelter (Fig. 2)\*\* is designed explicitly for "dual-use". That is, it is intended to serve some useful peacetime function while still having full capability as a blast shelter. Alternate uses for this structure include: a wine cellar, tornado or storm cellar, root cellar, spare bunk room, den, music room, dark room, or pantry.

The effort to make this structure both a shelter and suitable for peacetime use involved several trade-offs. For example, the shelter was designed with its floor at the same level as the basement floor in the house. This requires some loss in the depth of earth cover of the entry corridor near the house, which reduces the protection against initial nuclear radiation. A vertical entry shaft was designed as a wartime entryway from the surface directly through the ceiling of the shelter because it is the least expensive approach to an outside entrance. Some radiation protection is sacrificed by this feature (which can be partly recovered by means described below), but it also permits an openable skylight to be added to the structure in its peacetime configuration. The overall structure is a rectangular box which permits maximum utilization of the shelter volume for peacetime applications. A large diameter, corrugated steel culvert would have been a less expensive structure, but it would not have been nearly as useful for other purposes. The reinforced concrete structure should have a very long lifetime in the ground without any required maintenance.

### Construction

The suggested structure (Figure 2) is an 8 ft. x 12 ft. concrete box. The walls are to be made from 8-in. retaining-wall block with the cores grouted. The walls can also be cast-

in-place reinforced concrete. The choice will depend on the experience and construction equipment of the contractor selected. The roof is a cast-in-place 8 to 9 in. concrete slab, which is thicker at the center than at the edges and sloped to promote drainage of ground water.

This slab thickness is for minimum cost and will crack but not collapse under the design load. Some people (the authors included) may choose to increase the roof thickness to 12 inches to improve radiation shielding and reduce the chance of cracks, and subsequent water leaks.

Special attention must be given to waterproofing. As with any underground structure designed for human habitability, the proposed system should utilize continuous waterproof membrane covering with one inch of rigid foam insulation for protection. This is to be covered with crushed rock. Tile footing drains are recommended to

carry water away from the structure to a point where drainage is adequate. Obviously, this structure is not intended for construction below the water table. If built in an area with a high water table, it must be located high enough above the water table for adequate drainage and then covered with an earth berm.

### Ingress and Egress

Normal peacetime access to the structure is through the basement entryway.

Closure of the normal walk-in entry during a crisis is by a reinforced concrete blast door which also provides some shielding against gamma radiation. In peacetime it will also provide very good acoustical insulation if the shelter is to be used as a study or music room.

As noted, the shelter floor is at the same level as the basement floor to promote ease of access. Some

Figure 1.

# HOME BLAST SHELTER

ORNL-DWG 86-11134

H-12-3 / November 1983  
(Supersedes H-12-3 dated July 1981)



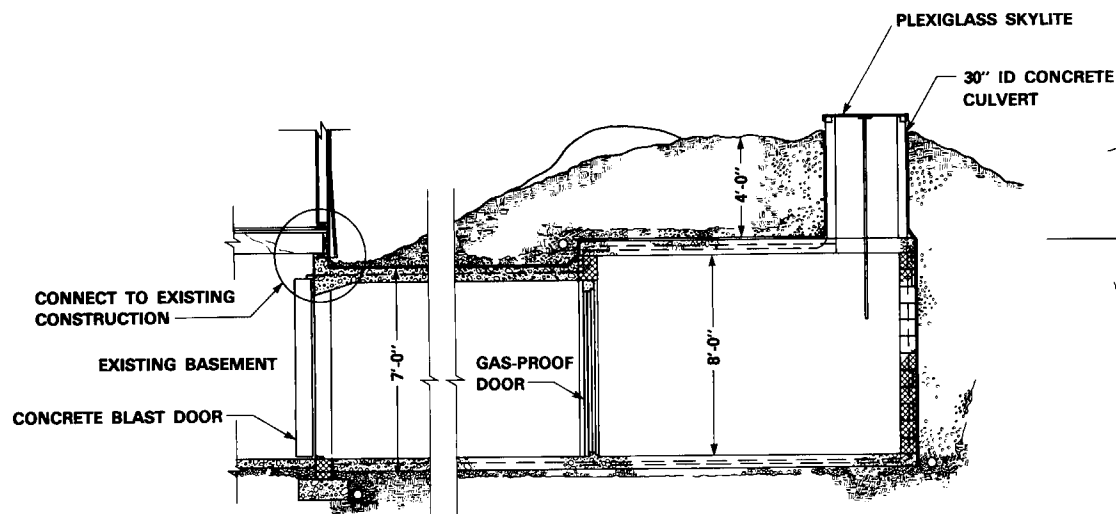
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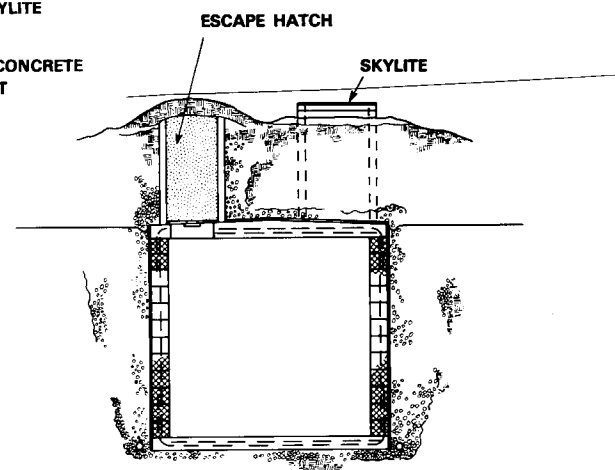
\*\* Note that these figures have been taken from the ORNL construction drawings; more detail is contained in those drawings.

Figure 2. Retrofit (or "Add-On") Dual-Use Family Blast Shelter

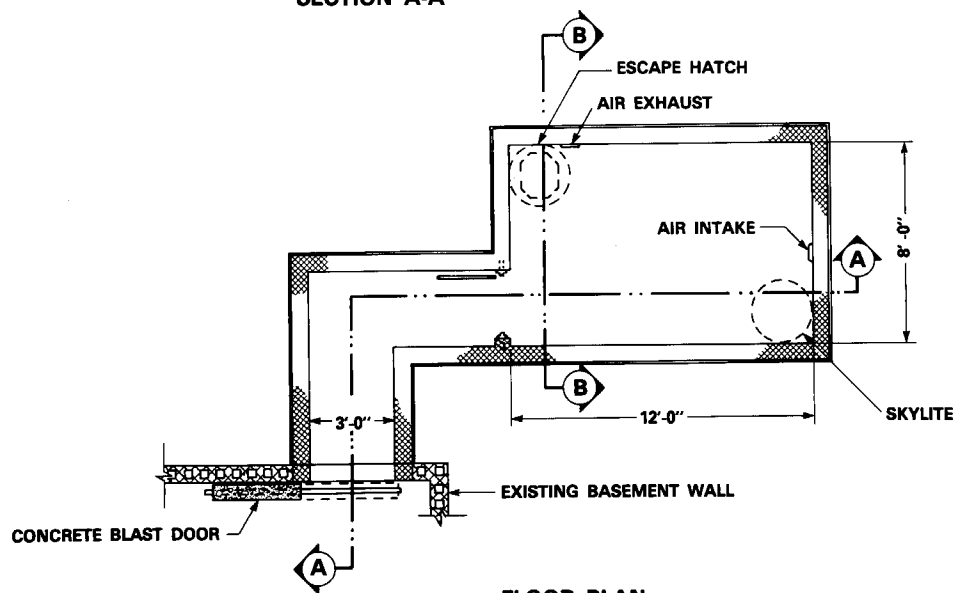
DRM - DWG 85-13132



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



FLOOR PLAN

Construction plans for this shelter (on 10 sheets 24" x 36") are available from The American Civil Defense Association, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091, at a cost of \$25 a set. The same plans reduced to 8½" x 11" are available from the same source at a cost of \$9 a set. (The reduced plans are completely legible.)

individuals may want to locate the floor of the shelter 4 feet below the basement floor and connect the two with a stairway. This would permit the earth cover of the structure to be at the same level as the rest of the building lot (no mound), and still have adequate soil cover for protection against initial nuclear radiation.

In a crisis, the skylight would be removed and replaced with a blast door to convert the skylight into a blast-resistant access shaft. Prior to the attack, a 55-gal drum would be pushed up into the access shaft,

a retaining screen, blocking the air flow.

### Sanitation

The sanitation facility specified is a Thetford Aquamate®\* (or equivalent) recreational vehicle toilet, a diaphragm pump, and a flexible pipe to an exterior cesspool 15 ft from the shelter. The cesspool should be underlain with enough crushed rock to permit percolation of the approximately one gallon per day of waste which would have to be handled for each occupant.

## A VERY INEXPENSIVE AND EASY-TO-BUILD BLAST VALVE

secured with a couple pieces of plywood under the drum. The drum would be filled with water to reduce the radiation transmitted through the access shaft and to provide some water storage. In addition, an emergency escape hatch is shown; this consists of an identical reinforced concrete pipe which is filled with sand and covered with soil and a waterproof membrane. It would be more likely that the shelter occupants could tunnel out through this type of escape exit if both the walk-in blast door and the vertical blast hatch were blocked by rubble.

### Ventilation

Ventilation in peacetime would normally be through the walk-in entry and the skylight. In humid climates in peacetime a dehumidifier may be required to prevent condensation in the summertime.

Under the crisis configuration, ventilation would be through intake and exhaust ducts constructed of 4- or 6-in. corrugated metal culvert depending on the number of occupants expected and on the worst conditions of heat and humidity anticipated from the local climate. This culvert would run vertically from the shelter to a horizontal run of the pipe embedded in the mound over the shelter. The ventilation ducts could be connected to blast valves, a hand cranked blower and optional dust filters.

Construction details of a very inexpensive and easy-to-build blast valve are given in the full set of drawings. The valve consists of a short length of 12-in. diameter pipe filled with short pieces of 1-in. rubber tubing. Under blast conditions the rubber tubing is mashed flat against

### Protection Level

This shelter offers a fallout radiation protection factor of several thousand with the door closed. Protection against the much more penetrating initial nuclear radiation would only be a few hundred which would be barely adequate at the 50 psi location from a 1 megaton airburst and totally inadequate at 50 psi from a 100 kiloton explosion. The protection factor can be significantly improved by stacking the shelter supplies, principally food and water, in the shelter corridor, and by shielding the entry shaft as described above. The protection factor will be higher in the corner away from the skylight.

### Survival Considerations

The drawings provided do not specify food and water storage. A minimum of 30-gal. of water per occupant should be provided. It is recommended that this water be stored in moveable containers so that it can be used to improve radiation shielding in the entryway as mentioned previously. If the shelter is to be used for a large number of people, then an external buried water tank (not shown) is recommended. In addition, very careful thought must be given as to how the occupants are going to get water after emerging from the shelter with their supplies of water nearly exhausted. If there is a nearby well equipped with an electric pump, consideration might be given to purchase and storage of a portable motor generator powerful enough to operate the pump.

While fallout would decay so that people could leave the shelter in 2 to 4 weeks, in most areas, it may be weeks or months before food supplies are completely re-established. Anyone making an investment of 10 or 12 thousand dollars in a blast shelter would be foolish not to spend an additional few hundred dollars for several months emergency food supply for the occupants, especially if the shelter is not located in a food-producing area. Storage of 600 lbs. per occupant of a combination of wheat, beans, non-fat milk powder, vegetable oil and salt would provide a years' reasonably balanced food reserve (See C.H. Kearny, "Nuclear War Survival Skills",\* p. 77).

### CONCLUSIONS

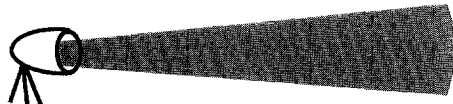
Figure 2 is a simplified drawing of a shelter concept which provides good protection for a small group of people and which also can have other, peacetime uses. The shelter shown in Figure 2 has been designed in detail and construction drawings suitable for use by a contractor have been prepared. Reproducible copies have been made available to The American Civil Defense Association. Anyone wishing to purchase this set of ten construction drawings can do so by writing The American Civil Defense Association, Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. Ordering information is available elsewhere in this issue.

It must be emphasized that these drawings have not been construction tested and the shelter has not been blast tested. Inevitably, there will be mistakes in untested drawings. The United States Government, Martin-Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency make no warranty, express or implied, and assumes no legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of these drawings. They do represent the best professional judgment of a team of designers and engineers with experience in the field.

We would be most interested in hearing from anyone who actually builds this shelter or a minor modification thereof, particularly with respect to any errors in the drawings. □

\* Information available from the Thetford Corporation, POB 7560, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107.

\* Available from Citizens Preparedness Group, P.O. Box 413209, Kansas City, MO 64141.



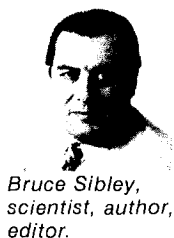
## THE JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL CIVIL DEFENCE SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

Notification has been mailed to subscribers of *The Journal of Practical Civil Defence* to the effect that publication of this, Great Britain's authoritative civil defense publication, has stopped publication.

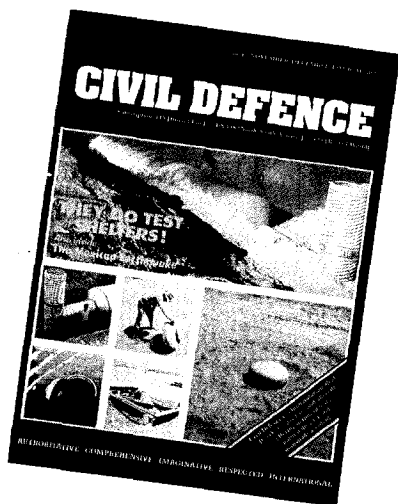
In a note to subscribers, indefatigable editor-publisher C. Bruce Sibley regretted the action. "Over recent months, at the height of the Chernobyl disaster, my health has deteriorated," he said. "I am utterly exhausted."

Shutting down his magazine (it may reappear in due time) doesn't mean that Sibley is forgetting about civil defense. "I do not intend to close down PCD," he says. "We shall continue to campaign, selling back copies, and preparing a series of 'Special Reports' and other 'fact sheets.'"

Sibley, author of *Surviving Doomsday*, is in fact in the process of writing another civil defense book.



Bruce Sibley, scientist, author, editor.



Sibley, a scientist, has long been recognized as the dean of independent civil defense activists. Through his efforts his magazine gave guidance and advice to serious CD buffs around the world.

It can only be hoped that a few well-heeled patriots will see the importance of Sibley's work and fund it at a level where he can hire a

small staff to take some of the load from his shoulders. Sibley's dedication, far-reaching knowledge and expertise — and his willingness to share it with organizations like TACDA and DDP — must not be allowed to be sidetracked. Now in his early 50s, Sibley has yet a few productive years to go. We need him.

(Sibley works out of his home about 100 miles north of London. His address is:

11 Newport Crescent  
Waddington  
Lincolnshire LN5 9LZ  
UNITED KINGDOM)

Shelter builder Marcel Barbier summed up the sentiments of those acquainted with Sibley's work. "This is a tragedy for civil defense," said Barbier.

That it is.

## THE IMAGINARY STREET

If while in Dallas you want to visit Director John Pickett's buried EOC (under City Hall) you're in for a treat. But one warning:

The address of John's EOC is 1500 Marilla Street. Simple. We asked the Hilton doorman how to get there.

"Two blocks left, turn left and three blocks further. You're there." Simple. We thanked him.

"One thing, though," he continued. "There is no Marilla Street. It's an imaginary street. Look for the upsidedown building."

That was not quite so simple. But we followed directions. Out the door and left two blocks, left again for three blocks. We found ourselves at the edge of a big square. No Marilla Street. We asked a lady crossing the square.

"There used to be a Marilla Street," she said, "but now it's gone. Now it's sort of 'a ghost.' But I'm going to 1500 Marilla Street. Follow me."

We did, and we went into a big beautiful upside-down building (an inverted, elongated pyramid), and sure enough, there was John's EOC in the sub-basement.

"Why," we asked John, "do you have an address on a street that isn't there any more?"

"Sentimental reasons," he said.

## TACDA STAFF COORDINATOR PRODUCES SEMINAR DRAWINGS

Door prizes for the DDP/TACDA seminar? Why not?

"It started with the donation of some very impressive looking books by one company," said TACDA/DDP staff coordinator Janice Tyliczka. "Now we've added a TACDA membership and a couple of more items, and we're inviting exhibitors and others to pitch in. We did this in 1984 at Daytona Beach, and it went off well."

All in all there should be 15 or 20 good door prizes to be drawn from a bowl of stubs from serial-number admission tickets.

## CINCINNATI SIRENS PROGRAMMED FOR SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS

Severe thunderstorms can be damaging and deadly (as well as tornadoes).

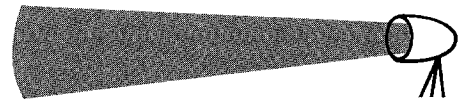
"People need all the warning they can get," said county CD director Liore Maccarone. And he pointed to two recent storms, one in March and one in May.

A severe thunderstorm was described by airport meteorologist John Robinson as one with at least 60-mph winds and three-quarter-in hail.

Maccarone told *The Cincinnati Enquirer* that the warning would be a steady siren tone for three minutes, same as the signal for a tornado warning. A distinctive *wavering* tone, he said, would tell the listener that the area is under nuclear attack. "The best idea is to take cover and turn on the radio," he said.

## CHERNOBYL AND ALCOHOL

A news item from *Pravda* (source: *Pravda Pulse*, 3115 N. Indian River Drive, Fort Pierce, FL 33450) deplores the fact that "in connection with the events at Chernobyl nuclear power plant, rumors about the 'medicinal qualities' of red wine and vodka have spread among some groups of the population. Primitive 'recommendations' also appeared claiming that in those days [after Chernobyl] children, too, should be given alcoholic beverages as a preventative measure."



### SEMINAR SHORTS . . . (Q & A)

**Q:** How can you present speakers like Edward Teller, Daniel Graham, Petr Beckmann, Yuri Tuvim, Cresson Kearny, Eugene Wigner, Nancy Greene and all the others without going through the ceiling with your registration fee?

**A:** No honoraria for one thing. Most of the speakers are able to handle their own expenses. (We think they are all richly entitled to speaker fees, etc.) Many make it a point to pay registration fees. We're lucky. We blame it on "patriotism" although some point out that this description borders on the "theatrical" — and call it an all-out dedication to the principle of "peace through preparedness."

**Q:** What do I get for the seminar's rather steep \$195 registration fee?

**A:** See above for one thing. Not really steep (we'll be lucky to break even). In food and drink alone you get two banquets, three luncheons, three receptions, and seven coffee calls. Add that up and — with all the other expenses — you begin to see the bargain you're getting (and wonder how we are going to be able to make out).

**Q:** AIDS? How come? I thought we were concerned with disasters, not weird diseases?

**A:** Like it or not (and we do not), AIDS is not just another sickness to relegate to the laboratory. It is, as the title of the Haley-Klinghoffer presentation states, a "new plague." In addition to statistics that show AIDS to have a frightening potential as a world disaster quite soon, it is also a factor to be very seriously reckoned with in other disasters. Blood transfusions are one thing which cause great concern. It is high time it got the attention of the civil defense community.

**Q:** Is the DDP/TACDA seminar open to the public?

**A:** Yes.

**Q:** Can one attend part of the seminar and pay reduced registration?

**A:** Absolutely. Half of it, one day, one morning, one presentation or meal or reception. You name it. You will be charged accordingly.

**Q:** Is it too much to ask a question that is important to many of us who are curious about comfort and catering — what is the Dallas Hilton like?

**A:** At its planning visit to the Downtown Hilton in June DDP/TACDA representatives were impressed (who ever heard of two baths per room?). See pictures below. Restaurants, lounges, shops within the hotel — Neiman-Marcus just down the street — lots of surprises.



*The Dallas Downtown Hilton specializes in gourmet dining and catering.*



*Spacious luxury rooms permit everything from leisurely breakfasts to informal meetings.*



Why would someone serving time (and lots of it) behind bars in a U.S. penitentiary become interested in civil defense? How could this help civil defense? Jerry Houston, No. 33618-019 of Lompoc, California Federal Prison wrote "Prisoner . . . to . . . President: Shelter Bonanza" in the February 1986 issue of the **Journal**. Some readers want to know more about him. What is his "angle"? What are his crimes? What are the prospects of a useful life if he should be paroled? The **Journal** felt that a follow-up interview might serve to lay these cards on the table. Here it is.

# From the Inside Looking Out

(An interview with federal prisoner  
Jerry Houston by the Journal's Kevin Kilpatrick)

**Kevin Kilpatrick (KK):** What got you started in civil defense work?

**Jerry Houston (JH):** From reading news accounts of the destructive consequences of both natural and nuclear disaster. I made some written inquiries about these threats to local civil defense authorities near the Florida prison I was in a few years ago. They sent me general information on the issues which led me to take federal civil defense courses and correspond with civil defense authorities. I found out that both prisoners and civilians are unprepared hostages to a bankrupt national security strategy doctrine popularly known as "MAD" or the Mutual Assured Destruction policy. When I found out that our

nation's civil defenses are dangerously inadequate when compared with the Swiss and Soviet systems, I became actively involved in trying to do something about our preparedness problem. My "Prisoner Workfare Defense Proposition" to President Reagan is just part of a larger defense effort such as the High Frontier "Star Peace Initiative" which I feel deserves the full-hearted support of every American.

Gekas, Dr. Edward Teller, Dr. Leon Goure, Dr. Eugene Wigner, Representative Tom Kindness, Representative Ronnie Flippo, Senator Lawton Chiles; former FEMA executive Bob Beames — a good number of others.

**KK:** What are your goals in undertaking this project?

**JH:** An effective defense of the

**WHEN I FOUND OUT THAT OUR CIVIL DEFENSES ARE DANGEROUSLY INADEQUATE WHEN COMPARED WITH THE SWISS AND SOVIET SYSTEMS I BECAME ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN TRYING TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT OUR PREPAREDNESS PROBLEM.**

**KK:** What have you done so far?

**JH:** I have attended civil defense-type classes; I have interested other prisoners and guards; I have worked on clearing and cleaning up subsurface space; I have written a CD article that was published in *Survive*; I have corresponded with political leaders, public officials and private sector defense authorities; I have prepared the proposal to the President; and in general I have tried to interest the government in utilizing cheap prison labor for helping to solve the problem of defending the homeland.

**KK:** Who are some of the people interested in your proposal?

**JH:** Senator Helms, General Daniel Graham, Representative George

American homeland that was conceived in 1950 and never developed, one that many of our national leaders, including President Reagan, see as a basic requirement to national defense, and to survival should there be a war.

**KK:** Would parole also be a goal?

**JH:** Parole is certainly what almost every prisoner wants and what many work for. This is a *personal* goal that I do not think merits listing as one of the overall goals. I have made some bad mistakes. I have learned my lesson the hard way. I want to be a useful member of society, even behind bars, and that's what I'm trying to do. I would honestly hope that it would help consideration for my release.

**KK:** What are you serving time for?



Jerry Houston



**JH:** Tax fraud, kidnap, robbery, aggravated assault, false imprisonment, escape, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, and a principal conviction for my involvement in an incident at age 16 where a man died after being hit over the head with a coke bottle three months before.

would benefit all concerned. On the other hand, there are some prisoners being released at the end of their sentences who are really not good risks.

**KK:** How do you feel about a tough criminal code?

my life would have been much different. I think a tough uniform code discourages crime. It makes bad juveniles (and adults too) see that crime isn't "smart" and that it pays off only in tragedy. And that would turn a lot of them around to being responsible and productive young men and women. I'm for a fair criminal code with real teeth in it.

### ... WITH SDI BEING DEVELOPED THE FUTURE FOR CIVIL DEFENSE AND GOOD SHELTER LOOKS A LITTLE BRIGHTER.

**KK:** How long have you served so far?

**JH:** About 22 years.

**KK:** When are you scheduled for release?

**JH:** Unfortunately, I am not scheduled for any definite release date at this time.

**KK:** How would an early release — a parole — serve society?

**JH:** It would recognize that I now have the right attitude and willingness to lead a useful life, and it would relieve society of the costly burden of maintaining me as a prisoner. I know I am ready. And I realize that the costly mistakes I have made stand in my way. I have to convince the parole people that I am ready. They have to be pretty sure that I'm a good risk. They need some real assurance that I'm going to make it on my own. Understandably, this is really difficult. But I'm trying my best. My interest in civil defense and the use of prison labor will continue in any case.

**JH:** My feelings are understandably mixed on this question. To me, a tough criminal code would be one which is fair, firm and uniform. Yet, to lock up guilty criminals and throw away the key — without any kind of meaningful work and restitution programs — could prove to be counterproductive and extremely expensive. The U.S. justice system has moved rapidly in the past few decades. Perhaps it has moved too rapidly. There were times in this country when we didn't have a big prisoner problem. For instance, back in the "old days" — in the 1800s — justice was quick, sure and lasting. It was pleasantly inexpensive to the townspeople. There was no parole system, and usually the guilty one would be sentenced to a tough period of hard manual labor in the coal mines, railroads, fields, etc. Thus, crime was discouraged. And it was not frequent. Today, we might want to go back down the road a bit to a more practical and workable system of justice. I have been in

### THOSE PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE IN ME ARE A GREAT HELP ... GOD BLESS THEM ALL. I WON'T FAIL THEM. I WON'T.

**KK:** Do you think there are other prisoners who feel something like you do and could be released on parole?

**JH:** Yes I do. There is a constant screening process for this, and of course prisoners are paroled where there is some promise of permanent reform. As a prisoner it may not be for me to judge this system. But I do feel, to answer the question, that there are many prisoners who could be released with the clear understanding that recidivism would bring dire results. I think that this

southern prison work gangs where the guards would work the devil out of you. Of course, to be confined behind bars without work assignments is punishment too because we do not have the liberty to leave. Justice and punishment have been watered down to such a degree that the prisoner sometimes appears to be indifferent to the justice process and often becomes indifferent to the punishment imposed. Yet, the biggest wish of the majority of prisoners is to be free to go home. If a really tough criminal code had been in place when I was younger I think

**KK:** Do you think your effort to promote a better civil defense is going to help?

**JH:** Yes. That's why I have been working on it. My effort is a contribution to a larger effort to guarantee American survival and to work toward a lasting peace.

**KK:** Do you think that these efforts of yours will really pay off?

**JH:** Yes, in concert with the efforts of others. I am optimistic that they will. President Reagan wants a realistic civil defense. So far the money to get one has not been provided. My proposal gives him a work force at very low cost. And it keeps prisoners gainfully employed. I think it could provide protection for the American people if it were used in a way to gain the protection against weapons of modern warfare that neither they nor their government has so far provided. I should reemphasize that my proposal is only *part* of the answer. For instance, with SDI being developed the future for civil defense and good shelter looks a little brighter.

**KK:** And the future for Jerry Houston?

**JH:** I hope that looks a little brighter too. Those people who believe in me are a great help. And these include several Pennsylvania Mennonites who have offered to provide me with a home and a job if I am paroled. God bless them all. I won't fail them. I won't. □

Note: Jerry Houston will appear before a federal parole board in November. — ed.

*Lifelong survivalist Dick Oster roams the "boonies" of Texas when he's not at home in Arlington (Texas). Shelter, emergency supplies and means of dealing with a hostile environment are problems as natural to Dick as the supply of 5 o'clock martinis is to addicts of the Manhattan rat race. As a retired space engineer Dick is a bug on accuracy. But you're on your own in undertaking his advice on emergency food preparation. Among the necessary ingredients: common sense and resourcefulness. Survival is an art.*



Dick Oster

## FAMILY FORUM

# "Poor Boy" Survival Food Storage

— Richard E. Oster, Sr.

**QUESTION:** How can a person with limited resources store Survival food?

**ANSWER:** You must first understand what destroys the nutritional value of food. A major problem is that of microorganisms (bacteria, mold and yeast). They require both heat and moisture to thrive. With high enough heat they can be destroyed and with low temperature they either go dormant or may be destroyed. Too much heat in storage will also destroy nutritional value. **HINT:** Food that is sealed in waterproof containers can benefit from burial in reasonably dry earth where temperatures are fairly low and constant. This also hides the food from predators (both human and animal).

drying, brining and dehydrating. Our scheme includes using food that is already fairly dry, drying it a little more, getting all the air (oxygen) that we can out of the container and then sealing it tightly. The other schemes noted above require the use of a lot of "civilized" equipment which will not be available after a disaster. However, our scheme will work both before a disaster and after as well. Present day "long shelf life" storage food is "canned" after dehydration or freeze drying, by removing the air from the container and then inserting as inert gas (such as nitrogen or carbon dioxide... an inert gas is one that does not react with either the food or container).

In a disaster you will most likely not have access to an inert gas. Our

use metal containers (store bags, sacks, and boxes let in moisture as well as pests). Good containers are the one, two and three-pound coffee cans and plastic lids. Don't forget the plastic lids... we will have a seal between them and the food but need them too.

The size can you use depends upon the amount of food you have and the size of the group that will be eating from them. Once opened it is back to square one. Wash the cans and lids in boiling water and dry with a lint free cloth. Put the lids on the cans and store by nesting a one-pound can in a two-pound can and then these two in the three-pound can. This will keep all but the outside of can three clean.

If you find dirt when you start to put the food in them then sterilize

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### CAUTION

Never store all of your food in one location. Make yourself a little "treasure map" and use several locations. Food can be a very big treasure in a disaster.

Oxygen (about 20% of air) also destroys food (oxidation) as well as helping pests stay alive. Enzymes, found in all living matter, promote growth, but when we store food we want it to stop growing, so we must stop the enzyme action. The food we will demonstrate here already has the enzyme action stopped but if you were storing foraged food you could stop it by steam or boiling water blanch.

Some ways you could store food include canning, freezing, freeze

scheme uses hot air to dry the food, to pasteurize it and to help get the colder air out of the container. It is not as effective as the inert gas but I have been running a test program on certain foods, i.e. cooking and eating them after ten years with good results. I don't have the funds for periodic testing of the remaining nutritional content (the U.S. Govt. should do that) so I can not tell you what nutritional degradation takes place. The food tastes OK and causes no ill effects. I suggest that you eat from your stockpile in a rotational manner and keep adding to it. In this way your food will not have a high average life.

The overall scheme to beat the poor supermarket packaging is to

again. **DO NOT TRY TO PROCESS TOO MUCH FOOD AT ONE TIME.** You will get bored, tired and careless. You will need the following materials:

1. A heat source that you adjust to 175° F. A home oven is fine. It can be downgraded to a COLEMAN type oven over a camp fire if need be. You may even have to build a makeshift one in the boonies (Hint: When you flee your house take the oven door with you. They are usually easily removeable and it will help in building one). Be sure you have a portable oven thermometer in your bug-out kit. They are available at most sporting goods and camping stores.

2. A fairly large, shallow pan (one that will fit on the oven shelf)
3. Aluminum foil
4. Masking tape
5. Coffee cans
6. Scissors
7. A felt tip pen
8. Clean, lint free dish cloths
9. Surgical type gloves if you want to be super clean (I don't use them)
10. Hot pot holders
11. Selected food and scoop
12. Storage space (well below 80° F if possible)

Here is how I do it:

1. Assemble the equipment. Check to see how much food will fit into which size coffee can. (see examples in table 1) and also how many cans plus tray and foil lids (more below) will fit into oven.
2. Cut aluminum foil lids that are 2" greater in diameter than the plastic lids (allows 1" overlap of can sides).  
Table 1 shows some foods that I processed in May 1986. CAUTION: This is not a nutritionally balanced diet but shows how many calories, carbohydrates, protein and fat you can get for the listed cost, weight, storage volume etc. NOTE: All foods can not be processed by this method. All foods not processed by the manufacturer must be dehydrated by you (a separate process and story). This would be especially true if you foraged food in the boonies.
3. Sterilize the shallow pan with boiling water, dry it and line it with aluminum foil (leave some hanging over the pan ends to aid in lifting.).
4. Spread the food out in the pan (foil) so that it can all reach the desired temperature. Turn the oven on to BAKE and set at 175° F. Place the pan, tray and aluminum foil lids on the oven shelves. Crack the oven door slightly to let any moisture escape. DO NOT PUT PLASTIC LIDS IN OVEN AS THEY WILL MELT.
5. When the heat process is complete (all food reaching 175° F for 15 min.) take the tray out of the oven and set it on solid surface. Take can from oven and place near pan. You could use a food scoop to lift the food out of the pan but I just pick up the

**Table 1. Seven kinds of food prepared by Oster with nutritional value and cost (stored in coffee cans with pasteurizing heat)**

ITEM	NAME	QTY. LBS.	CALORIES	PROTEIN GMS	CARBOHYDRATE GMS	FAT GMS	COST \$
1	Pinto Beans	8	12664	831	2311	43	3.05
2	Rice	10	1600	320	3520	0	4.77
3	Macaroni (small elbow)	6	10080	336	2016	48	5.10
4	Black eye peas	8	12448	827	2239	54	4.68
5	Instant potato	2	3000	48	720	0	2.29
6	Instant milk (low fat)	4	6400	640	960	0	6.89
7	Split green pea	4	6960	484	1254	20	1.96
		42	67552	3486	13020	165	28.74

\*all dry food

\*\*Pinto beans took 1 three pound coffee can with a little food left over

Rice took 2 two pound coffee cans with a little food left over

Macaroni took 2 two pound coffee cans and 1 lb. coffee can with a little food left over

Black eye peas took 2 two pound coffee cans with a little over one pound food left over

Instant potatoes took a two pound can with no left over food

Instant milk took 1 two pound can and 3 one pound cans with no left over food

Split green peas took 2 one pound cans with about ½ pound of food left over

\*\*\*Arlington, Texas May 1986

foil at each end and let the center bend a little to make a funnel at the side. Pour the food into can until nearly full. The can will be too hot to hold so use pot holders. Shake and tap can so the food is packed down. Keep adding food (use scoop if necessary) until can is full plus a little and all possible air is out of can. If you spill a little it is just like loading gun powder . . . it is contaminated so let it go.

6. Place can and contents back in the oven for 15 more minutes (this last heating is an effort to get the last possible bit of air out and pasteurize it one more time after handling). Quickly remove the can and place an aluminum lid on it. Fold the sides down, put the plastic lid on the can and seal the edges with masking tape. (When you pick up the foil lid try not to touch it with your fingers inside ¾ from the edge so no hand contamination will touch the food).
7. Cut the nutrition info. from the food package (if store food) and attach it and any cooking information to one of the cans (use the food in this can last).
8. Place a piece of masking tape on top of the can and label the food type and date (don't mark on the plastic lid as you may need to reuse these lids).

This food was purchased in Arlington, Texas in May 1986 for a total of \$28.74 (see table 1). Storage

space was one three-pound coffee can, eight two-pound coffee cans and seven one-pound coffee cans. This amount of food will provide about 1500 calories per person per day for about 45 days. (This is a low limit diet for the first week or two of a disaster and from 2,000 to 3,000 is a more likely need after exiting a shelter). It has pretty good protein and carbohydrate content but very little fat (NOTE: Only animal protein — eggs, meat, milk, etc. — contains all eight essential amino acids.) If the protein is to come from vegetable sources you must combine the correct vegetables to get all eight essential amino acids (See REFUGEE-U.S.A. — Food). The fat problem reminds me of a story from the Yukon territory: when the old sourdoughs went into the wilderness for winter hunting/trapping they ate a lot of rabbits (snow hares). Now rabbits don't have much fat and only those sourdoughs who made special preparation got through winter. The secret was to take a barrel of doughnuts, which contained enough fat for the long winter!

You can make some interesting mathematical manipulations with the data I have provided for you. If you are money, space and weight conscious you can find out what foods provide the most in calories, protein, carbohydrates and fat with the least volume, weight and cost but I will leave that exercise up to you. STORE SOME FOOD! □

#### Abbreviations:

DDP	— Doctors for Disaster Preparedness
TACDA	— The American Civil Defense Association
NCCEM	— National Coordinating Council for Emergency Management
FEMA	— Federal Emergency Management Agency
PSR	— Physicians for Social Responsibility
ORNL	— Oak Ridge National Laboratory
SDI	— Strategic Defense Initiative
MAD	— Mutual Assured Destruction

# Controversial Topics Get Prime Billing at DDP/TACDA Seminar

The DDP/TACDA October Seminar in Dallas pulls out all stops to present the foremost of today's burning disaster response questions. Prominent physician specialists will cover vital medical problems in disaster response efforts. For the first time in civil defense history Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) will debate Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP). Chernobyl, which has been distorted one way

parts of their presentations to question and answer periods.

Some of these speakers are:

Julius W. Becton, Jr., FEMA Director;  
Edward Teller, H-Bomb architect;  
Yuri Tuvim, commentator, dissident;  
Cresson Kearny, author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills*;  
Carsten M. Haaland, ORNL scientist;

sions with speakers. Among the exhibitors will be:

Acadian Contractors & Consultants of Lafayette, Louisiana  
Marcel M. Barbier, Inc. of Herndon, Virginia  
Whelen Engineering Co., Inc. of Chester, Connecticut  
Ready Reserve Foods of Beaumont, California  
High Frontier of Washington DC  
Scanner Corporation of Pinehurst, Idaho

With more coming in. This promises an exhibit area over twice the size than ever before.

Exhibitors have also set the pace for door prizes, and over 20 prizes are now ready to be given to holders of lucky ticket numbers.

"It is heartening, even inspiring, to see interest in our Dallas seminar snowballing," says TACDA presi-

Seminar dates: October 17-21, 1986 —  
October 17: Welcome Reception only, 7PM-9PM  
October 18-20: All-day programs  
October 21: TACDA Business Meeting, 9AM-11AM  
Shelter Tour, 12N-2PM

Location: Dallas *Downtown* Hilton

For registration form and room reservation form see page 18

For information contact: DDP/TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091  
(Ph: 904-964-5397)

and another by misinformation and disinformation, will be subjected to a heavy dose of scientific analysis (see editorial on back cover). AIDS, with its soaring death totals and ominous disaster potential, will be placed in perspective. Radiation, shelter, SDI, the "Soviet Threat," and other leading homeland defense subjects will be presented for new and updated inquiries. Panel sessions will give seminar participants opportunities to bring out pertinent points for examination. Speakers will, as in past seminars, devote

Petr Beckmann, editor of *Access to Energy*;  
Randal P. Schumacher, Chemical Manufacturers Association;  
Eugene P. Wigner, Nobel laureate;  
Daniel O. Graham, High Frontier director.

The exhibit area will function immediately adjacent to the conference hall, and all coffee calls and receptions will be held there. This is designed to afford participants easy opportunities for contacting exhibitors and for providing an opportunity for informal discus-

#### SEMINAR THEME & LOGO:



Becton



Teller



Kearny



Haaland



Wigner



Graham



# AGENDA

## DDP/TACDA SEMINAR — OCTOBER 17-21, 1986

### DOWNTOWN HILTON — DALLAS, TEXAS

— All activities take place in the mezzanine complex — DDP/TACDA registration desk open October 17, 2-9 PM; October 18th, 8 AM - 8 PM; October 19th, 8 AM - 5 PM; October 20th, 8 AM - 8 PM —

<b>Oct 17</b>	7:00PM - 9:00PM	Welcome Reception (Exhibit Hall)*
<b>Oct 18</b>	8:30AM - 9:00AM	Seminar opening (Masters of Ceremonies: Dr. Gerald L. Looney, Dr. Jane M. Orient, Charles L. Badley, Frank Williams, Joe Klarke and Carsten M. Haaland)
	9:00AM - 9:30AM	Irving Louis Horowitz, Ph.D. — "Doctors and The Bomb"
	9:30AM - 10:00AM	Hal Dewlett, M.D. — "Epidemic Control in Disaster"
	10:00AM - 10:30AM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	10:30AM - 11:00AM	Craig Yarbrough — "Effects of Disaster on Society"
	11:00AM - 11:30AM	James William Black, M.D. — "Psychiatric Response to Disaster"
	11:30AM - 12:00N	Randal P. Schumacher — "Toxic Terrorism"
	12:00N - 1:30PM	(Lunch) Robert Ehrlich, Ph.D. — "Campus Focus on Nuclear War"
	1:30PM - 2:45PM	(Debate) Wes Wallace, M.D. of Physicians for Social Responsibility and Ken Lucas of DDP — "Controversy on Medical Ethics: Should Physicians Participate in Civil Defense?"
	2:45PM - 3:15PM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	3:15PM - 3:45PM	Robert Mosebar, M.D. — "Nuclear Battlefield Environment"
	3:45PM - 4:15PM	Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D. — "Anatomy of an Accident: Chernobyl 4"
	4:15PM - 5:00PM	Robert Ricks, M.D. — "Response to Nuclear Accidents: Thoughts After Chernobyl"
	5:00PM - 6:30PM	DDP Business Meeting (Open)
	7:00PM - 8:00 PM	Reception (Exhibit Hall)
	8:00 PM	(Banquet) Petr Beckmann, Ph.D. — "Nuclear Proliferation and Terrorism"
<b>Oct 19</b>	7:30AM - 8:30AM	2nd Session, DDP Business Meeting (Open)
	8:30AM - 9:00AM	Seminar opening
	9:00AM - 9:30AM	Ken Lucas, M.D. — "Radiation Sickness"
	9:30AM - 10:00AM	Yuri Tuvim, Ph.D. — "Is There a Soviet Threat?"
	10:00AM - 10:30AM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	10:30AM - 12:00N	Petr Beckmann, Dr.Sc., Ph.D.; Yuri Tuvim, Ph.D.; Edward Teller, Ph.D. — Panel: "Ask the Experts" (Questions and Answers)
	12:00N - 1:30PM	Lunch served by Ready Reserve Foods (Emergency Foods)
	1:30PM - 2:00PM	Eugene P. Wigner, Ph.D. — "SDI-Civil Defense Interdependence"
	2:00PM - 2:30PM	Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D. — "SDI Leakage"
	2:30PM - 3:00PM	Cresson H. Kearny — "Self-Help Civil Defense"
	3:00PM - 3:30PM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	3:30PM - 5:00PM	Shelter Panel Discussion (Questions and Answers) — Dr. Wigner, Dr. Chester and Mr. Kearny
	5:00PM - 7:00PM	Shelter Tour (for those who sign up for it)
<b>Oct 20</b>	8:30AM - 9:00AM	Seminar opening
	9:00AM - 9:45AM	Carsten M. Haaland — "Radiation: Fact and Fancy"
	9:45AM - 10:30AM	Joseph L. LaFleur — "Leadership — Where the CD 'Buck' Stops"
	10:30AM - 11:00AM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	11:00AM - 11:45AM	Howard Maccabee, Ph.D., M.D. — "Nuclear Winter Prevention"
	11:45AM - 1:30PM	(Lunch) Daniel O. Graham, Lt. Gen. — "SDI and Civil Defense — the Best Deterrents"
	2:00PM - 3:00PM	Charles E. Haley, M.S., M.D.; Max Klinghoffer, M.D. — "AIDS: The New Plague?"
	3:00PM - 3:30PM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	3:30PM - 4:15PM	Nancy D. Greene — "U.S. Nuclear Strategy — Soviet View"
	4:15PM - 5:00PM	Edward Teller, Ph.D. — "2000 A.D."
	5:00PM - 7:00PM	OPEN TIME (press interviews, discussions, etc.)
	7:00PM - 8:00PM	Reception (Exhibit Hall)
	8:00PM	(Banquet) Julius W. Becton, Jr. — "A Key to America's Tomorrow: Emergency Management"
<b>Oct 21</b>	9:00AM - 11:00AM	TACDA Business Meeting (Open)
	12:00N - 2:00PM	Shelter Tour (For those who sign up for it)

\*Exhibit Hall is adjacent to the conference hall and is open during entire seminar.

dent Charles L. Badley. "Certain events of this past year — notably the raid on Libya, the Chernobyl disaster, the troubles in Central America and elsewhere — have served to wake more of us up to the fact that we need to think now more like Patrick Henry and our rugged pioneer forefathers. The question is one of national survival, of having enough pride and guts to stop feeling sorry for ourselves and look to our defenses. We have had too many Casper Milquetoasts among us. If we love liberty, and we do, we have a price to pay for it, especially in today's world. And that price is vigilance and preparedness.

"This kind of thinking is behind our DDP/TACDA seminar, and a glance at the agenda will convince anyone that we have a message to send out. That message is: *'Peace will be successfully promoted only through an in-depth preparedness that discourages aggressors from contemplating nuclear adventures.'* Such a policy calls for the kind of realism in defense that has kept peace in Sweden and Switzerland for almost two centuries in spite of frequent threats from warring

neighbors. It includes, in our American concept of world stability, a credible SDI and a credible passive defense.

"A check of the DDP/TACDA agenda will show that subjects that tie in closely to civil defense and disaster response will be covered by some of the best and most prominent experts America has on tap.

"Also at this seminar two leading national pro-civil defense organizations combine their efforts for the first time. TACDA is greatly strengthened by its association with DDP, and we feel sure that DDP also benefits. And those who participate in our seminar will profit too by this combined effort.

"Another sign of new strength and service to civil defense proponents is the rapprochement between these two organizations and NCCEM. Our back-to-back meetings this year provide us with another big 'first.' This was proposed by NCCEM president Ellis Stanley, and we hope this sets a precedent for years to come.

"I look forward to the Dallas meetings as a take-off point for a much-

needed and vastly improved way of getting our message to the public — which, after all, is the benefactor of whatever we stimulate government to do in the way of preparedness.

"There are signs that the public is becoming aware of the importance of a forthright stand on protective measures. Opponents of defense are certainly 100% correct in saying that nuclear war must never happen. We differ with them mainly on the way to prevent war, which is not through appeasement that has so miserably failed in the past, but through hard-shell preparedness which has had a brilliant history of success.

"We are admirably capable of such a preparedness posture. There is much support for it that is hidden by concern for everyday problems. We need only to override this indifference, the small minority of highly vocal 'no defense' people and clever propaganda that nurtures it. And that, my friends, is our Dallas mission. I think all this richly merits emphasis." □

Dallas October weather: 75° average during the day, 50° at night.

#### REGISTRATION — TACDA/DDP 1986 Seminar, Dallas, TX — October 17-21

Registration — \$195 (After October 7th: \$220)

TO: TACDA/DDP Annual Seminar

P.O. Box 1057

Starke, FL 32091

(Phone: 904/964-5397)

- ☐ Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Please bill me
- ☐ I'll pay at registration desk
- ☐ Interested in shelter tour (Cost \$6)

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

#### ROOM RESERVATION FORM

Mail reservation to:

DALLAS HILTON

Attn: Reservations Department

1914 Commerce St.

Dallas, TX 75201

(or call 800-HILTONS)

- ☐ Single or Double \$56
- ☐ Confirmation requested.

No deposit required.  
Give credit card  
information if  
arriving after 6 PM.

Arrival date/time: \_\_\_\_\_ No. of days: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

— TACDA/DDP SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —

#### PARTIAL REGISTRATIONS

Inquiries have come in about partial registrations. Here they are:

1st half/2nd half (to Sun. noon/Sun. noon to end) ..... \$110

After Oct. 7 ..... 125

Full day (Oct. 18 or 20) ..... 90

(Oct. 19) ..... 60

Morning or afternoon session, no meals ..... 20

Reception (Oct. 17, 18, 20) ..... 20

Lunch or Banquet ..... 25

Reception + banquet ..... 40

Other — please see registration desk.

# REGISTER EARLY!

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BY PHONE

BY WIRE

DDP/TACDA  
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PUBLIC

CONTACT: DDP or TACDA: P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091  
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National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

DALLAS, TEXAS

OCTOBER 21-25, 1986

Theme: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT — OUR INSURANCE FOR THE FUTURE

Stimulating and informative presentations and addresses fill the agenda of the Annual Conference for the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management.

A few of the highlights of the Conference are:

- Address by Honorable Julius W. Becton, Jr., Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency
- NEMA Address
- APWA Address
- Panel: Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and Physicians for Social Responsibility
- Local Preparedness for Terrorism
- Technologies for Future Emergency Management
- Airborne Toxics in our Society
- Liability Implications
- The Emergency Manager — Strategies for Success
- The Emergency Management Professional
- Tour with TACDA of Industrial Civil Defense shelters

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

NAME _____	TITLE _____	Registration BEFORE September 23, 1986 ..\$110 _____
ORGANIZATION _____		Registration AFTER September 23, 1986 ....\$120 _____
ADDRESS _____		Daily Registration (circle T W Th F) @ day ..\$ 40 _____
_____ ZIP _____		Registration <i>includes</i> functions below.
TELEPHONE _____		Additional tickets: Barbeque .....\$ 25 _____
		Awards Luncheon .....\$ 18 _____
		Banquet .....\$ 25 _____
Make check or purchase order payable to: NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT Mail to: Office of Emergency Preparedness 1500 Marilla Street Dallas, TX 75201 Telephone: 214/670-4275		Registration <i>does not</i> include the following: Shelter Tour (Oct. 21). Note interest: Y N State Fair (Oct. 23) .....\$ 12 _____
		TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED .....\$ _____

COMPANION REGISTRATION FORM

NAME _____	Registration BEFORE September 23, 1986 ..\$ 75 _____
ADDRESS _____	Registration AFTER September 23, 1986 ....\$ 85 _____
_____ ZIP _____	Registration <i>includes</i> functions below.
TELEPHONE _____	Individual tickets: Barbeque .....\$ 25 _____
	Awards Luncheon .....\$ 18 _____
	Banquet .....\$ 25 _____
Make check payable to: NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT Mail to: Office of Emergency Preparedness 1500 Marilla Street Dallas, TX 75201 Telephone: 214/670-4275	
Registration <i>does not</i> include: Shelter Tour (Oct. 21). Note interest: Y N State Fair (Oct. 23) .....\$ 12 _____	
TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED .....\$ _____	

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## "ALL HAZARDS" ABUSE

The United States Civil Defense Program, particularly since 1983, has emphasized an ALL-HAZARDS approach. The unintended consequence of such an ALL-HAZARDS approach *has been a continued deterioration of already dangerously low levels of nuclear attack preparedness.*

Many State and Local officials, increasingly preoccupied with their pressing and immediate demands of peacetime emergency preparedness — have inadvertently allowed ALL-HAZARDS to come to mean **ALL-HAZARDS EXCEPT NUCLEAR ATTACK!**...

The whole Civil Defense budget is only 55 cents per person in the USA. This hardly scratches the surface of what really needs to be done! And we can spend it for ALL-HAZARDS if it does not detract from *nuclear preparedness.*

Preparedness for nuclear attack requires, for the most part, the same kinds of emergency capabilities needed for peacetime emergencies. However, *the consequences of nuclear attack far exceed the extent and severity of even the most catastrophic of the disasters!* Reliance solely on ALL-HAZARDS capability-building will never result in real attack preparedness.

Another problem is that *non-Civil Defense* programs do not finance their own overhead and the administration load at the FEMA National and Regional, State, and Local levels. I'm talking about single-hazard programs such as Disaster Assistance (Public Law 93-288), Earthquake Planning, Dam Safety, National Flood Insurance, and Radiological Emergency Response. *These programs should provide their own overhead and administrative costs.*

— Howard Flint, FEMA-Region X Division Chief and Region X HAZMAT representative in his address to the NCEM Region X 26th Annual Conference, July 27-30, 1986.

[As indicated above, a good many State and Local officials still give heavy accent to nuclear attack preparedness. The *Journal of Civil Defense* would appreciate reports on this subject. -ed.]

## SOVIET CD — 1978

U.S. intelligence has located, at 75 points adjacent to the beltway encircling Moscow, huge steel spheres — each containing communications centers, emergency power sources, sleeping areas, food and water storage. Reserved for the Politburo, military general staff and high-level Soviet bureaucracy, they have been sunk 600 feet into the ground, then covered with earth and reinforced concrete. Similar shelters have been built in and around major cities throughout the U.S.S.R.

... And every factory in Russia now has blast-resistant underground shelters sufficient to accommodate its largest work shift.

... All Soviet factory workers devote at least two to four hours per month to civil-defense training.

... Reconnaissance satellites have located huge underground food-storage facilities throughout the U.S.S.R. Intelligence sources explain that the Soviets plan to store away enough food (with the help of U.S. grain purchases) to feed themselves following a nuclear exchange — at least until a new harvest.

— "Soviet Civil Defense: *The Grim Realities*" — *Reader's Digest*, February 1978.

## CHERNOBYL PROVES PEACETIME REQUIREMENT FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

Recent events at Chernobyl prove that even in times of peace we are not spared from disaster caused by fallout radiation. Those who have up to now contended and reaffirmed that civil defense, including its shelters, come into count only in wartime, all of these people must henchforth correct their point of view. Today this menace hovers over the population 24 hours a day. It is omnipresent. After the Chernobyl accident no one can seriously take the position that disasters are of no concern to civil defense without being blind.

— Heinz W. Müller, editor of the Swiss civil defense magazine *Zivilschutz*.

## MEDICS AND MASS CASUALTIES

A primary defense resource in every community, military and civil, is the existing medical infrastructure. Composed of people, facilities, supplies and equipment, and guided by specific plans and procedures, this infrastructure must support an impaired population in the event

### NBC MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS MUST BE RATED A FAILURE.

disaster strikes. Unfortunately in every instance and with any test, U.S. NBC medical preparedness must be rated a failure. The medical community today is unable to handle any mass NBC casualty situation, whether accidental or the result of war.

— "Preparedness: Hospitals and War" — In *NBC Defense & Technology International*. (New slick magazine, address: 1965 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023-5965, 10 issues per year.)

## NUCLEAR POWER "HYSTERIA"

If American ecologists are truly serious about minimizing environmental contamination while allowing our society to pursue growth and raise living standards, they must renounce the hysteria that passes for principled argument on the part of many nuclear power opponents.

Environmental strategies that rely on a diminution of the general living standards of American society will eventually prove to be counterproductive; the millions of people who have been experiencing shrinking disposable income since the early 1970s cannot be counted upon to continue to bear the weight of energy shortages (and all too often "conservation" is simply a euphemism for this situation) with good grace in the name of a more pristine environment. Sooner or later they will make their dissatisfaction felt politically, and then it is likely to be at the expense of environmentally desirable goals....

— Carlos D. Perera (from "Voice of the People," *Gainesville Sun*, Gainesville, Florida.)



## NATIONAL SHELTER PROGRAM OPTIONS

Oak Ridge National Laboratory published its *Energy Division Annual Progress Report for Period Ending September 30, 1985* in June 1986. In Section 2.2.7 C.V. Chester, R. Rotty, E.G. Llewellyn and G.P. Zimmerman report on the "Assessment of the Art of Research on Shelter." The centerpiece of their report is a shelter options table. (It does not mean to cover *private* shelter.) They say in the text:

Table 2.4 shows one possible way of comparing 12 different shelter options in terms of their cost and the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Options 0-4 are very low-cost options generally costing under \$10/space. Most of these provide very poor protection and require days of warning time. Options 5-7 are in the intermediate range, costing in the low hundreds of dollars. They give better protection but generally have longer deployment times or have institutional problems. Options 8-11 are high-cost options but provide very good protection with little warning time required. Options 9 and 11 would require decades for deployment.

**Table 2.4. Shelter options**

No.	Option	Cost (\$/space)	Potential space (million)	Advantages	Disadvantages
0	Do nothing	0		No cost	Vulnerable to nuclear blackmail Very high casualties
1	"Best available" shelter	1	240	Low cost	High casualties
2	Crisis upgrading	1-10	240	Low cost	Requires 1-week warning Use of private property Cleanup cost Some evacuation required
3	Expedient shelter	1-10	240	Low cost Good protection	1-week warning required Some evacuation required Short life of shelter
4	Fallout shelter in new construction	0-20	240	Low cost	No help for risk area Requires legislation Requires evacuation Long deployment time
5	Mines (modify quarrying near cities)	10-100	40-100	Moderate cost Good protection	Not applicable to all cities 2-15 year deployment time
6	Earth-sheltered structures	60-300	160	Moderate cost 2-year deployment	Requires legislation Requires home sharing Blast requires upgrading
7	Dual-use basements in new construction	150-750	240	Cost at low end	Rubble, fire in central cities 5-10 year deployment time Requires some evacuation
8	Retrofit family shelter	500-2500	160	2-year deployment Good protection Little warning required	Cost Not applicable in central cities
9	Swiss basement shelter in new construction	1000	240	Good protection Little warning required	Cost Rubble and fire problem 30-50 year deployment
10	Retrofit dedicated blast shelters (30-50 psi)	1500-2500	200	Good protection 2-5 year deployment	Cost Land requirements in some areas
11	Tunnel shelters under cities	2000-5000	100	Good protection Little warning required No rubble and fire problem Maximum population density	Very high cost Long deployment time

Notes: (1) See article, page 6, "A Retrofit Dual-Use Family Blast Shelter."

(2) The DDP/TACDA seminar will explore shelter questions thoroughly. Dr. C.V. Chester, one of the authors of above report (as well as article in Note 1), will conduct the seminar presentation.

# REVIEWS

**FIGHTING CHANCE** — *Ten Feet to Survival*, by Arthur Robinson and Gary North. Published by American Bureau of Economic Research, P.O. Box 8204, Ft. Worth, Texas 76124, 298 pages, Bibliography (17 pages, 124 entries); index (6 pages); scripture index. 1986. \$5.95. Quantity discounts.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

*Fighting Chance* is a new book on familiar subjects treated in strange ways. It almost defies description (or review). It is an odd mix of patriotic and religious fervor, lightened by a touch of humor, folded into a treatise on the perfidy of the Russians, all permeated by a preachment on the keys to survival — which are prayer, prayer, prayer and shelter, shelter, shelter.

How did this curious volume come about? Two bright and versatile Ph.D's — Arthur Robinson and Gary North — discovered what we civil defenders already knew: that a nationwide shelter system comparable to the Russian, or the Chinese, or the Swiss, could insure survival of millions of Americans who, without shelter, will die if the Russians attack (which the Russians won't if our shelter system becomes as good as theirs).

Neither of the authors is a military expert. Robinson is a chemist and nutritionist. North is a publisher of news letters of some note and is the author of about 20 books. Both dabble in commodity futures.

"Why write a book on an odd-ball topic like civil defense?" The book was written "because we are convinced that without a civil defense shelter system, this nation will become a satellite of the Soviet Union in the near future, if we are not incinerated first, which seems more likely."

The foregoing question and answer were deleted from a near-final draft which a number of people were invited to criticize. This procedure resulted in a shorter version and elicited some interesting anonymous comments. Said one of the critics:

"North and Robinson should be complimented on bringing civil defense to the attention of the

public. But I felt as though I'd been chained to a church pew for three hours. The book is a sermon. Tends to over-do criticism. Tone is strident. Ridicule is rampant, some of it deserved. No mention of SDI. Why? If the book had been 50 or 60 pages, that might have improved it. Good title."

Not everyone will agree on the qualities and the flaws of this unusual work. But the authors' gung-ho enthusiasm is impressive and infectious. It could call some newcomers to the CD fold. Its religious overtone might have a special appeal to those who see the best defense as a shelter program combined with profound faith in God. Twenty-one books of the Bible are quoted 38 times, and Psalms 83 and 91 are quoted totally.

None of this is to suggest that *Fighting Chance* is a religious tract or that it is not an intriguing contribution to our civil defense literature. It may in fact help accomplish some of the *Journal's* goals.

For instance, the first chapter sets out to demolish some of the foolish myths believed by many Americans. Nuclear war is thinkable, and the Russians are preparing for it. The Russians will target civilians, and as of now a nearly helpless America cannot protect a big majority of its civilian population.

But the situation is not hopeless. The U.S. could procure shelters, at a cost of about \$200 per person, and install them ten feet underground. (Hence the book's subtitle: *Ten Feet to Survival*.)

North and Robinson would have America's shelters constructed at all schools, enough for every school child. Shelters galore are proposed for downtowns and suburbs. The authors urge you to write your Congressman. Everyone should have a shelter.

The authors, incidentally, blame lazy bureaucrats for the notion that American civilians should be responsible for construction of their own shelters. They say the federal government has the responsibility. Several shelter designs are recommended in the appendices in case you want to build your own.

A few pages say as much as the

authors think we need to know about fallout effects and about "nuclear winter" and "mutant children." ("Lies, lies," say the authors.)

Another bit tells how White House exercises involving theoretical Russian attacks have been bobbled more than once. The emergency procedures are rather brazenly ridiculed.

And so are American lending policies. The authors want the U.S.A. to stop all low-interest loans to the Soviets (\$80 billion, they say, in the 1970's).

Robinson and North urge pastors to get a copy of this book and inform their congregations. "The survival of the West," they say, "depends now on the prayers of the churches."

The book has numerous shortcomings. It is often flippant and sometimes boring, and surely as odd-ball as the authors hold the entire civil defense subject to be.

But this reviewer does not question their sincerity. A drowsing citizenry must be awakened to the threat. The nation must and can protect itself. A shelter system can give us a fighting chance. And even the atheists must believe prayer won't hurt. Maybe books like this (if there are any more like this) will even the odds a little — before it is too late.

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**THE INITIAL PERIOD OF WAR (A SOVIET VIEW)**, by S.P. Ivanov (and others), Moscow 1974. Published under auspices of the U.S. Air Force. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 311 pages. \$9.50

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

The 20th volume in the U.S. Air Forces' monumental *Soviet Military Thought Series* has just been distributed. *The Initial Period of War* is an important historical work at last available in English. It is a significant companion for the 19th volume, *The Soviet Armed Forces: A History of Their Organizational Development*, which was reviewed last year in the March-April *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Like its predecessor, the current issuance wants for information on the role of civil defense in Russia's history. To meet the need, we hope to turn to the USSR's civil defense story in the tenth volume, i.e. the

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**AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL  
WORK AT LAST  
AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH**

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book *Civil Defense* published a decade or so ago by the Air Force and still not too well known to the Nation's civil defenders. If the Air Force can dig up a copy for us, you can look for a review in a late fall or early winter issue of the *Journal*.

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**DEPLOYING THE PEACE SHIELD**  
— *With Space Based Missile Defenses — A Sourcebook of Issues on the Strategic Defense Initiative*, by Jonathan Moseley. Published May 1986 by the Forum for Contemporary Issues, Distributed by Women for a Secure Future, Box 1266, Arlington, VA 22210, 50 pages plus foreword and table of contents. \$4.95.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

An activist group of Americans who call themselves "Women for a Secure Future" (WSF) are slanting the strengths of their women's organizations, and a surprising number of others, toward support of the President's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). This extraordinary coalition serves as a vehicle for pro-SDI information to governments, to the public, and especially to other women's organizations.

Among the leaders are TACDA's vice-president Nancy Greene who is on the new group's steering committee and is president of the Women's Institute of International Relations.

Also on the committee, comprising a sort of interlocking directorate, are current and former officials of such organizations as the Reserve Officers Association, the DAR, National Federation of Republican Women and Concerned Women of America.

All of them see SDI as the most

promising and perhaps the only reasonable hope for peace among the major powers.

WSF makes its case by distributing pro-SDI publications, of which *Deploying the Peace Shield* is a fine example, and by providing speakers, information kits, and press releases.

In *Deploying the Peace Shield*, Jonathan Moseley has written a small book (50 letter-size pages) packed with facts easy to read and understand. It will convince many skeptics that a space-based shield can be developed to the point of about 95% impenetrability.

The Russians, two-faced as usual, urge us to cancel the program, yet the author says they are ten years ahead with their "Red Star Wars." Perhaps the Russians already believe an American Star Wars system is feasible and would neutralize both nations' systems of attack, which might be a good thing or a bad thing, depending on one's nationalist point of view.

The book, by the way, uses the "Star Wars" term sparingly but it clearly acknowledges General Daniel Graham's "High Frontier" as a parent of the Peace Shield concepts.

High Frontier and SDI differ slightly. SDI is a wide-ranging effort toward building a strategic missile defense. High Frontier includes commercial industries. Star Wars implies battles. The Peace Shield is a bridge that joins ideas and resources of the whole country.

What's more, the proponents see all of this as an actual economy. The Peace Shield could quite possibly return the entire investment. For example, the author says over 30,000 patents were derived from the space program and the Apollo moon program paid returns at eight to one.

We have some questions:

All other issues aside, can we really stop the missiles? The answer is yes and no. About 5% will get through.

Is it a threat to Russia and to World Peace? The Russians say yes, but the answer is no. The Peace Shield is concerned exclusively with protecting, not threatening, human lives anywhere.

So what will be done for the

people affected by the runaway 5% of Russian missiles or, for that matter, by conventional explosives delivered by other means?

Here the book falters. A revitalized and genuinely effective civil defense is proposed as the final tier of defense in the High Frontier conception. But American civil defense as it exists now or in our expectations, is a tragic myth. Civil defense is simply ignored in Jon Moseley's book.

Therein is a moral problem. Certainly no one will write off even a faction of the U.S. population by deliberate inactivity. The transcendental point is that civil defense will be needed as much after a Peace Shield is deployed as it is needed now. Without civil defense, no future can be secure for long.

Moseley's book was published by the Forum for Contemporary Issues and apparently was funded by FEMVIEW, Inc., which is identified as a Florida Foundation. This may be the best book ever produced for the ordinary citizen who wants more about a nearly leak-proof military system that in purpose is 100% defensive. History may speak of it as President Reagan's greatest accomplishment.

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**SOVIET MILITARY SUPREMACY**  
— *The Untold Facts About the New Danger to America*, by Quentin Crommelin, Jr. and David S. Sullivan. Project of the Defense and Strategic Studies Program, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007. 1985. 164 pages.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

*Soviet Military Supremacy* is another of a number of recent books warning Americans that Russia can overpower our country virtually at will. The authors of this one are Quentin Crommelin, an attorney and lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve, and David Sullivan, an ex-CIA agent who is a national security advisor to several Senators and is a reservist major in the Marine Corps. They say their book presents the "bitter facts" about the "most systematic military decline of a great power in the history of mankind." But they are

nonetheless convinced that America's military inferiority is reversible if the President and Congress respond at once to demands of an aroused and well informed electorate.

The book, then, is a sort of Russo-American encyclopedia of armaments data. The information is probably as accurate as can be extracted from U.S. Government sources. It can settle arguments as to who has more or less of what. More importantly, it focuses attention to the weakening of American defenses.

Most of the book is a history of international relations through the atomic age. It catalogs Russia's violations of treaties. It ridicules arms control. It denigrates the Russian national character. It debunks some myths. It holds Carl Sagan in low esteem. It is critical of America's generous business relations with the Soviets. It appraises the weapons of a number of countries. And in a set of nine unique "box scores" it literally

counts the weapons of the two major powers.

Examples:

Among nuclear forces the U.S. has 2,100 ICBM warheads while the Russians have 9,300 and the U.S. has only 35 missile submarines compared to Russia's 101.

Among chemical and biological forces, the U.S. counts none at all, while the Russians are producing at several facilities and have 700,000 tons of chemicals deliverable now in shells, rockets or bombs.

Also they have 51,900 tanks to our 4,960; 63,390 personnel carriers compared to our 7,090; 6,750 attack aircraft vs. our 2,606; 150 missile launch sites vs. our 25; and 2,249 battle force ships against our 524.

What's more, our 16 combat divisions are amazingly few against Russia's 195, which does not include 30 MVD (internal security) divisions, or 25 Cuban divisions.

The authors evaluate civil defense in the U.S. — "effectively none" — while civil defense in Russia is

"massive and nationwide."

The Russians have spent over 100 billion dollars on their civil defense and continue to support it at five billion a year. Their total military expenditure represents 20% of their GNP (ours runs about 5% though some say a little more) and only 10% goes to personnel costs (ours averages 44%).

Dr. Edward Teller is quoted as saying a first class American civil defense would be "at once the most peaceful and the most effective deterrent of nuclear war."

The authors discredit FEMA for its "few faint-hearted attempts" to revitalize civil defense. Cresson Kearny calls this a "self-destructive policy of silence, inaction, and even tacit deception of the public."

The book makes a case for increased appropriations. It should be noted that space-based defense is ignored.

To people who want a fairly accurate count of the weapons of either country, this book is recommended.

### BOX SCORE NUMBER THREE

#### ANTI-NUCLEAR STRATEGIC DEFENSE FORCES

United States	Soviet Union
Zero	Surface-to-Air Missile Launchers (SAMs for Continental Air Defense) 13,800
Zero	Primary Anti-Ballistic Missile Launchers (GALOSH and ABM-3)* 100
Zero	Secondary Anti-Ballistic Missile Launchers (SA-5, SA-10, SA-12)** 3,500
42	Modern Interceptor Aircraft (To intercept intercontinental bombers and cruise missiles) 3,200
117	Air-Defense Radars 7,000
Effectively none	Civil Defense
Zero	Operational Anti-Satellite Systems 4 system types
Zero	Satellites for Detecting Submerged Submarines 2 system types
99	Anti-Submarine Warfare (Attack) Subs 280
Zero	Percentage of ICBM Warheads Defended by ABMs Up to 33% and growing

Table from *Soviet Military Supremacy*. (Asterisks refer to footnotes.)

### "READY TO GO" FOODS

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Camper Pak 3 DAY SUPPLY FOR 4 PEOPLE



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- 1 - Spanish Style Rice
- 1 - Vegetable-Noodle Soup
- 1 - Salad Blend
- 1 - Soup/Stew Blend

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Off for a long week-end camping trip? Don't worry about food... just throw a convenient Ready Reserve "Camper Pak" into your car, RV, plane or boat. You'll have all the food you need to feed 4 people for 3 days. It's not only nutritious, it's tasty and easy to prepare. Plus you get great variety... eggs, biscuits, fruits, juices, soups, salads, stews, vegetables, milk and more.

We also offer a larger case called "Ready-To-Go"... it's enough to feed 4 people for 6 days. Both are ideal to have around for spur-of-the-moment get-a-ways, to feed unexpected guests, or long-term storage for emergency situations.

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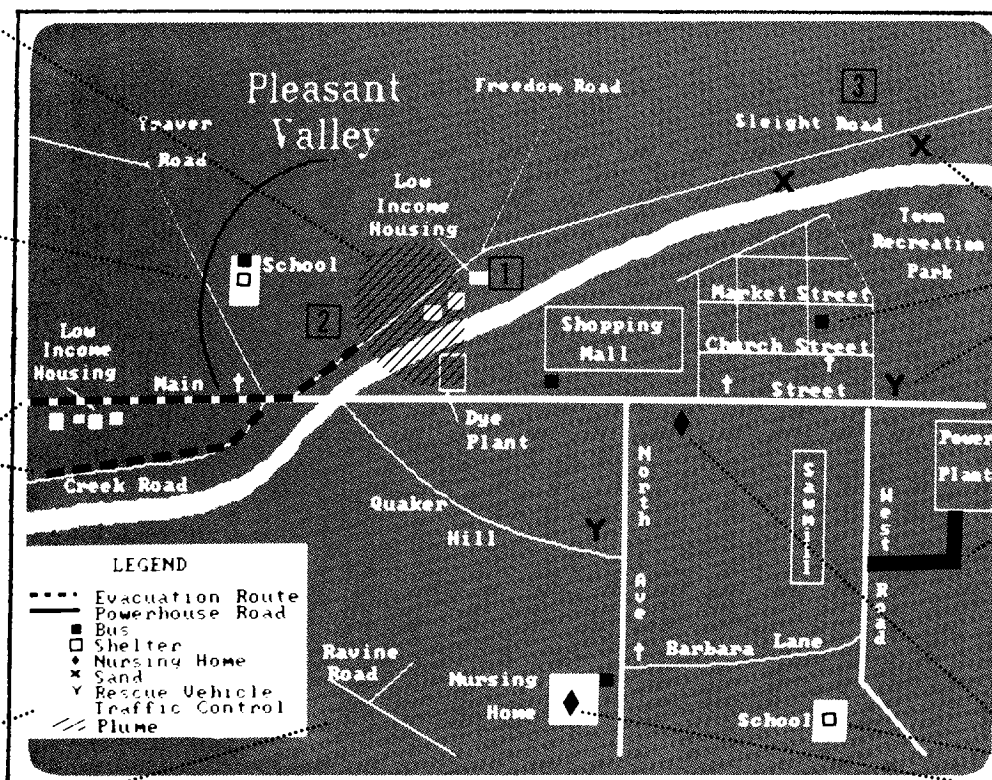
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Personally, in the case of Chernobyl, I see a classical demonstration of the great value that each preventive measure of protection can have. The simple fact of having to think about such protective measures is of help to us. And it is good that responsible authorities are obliged to do this and better still that the population itself does likewise.

— Hans Mumenthaler, Director of the Federal Office of Civil Defense, Switzerland.

In a special ballot enclosed as an insert to the June issue of the *Journal*, readers were asked to indicate their civil defense plan preferences (Plan A — in-place shelter; Plan B — evacuation; Plan C — current "paper" plan). Over 200 readers answered, and many included challenging comments. The *Journal's* August issue carried an editorial that gave quote excerpts and promised an article for the October issue. This is that article.

# Who Speaks for Civil Defense?

— A Journal of Civil Defense Staff Analysis

A surprising flood of spirited comments on ballots ("Choice of War Deterrence/Survival Programs") returned to the *Journal of Civil Defense* brought to mind a civil defense book published in 1968. It was titled: *Who Speaks For Civil Defense*. It was edited by Dr. Eugene P. Wigner and published by Scribner's. Walter Cronkite wrote the introduction and said in part:

Among millions of our citizens there is momentary concern about civil defense when a world crisis threatens to boil over — but *subconsciously* these busy citizens also pigeon-hole the matter when their attention no longer is focused on the immediate possibility of non-survival.

Among millions of others there is a mistaken belief that there is nothing they can do about the problem anyway, combined with a blind faith that somehow the government will protect them — an *unconscious* rejection of the whole complicated, unpleasant issue. . . .

It seems ridiculous to have to "sell" civil defense. And yet there are reasons for the lack of attention devoted to it. . . .

In government it is partly a problem of cost priorities and partly a problem of politics. There are many needs demanding a share in the national income. We can see immediately before us the specter of our deteriorating cities and of our underprivileged millions. We can see the filth in our streams and our air. We can see the paralysis overtaking our transportation systems. Fortunately there is no evidence on our streets or on our rural horizons of the horror of nuclear attack. So in the competition for the tax dollar, Washington directs attention to correcting the evils about which the nation has daily reminders. Thus political expedience rules over political statesmanship.

. . . . Aggressive and defensive weapons have been emphasized on the theory that through such strength

the enemy will be deterred from attack. To appropriate the billions needed for an adequate civil defense as well is to admit that deterrence is only a theory on which millions of American lives are being gambled. Is it too harsh to say that the international poker players are bluffing with our lives?

. . . . If there are enough of us left after a nuclear war to carry on our government, one can safely forecast that the first order of business of the first post-war Congress will be the gosh-darndest investigation this nation has ever witnessed. Subject? What Ever Happened to Civil Defense?

Today, eighteen years later, it appears that the same question is appropriate, even without a major war. One critical point is that the question must be resolved *before* a major war occurs. The most important point, however, is that if it is resolved the chances of a major war breaking out dwindle with the strength and success of the resolve. It's insurance that pays off in *life*, not death.

Excerpts of remarks noted on the *Journal's* ballots were cited in the August editorial. Fuller comments were promised for September. Here they are:

From Snohomish, Washington:

Please publish more information on how a family can create a blast and fallout and chemical attack shelter on their own property in the absence of significant government assistance. . . . I am going to create my own shelter within the next year, and more how-to-do and what-to-do information would be valuable.

(Information coming. See this issue. — Ed.)

From Newbury Park, California:

I am presently building a fallout shelter for my family. What concerns me is that my friends and relatives are not likely to survive in the event of a nuclear war. I would be willing to

pay \$116.80 per year for fifteen years so that *they* could survive.

From New Bern, N.C.:

Why should we lose  $\frac{3}{4}$  of our population (without shelter)? Are not our lives just as valuable as the Swiss? Do we really have 15 years to finish shelter construction?

From Burbank, California:

It's time the Federal Government spent money on "all" the people, not just a select few on welfare or special interest groups. Let's forget MAD and build "defenses" that deter attack. With the proper defenses — SDI, shelters and ABM — it would be too costly for anyone to attack us. These aren't "offensive" weapons except to someone who is offended by our defenses.

From Overland, Missouri:

For my family (of 4) this would be less than \$120 a person. This is a worthwhile investment! In fact, I would prefer a stepped-up timetable (5 years instead of 15). Keep up the good work!

From Frederick, Maryland:

It may seem simplistic, but the better we are prepared to protect our civilian population the better "aggressor" nations understand our determination not to throw up our hands in despair.

From Fort Worth, Texas:

It seems to me that if the Russians think CD is as important as their tanks and missiles to them, then we are fools if we do not. We should harden our industry and protect our people for without them we are indeed a paper tiger.

From Winchester, Indiana:

Plan "A" is ideal, however too costly. Plan "B" less than perfect, but is a start. A consistent and constant plan is needed with long-range goals and improvement. Stop and go flip-flop plans are a disaster.

From Maplewood, Minnesota:

I think it's high time we do some very intense upgrading of civil defense. I believe 8¢ a day is a very cheap price to pay for survival for



now and for my children's future.

From Carrollton, Texas:

If we could get investment costs to be tax deductible (similar to medical expenses, etc.) it'd go a long way toward giving people incentive to provide their own protection.

From Deltona, Florida:

Would like to see tax breaks if you build your own shelter. Would also like the government to supply up-to-date information on where to buy civil defense equipment.

From Barton, Vermont:

We need incentive — a national rallying focus. Why can't the President be convinced — influenced to give a national speech on the topic? Could air time be bought, donated with someone like Charlton Heston showing the lavish shelters all ready for the President and other government officials — show Swiss and British national and private shelters. Plans made available! Billy Graham can conduct his crusades — we need one here!

From Flint, Texas:

I would like to see a tax credit for new home shelters and an inflation-adjusted retroactive tax credit for in-place home shelters.

From Garland, Texas:

I would like to see a program that would allow individuals a tax credit similar to the energy credits that end this year. This credit would apply to the purchase of any civil defense survival equipment or shelter.

From La Crosse, Wisconsin:

Civil defense could easily be paid for by current government funds if current waste was eliminated.

From St. Petersburg, Florida:

Why not get the ballot into local newspapers, Time, U.S. News, etc. with short explanation of what Switzerland, Russia, Germany, etc. are doing about shelters for their population vs. USA?

From Billings, Montana:

"Peace through Strength and Survival Through Preparedness." There is no other option!

From Dobbs Ferry, New York:

Have been most impressed with your various articles on the Swiss system of CD. Looking forward to the continuation of your excellent work in the CD field. . . . Find your magazine a goldmine of information.

From Quincy, California:

I believe civil defense as per the Swiss concept is a viable war deterrent, but it includes much more than facilities (shelters, etc.) and SDI, both capital and technology-intensive. It includes a serious civilian commitment to "total resistance," an armed and prepared citizenry. I believe the Afghan example, even

with their lack of preparedness, provides the current evidence for the viability of "total resistance" as a defensive strategy.

From Fremont, California:

Please let me know what I can do to help. I'm writing my local government. I've talked to my city CD director, and I'm writing my congressman.

From Washington, D.C.:

I recommend that you . . . advocate that Congress offer tax deduction incentives for shelter construction in the home, tax deduction for stocking with selected survival items and certified acceptable by State Emergency Management official. . . . P.S. Many of us in Washington wish you would initiate a periodic conference here:

1. To get professional input first hand from the "worker bees."
2. Lobby the U.S. Congress.
3. Get some national media attention. . . .

From Laurelville, Ohio:

Keep up the fight!

From Arlington, Virginia:

I have checked Plans A and B because I believe *very strongly* that what is needed is a combination of in-place shelters and relocation, not *all* of either.

From Fort Wayne, Indiana:

Plan B would be the most practical with regards to cost and time factors. It would be our choice, but we feel it will not be successful everywhere, particularly major metropolitan areas.

From Chicago, Illinois:

I believe that the only feasible CD plan is in-place shelters. Any other plan is a waste of money. SDI can make a significant difference in CD and should be pursued vigorously.

From Akron, Ohio:

We cannot wait for government "to do it for us"! Let each of us start our own program and then join with others. The problem is at the top — our safety and survival start at the bottom!

From Kent, Washington:

I am strongly in favor of a Swiss-style civilian defense program — with a few changes:

1. Change nominal overpressure design from 1 BAR to 3 BAR for general population (Swiss CD centers are 3 BAR).
2. Stock shelters with emergency food (dehydrated long storage life items). Swiss do not stock food in shelters.
3. Improve air ventilation system (bicycle power looks good).
4. Improve entrance designs. Many Swiss entrances can be jammed by blast tumbled debris.

From Ste-Foy, Quebec (Canada):

I have found that the No. 1 problem is to convince people that it is worth *surviving* a nuclear war. Much disinformation exists.

A good idea is to present the costs involved as an *insurance*: we hope the event doesn't occur, but if it does we are protected.

From Springfield, Illinois:

I have long been appalled at the lack of concern and action in the area of civil defense. To consider this provocative just doesn't make sense. For so many years I've heard that "the public is apathetic, they are unwilling to bear the cost." Most people only reflect the concern, or lack of it, of their leaders. Those leaders on both the national and state levels, are either ignorant or criminally negligent in this area.

"Those who ignore the lessons of history are doomed to repeat them."

From Grand Forks, North Dakota:

Being older and having watched civil defense for over 25 years I have seen plans and ideas come and go. I believe each family should take care of their own with information from national filtered down to local levels.

From Johnson City, Tennessee:

I suggest that TACDA become active with the governors and chief executives of city and county governments along with business and industry. . . . Governors need to become involved as the chief executives of the state and to direct the actions of chief executives of city and county governments.

From Huntsville, Alabama:

Until the Federal Government decides to take action instead of providing tons and tons of lip service I do not see any hope for a true civil defense program. Our educators need to be educated on nuclear survival. My experience has been that they stress the hopelessness aspect. If we continue this approach we will soon see a generation of devitalized young people filled with despair. We need young leaders who possess courage, hope, strength and competence.

Space prohibits us from printing more input from respondents. There was plenty of it, almost all of it rich with ideas and recommendations that merit further study. They will help immeasurably in analyzing the many problems of promoting a meaningful civil defense.

The spirited response also underlined the fact that the ballot technique for assessing an issue should be further exploited, and exploited with input from the public-at-large.

That's a big project, but we intend to address it. □

# LETTERS

## "THIS BALLOT IS STUPID . . .

The article "Who Speaks for Civil Defense" — a report of returns on a ballot that asked for comments on civil defense options — appears on the preceding pages (26-27). Comments generally supported Plan A (shelter) or Plan B (evacuation) or a combination.

Opinions of four respondents, however, were at variance with this trend, and the Journal reports these comments *in toto* as follows:

From Farsta, Sweden:

I don't think it is possible to finish the plan within so few years. In Sweden we started in 1937 and the plan will not be finished before the year 2000.

From Tacoma, Washington:

I have little faith in a government program of this magnitude and subject (note FEMA), little faith in their design, procurement, stocking (soda biscuits and sugar candy?). Government education programs leave a lot to be desired. The U.S. public is apathetic (pathetic?). Politicians have no guts for CD — no votes in it, too many peaceniks and wimps. I will look to 1989 (prophetic date) and prepare for myself and other like-minded *individuals*.

**POLITICIANS HAVE NO GUTS  
FOR CD — NO VOTES FOR IT, TOO  
MANY PEACENIKS AND WIMPS.**

From Freeport, Illinois:

Supporting Plan A means Nuclear War within 5 years. Since they (whoever the enemy is at the time) will lose their advantage once we are equal.

Supporting Plan B means Nuclear War within 2 years (same reason).

Supporting Plan C means no nuclear war since they can beat us anytime. They don't need to wage Nuclear War to win the battle.

I'm 68 years old. I may make it to 73.

From Fresno, California:

This ballot is stupid — it's like asking an alcoholic if he feels prohibition should be repealed. Your goals are commendable but misdirected. Instead of trying to convince a bunch of left-liberal congressmen, you should take your message to the public: "Dig in and prepare." Nobody is going to look out for you except yourself. Congress and the bureaucrats are only looking out for themselves!



## Federal Emergency Management Agency

National Emergency Training Center  
Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727

AUG 12 1986

Mr. Walter Murphey, Editor  
Journal of Civil Defense  
P.O. Box 910  
Starke, Florida 32091

Dear Mr. Murphey:

I read with interest and appreciation the article "For The Asking: EMS Training" in the August 1986 issue of The Journal of Civil Defense.

However, you should be aware that the article is very misleading and could cause a "credibility" problem between the Journal and its subscribers. This training, as well as other (EMI) training, is not "free."

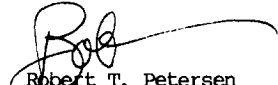
This course is available through each State Office of Civil Defense if they choose to schedule it as part of the yearly training schedule. Prospective students apply to their respective State to express a need or enroll in a specific course offering. Costs such as travel, lodging, meals, etc. may be reimbursed up to 100% of student costs. However, each State has its own reimbursement rules — many do not reimburse students at 100% of their costs to attend so the course is hardly ever "free."

If the author, Mr. Saitta, intended to convey the idea that this course is a bargain, he is correct. We feel it is a very good introductory course as he outlined in the article.

Any requests for further information will be referred to the appropriate State Office of Civil Defense through our Region Office. The Emergency Management Institute policy does not permit release of these materials to any individual without coordination through the appropriate State Office.

In closing, I would like to point out that this course was conducted 9 times in 1985 and to date in 1986, 5 times. A total of 381 students have attended nationwide.

Sincerely,

  
Robert T. Petersen  
Acting Superintendent  
Emergency Management Institute

## Comment from author, Joseph V. Saitta:

I am very appreciative that Superintendent Petersen took time to review my article on EMS TRAINING. Although the article does not state that individual students would be reimbursed for costs such as travel or could obtain the course materials free from EMI it is possible that such incorrect inferences could be drawn.

If there is a "credibility gap" developing, however, it may have more to do with the relatively small amount of information FEMA provides to its constituents on its newer programs. Perhaps, the ultimate value of this article will be to generate a discussion within FEMA on how to market its programs better. Mr. Petersen's constructive comments are welcome.

Joseph V. Saitta, Director  
EMS Management Institute



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# UPCOMING

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- Oct 21-25 **NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Dallas Hyatt Hotel (downtown), Dallas, TX. Contact: Exec. V-P David S. O'Bryon, NCCEM, 7297 Lee Hwy (Suite N), Falls Church, VA (703/533-0251).
- Oct 24-26 **10th ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING SEMINAR**, Springfield Marriott Hotel, Springfield, MA. Contact: Human Services Training Institute, Attn: I.R. Resrosiers, Box 1567 Springfield College, 263 Alden St., Springfield, MA 01109 (413/788-3409).
- Nov 3-5 **9th NATIONAL TRAUMA SYMPOSIUM - "The Neglected Disease — 20 Years Later"** Sheraton Inner Harbor, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems, 22 S. Greene St., Baltimore, MD 21201
- Nov 5-9 **EMERGENCIA 86**, 3rd International Congress on Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Congress Palace of the Barcelona Fair, Barcelona, Spain. Register by Oct. 20th. Contact: EMERGENCIA 86, Congress Secretariat, Palacio de Congresos, Feria de Barcelona, Av. Maria Christina, 08004 Barcelona, Spain (tel. 223.31.60)
- Nov 16-19 **AMERICAN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION 1986 ANNUAL MEETING and TRADE SHOW**, Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Contact: AAA, 3814 Auburn Blvd, Suite 70, Sacramento, CA 95821.
- Nov 16-20 **AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY WINTER MEETING**, Sheraton, Washington, D.C. Contact: Ray Durante, Schneider Enterprises, One Farragut SQ/S-NW, 7th Flr. S-700, Washington, DC 20006 (202/737-0660).
- Nov 18-21 **EUROPROTECTION-EUROSECURITY-EUROSAFETY 86**, 11th International Exhibition of Protection, Security & Safety, Parc Des Expositions of Paris-Le Bourget, France. Contact: Elaine d'ALMEIDA, Europrotection, 8 Rue De La Michodière, 75002 Paris, France (Tel: 47 20 21 22).
- 1987  
Jan 9-10 **6th ANNUAL EMS MGMT. CONFERENCE & TRADE SHOW**, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Maureen Reineke, Minn. Ambulance Assn., 1821 University Ave #S-160, St. Paul, MN 55104 (612/645-9374).
- May 1-3 **SOUTHEASTERN FIRE/RESCUE EXPO '87**, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, Raleigh, NC. Contact: Marc Mesa, Show Coord., PO Box 779, Milford, DE 19963 (302/422-2772).
- May 8-10 **STRESS: HELPING THE HELPER**, Baltimore, MD, Omni Int'l Hotel. Sponsors: Emer. Health Serv. Dept.; Univ. of MD Baltimore County; MD Inst. for Em. Medical Ser. Systems. Contact: Jeffrey T. Mitchell, Ph.D., EHSD, Univ. MD Baltimore County, Catonsville, MD 21228 (301/455-3223).
- June 21-25 **FIRST INT'L SEMINAR "HOSPITALS IN WAR"** Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: Hospitals in War Int'l Seminar, c/o RESO Congress Service, S:t Eriksgatan 115, S-113 92 Stockholm, Sweden (tele. +46 8 728 3350, telex 10057 CONGRESS S).
- Nov 2-5 **1987 SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY**, American College of Emergency Physicians, George R. Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA. Contact ACEP, PO Box 619911, Dallas, TX 75261-9911 (214/659-0911).

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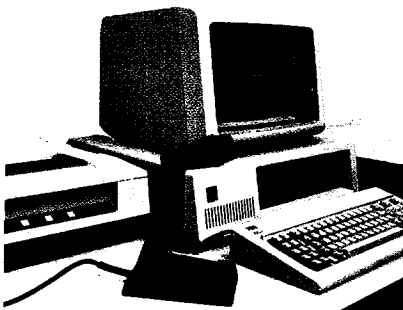
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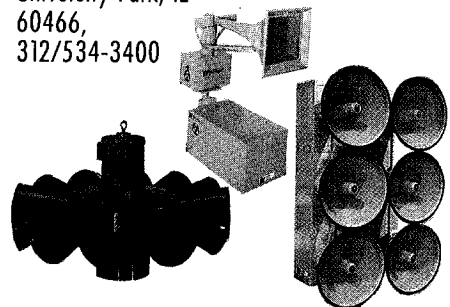
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**EDITORIAL . . . .**

## **CHERNOBYL POST-MORTEM: A DALLAS CHALLENGE**

In the four months since the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident much has been said about what happened, what didn't happen, and what should have happened. Much of that was not all that credible. The fallout scare in Western Europe, even elsewhere, was fanned into hysteria. Information, reliable information, was scarce, and rumors fed imaginations until people didn't know what to believe. "Clouds" of radiation seemed to fan out for thousands of miles westward.

As a matter of fact, the spread of radiation was real — but only in minute quantities remote from Chernobyl. In Paris, for instance, it amounted to what additional background radiation one would get by flying to San Francisco, and a lot less than the extra background radiation one would get by moving from Paris to say the high mountains of Colorado. In Italy and elsewhere they banned the sale of vegetables and other products. Many needless precautions were taken (which is undoubtedly better than not taking needed precautions).

Near Chernobyl the story was different — a lot different. The danger was starkly real. People were evacuated — a little later than they should have been, but evacuated anyway. Many of those fighting the reactor fire were overexposed. Some died — 31 they say. The picture was not at all pretty. It became in fact the disaster of the decade. Why did it happen? Who was to blame? (A number of the Chernobyl 4 staff were found guilty of negligence and fired.) Why no containment? Why the delay in reporting? What was being done? With what? Who were the experts and who were the amateurs? Could it happen again? If so, where?

These questions and many more hit the fan. There were also the heroes: the doctors, the scientists, the fire-fighters who went into the affected area to help. There were those who offered advice based on knowledge and experience. With all that there was — as we all know — a tremendous amount of confusion.

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### **THE DISASTER OF THE DECADE**

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The Radiological Accidents Conference (Bethesda, Maryland — September 15-17) had been planned and announced long before the Chernobyl accident. But with Chernobyl in the picture the conference turns its spotlight to search out causes, effects, etc. of that disaster. Two new presentations have been added which deal specifically with Chernobyl. And Chernobyl will color other presentations. Here, the radiation and reactor experts of this technology put Chernobyl under the glass, evaluate the Moscow report, the Vienna atomic energy meeting, etc. and look to guidelines for the future.

Several speakers at the DDP/TACDA October seminar in Dallas will draw from the proceedings of the radiological conference. Nuclear physicist Dr. Conrad V. Chester of Oak Ridge National Laboratory has agreed to make a report on the Radiological Accidents Conference in an additional presentation titled "Anatomy of an Accident: Chernobyl 4." Following this presentation will be one by Dr. Robert Ricks, director of the Affiliated Universities Radiation Emergency Assistance Center, "Response to Nuclear Accidents: Thoughts After Chernobyl."

The bottom line, of course, is what lessons we learn from Chernobyl and how we apply them. And the role of civil defense needs also to be assessed carefully (see comments by Swiss authorities on page 20 and page 25).

The DDP/TACDA seminar will be a crucible for these questions. □

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