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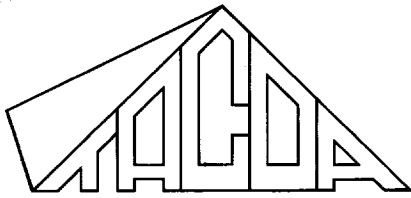
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The American Civil Defense Association

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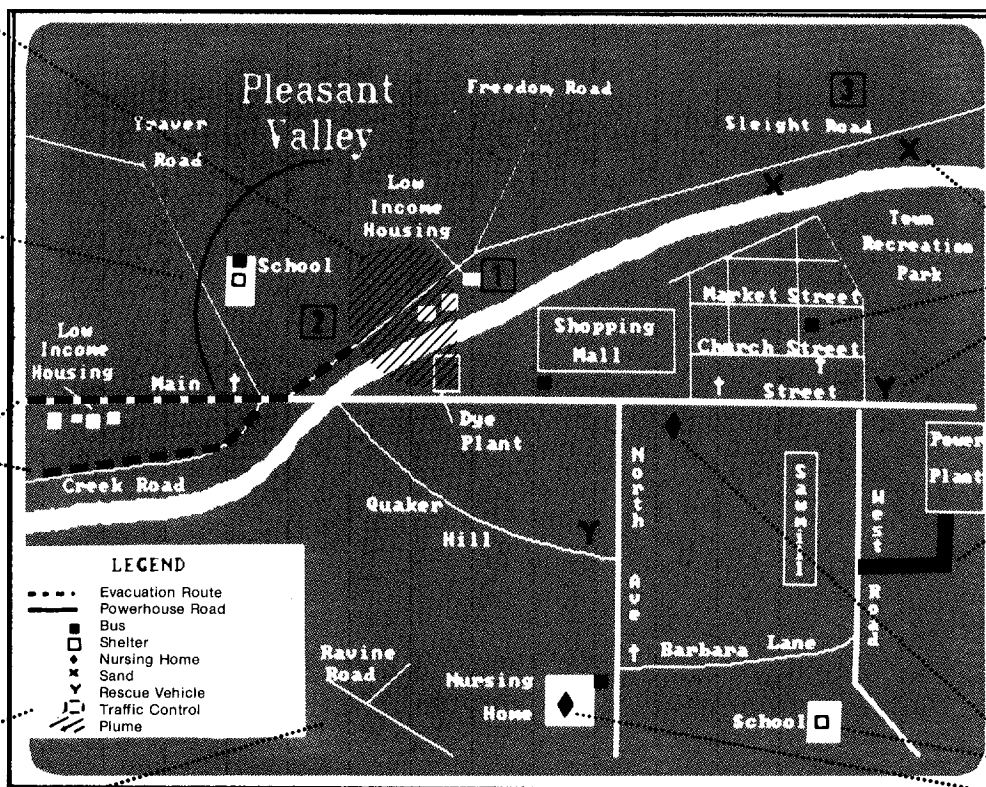
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is for enough good men to do nothing."**

— Edmund Burke (Quotation on back cover of *Fighting Chance* —
see also LETTERS, page 18.)

CRITICAL BUT IMPROVING?

What can be said for the year 1986 as far as civil defense is concerned? On the Washington scene at least, the year's happenings had to be an improvement over those of 1985. In 1985, acts of arrogance and incompetence finally caught up with Louis O. Giuffrida, President Reagan's first appointee as Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, responsible for civil defense since its creation during the Carter Administration. Charged with fraud and mismanagement, Giuffrida resigned in mid-1985, following several of his henchmen into oblivion. By mid-1986, he was hardly remembered.

Moving with unanticipated dispatch, the White House quickly appointed a new FEMA Director, Julius W. Becton, Jr. Becton was confirmed by the Senate shortly before Labor Day in 1985 and 1986 was his first full year of stewardship. On the whole, he can be given good marks by the nuclear preparedness community. For one thing, Becton as a person is in such contrast to Giuffrida that he has been like a breath of fresh air, especially to the FEMA staff. A retired Army general who doesn't throw his weight around, Becton has been quietly effective in restoring order and professionalism to the FEMA bureaucracy.

coming out of the closet, so to speak. Becton first signalled the change last February in his first testimony before the Dellums subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. "Nuclear attack," he said, "so far exceeds the extent and severity of even the most catastrophic of natural disasters that reliance solely on all-hazards capability-building from the bottom up will not result in real attack preparedness. . . . We propose to assure that all funds provided to the States for attack preparedness will be used consistent with that objective." These brave words were followed several months later by a programming letter to each State insisting on attack preparedness emphasis. To this date, State responses have been conciliatory and it is clear that no one is anxious for a confrontation over the use of civil defense funds. Whether any real changes will occur in those States that opted out of nuclear preparedness a few years ago is another matter. IEMS inverted the truism that preparedness for nuclear attack paid off in preparedness for lesser disasters. The response in California, for example, may be that their emphasis on earthquake preparedness will make them better prepared for nuclear attack and so keep the money flowing.

IEMS . . . IEMSIFIERS . . . IEMSITIS

Becton inherited an organization that was in disarray and a program that was out of control. His predecessor had promoted a version of dual use of civil defense assets called Integrated Emergency Management or IEMS. Originally intended to emphasize the peacetime utility of nuclear preparedness measures, IEMS was quickly perverted both within FEMA and at the State and local levels into a diversion of civil defense funds into less controversial activities. Those on the FEMA staff who objected were summarily transferred to less pivotal positions or eased into retirement. Soon, the remaining civil defenders were forced into silence for simple self-preservation. The IEMSifiers ran amok, rewriting virtually all of the agency's publications to eliminate or downplay references to nuclear attack preparedness. The reaction at State and local levels was in many cases even more extreme. Legislatures banned the matching of funds for wartime preparedness, governors proclaimed the impracticality of civil defense, and emergency management staffs were shunted to other work.

It is good to report that during 1986 Julius Becton took some steps to cure the more extreme manifestations of IEMSitis. It is no longer hazardous to the career to advocate nuclear preparedness at 500 C Street Southwest. The civil defenders are

In 1987, Julius Becton is likely to discover that in this budget-conscious year the dead load of the IEMS all-hazard approach on civil defense funding will be too much to bear. The new instructions for the facility survey, which is now being conducted by the State Emergency Management Agency in most States, is so overburdened with complex structural details for use in evaluating natural hazard resistance that the work productivity will be low, even if only fallout protection will be evaluated for attack preparedness. The State planners who are funded totally by the civil defense account have been off doing other hazard planning for some years now. Last October, FEMA conducted a several-day workshop to assist in formulating a new Multihazard Planning Course. As evidence of the Becton influence, the course content included specific planning for nuclear attack. But the range of hazards addressed allowed little instructional time available for each. While it is encouraging that nuclear attack preparedness is again being addressed by FEMA and its excellent training organization, the dilution within an all-hazards context will do little to fill the current void. The best that can be said is that the state of health of civil defense in the Washington bureaucracy is improving under the leadership of Julius Becton but it is still on the critical list. □

Why a growing number of civil defense professionals — or “emergency managers” or whatever we may choose to call them — have come to reject their defined roles as homeland defense (civil defense) officials and to limit their efforts to the smaller disasters is no big mystery. It's the popular, political “easy way out” in the face of the world's biggest-problem-ever: nuclear war or terrorism — and the incredibly difficult defense against it. Is it appropriate to spotlight their reluctance or refusal to face national survival issues by referring to them as . . .*

Cop-Out Commandos?

— Walter Murphey

FACT:

- Nuclear weapons are today zeroed in on targets around the world, ready at a moment's notice to be launched.
- U.S. fatalities stand, in the present state of unpreparedness, to exceed 60% of the population (144,000,000 million).
- The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and civil defense combined could reduce this 60% figure to around 3%.
- Unlike the United States, some countries alert to the threat and its consequences (e.g. the Soviet Union, China, Switzerland, Sweden and Israel) have put in place extensive population protection measures.
- Predicted nuclear terrorist incidents also demand population protection measures.
- An effective civil defense program requires (1) full government acceptance of responsibility for public safety followed by (2) deliberate government planning and action.
- Government in the United States *is* enlightened to the extent that it sees the necessity for sophisticated protection for government and military “continuity” elements (protected locations for this purpose dot the countryside from coast to coast).

VIP TOAST

To war we've no real objection
Since we're part of the “bunker selection.”
While you helter-skelter
Search madly for shelter
We'll be safe 'neath our hardened protection.

— Max Klinghoffer

- Government in the United States *is not* enlightened to the extent that it sees the necessity for protection for its people. In the top example-setting echelon of “cop-out commandos” many government leaders tend to look upon civil defense as useless, provocative and much too costly.

Parroting the propaganda line of a potential enemy appears to be an irresistible urge for many Americans who thirst for shortcuts to peace. And in America we like to say that everyone has a right to his or her opinion. There are certain limits, of course. In wartime the right to

sympathize with adversary viewpoints is (*or should be*) sharply curtailed.

But in normal times of relative calm we like to be more tolerant. Today, for instance, the Soviet view that the United States should scrap its plans for SDI, continue to emas-

culate its civil defense program and generally weaken its overall preparedness to contend with aggression finds many supporters in our country.

*This statement and this article *in no way* refer to the serious civil defense and emergency management directors whose programs include attack protective measures.

They are convinced (in the face of historical evidence to the contrary) that real prospects for world peace lie in "understanding" opposing viewpoints, in concessions, in appeasement, and in supporting the objectives of opponents.

It is not difficult for Soviet propaganda to bolster this thinking with attractive (but specious) arguments: It has been crying from the rooftops that SDI results in arming space and is therefore dangerous — when, in fact, the sole purpose of SDI (its *ONLY* capability) is to *disarm* space. The idea that civil defense is useless (without any logical reasons to support the view) is particularly easy to sell. So is, at the same time, the contention that civil defense is provocative. (Propaganda worries very little about contradictions.)

Strangely enough, there is a strong intellectual appeal to trusting the assurances of potential enemies. And history is rich with examples of their bloody consequences. Perhaps the most notable example is that of Neville Chamberlain, former British Prime Minister, a "nice guy" by usual standards, who with France's Daladier in 1938 came back from Munich with the Adolph Hitler promise of "peace for our time." Instead of peace it brought about the bloodiest war in history the following year.

The temptation today to grasp at bright-colored straws is greater than ever. For full-scale nuclear war would be by far America's greatest tragedy — as well as that of the entire world. Nuclear disarmament is, as Edward Teller has said, "the

Today's run-of-the-mill politician makes points, pleases his constituents and gets elected and reelected by supporting the welfare state, adding his weight to the "hand-out" economy and becoming active in pork-barrel bargaining. His basic national security responsibilities seem too remote to merit attention. Money and support for them have little effect on his perceived efficiency and productiveness judged by a public interested in prosperity and the good life *now*.

out of the Department of Defense — where it belonged, but where it also failed to get proper emphasis.

State and local politicians — sometimes called the "good ole boys" — who manage the infrastructure fall under the influence of the "laissez-faire" national political leadership. They too — with certain notable exceptions — feel no strong urge to contribute to national security.

The temptation, then, of many state and local civil defense direc-

"Cop-out commando" is a descriptive term that may be resented by those to whom it is applied, and that is understandable. But a disaster management official who refuses to become involved in mitigating the consequences of our No. 1 potential disaster deserves to be called a cop-out commando, for that is exactly what he is. He may be a nice guy. So was Neville Chamberlain. So were the Carthaginians who knuckled under to Rome and neglected the city's defenses. Whether these people are "nice guys" or not is not the point. The point is whether or not they are working in the best interests of our country, and in many cases they most certainly are not. Further, they are *knowingly* and *purposely* not working in the interests of our country. We don't need them in positions which require planning and action to assure our country's survival.

— Charles L. Badley, TACDA President

This fits in well with a pampered electorate and with those who plot our downfall. As FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, Jr. put it in his FEMA report to Congress, civil defense is low and declining. "Government," he warned, "cannot afford the luxury of ignoring the subject of civil defense, notwithstanding the emotion thereby engendered. . . . The basis of the U.S. civil defense program is that government has a

tors — or "emergency management directors" as most of them are now called — is to follow the lead of those upon whom they depend for budgets and salaries and jobs. The overwhelming tendency is to restrict concern for public safety to the more manageable recurrent smaller disasters (which of course also need attention) such as chemical spills, storms, earthquakes, major accidents and the like. It's easier that way, it "plays ball" with the bosses, and it produces pleasant publicity.

In World War I and World War II we were able to pay the tragic price of unpreparedness by using the buffer of our allies and the sacrifice of legions of green servicemen while we gathered our forces, trained them and put them into battle over a period of many months. With nuclear weapons now poised to impact 30 minutes or less on targets, no such period of grace will accompany World War III.

Were full-scale nuclear war to break out today the deterioration of our defenses and our failure to develop properly known technologies would be responsible for our defeat, for wholesale American deaths — more than half our popu-

Chernobyl last year proved that there are no "nuclear-free zones." Its radioactive fallout simply knew no boundaries. The first use of a nuclear weapon by a terrorist group — coming soon according to some experts — will prove the point again. Decisively. It will prove also that strict civil defense planning and protective measures must be developed and readied by every community. That this has been known by government all along and that nothing was done about it will also be a point. A scandal. This may be what it takes to wake us up before it's too late.

noble goal." Defense against nuclear attack, although possible, is difficult.

It is easy to be tempted to believe in the Hitler-like assurances of good intentions, in appeasing the adversary and in focussing attention on more manageable problems.

responsibility to protect the lives and property of citizens."

American civil defense, which began as a mediocre program with some promise of serving in the defense of the country, has indeed steadily deteriorated over the past 25 or 30 years. It was long ago taken

lation.

Or this failure would be responsible for blackmail and surrender without war but with the end of America and its freedoms. "The American Dream" would be buried for all time.

There is one group in particular that is in a unique position to recognize these facts and to realize that ignoring the warnings and failing to take known steps to defend the country and its people will prove to be fatal. That group is composed of disaster preparedness professionals whose training and responsibilities have made it crystal clear to them that homeland defense — civil defense and strategic defense — has become the most important factor in the survival of the nation.

Granted that the achievement of credible preparedness is difficult — so was the winning of the West.

For some members of this group across the nation, in possession of the knowledge of what will save America, to turn their backs on national preparedness and national

survival, to ridicule it and to cater exclusively to the simpler tasks of smaller more easily managed disasters is indeed to render invaluable service to our potential enemies.

An emergency manager involved in such a fiasco may claim he is only following the policy laid down by his

political superiors. No matter. It is his duty to advise his political superiors of the facts of national defense, of its necessity, of the consequences of its neglect.

If he does not, then he deserves to be called a "cop-out commando." Perhaps that is too gentle a term. □

One recent example of "Cop-Out Commando" tactics comes from Palm Beach County, Florida. Its Board of County Commissioners recently passed a resolution against FEMA's plan to require that federal monies be spent on civil defense related projects. Said Palm Beach County Emergency Management Director B. T. Kennedy, according to a news item published in *The Evening Times* of Palm Beach:

There is no such thing as a bomb shelter. It is ridiculous in this nuclear age to use the term.

A little odd, perhaps, from someone whose headquarters happens to be a shelter (whether we call it a "bomb shelter" or a "nuclear shelter" or whatever).

Not everyone in Palm Beach County agrees with Mr. Kennedy. David Lobdell, for instance (a practicing survivalist and TACDA member), replied: "Civil defense scientists have known since the weapons tests of the mid-1950s that it is quite practical to build bomb shelters that will protect people directly under an air-burst bomb or missile. Warheads exploded at optimum burst height knock down twice as many buildings as ground burst bombs. More rubble for the ruble."

15 YEARS AGO IN JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE — SDI ROOTS

As the following quote from the cover of the February 1972 issue of *Civil Defense* (also the August 1985 issue) illustrates, the Soviet Union embraces passionately the concept of missile defense (SDI) for itself — as it does civil defense. It is understandable that Gorbachov and Company do not want either for the United States and work diligently to undermine both in the West. The Soviets are interested in *Soviet* survival. Not American.

"I believe that defensive systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race, but constitute a factor preventing the death of people. Some argue like this: What is cheaper, to have offensive weapons which can destroy towns and whole states or to have defensive weapons which can prevent this destruction? At present the theory is currently somewhere that the system which is cheaper should be developed. Such so-called-theoreticians argue as to the cost of killing a man — \$500,000 or \$100,000. Maybe an anti-missile system is more expensive than an offensive system, but it is designed not to kill people but to preserve human lives."

— Alexei N. Kosygin, Premier, USSR

CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY SERVICES LISTINGS

The following listings are prepared as a service to Journal of *Civil Defense* readers. They will be developed further and republished at appropriate intervals. The listing of a company implies no judgment or rating of that company.

SHELTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES

Acadian Contractors & Consultants
P.O. Box 31662
Lafayette, LA 70503-1662
818-984-4886

Amerbrit International
Enterprises, Inc.
3536 Prairie Avenue
Miami Beach, FL 33140
305-538-3755

Earth Systems
P.O. Box 3270
Durango, CO 81302
303-247-3858

G.J.B.C.
P.O. Box 1562
Kerrville, TX 78028
512-896-2533

Grayco Specialists Tank Mfg.
P.O. Box 10007
Ft. Worth, TX 76114
817-237-1262

International Survival Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 3233
Blaine, WA 98230

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.
P.O. Box 2905
Reston, VA 22090
703-860-1275

Stormaster Shelter Co.
P.O. Box 53097
Dallas, TX 75253
214-286-6844

Temet USA, Inc.
P.O. Box 439
Great Falls, VA 22066
703-759-6000

The Survival Center
5555 Newton Falls Road
Ravenna, OH 44266
216-678-4000

The Survivor Homes Corp.
4270 Westcliff Drive
Hood River, OR 97031

EMERGENCY FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Allen's Mercantile
4725 Independence
Sweet Ridge, CO 80033
303-420-4213

Campana Company
319 Santos St.
East McKeesport, PA 15035

Inter-State Food Reserve, Inc.
1295 Bayshore Blvd. (Alt. US 19)
Dunedin, FL 33528
1-800-824-7861 FL 813-733-5608

Marten's Health & Survival
Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 725
Carlsbad, CA 92008
1-800-824-7861

Mountain Life Survival Foods
524 East 3500 N.
Ogden, UT 84404

Packaway Food Company
P.O. Box 1476
Grass Valley, CA 95945
916-273-4046 or 801-654-4430

Peter J. Phephethean, Ltd.
1640 E. Brookdale Ave.
La Habra, CA 90631

Ready Reserve Foods
P.O. Box 697
Beaumont, CA 92223
714-845-6464

Sam Andy Foods
1660 Chicago Ave. P-1
Riverside, CA 92507
714-824-0200

Storehouse Foods
P.O. Box 456
Dania, FL 33004
305-523-9118

Stowaway Industries
166 Cushing Hwy.
Cohasset, MA 02025
617-383-9116

The Survival Center
5555 Newton Falls Road
Ravenna, OH 44266
216-678-4000

Turkey Mountain Trading Company
P.O. Box 166
Armuchee, GA 30105
404-321-4122

CIVIL DEFENSE CONSULTANTS

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.
P.O. Box 2905
Reston, VA 22090
703-860-1275

William Brownell, Assoc.
Rd. 1, Box 103
Penobscot, ME 04476

Van E. Hallman
22539 Van Buren St.
Grand Terrace, CA 92325

David Lobdell
607 Flamingo Dr.
West Palm Beach, FL 33401

Dr. George J. Mauer, Pres.
The Management Co.
5318 Lance Dr.
Knoxville, TN 37919
615-694-0589

Richard E. Oster, Sr.
914 Pinehurst Dr.
Arlington, TX 76012
817-261-9792

NSP Survival Consultants
Robert Velten
P.O. Box 428
Monticello, NY 12701
914-794-4151

The Natural Disaster
Resource Referral Service
P.O. Box 2208
Arlington, VA 22202
703-920-7176

The Survival Center
5555 Newton Falls Road
Ravenna, OH 44266
216-678-4000

RADIATION DETECTORS

Acadian Contractors & Consultants
P.O. Box 31662
Lafayette, LA 70503-1662
318-984-4886

Dosimeter Corp. of America
P.O. Box 42377
Cincinnati, OH 45242
513-489-8100

Midwestern Shelters Inc.
Box 3260
Chanute, KS 66720
316-431-9661

NWS Products
P.O. Box 1144
Coos Bay, OR 97420
503-269-0632

RADEX
4109 Graf Dr.
Louisville, KY 40220
502-491-0849

Victoreen/Nuclear Assoc.
100 Voice Rd.
Carle Place, NY 11514
516-741-6360

BLAST VALVES

Temet USA Inc.
P.O. Box 439
Great Falls, VA 22066
703-759-6000

Civil defense emergency services listings change with deletions and additions. Information on changes from readers would be greatly appreciated. Please send to: Journal of *Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Thank you.

1986 SEMINAR TAPES AVAILABLE — AUDIO & VIDEO

Complete listings and order form for the DDP/TACDA audio and video tapes of the October seminar in Dallas may be found on page 3.

Twenty-four challenging top speakers are represented. These include Edward Teller, Julius W. Becton, Jr., Max Klinghoffer, Daniel O. Graham, Cresson Kearny, Carsten Haaland, Yuri Tuvim, Petr Beckmann, Joseph LaFleur and Arthur Robinson. All tapes are produced by Satellite Broadcasting.

LIVE FREE OFFERS SHELTER WORKSHOPS

The step-by-step building of three do-it-yourself shelters will be undertaken May 23-25 by Live Free Florida Coordinator and TACDA member David Lobdell.

Lobdell is author of the shelter manual *An Ounce of Nuclear Prevention* (\$5 from SHELTER — see below). The three-day workshop is to be held in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Brevard, North Carolina where Lobdell operates a 200-acre shelter retreat.

A second workshop will be held at the same location July 3-5.

The registration fee at the workshops is \$5.00 per person with discounts to Live Free and TACDA members. Required manuals will be *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, by Cresson Kearny (available from Citizens Preparedness Group of Greater Kansas City, Inc., P O Box 23209, Kansas City, MO 64141 — \$10.50 postpaid) and Lobdell's book mentioned above for \$5. This book in manuscript form, is now in its third edition.

Registration as early as practical is requested, in any case not later than one week prior to beginning of course. Registrations after that time will be subject to late registration fees.

Free camping facilities are available. For those who prefer motel accommodations several reasonably priced motels are located three to five miles from the workshop site.

Further information may be obtained by sending a long-format self-addressed stamped envelope

to: SHELTER, P O Box 3132, West Palm Beach, FL 33402.

NCCEM MEETS IN MARCH IN WASHINGTON DC

The Capitol Holiday Inn will be the site of NCCEM's Mid-Year Conference March 8-11. For further information contact NCCEM at 7297 Lee Highway, Unit N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703-533-7672).

PHYSICIANS APPLY MEDICAL ETHICS TO "LIFE SUPPORT" PROCEDURES FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM

In an article titled "CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE UNITED STATES: Evolution and Regression" authors Dr. Jane M. Orient and Dr. Max Klinghoffer (both prominent in DDP and TACDA) look at civil defense with a critical eye.

The *Southern Medical Journal* feature traces the concept and development of Packaged Disaster Hospitals (PDH) for civil defense. At one time they numbered over 2,000, but they were later abandoned and many of them given away. Other opportunities to add to the security of the American population are underlined. The following quote from a TV report to the nation by President John F. Kennedy is cited:

To recognize the possibility of nuclear war in the missile age without our citizens knowing where they should go or what they should do if bombs begin to fall would be a failure of responsibility.

Orient/Klinghoffer "conclusions" are as follows:

Although civil defense has been somewhat controversial in this country since its inception, a radical change in attitude has occurred since the 1950s and 1960s. As a result, the modest but serious program begun at that time has been dismantled. The task of aiding the victims of nuclear holocaust was always viewed as a daunting one, with no assurance of success. Yet, in the past, physicians felt a heavy responsibility to undertake the effort. Today, many seem ready to write a "no code" order for our nation, seeing prospects for recovery as dim as those of a patient with unambiguous brain death.

Before writing a "do not resuscitate" order, physicians take care to be sure of their prognosis. The

prospects for our civilization should be evaluated with equal rigor. If there is any chance to save millions of lives, should we not err on the side of preparedness, rather than of neglect?

HARVARD HEALTH SCHOOL FEATURES NUCLEAR CLASSES

The Harvard School of Health has scheduled eight one-week classes for 1987 under its "Nuclear Safety & Radiation Protection" curriculum. These are:

MAR 30 - APR 3

Occupational & Environmental Radiation Protection

APR 27 - MAY 1

Nuclear Power Plant Control Room Habitability

MAY 11-15

Control of Occupational Exposures in Nuclear Power Plants

JUN 15 - 19

In-Place Filter Testing Workshop

JUN 15 - 19

Planning for Nuclear Emergencies

JUL 13 - 17

Advanced Workshop on Occupational & Environmental Radiation Protection

AUG 10-14

Occupational & Environmental Radiation Protection

OCT 5-9

In-Place Filter Testing Workshop

The registration fee for each 5-day course is \$850. Students are responsible for their own accommodations, but hotels in the area have set aside blocks of rooms for them.

For further information contact:

Office of Continuing Education
Dept. A

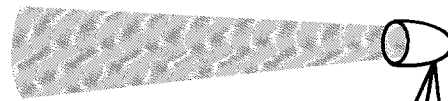
Harvard School of Public Health
677 Huntington Ave.

Boston, MA 02115

(Phone: 617-732-1171)

CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHES HAZMAT TRAINING PROGRAM

With a record of 2,000 hazardous materials incidents a year to go on, California has taken steps to establish a state "Hazardous Substances Emergency Response Training Program."



Signed into law as an "urgency measure" the new statute calls for developed curricula by October 1, 1987 and a trained corps of instructors by April 1, 1988.

The new training effort will be a part of the California Specialized Training Institute at San Luis Obispo. Representatives of 23 agencies, disciplines and associations (public and private) will form a "Curriculum Development Advisory Committee" to develop the project.

"California sets a needed example with this initiative," said TACDA president Charles L. Badley. "And I fervently hope that planners will recognize what promises to be by far the No. 1 hazardous material danger: nuclear bombs in the hands of terrorists. Speakers at our Dallas seminar dramatically emphasized this threat. California now has an opportunity to further modernize Hazmat training."

(For further information contact PIO Frank Potter, CSTI, P O Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 — Phone: 805-544-7101.)

ARIANE BOOSTER EXPLOSION ADDS TO SPACE DEBRIS PROBLEM

As reported by *Aviation Week & Space Technology* the November 13th explosion of a third stage Ariane booster (launched nine months ago) "threw debris into orbits as low as 270 mi. and as high as 840 mi."

Even a small piece of debris, the report states, "orbiting at high velocity could cripple or destroy a spacecraft — manned or unmanned — were a collision to occur."

Although odds of a collision with a spacecraft are small, spacecraft orbits do pass through the area where debris is present. Fragments from other exploded boosters also dot the area. This includes debris from seven U.S. Delta second-stage boosters.

Before the Ariane explosion NASA, the State Department and the White House had already looked into the debris problem and contacted international space agencies.

UMBRELLAS AND PHYSICIANS

The following appears in a recent

Newsweek:

"Although this umbrella is about 95 percent effective against rain, it won't keep you dry."

Tag on sieve-like "Star Wars Umbrellas" distributed to congressmen by Physicians for Social Responsibility

Perhaps it should be pointed out that there is a good bit of difference between weapons and rain, and the specifications for an umbrella that protects against weapons are quite a bit different than the specifications of one that protects against rain, an observation that most physicians would have no difficulty in accepting.

Instead of using something as fanciful as rain in an overly "cute" dig at Star Wars, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) could have stuck with weapons and not violated common sense. Had this been done, PSR could have expressed its convictions something like this:

This *nuclear defense* umbrella will only reduce fatalities by two-thirds — from 60% to 20%. So it's not worthwhile.

or:

With a better, somewhat more costly umbrella, fatalities will be reduced by only 19/20ths — from 60% to 3%. It's not worthwhile either.

AIDS DEBATE LOOMS FOR 1987 SEMINAR

What was an introduction to the problems of AIDS as a complicating factor in disaster — and a disaster of its own — appears to be headed for a full-fledged debate at the DDP/TACDA 1987 seminar.

The debate will center on precautions to be taken (or not taken) by emergency medical personnel in handling AIDS patients involved in medical emergencies. On one hand there is the assurance that routine precautions will suffice, and on the other there is the contention that the disease can be transmitted in a number of ways.

The new book, *The AIDS Plague*, by James McKeever, Ph.D., takes the view that the AIDS prognosis is alarming. In another 10 years the number of AIDS cases in the U.S. could reach 50 million. It states "AIDS is 100 percent fatal. There is no one who has had it more than four or five years who is alive today."

One concern voiced by the book is the possibility of AIDS transmission by food handlers. The Pasteur Institute in Paris has taken the lead in this research and uncovered some uncomfortable evidence. Should food handlers be tested for AIDS? In Texas, the book's author says, the Abilene Medical Center has all of its cafeteria personnel take the "AA" blood test. One employee, Johnny Warner, tested positive. He was laid off.

SDI SPAWNS COMMERCIAL BONANZAS

Stamford, CT — According to a new study, "The Strategic Defense Initiative: Business Opportunities and the Technological Potential" (GB-088), published by Business Communications Company (BCC), SDI will continue well beyond the five-year research phase, generating many opportunities in advanced technology areas for direct participation in the SDI and making the tremendous amount of potential technological fallout available for applications outside of the defense industry. *The Stamford-based research firm contends that the potential for spin-off commercialization is staggering. In BCC's analysis of the commercial potential of SDI-related technologies, it was determined that the sales from these technologies could range from \$5-20 trillion. . . .*

BCC notes that the SDI provides substantial opportunities for participation in the new, exciting technological revolution. Funding is available for a plethora of advanced technology research programs that will lead to a funding bonanza for development of these systems. But the study also cautions that to reap the greatest benefits from these opportunities, it is essential to become involved in the SDI as soon as possible. Those companies, large or small, who become involved in the SDI early-on will have a marked advantage over their competition in the development years to come.

The huge potential for SDI-developed advanced technologies could put the U.S. on the leading edge of world technology.

(through Center for Peace and Freedom).

The pious idea that a community can elude the nuclear threat as long as it does not rattle a nuclear sword and professes its abhorrence of nuclear technology has forever been scotched by the advent of Chernobyl. It demonstrated that "nuclear-free zones" are nonexistent. In England, civil defense chief Eric E. Alley and his fellow strategists press home this awakening. Here Dr. James M. Ridgway, whose federal programs trained over 25 million Americans in civil defense techniques, analyzes the British initiative.

REPORT FROM GREAT BRITAIN:

CD Stirs in the UK

— James M. Ridgway

Findings were not positive, and Shaw tactfully told the counties to complete their plans by December 31, 1985.

The Thatcher government in Great Britain has taken positive steps to improve civil defense preparedness in England and Wales. For instance, the budget for local civil defense has increased from £34.2 in FY 1980-81 to £97.9 in FY 1986-87, and a three-year effort has been initiated to improve emergency planning and posture in the counties, to get the required number of emergency operation centers, and to incorporate "dual use, all hazard" responses into the system.

While action was initiated by Giles Shaw, Minister of State for the Home Office, some years before, the Chernobyl affair in the USSR certainly got the attention of the British public, Parliament, and other

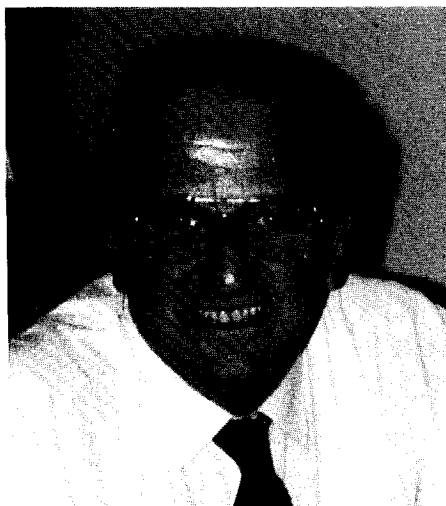
CHERNOBYL RANKS WITH THE BERLIN WALL

national ministries.

In the U.K. Chernobyl ranks with the Berlin Wall, the Cuban missile crisis, the oil embargo of 1973, and the Falkland "war" as a public-stirring event. Chernobyl "action" started at 1:23 a.m. (local time) Saturday, April 26. Measurable

radiation arrived in southern England on Friday May 2. Weather patterns and high altitude winds caused an ebb and flow in radiation over the U.K. with increased levels noted on May 5 and 7. On May 9 the radiological alert tapered off. Government agencies did a lot of monitoring and testing, but determined no great danger. Among other things, they advised against the drinking of newly fallen rain water.

The switchboards of some key



Eric E. Alley
British Civil Defense Chief

agencies were jammed by the public seeking information. After some heated comments in Commons, on May 7 the government pulled its act together, making the Department of Environment responsible for getting information from all departments on any radiological dangers and for issuing daily bulletins on the subject.

Among the officials spearheading the civil defense function in the Home Office is Eric E. Alley, Civil Defense Adviser — a civil defense professional for 35 years. He acts under a civil defense statute passed in 1948 and regulations for local authorities promulgated in 1983.

To check how things were going under the '83 regulations, a questionnaire was sent to the counties and the Greater London Council with reply requested by July 31, 1985. In follow-up, Mr. Alley visited all the counties. The plans received and the visits are the bases for the revitalized program.

While it was studying the local civil defense status, the Home Office had Sir Nicholas Bonsor introduce a Civil Protection in Peacetime Act in the House of Commons. Lord Renton saw the act through the House of Lords.

Chernobyl happened during the third reading of the act and it passed with the support of all parties, becoming effective Aug. 26, 1986.

This act, in its motivation, intent, and consequences, parallels the amendment to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, passed by the U.S. Congress in December 1981. The amendment permits use of civil defense funds to prepare for peacetime disasters "... to the extent that the use of such funds for such purposes is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack-related civil defense preparedness."

REQUIREMENTS FOR GENUINE PROGRESS WILL BE INTIMATELY LINKED TO THE PAYMENT OF GRANT AID

R. M. Morris, Assistant Under Secretary of State, Home Office used the same theme in an address to English local emergency planners in a speech delivered July 23, 1986. "... I am sure this audience will understand that the Government cannot look favorably on 'creative compliance' and the efforts ... to seek Government support for time-wasting ventures. Local authority civil defense grant is money voted by Parliament for the purpose of assisting authorities to carry out the functions that Parliament has laid upon them. ... The requirements for genuine progress will be intimately linked to the payment of grant aid."

Assuming a pound equals \$1.50, the program projects an increase in local civil defense grant money from \$5.1 million in 1979-80 to \$20.5 million in 1986-87. Emergency centers require special funding, estimated to be \$31.4 million, with funds in hand through 1988-89 to cover 53 centers under construction or with approval to build. Local authorities are warned not to anticipate that this rate of increase will continue.

Expectations of this effort are given in a 3-year "rolling programme" with county authorities acting in the following areas:

1. emergency plans
2. emergency centers
3. training
4. exercises
5. volunteers

Priority is given to the completion

of county emergency plans and their annexes. The logic of this priority is: if one does not know what action to take to meet a contingency, requirements for manpower, training, equipment, and supplies cannot be determined.

The funding shows the high priority given to "arrangements which are essential to the continued effective functioning of the authority," i.e., emergency centers. There is a need for 513 such centers. According to the survey, 227 are operational; 53 are under construction; 150, largely in districts reporting to counties and in the London boroughs, have earmarked sites; and 53, mostly districts, have yet to select a site.

Forty-five of the 53 counties have operational centers and four are under construction. London and its boroughs appear to be the principal laggards. The program calls for the completion of 21 centers each year in '88, '89, and '90 with all completed by 1999.

THE U.K. HAS TEN REGIONS TO ACT IN CASE LONDON CANNOT

While acknowledging their importance, the program downplays exercises until counties have plans and capabilities to exercise. It is suggested that individual counties participate in exercises held by the U.K. Warning and Monitoring Organization. The Home Office is considering holding

December 15. The office is now reviewing them. On October 1 the counties must submit program objectives and an organization outline so the program will roll on "tailor made" through '88, '89, and '90.

This effort has four things promoting its success: positive leadership, a reasonable concept of work to be done, funds, and a compact nation with a manageable number of governmental units.

Morris expressed the ministry's feelings when he said, "... Chernobyl demonstrates the futility of refusing to plan for nuclear attack and all its attendant horrors. Refusal does nothing to protect the population and represents — in Government's view — an irresponsible abandonment of the humanitarian duty of elected authority at any level to do what it can to look out for its own population."

This article has centered upon the U.K. program for counties. It should not be thought that this is all the Home Office does in regard to civil defense. It conducts research and studies to keep its programs and guidance up to date. It maintains a national civil defense college that has a continuous schedule of courses for local officials and specialists in civil defense. It prepares and issues civil defense information to the public. Since Chernobyl it has increased coordinative efforts among the ministries in London. □

"... Chernobyl demonstrates the futility of refusing to plan for nuclear attack and all its attendant horrors. Refusal does nothing to protect the population and represents — in government's view — an irresponsible abandonment of the humanitarian duty of elected authority at any level to do what it can to look out for its own population."

one regional exercise annually and eventually will hold an exercise in all regions biennially. (The U.K. has ten regions to act in case London cannot.)

Since circumstances and preparedness vary from county to county, the ministry will use a "desk side" approach in guiding and monitoring action under the program. As first steps county authorities filed their civil defense work proposals with the Home Office

Sources

Home Office, Emergency Planning Division, "A Report on Implementation of the Civil Defence (General Local Authority Functions) Regulations 1983 in England and Wales at March, 1986," July, 1986 7 pp. plus annexes.

Institute of Civil Defence, *Journal*, Vol. XLIX, No. 1, April-June, 1986, pp. 9-31, Chernobyl."

R.M. Morris, Assistant Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Address to ACDEO Annual Study, Brighton, July 23, 1986, unpublished.

A Historic Parallel

— Robert G. Nisle

The comment has frequently been made that those who ignore history are doomed to repeat it. An example for us is the sequence of events in the case of the Punic Wars between Rome and Carthage. The following narrative is drawn from the account of the Rome-Carthage conflict described by the late philosopher-historian Will Durant. Quotations are taken from his exhaustive work, *The Story of Civilization*.

Carthage was located on the northern coast of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea, Rome on the western coast of Italy. These two ancient superpowers were arch commercial rivals in the world as it then existed. The dates of the three Punic Wars are 264-256 BC, 218-216 BC and 150-146 BC. Let's look at the third Punic War.

The Numidians to the south of Carthage and Rome to the north were constant threats to Carthaginian security. In 151 BC war broke out between Numidia and Carthage; and Rome declared war a year later. "The ancient city, however rich in population and trade, was quite unprepared for a major war. She had a small army, a smaller navy, no mercenaries, no allies. Rome controlled the sea . . . and Masinissa [the Numidian King] blocked all egress from Carthage to the hinterland. An embassy hastened to Rome with authority to meet all demands. The Senate promised that if Carthage would turn over to the Roman consuls in Sicily 300 children of the noblest families as hostages, and would obey whatever orders the consuls would give, the freedom and territorial integrity of Carthage would be preserved." The Carthaginian embassy complied and the hostages were sent to Sicily amid what "forebodings and laments" may well be imagined. By prear-

rangement with Rome, "The consuls sent the hostages to Rome, crossed to Utica with army and fleet, summoned the Carthaginian ambassadors, and required of Carthage the surrender of her remaining ships, a great quantity of grain, and all her engines and weapons of war. . . . When the people of Carthage heard what was demanded of them they lost their sanity. Parents, with their grief tore limb from limb the leaders who had advised surrendering the child hostages. . . . The fury of the public knew no bounds. . . . The Carthaginian Senate called all adults — men and women — slave and free — to form a new army, and

scious motive of Roman politics." Rome now dominated the world.

The parallel is obvious. Unless the western democracies learn the lesson of Carthage, an imperial Soviet dictatorship will enslave the world. Imperial Rome reached its zenith under Caesar Augustus, began its decline under Tiberius and the succeeding Caesars, and finally ceased to exist with the division into a western and an eastern Kingdom some 300-odd years later. Of the decline of the Roman Empire, Dr. Durant wrote, "Caesar and Christ had met in the arena, and Christ had won." Who will be our Saviour should the western world surrender to the Soviet bandits?

IF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES, WITH THE EXAMPLE OF CARTHAGE BEFORE THEM, PERSIST IN THEIR PRESENT COURSE, THEY WILL ONLY GET WHAT THEY DESERVE.

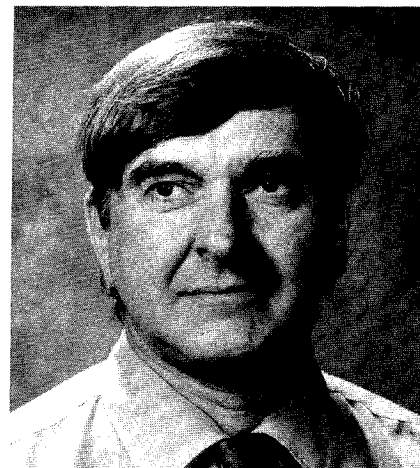
to forge anew the weapons of defense. Fury gave them resolution. . . ."

The siege of Carthage lasted three years. How long do you think a defenseless United States will be able to hold out against a preemptive strike? The population of Carthage was reduced from 500,000 to 55,000, and Carthage surrendered. "The survivors were sold as slaves, and the city was turned over to the legions for pillage. . . . For seventeen days the city burned." Today, people are no longer bought and sold as slaves; whole nations are enslaved by force of arms.

"There was no treaty of peace, for the Carthaginian state no longer existed. . . . Roman merchants fell heir to Carthaginian trade. Imperialism became now the frank and con-

If the western democracies, with the example of Carthage before them, persist in their present course, they will only get what they deserve. On the other hand, to guarantee survival, all that is necessary is *not* to disarm, but to maintain present levels of military strength, to guard against the deterioration of those levels, and to concentrate on defensive measures such as Civil Defense and the development of high technological strategic devices. The perfect defense has always been unattainable, whether shields and coats of armor, armor plate, or Strategic Defense Initiative; hence the goal is to make the risks of a preemptive strike prohibitively high. A viable Civil Defense program can, with SDI, provide the needed high risks to any potential aggressor. □

Nuclear scientist Carsten M. Haaland is a veteran of Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee and one of the nation's top experts in nuclear weapons effects. Among other pursuits "Kit" is a foremost student of UFOs (unidentified flying objects), and an accomplished musician and composer. Born and raised in Saskatchewan, Haaland retains his rough-cut down-to-earth character. The Journal of Civil Defense has been favored with twenty years of Haaland contributions, and he is a repeat speaker at TACDA's annual seminars. At the Dallas seminar last October Haaland replied to numerous requests that he put common sources of radiation in perspective. In doing this, he devised a new radiation chart which he distributed to his audience and which we publish below. Questions and observations are invited, and the Journal will endeavor to publish answers and replies in future issues.



Your Annual Radiation Dose

— Carsten M. Haaland

We live in a radioactive world, and it has been radioactive for millions of years before our modern times. Our homes are radioactive, our schools are radioactive, our automobiles are radioactive, our food is radioactive, our children are radioactive, even our own bodies are radioactive. When something is slightly radioactive, it sends out small amounts of nuclear radiation. We may discover that exposure to small amounts of nuclear radiation is necessary to our health and well-being, just as small amounts of vitamins are necessary. But overexposure to nuclear radiation is harmful and may cause sickness or death, just as overdoses of vitamins may cause sickness or death. Nuclear radiation causes cell damage only in the immediate vicinity of the location where it is absorbed. Although exposure to nuclear and x-ray radiation is called a "dose" of radiation, the effect of this dose does not spread through the body like a dose of medicine. A dose of radiation to your toes does not affect your liver. The size of the radiation dose is measured in either millirems (abbreviated, mrem) or, in the new SI (Systems International) units, in microsieverts. To convert the millirem values given here into microsieverts, multiply by ten. The average yearly dose to the entire body from natural sources, including that from our own bodies, is about 200 mrem, but it is not uncommon for one to receive more than that in a given year. As an example, exposure to 5,000 mrem per year is allowed for those who work with and around special radioactive materials. Exposure to much higher levels in any year may result in the development of cancer. Exposure to 100,000 mrem (100 rem) in a week or two will probably cause radiation sickness. Exposure to about 300,000 mrem (300 rem) in a week or two will probably result in death to 50% of those exposed. These high radiation doses may occur to those who must work very close to a nuclear power reactor accident such as at Chernobyl, or, if there is a nuclear war, to those in the areas affected by radioactive fallout who do not have fallout shelters.

In parts I and II below, the radiation doses are mostly from gamma radiation which strikes different parts of the body at random and is very penetrating so that all parts of the body, toenails, stomach, bones, bronchial epithelium (inner lung surfaces), etc., get about the same dose. In part III, most of the radiation dose comes from alpha and beta radiation which are emitted from radioactive materials inside the body. These radiations are not very penetrating so the doses are concentrated in the parts of the body where the radioactive materials reside. The effects on only three parts of the body are listed here. The gonads (both female and male) are included because of their importance for genetic effects. For effects on other parts, see *Ionizing Radiation: Sources and Biological Effects*, United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 1982 Report to the General Assembly, United Nations, New York, 1982.

CHART — PAGES 16, 17

YOUR ANNUAL RADIATION DOSE (CHART)

COMMON SOURCES OF BACKGROUND RADIATION (all values in millirems)

Your Annual
Whole Body Dose

I. WHERE YOU LIVE

| | |
|--|----|
| Location: Cosmic radiation at sea level, 31 mrems. Subtract 10% for shielding by buildings..... | 28 |
| Additional cosmic radiation due to the altitude where you live. (see numbers given below. Subtract 10% for shielding) | |
| Elevation (feet) — mrem: 1000 - 2; 2000 - 5; 3000 - 9; 4000 - 15; 5000 - 21; 6000 - 29; 7000 - 40; 8000 - 53; Elevation of some cities (feet): Atlanta - 1050; Chicago - 600; Dallas - 400-800; Denver - 5280; Kansas City - 750. | |
| Radiation from the earth: U.S. average: 40 mrem. Allow 20% for shielding by buildings, 20% by the body (applies for bones and major organs) | 26 |
| Nuclear power plant: Add 5 if you live within 3 miles of a BWR plant | |
| Add 0.3 if you live within 3 miles of a PWR plant | |
| (BWR — Boiling Water Reactor; PWR — Pressurized Water Reactor) | |
| Coal power plant: Add 2 - 4 if you live within 5 miles | |
| House construction: Tightly sealed, poor ventilation, add 7 | |
| (NOTE: This dose does not include RADON effects on lung surfaces. See below) | |

II. HOW YOU LIVE

| | |
|---|--|
| Subsonic jet plane travel, 0.3 mrem per hour (av. altitude 33,000 ft)..... | |
| Supersonic jet travel, 0.8 mrem per hour (av. altitude 52,000 ft)..... | |
| Color TV (x rays): Multiply average number of hours viewed per day by 0.04 | |

ANNUAL WHOLE-BODY RADIATION EXPOSURE:

SUBTOTAL: _____

III. WHAT YOU EAT, DRINK, AND BREATHE

| | Gonads | Bone surfaces | Bronchial epithellum |
|---|--------|---------------|----------------------|
| Food and Water (Radionuclides in the body) | 35 | 105 | 40 |
| Air (US average, mostly from radon) | 0 | 0 | 3000 |
| (Additional, for special radon problems) | 0 | 0 | |
| Nuclear weapons tests fallout: (80% of dose comes in food) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| SUBTOTALS | | | |

SUMMATION OF ANNUAL BACKGROUND DOSE

(Excluding Medical Doses)

| | Gonads | Bone surfaces | Bronchial epithellum |
|---|--------|---------------|----------------------|
| Whole-body dose (add subtotal from parts I and II to each column) | | | |
| Subtotals from part III | | | |
| TOTAL ANNUAL BACKGROUND DOSE | | | |

MEDICAL RADIATION DOSES

MEDICAL radiation exposure is usually restricted to a *specific part* of the body. To find the total annual dose to a specific part of your body that has had medical radiation exposure, add the annual medical exposure for that specific part to the applicable total annual dose estimated above. An x-ray through any part of the torso will usually produce a dose in neighboring parts besides the part being examined. For example, an investigation of diagnostic x-ray examinations in Japan showed that various tissues received the following doses per chest x-ray (in mrems): gonads, 0.01; breast, 8; red bone marrow, 2; lung, 8; thyroid, 3; and bone surface, 5 (see the 1982 United Nations report cited on page 15). Tell your doctor or radiologist that you are keeping track of your annual radiation exposure and ask for the dose to the specific part of your body that is being irradiated as well as estimates of doses to nearby tissues. A form is provided below to help keep track of your medical radiation exposures. If your doctor gives you the value of the dose in millirads or centiGrays, it is the same as in millirems.

Some typical *averaged* medical exposures: Chest x-ray: 10 mrem; Dental x-ray, single tooth, 9 mrem; Dental x-ray, pan-ellipse, 15-30 mrem; Upper abdomen GI series, 540 mrem; Lower abdomen barium enema, 875 mrem; Radiopharmaceutical exam, 300 mrem. For additional information see the 1982 UN report cited on page 15, and also *The Effects on Populations of Exposure to Low Levels of Ionizing Radiation: 1980*, Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1980.

MEDICAL RADIATION EXPOSURE RECORD:

| Date | Type of examination | ESTIMATED DOSE (mrems) TO: | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|------|---------|-------|
| | | Gonads | Bone surface | Bronchial epithelium | Breast | Red bone marrow | Lung | Thyroid | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL MEDICAL DOSE: | | | | | | | | | |
| BACKGROUND DOSE: (from page 16) | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL ANNUAL DOSE: (add medical and background doses) | | | | | | | | | |

EXAMPLE: Suppose you have listed your estimated total annual doses (less medical) on the form above to be 84 mrem to the gonads, 164 mrem to the bone, and 3099 mrem to the bronchial epithelium. During the year you have had one chest x-ray and one upper abdomen GI tract x-ray examination. From the 1982 UN report we find that the average GI tract examination in Japan produced these doses to body tissues: gonads, 5; breast, 11; red bone marrow, 280; lung, 180; thyroid, 3; and bone surface, 840. Then your total annual doses will be 89 mrem to the gonads, 1099 mrem to the bone surface, and 3287 mrem to the bronchial epithelium (using lung dose).

(Prepared by C. M. Haaland, ORNL, 1986)

LETTERS

TACDA'S CD BOOK FOR FEMA — WHAT HAPPENED???

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*

Dear Walter:

What happened to the manuscript for the book on Civil Defense that was being prepared by TACDA for FEMA about two years ago? I know that many chapters were collected, each submitted by outstanding authorities such as Conrad Chester, Leon Goure, Cresson Kearny, Jiri Nehnevajsa, and Eugene Wigner. Such a book would be a valuable reference for all citizens concerned about their own protection, and would also help legislators who are concerned about the lack of our U.S. Government's attention to Civil Defense. Now that FEMA has a new director who is allegedly more interested in civil defense than his predecessor, perhaps the time has come to push harder for publication of this book. If FEMA won't or can't do it, will they release the manuscript so a non-government publisher could be approached to do the job?

Sincerely,
Kit [Carsten M. Haaland]

Reply: What happened to the manuscript of the book you refer to is a question that is not easy to answer. It's even embarrassing. But thank you for bringing it up, because it certainly needs an answer.

After being funded by a CD-oriented NETC source — and a contract let on April 26, 1984 — TACDA and about 20 writers went hard to work on the project. Coordinating closely with NETC, the book quickly took shape as a guide for use in the Emergency Management Institute and throughout the emergency management infrastructure. It was written, chapter by chapter, by a mix of well-known civil defense strategists and scientists and by grassroots civil defense directors who had achieved reputations for their effectiveness. These authors included:

Edward Teller
Eugene Wigner
Walmer E. Strobe
Conrad Chester
Leon Goure
Carsten M. Haaland
Charles Wiley

Max Klinghoffer
William A. McCampbell
Richard E. Sincere, Jr.
Nancy Greene
Wade Guice

Guidelines provided by NETC were carefully followed, and NETC reviewers appeared to be satisfied — complimentary. TACDA was paid about \$25,000 for the book. A tremendous amount of work was done getting the book in shape. It

Excerpts from Edward Teller's introduction to TACDA's proposed book for NETC, *Guide to Emergency Management*:

The most unfortunate fact in contemporary history is that the possibility of a world-wide conflict has not disappeared. In fact, this awesome danger looms larger than it did a quarter of a century ago. Civil defense, which once seemed to be a most important part of American preparedness, has now become a desperate necessity. . . .

That we permit our population to remain ready targets for destruction in case of war can be understood only by recognizing that we choose not to think about the problem. If a catastrophe should occur, our neglect will appear absurd.

. . . If you read this book, you will have taken the first step toward action.

The purpose of this action is to prevent war. The leaders of the Kremlin themselves prefer to avoid war if their aims of world domination can be reached by other means. They are cautious enough not to release a third world war without their victory being a mathematical certainty.

One of the most straightforward and obvious ways that victory by the Kremlin can be avoided and our national survival ensured is civil defense. That is the reason why this book may well have historic importance by making a great and unique contribution. Not only will it save lives in war, but even more importantly, it may help to prevent war itself.

was sent to NETC. NETC liked it. It asked for, and received, four additional chapters. NETC sent it to a FEMA office in Washington. Nine months later (not without some interim checking) that office returned the first chapters. Comments handwritten on the manuscript appeared to be of little or no use. In brief, the book idea was in effect

discarded by FEMA. No meaningful explanation was given. Permission to publish the book elsewhere was requested but not granted. (This would, as you point out, still be a solution.) It was suggested that inasmuch as TACDA had been paid for the book, (close to \$25,000) it should be satisfied. That it was not satisfied (although the payment was welcome) and that its principal objective was the printing of the book was looked upon as an odd attitude.

Maybe so.

However, as you say, it may be that with the changes that have taken place in FEMA use of this guide as a manual may be reconsidered. We hope so, even though it would take some updating and a good bit more work.

Failing this, a release of the materials for publication elsewhere would seem to be appropriate. Still.

Thank you for your letter.

— ed.

REBUTTAL TO REBUTTAL (Nuclear Winter) . . .

The centerfold editorial in the December 1986 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* ("Virginal Questions for Prostituted Policies" by Dr. Gerald L. Looney) was reprinted from *Emergency Medicine & Ambulatory Care News*.

In a letter to the editor of the "News" Dr. Norman Paradis of the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center says of Looney's editorial (in part):

The use of any of our limited resources on nuclear civil defense when the best projections predict nuclear winter after even a partial exchange of strategic weapons is senseless.

In a following letter to the editor Dr. Looney refers to a November 5th editorial in the *Wall Street Journal* by Russel Seitz of the Harvard University Center for International Affairs. Looney quotes Seitz as saying: "The Nuclear Winter conjective has unravelled under scrutiny" due to a "notorious lack of scientific integrity." Looney winds up his letter as follows:

With unintentional irony and hypocrisy worthy of Hollywood, Sagan himself sets the stage in his original *Foreign Affairs* paper on nuclear winter: "Apocalyptic predictions require, to be taken seriously, higher standards of evidence than do assertions on other matters where the

stakes are not as great." Professor George Rathjens of MIT, and chairman of the Council for a Livable World, later rubs salt in Sagan's self-inflicted gunshot wound to the foot: "Nuclear Winter is the worst example of the misrepresentation of science to the public in my memory." However, it is Seitz who best places this into current and future perspective:

"What is being advertised is not science but a pernicious fantasy that strikes at the very foundation of crisis management, one that attempts to transform the [NATO] Alliance doctrine of flexible response into a dangerous vision. For despite its scientific demise, the specter of Nuclear Winter is haunting Europe. Having failed in their campaign to block deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe, Soviet propagandists have seized upon Nuclear Winter in their efforts to debilitate the political will of the Alliance. What more destabilizing fantasy than the equation of theater deterrence with a global Götterdämmerung could they dream of? What could be more dangerous than to invite the Soviets to conclude that the Alliance is self-deterred — and thus at the mercy of those who possess so ominous an advantage in conventional forces?"

WHY MORE WEAPONS? — QUESTION AND ANSWER

A student writes to the *Anchorage Daily News* [Alaska]:

I am a senior in high school and am writing on behalf of the human race.

Each year, we — our great nation — increase our nuclear capacity enough to destroy every major city in the world. . . .

Why do we further the advancement of destructive technology when there is so much to be done for the good of mankind? The Soviets have proposed a treaty to stop the underground testing of nuclear weapons and I feel our compliance could be the first step in the reduction and disarmament of nuclear warheads. Unfortunately our wise old leader does not feel this same need. I feel radical actions must be taken if we ever hope to achieve such a radical concept as peace.

— Rick Morton

And an Anchorage TACDA member replies:

- It is a fact that no militarily strong nation has ever been attacked. When asked why they attacked us at Pearl Harbor, the Japanese admirals replied: "Because you were weak."

- Dr. Edward Teller, presidential adviser on these matters, has declared that there has been an

actual four-fold decrease in the U.S. nuclear megatonnage. . . .

— Bruce I. Staser

LETTERS TO CONGRESS

Although some congressmen have been strong advocates of civil defense, this is not the general rule, at least up to now. In the new book *Fighting Chance** by Arthur Robinson and Gary North the authors suggest that the only way protective measures for the population can be brought about is if members of Congress realize that their constituents (who have voted them *into* office and who can vote them *out of* office) are interested. They suggest the following:

Dear Congressman:

I am tired of having my children held captive by Soviet generals who can press a few buttons and kill 50 million American kids 30 minutes later.

Do you intend to vote to install shelters for my children or grandchildren? Their names are: (). I want them protected. If you are not willing to have them protected,

please tell my why. If you want them protected, then please support legislation now to get them protected immediately. I want a straight answer.

. . . An evasive answer means that you're against the idea. The kids can't be protected by an evasive answer.

They suggest that a reply similar to the following would be grounds for retiring the incumbent:

Dear Mr. Jones:

I was happy to receive your letter. I always like to hear from the voters. I, too, am very interested in civil defense. This important topic is very important. It is important that we all think a lot more about important topics. So rest assured, I am always thinking. This is very important.

J. David Waffle

**Fighting Chance* may be ordered from Fighting Chance Fund, Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 94523. (\$5.95 per copy, 5 copies for \$10, 10 copies for \$15, 50 copies for \$50, 1000 copies for \$500.) See review, page 22, October 1986 issue of *Journal of Civil Defense*.

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CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD

MOSCOW HANGUP: SDI

The pious insistence of Soviet spokesmen that, in considering military preparedness, the heaviest possible accent should go on defensive measures seems to have gone by the boards with the advent of America's SDI plans. No longer is defense morally the humane approach regardless of price.

SDI, a purely defensive system, is suddenly the No. 1 villain. Moscow is determined to dump it at all costs. One argument is that much cheaper countermeasures can be, will be, put in place. On October 21st TASS (in a Foreign Broadcast Information report) announced from Moscow:

If the United States goes ahead with its Strategic Defense Initiative the Soviet Union will take countermeasures which will be adequate but not identical, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing in the press centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

And on December 18th TASS aired this:

In connection with the development of the U.S. "Star Wars" program the vulnerability of our ICBMs will grow, if we do not take countermeasures, Yuriy Maksimov noted. Strike space weapons can be deployed within the SDI framework along with the creation of elements of the anti-ballistic missile defense system to hit our strategic objectives, including ICBMs within a matter of minutes. "Our response to the 'Star Wars' program can be incomparably simpler and cheaper. There are real ways to preserve the invulnerability of our ICBMs in the event the SDI program is implemented." Under the present-day conditions of the strategic parity which has shaped, a crippling strike is impossible, Yuriy Maksimov believes. Every attempt at ensuring unilateral superiority can always be and will always be countered by the opposite side and not only through a simple build-up of the weapon systems; the level achieved in the development of Soviet economy permits achieving that aim.

(TASS quotes from FBIS.)

GORBACHEV AGOG AT SOVIET BUREAUCRACY

FBIS (Foreign Broadcast Information Service) cites a report by the East Europe correspondent for *The Independent* of London:

A fragmentary account of Mikhail Gorbachev's no-holds-barred speech to the *Soviet writers' union*, in the hands of *THE INDEPENDENT*, reveals him as forthright about his chances against the apparat which, as he puts it, "broke Khrushchev's neck" and which, according to "our enemy" - the West - threatens the new Soviet leadership.

Although Mr. Gorbachev has publicly aired the resistance of the bureaucracy before, his words here suggest a strain of Slavic melancholy, or at least recognition of the enormity of the task of reform. "How painfully this is going, if only you knew," he remarks at one point, and at another:

"There are quite a few people who are drunkards, scroungers, and embezzlers. But of course in the first place there are bureaucrats. . . . Between the people, who want these changes, who dream of these changes, and the leadership, there is an administrative layer, the apparatus of the ministries, the party apparatus, which does not want alterations, and does not want to be deprived of certain rights connected with privileges.

"Take Gosplan (the State Planning Agency). Our Gosplan acknowledges no authorities, no general secretaries, no Central Committees. They do what they want. And the main situation, the one they like, is for people to come to each of them in their office and ask for a million, 20 tractors, 40,000 — for people to beg from them [sentence as published]. With us nothing is so exploited as one's official position. Many directors write to us: 'We don't need rights and independence, let everything stay as it was.' They don't want to change. They don't know how to. Generations must pass for us really to be able to reconstruct ourselves. Generations must pass."

(In Switzerland) WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF . . . ?

When we think of Swiss civil defense we think in terms of a system that has no equal. It's tops. It's part of a system of preparedness that has generated over 170 years of peace. It is meant to generate many more.

But nothing is perfect.

The Swiss don't thrill to the concept of living underground any more than anyone else. A strong leadership must insist on sophisticated protective measures something like it must insist on a system of taxes to meet government costs.

One is about as popular as the other, and both are considered necessary to the real welfare of the country.

A little checking now and then tends to keep things in order, tends to spotlight weak areas.

With this in mind, the Swiss civil defense magazine *Zivilschutz* in its November issue publishes an article entitled "What Would Happen If . . . ?"

If the Swiss shelter system, as seemingly adequate as it is, suddenly were put to the test what could go wrong?

In the back of every Swiss phone book there is an "Aide-Memoire" outlining the steps to be taken in the event of war and the need for shelter.

"In case of war," it says "shelters constitute the best possible protection for the population. Because of their great speed it is no longer possible to plot approaching bombers and missiles. It is therefore necessary to occupy shelters on a preventive basis just as soon as an armed conflict in a given location seems probable.

"During the shelter stay, which can last several days — even weeks — depending on the circumstances, local civil defense organizations monitor the sheltered population and are ready to intervene as necessary for rescues."

The "aide-memoire" then covers the assignment of shelter spaces (in general terms. It explains the requirement to move storage items out of shelters and prepare them for occupancy that might last for some time.

"Upon their arrival in a shelter,"

the instructions state, "shelter occupants are under the direction of the local civil defense organization. Everyone will obey the instructions of the shelter manager and help with the work that must be done in the shelter."

Those who have sensitive jobs are excused from staying in the shelter during the early period for the duration of their working hours.

There's a list of "indispensable" items to take to the shelter — and

stays familiar with a subject that concerns an event everyone hopes will never happen.

That's the gist of "What Would Happen If . . . ?"

"I wouldn't like to ask people I meet on the street if they are familiar with these pages of the phone book," says the author of the article — who remains anonymous but who we suspect is the new editor of *Zivilschutz*, Ursula Speich-Hochstrasser.



Swiss citizens on their way to shelter during a civil defense exercise. They carry some of the items recommended by the telephone book instructions. In the background is a pile of storage items quickly removed from the shelter.

included are blankets or sleeping bag, toilet paper, extra underwear and socks and kerchiefs. There is also a list of items classified as "advisable," among these are a mattress, flashlight and money. Diapers, name tags and bibs are recommended items for babies. Each family is advised not to forget matches and candles. Other recommended items include writing material, string, games and reading materials. An emergency packet of food for at least two days is also called for.

The last section of the phone book notice lists "Measures to take when the order to occupy shelters is given."

It's all there in detail, in language everyone can understand. The thorough Swiss, it would seem, have all their ducks in a row. On the other hand, just because an admirable job has been done in making this emergency information readily available it may not follow that everyone

"I wouldn't like to ask my friends and acquaintances," she continues, "to reply frankly whether or not they are as well prepared for an eventual occupation of shelters as they are for their next vacation. And I humbly confess that I have not myself seriously thought about what I would do in the case of a real emergency — any more than I have about my backpack, my mattress and my household provisions. Furthermore, I don't even want to think about it because it horrifies me.

"But, you might say, in the end what good is this indifference? And you'd be half right because I've been so worried about this problem that I've taken it upon myself to collect important information from the experts."

The author goes on to underline the importance of readiness. Water is a No. 1 concern. Don't rely completely on shelter stocks. Mineral water is the only water that has a

practically limitless storage life. And carbonated mineral water is best in this respect.

Food is next, and she outlines what is required here. She winds up food advice with mention of dehydrated products. "We have a specialist who sells these dehydrated products in big packages and who offers . . . a vast selection of varied menus as well as individual products. This idea comes to us from the U.S.A. These products aren't really cheap, but they are very practical and handy to use. We'll gladly give you addresses where they can be found."

Special diets (e.g. for diabetics) should get special attention. And a special package of items from the family medical chest. The strains of shelter life could well call for tranquilizers that may not be utilized.

Individuals should not depend too heavily on the provisions that the government has made and sit by with their arms crossed. Attention to the problem, as disagreeable as it is, is required by every individual.

The article, of course, does not mention — why should it? — that this problem doesn't exist in the United States. Reason: no real public shelter programs.

FRANCE LOOKS AT SWISS CD

Le Figaro Magazine reports that "it is irrefutably the Swiss who are best prepared to defend its population. . . . In France, General Omnes and Dr. Maurice Queste have underlined the necessity of making the population understand that our system of nuclear deterrence is no better than a 'modern Maginot Line.' [The Maginot Line was a system of sophisticated fortification facing Germany which at the outbreak of World War II in 1939 was easily bypassed by German forces.] We have in addition need for a civil defense worthy of this name and headed by a military command."

The article quotes Michael Austin, American representative of the NATO civil defense committee as saying that "If there is a public demand, then budget allocations will follow."

REVIEWS

"TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE" *The Case for Space Defense.* By Daniel O. Graham. Published by Frank Simon & Company, available from High Frontier, 1010 Vermont Ave. (Suite 1000), Washington, DC 20005 — \$1.50 postpaid.

— Reviewed by Wm. A. McCampbell, Jr.

Any policy for strategic defense must be cogent and capable of articulation. These criteria are met in spades by General Graham, the founder of High Frontier, and the author of this, his latest book, or 98-page pamphlet-book.

Although the theme of this writing effort is a challenge to America to commence the building of a "rail-road to space" utilizing a superior technology, and capitalizing on the commercial and certain security of the promise of space, (indeed, the book could well be titled "The Case for Space") the meat of the content is its cogency and articulation of the non-nuclear Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

The thrill to the reader is the surgical vivisection the author performs upon our current strategic policy, Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), upon its advocates, and why they exist, and upon MAD's senselessness, lack of cogency, and, certainly, its inability to be articulated.

In discussion of an alternative to MAD, General Graham asserts, not as a summary statement, but as an argument that he builds upon: "... The other option available to assure survival is to defend the country from nuclear attack.

"Instead of relying solely on the deterrent power of a punitive Second Strike ... (part of the doctrine of MAD) ... we can deter nuclear war by denying the horrible efficiency of a Soviet First Strike against our country or our retaliatory forces. From every point of view — war avoidance, morals and ethics, military common sense, costs, timing technology, and political reality — this [SDI] is by far the best option available to us."

A powerful statement is made

applicable to all of those civil defense planners and operators out there who, in total bewilderment, wonder why after 35 years there is not an adequate national civil defense, even with an enabling law on the books, and a strong plank in the winning election platform of 1980 ... the latter, namely, that a civil defense will be achieved equal at least to that of the Soviet Union.

His statement: "... Until the MAD theory is discarded, in action as well as words, civil defense will remain a withered arm."

And then, "... with active defenses coming on stream, that is, as soon as a deployment decision [SDI] is made, civil defense must be made a serious concern again immediately, with a budget at about 10 percent of the SDI budget. It is a natural and eminently logical adjunct of SDI."

CIVIL DEFENSE MUST BE MADE A SERIOUS CONCERN AGAIN

Probably the most valuable study to the reader that is applied to this book-pamphlet are the obstacles to be overcome to move SDI into the High Frontier ... that is, a decision for deployment. Very carefully are these obstacles categorized and examined. A most interesting account is a discussion and rebuttal of the arguments of the "naysayers". This bit of work would stand up in a courtroom.

The careful reading of this book-pamphlet will take up to four hours, the assimilation of its contents, four weeks. Any advocate of sound national security policy should have two of these books: one in the brief case for ready reference, a second under the pillow for reinforcement when, upon awakening in the midst of the night to ponder the question that haunts: "What does it take for the Nation to move now to the High Frontier?"

NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL (*Fifth Edition*), by Duncan Long. Published by George D. Guillory & Associates, P.O. Box 591184, Houston, TX 77259-1184, 104 pages including appendix (7 pages), 1986.

\$7.95.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

In 1979 Duncan Long published the first edition of his popular manual entitled *Nuclear War Survival*. The book was warmly praised. Long was soon recognized as a leading survivalist and an expert in preparedness at relatively little expense. The *Journal of Civil Defense* said every household should have it.

Few civil defense manuals have thrived as well. The first edition was reprinted three times. Comes now (in 1986) a brand new edition thoroughly updated to cover just about everything anyone needs to know to prepare for every imaginable contingency before, during, and after a nuclear war.

What is the secret of Long's success? First, all his writing is easy to read, well organized, right to the point, and it reflects his gift of simplification. He removes the mysteries of nuclear explosions, effects of radiation on living things, the phenomena which will support the weapons to be developed under the Strategic Defense Initiative, the "nuclear winter" and other myths, and a lot more of the physics and chemistry of modern warfare.

Long seems to have read most of the competing survivalist literature, and has obviously assimilated the better methods and ideas.

Especially welcome is a list of suppliers of highly specialized survival items often not readily available. Suppliers of such things as freeze-dried foods, radiation meters, fallout filters, special tools, purifiers, ventilators, and much more are listed in the appendix with complete addresses. Long tells where to find sand bags at \$95 per hundred, or how to fashion a fly trap if your insecticides run out. Long is also casually at ease in telling how to insulate a shelter's electric system against effects of electromagnetic pulse. About the only lack is an index; perhaps one will appear in a sixth edition.

Long seems to have perceived his mission in the clear and simple terms of his book. He certainly tries to provide the know-how that sur-

vivors will need to rebuild the nation and not find themselves in a new dark age.

To minimize his production expenses, Long omitted costly "filler photos" of "guys in radiation suits" and had the book printed in the least expensive mode (which meant type is a bit small). If his instructions are followed, Long says the reader "doesn't have to be rich or highly skilled to improve his chances of surviving." The book, as definitive as anything published in the survivalist field, should sell well at a mere \$7.95.

CIVIL DEFENSE: A MORAL, POLITICAL, AND STRATEGIC APPROACH, by Richard E. Sincere, Jr., 19 pages, plus footnotes (2 pages), bibliography (1 page), graphs (3 pages). Foreword by Lorne Greene (2 pages). Published 1986 by Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1030 15th St., Washington, D.C. 20005. Reprinted from *Journal of Social, Political and Economic Studies*, 1984. \$2, 10% discount on orders of \$25 or more.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

Richard Sincere is a bright and respected young spokesman for civil defense. He is a member of TACDA, a writer for the *Journal* and until recently was on the TACDA Board of Directors and an employee of a distinguished think-tank, the Ethics and Public Policy Center at Washington, for which he produced essays concerned with defense. One of the essays, written with Zbigniew Brzezinski, analyzes attitudes of world leaders toward the Strategic Defense Initiative. Another—the subject of this review—is Sincere's 19-page work, *Civil Defense: A Moral, Political, and Strategic Approach*, published in 1984 in the *Journal of Social, Political and Economic Studies* and republished as a pamphlet by the Ethics and Public Policy Center in 1986 with a new and literate forward by Lorne Greene.

(Lorne Greene, if you didn't know, is a first magnitude TV star and the maker of a pro-CD film or two, and is as CD-dedicated as his wife Nancy

who happens to be TACDA's current vice-president.)

(And if you are wondering where Richard Sincere is now, he is pursuing a doctorate in England where he serves incidentally as one of the *Journal's* foreign correspondents.)

Though obviously brief, Sincere's essay covers most of the current civil defense issues. In his usual lucid way he tells why civil defense is a political obligation, a strategic necessity, and a moral imperative.

He also identifies a vigorous opposition, led by an odd coalition of misguided doctors, a few unrealistic churchmen, and a number of ultra-liberal politicians whose success can be measured in the drift of a few governors and too many legislators toward denial of the need.

The essay is readable, interesting, and informative. For new and casual readers it can be a revelation.

Here are some random samples of Sincere's comments and conclusions:

- In Congress the opposition to civil defense is led by Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-CA). He chairs the powerful subcommittee which controls the flow of federal CD appropriations. He says he believes "civil defense is . . . illusion."

- To catch up with Russia's investment in civil defense, the U.S. would have to spend \$300 billion (that's *billions*).

- The polls of 1982 found 54% or more of the electorate wanted an increase in civil defense appropriations. Less than 30% were negative.

- Governors who have sabotaged civil defense are New Mexico's Tony Ayana, Massachusetts's Michael Dukakis, Wisconsin's Anthony Earl; and the Maryland legislature.

- A number of doctors and church leaders consider it unethical for physicians or men of the cloth to plan to care for wounded survivors of nuclear war.

- Some doctors are members of an anti-civil defense cult who call themselves "Physicians for Social Responsibility." They aim to ridicule civil defense to death. Their opposition is the TACDA-affiliated Doctors for Disaster Preparedness founded in 1983 and growing steadily.

- "The Geneva Conventions make clear that the United States is obligated under international law and the rules of war, to provide civil defense for its population."

- "Soviet strategists anticipate a protracted nuclear conflict in which its protection of population and industry are vital components of war-fighting capabilities."

- "The Soviet commitment to civil defense proceeds directly from the Soviet belief that a nuclear war can be fought and won."

- "If all our best efforts of disarmament, diplomacy, and deterrence fail, civil defense may be the last hope for the survival of a free society."

Lorne Greene concludes his foreword with his hope that Sincere's essay receives wide distribution and motivates citizens and policy makers alike. We hope so too.

NEWS NOTE

Continuing to be the best seller among the specialized, recently published, pro-CD books or pamphlets is Robinson and North's unusual *Fighting Chance* which was reviewed in the *Journal's* October issue and commented on in the December issue. It was the book in most demand at TACDA's recent national seminar. Its mix of high technology and fundamentalist religiosity apparently appeals to many American civil defense buffs.

Now comes news that *Fighting Chance* so impressed Petr Beckmann, editor of *Access to Energy* newsletter, that he sent copies free to his readers. But, says Beckmann, "I would not be honest if I endorsed ALL of the book. I have rational reasons, rather than faith in the supernatural, for resisting evil and protecting freedom. This clearly puts me on very different philosophical ground from that of the authors. But the essence of this book is not about philosophical basics; its essential message is that if the Western World has the will to survive, it can."

Beckmann says the national government's legitimate job of defending citizens against aggressors "includes civil defense." He asked his readers to send "the *Fighting Chance* people" a contribution "to continue their vital work."

Advice on after-attack survival always carries the necessary hedge that you are on your own. The 'unforeseen' is a rule-of-thumb. With that in mind, Texas writer-survivalist-space engineer Dick Oster has a few words to say on the problems of continuing to supply in a post-nuclear attack (fallout, etc.) environment a prime item of the American diet: fresh meat.

FAMILY FORUM

Meat on the Shelter Table?

— Richard E. Oster, Sr.

QUESTION: After a nuclear attack, could you eat dead livestock, chickens, etc.?

ANSWER: You must consider a couple of things whether or not there was a nuclear attack and a couple more because of an attack. First, the animal may be covered with fallout. If a fur type even greater fallout may be trapped. You should approach the animal while wearing what I call an anti-alpha/beta plastic suit (these suits DO NOT STOP GAMMA RADIATION) and make a quick radiation check of the animal. If there is a strong fallout back-

The fourth problem regards internal contamination of the animal. It may be from the original radiation (near GZ), from the fallout radiation or from ingested fallout. The first two will not hurt you but will possibly give the animal radiation sickness. The third (ingested fallout) may also give the animal radiation sickness and will be dangerous to you if you eat it. If you find sick animals it is best to move them to a better area, with good food and water and observe them. If they die, or you butcher any suspicious animal, you should use a low level radi-

Of course, the dose that an animal may receive is not known. Humans can build shelters and provide protection. U.S. citizens could also do this for animals but few would probably do it and even fewer have the information. (Incidentally, the Soviet Civil Defense manual goes into these details, showing the Soviet citizen exactly how to go about saving the livestock . . . and their propaganda says they have no effective Civil Defense system!!)

Protection from radiation is measured in terms of PF (protection factor or sometimes FPF for fallout

© This material is from the encyclopedia S.O.S. (Systems of Survival), the newsletter FORESIGHT, and the Civilian Survival Series "REFUGEE-U.S.A." by Richard E. Oster, Sr. and carries the same copyright as do these original publications — 1986.

ground radiation you may have to move the animal to a less contaminated area. You must then clean it up (wash, brush, etc. as for humans). If you cannot do this you will have to by-pass it.

Secondly, any dead animal starts to decay as soon as it dies. In short order it is not fit to eat. Some exceptional cases are ice fishing where the temperature is very low and the fish can be quickly frozen (not cleaned) and kept frozen until ready to clean and eat. The bloating in dead animals is caused by the gas generated as a result of the bacterial action. It can be detected by other animals and especially flies. For this reason you should bury the entrails when you butcher an animal, or you may have a visitor wishing to share your meal (or have you for a meal if you are not prepared to deal with the visitor).

A third problem is a natural disease in the animal (irrespective of radiation problems). Tularemia in a rabbit is an example. You can detect this by examining the liver for white and yellow spots. One solution for some of these diseases (such as tularemia and in pigs and bear, trichinosis) is to overcook the meat.

ation detector to test for radiation. Do not save the organs of any animal that shows radiation. (Many radioactive isotopes concentrate in organs.) Cut the meat from the bones, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ " of meat on the bones and discard the bones (if radioactive, all discarded material goes into a 3 foot deep hole, is covered and labeled as to what was buried and when). After butchering, again check the meat for radiation.

Regarding the potential radiation death of animals, Fig. 1 provides data on various livestock lethal doses ($LD_{50/60}$) from fallout. (This means 50% are expected to die within 60 days). Note that lethal doses are lower where the animal is not only irradiated but also can eat fallout contaminated forage.

protection factor). Some computer work has been done to try to determine what percentage of the U.S. land would have what level of radiation. A second run was then made at how much land would have at least a PF of 2 (would only receive $\frac{1}{2}$ of the radiation as compared to "out in open" . . . i.e. no protection). It was concluded that a PF of 2, due to trees, buildings, rock formations, ditches etc. might exist such that up to 30% of the land area might have levels of less than 500 Roentgens. As you can see from Fig. 1, if some of the animals were located in these areas they might not get lethal doses.

No matter how you look at it, food is going to be a critical item of survival. □

Figure 1. Estimated livestock lethality ($LD_{50/60}$)

| Animals | Total Gamma Exposure (roentgens) | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Barn | Pen or Corral | Pasture |
| Cattle | 500 | 450 | 180 |
| Sheep | 400 | 350 | 240 |
| Swine | 640 | 600* | 550* |
| Horses | 670 | 600* | 350* |
| Poultry | 900 | 850* | 800* |

*No experimental data available; estimates are based on grazing habits, anatomy, and physiology of the species.

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- *A Strategy For Peace Through Strength*, American Security Council, 204pp., ~~\$4.95~~ . \$ 2.50
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Ethics and Public Policy Essay • 65
October 1986

Civil Defense: A Moral, Political, and Strategic Approach

Richard E. Sincere, Jr.
Foreword by Lorne Greene

Ethics and Public Policy Center • Washington, D.C.

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| APRIL | | |
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| | | |
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| | | |
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TOO GOOD TO FILE

ON WEAKLINGS AND WAR

Wars are not caused by weapons, but by aggressors; and they attack only prey that has been debilitated by appeasing weaklings. Never in history has a victim fallen prey to an aggressor when it had the ultimate deterrent: the will to resist plus the capacity to win.

— Petr Beckmann



Petr Beckmann, fresh from ramming a truck with his bicycle, addresses the DDP/TACDA seminar on crutches while Dr. Max Klinghoffer keeps a wary eye on him.

IS GIVING SHELTER TOO MUCH TO ASK?

It is not unthinkable that your house will burn down, but it is unlikely. Call it 1 in 500. You insured your house.

Now try this. It is unthinkable that we could have a nuclear war or disaster, but not impossible. In fact, given 10, 20 or 30 years, it may even be probable. But because, like Pearl Harbor, it is unthinkable, we are at least true to form by not thinking about it.

We have no blast and fallout shelters. Russia and China have extensive blast and fallout shelters. Maybe they know something we don't know.

If you're wondering what got me on the shelter soapbox, blame a new paperback, *Fighting Chance, Ten Feet to Survival*, by Arthur Robinson

and Gary North. It's a quick, matter-of-fact read and yours for sending \$5.95 to the American Bureau of Economic Research, P.O. Box 8204, Fort Worth, Texas.

— Excerpts from column by Ron Wiggins in *The Palm Beach Post* (Florida)

POLICY: SOVIET AND U.S.

Soviet challenges: Over many decades, Soviet policies have represented a challenge to an open and peaceful international order. The US has been particularly concerned by aggressive Soviet actions in recent years, including:

- A continuing military buildup—both nuclear and conventional—of unprecedented proportions;
- Continued Soviet war against Afghan people, military intervention in Angola and other Third World countries, and Soviet support for Libyan policies of terrorism and subversion;
- Harsh suppression of human rights within the Soviet Union, including the lowest levels of Jewish and other emigration since the 1960s; and
- Violations of important arms control and other agreements.

US response: US policy toward the Soviet Union is based on the principles of realism, strength, and dialogue. To protect US and allied security, the US must have the necessary strength—military, economic, technological, political, and social—to counter threatening Soviet actions. Dialogue with the Soviet Union is not an alternative to strength; it must be based on strength. The US has engaged in a broad dialogue with the Soviet Union designed to develop peaceful and just solutions to problems and to encourage the USSR to fulfill its international obligations and play a responsible role in the world community.

— *G/ST*, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State

"IRANGATE" — ANOTHER VIEW

[Excerpts from a published newspaper article by Michael Reisman,

professor of law at the Yale Law School.]

... When Americans are deprived of their liberty "by or under the authority of any foreign government," the Hostages Act of 1868 requires the president to demand their release and then "if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the president shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress."

The Hostage Act gives the president broad discretion to use "means" to secure the release of hostages. Arguably, it also frees him from other statutory prohibitions. In the Lebanese context, the word "means" obviously suggested that he had to give relatively small quantity of arms. There is no indications that the quantity changed the balance of power in the Persian Gulf war. There was, however, the possibility that, as a byproduct, a group more amenable to a peace settlement might be strengthened for the coming struggle for succession in Iran. When a more extreme political faction in Teheran blew the story by feeding it to a Lebanese newspaper, Reagan concluded that the operation was hopelessly compromised, and went public.

He got some of our surviving hostages out. It appears that he came close to getting them all.

It is hard to discern any violation here...

When Congress is in high dudgeon, it passes a law. With the president on the defensive, Congress may be disposed to approve disabling legislation repealing the Hostages Act and prohibiting future dealings with terrorists...

There are likely to be hostage crises in the years to come. If Congress wants the president to act to secure the release of our citizens, it will have to face reality and continue to allow him wide discretion. And it will have to tolerate secrecy and its costs. Congress can't have it both ways.

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 Who Speaks for Civil Defense?
 Editorial: Chernobyl Post-Mortem

Vol. XIX, No. 6 **Dec 1986**
 In Dallas: Civil Defense Summit Challenges America to Action
 The Right Decisions — The Right Solutions
 Editorial: Virginal Questions for Prostituted Policies
 The Newest Concrete Shelter, by Marcel M. Barbier
 What Happens After the Accident?, by Kathy S. Gant and Martha V. Adler
 Peace Through Preparedness

For 1968-1983 Index
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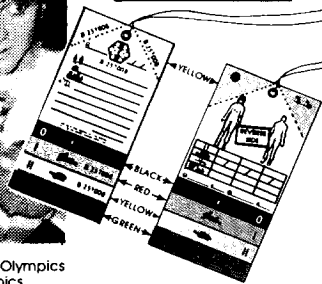
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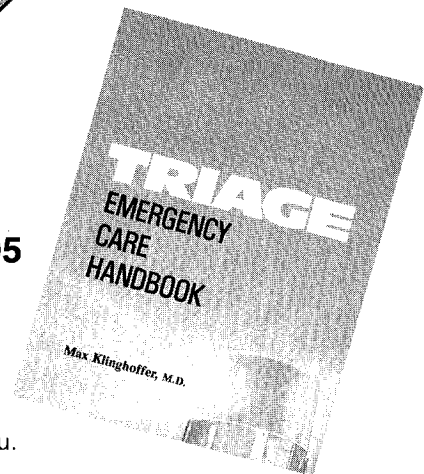
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FACT: Within ten years the Soviets will have fallout and blast shelters to protect 75% of their urban population. In the U.S., on the other hand, the strong anti-civil defense lobby has blocked efforts to take basic and effective defense measures to protect YOU!

FACT: Today the Soviets are spending more than 18 times as much on civil defense as we are — and their wealth is less than half ours.

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- Feb 12-15 DISASTER '87, Hyatt Orlando, Kissimmee, (Orlando) FL. Florida Chapter of ACEP disaster mgmt. conference. Contact: REGISTRAR, 600 Courtland St., Suite 420, Orlando, FL 32804 (904/628-4800).
- Mar 18-20 HEALTH CARE: HIGH PERFORMANCE BY DESIGN, Mid-west Regional Mgmt. Conference and Expo, H. Roe Bartle Hall, Kansas City, MO. Contact: Jan Estell, Mid-West Health Congress, 4635 Wyandotte, Suite 205, Kansas City, MO 64112 (816/561-6202).
- Mar 30-Apr 3 OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION*
- APR 4-8 1987 FIRE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTORS CONFERENCE, Cincinnati, OH. Contact: Mary McCormack, International Society of Fire Service Instructors, 20 Main St., Ashland, MA 01721 (617/881-5800).
- Apr 22-24 THEORY & PRACTICES FOR RADIATION PROTECTION & SHIELDING, American Nuclear Society, Holiday Inn, Knoxville, TN. Contact: D. C. Cacuci, ORNL, Box X, Oak Ridge, TN 37831 (615/574-6196).
- Apr 27-29 TEXAS EMERGENCY CARE SYMPOSIUM, San Antonio Convention Center, San Antonio, TX. Contact: Ruth Hargrove Dean, Texas Chapter-ACEP, P.O. Box 610717, Dallas, TX 75261-0717 (214/580-0367).
- Apr 27-30 7th SYMPOSIUM ON THE TRAINING OF NUCLEAR FACILITY PERSONNEL, Orlando, FL. Contact: Thomas P. Hamrick, ORNL, Bldg. 3042-MS-002, P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge, TN 37831 (615/574-7078).
- Apr 27-May 1 NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CONTROL ROOM HABITABILITY*
- Apr 29-May 2 10th ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSN. OF EMTs, Biloxi, MS, Gulf Coast Coliseum & Convention Center, Contact: Denny Kurogi, NAEMT Biloxi '87, P.O. Box 627, Boulder, MT 59632 (406/225-4222).
- May 1-3 SOUTHEASTERN FIRE/RESCUE EXPO '87, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, Raleigh, NC. Contact: Marc Mesa, Show Coord., P.O. Box 779, Milford, DE 19963 (302/422-2772).
- May 8-10 STRESS: HELPING THE HELPER, Baltimore, MD, Omni Int'l Hotel. Contact: Jeffrey T. Mitchell, Ph.D., EHSD, Univ. MD Baltimore County, Catonsville, MD 21228 (301/455-3223).
- May 11-15 CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS*
- May 13-17 RESPONSE 87, Sheraton Twin Towers, Orlando, FL, sponsored by the National Assn. for Search & Rescue. Contact: Greg McDonald, NASAR, P.O. Box 50178, Washington, DC 20003 (703/352-1349).
- Jun 7-12 AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas, TX. Contact: Craig Grochmal (TPC), Stone & Webster, P.O. Box 2325, Boston, MA 02107 (617/589-2934).
- Jun 15-19 PLANNING FOR NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES*
- Jun 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 Eriksgratan 115, S-113 92 Stockholm, Sweden (tele. +46 8 728 3350, telex 10057 CONGRESS S).

*Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).

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PLYWOOD DOUBLE-ACTION PISTON PUMP INSTRUCTIONS; making and using a homemade filter box and filters by Cresson Kearny. 8 dimensioned drawings and 8 photos. \$2. postpaid from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.

NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS, by Cresson H. Kearny, 239 pp (8½ x 11), 83 dimensional drawings, 26 sketches, 60 photos, 4 cut-out patterns for a fallout meter. \$10.50 postpaid from Citizens Preparedness Group of Greater Kansas City, Inc., P.O. Box 413209, Kansas City, MO 64141.

SHELTERS: (1) Steel reinforced concrete (models for 6, 12, 24, 48, 96 persons) and (2) Prefabricated, metallic, drop into the hole (for 8 persons). Both types complete with blast doors and valves, life support equipment, furniture. Marcel M. Barbier Inc., P.O. Box 2905, Reston, VA 22090.

INDEPENDENT ENERGY & SURVIVAL RADIO Communications Newsletter, written from survivalist viewpoint. Covers EMP, equipment reviews, techniques & practical information. Sample issue \$3.00, Subscriptions (6) \$18.00. The Light Spectrum, Box 215-CD, Kootenai, Idaho 83840.

AN OUNCE OF NUCLEAR PREVENTION — How to Build a Twenty-Person Permanent Concrete Fallout Shelter for \$1,000. 60 pages, 8"x10" (MS style) \$3.00. This book starts where the new government manuals stop. Includes 15 pages of CRESSON KEARNY'S 1985 plans for making a plywood double-action piston pump, air filter, etc. Send SASE for review and sample pages. SHELTER, P.O. Box 3132, W. Palm Beach, FL 33402.

LOCATION OF THE DDP/TACDA 1987 SEMINAR WILL BE MOBILE, ALABAMA and dates will likely be November 6-9 (plenary sessions Saturday and Sunday, November 7-8). Four major airlines (American, Delta, Eastern and Northwest) serve historic Mobile. Summer sunshine bathes the popular resort throughout November, and tourist attractions abound. Plans are now firming. TACDA's Advisory Committee of Rose Young (chairperson), Oz Ellis, Wade Guice and Henry M. Turk is assembling pertinent data.

THE INDIANA CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL (1131 Broad St., New Castle, IN 47362 -- phone: 317-521-0582) has approved a resolution asking Congress to allow food surpluses to be processed for long-term storage and utilized for stocking shelters (instead of being destroyed). Support for this initiative recommended, will be welcome.

SOVIET ANTI-SDI PROPAGANDA has been effective in that many American liberal organizations and individuals have been influenced by it, contradictions notwithstanding. The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) has recently published an eye-opening analysis of this subject titled "The Soviet Propaganda Campaign Against the US Strategic Defense Initiative." The 17-page ACDA document points out that the propaganda is "spurious" and that the Soviets are actually ahead of the U.S. in several areas of their own SDI effort. It cites the fact that only four days after President Reagan's SDI announcement on March 23, 1983 Soviet General Secretary Yuri Andropov set forth the basic propaganda line that the U.S. SDI was a major threat that would "open the floodgates of a runaway arms race" -- and that SDI (1) was technically infeasible and impractical, (2) would be prohibitively expensive, and (3) would be subject to easy (and much cheaper) countermeasures. Comments the ACDA study: "A political cartoon in the U.S. neatly captured the Soviet contradiction. A woman watching a TV news report critical of 'Star Wars' turns to her husband and asks if it won't work, why are the Russians so worried about it?" (ACDA address: Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Washington, DC 20451, Attn: Matthew F. Murphy -- phone: 202-547-5607.)

PERTINENT COMMENT ON SDI ALSO APPEARS in a news release from the Center for Peace and Freedom. SDI analyst Jon Moseley comments: "If the Kremlin really did have the ability to counter our SDI, that program would not concern them in the least. . . . The fact is, they are scrambling at every chance and grasping at every straw to prevent the U.S. from pursuing this idea. Their behavior at Reykjavik clearly shows that they are convinced SDI will work . . ." (Center for Peace and Freedom, 214 Massachusetts Ave. N. E., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20002 -- phone 202-547-5607.)

THE "IRANGATE" PENDULUM shows signs of swinging back to President Reagan. Jean-Marie Benoist of the prestigious Collège de France in Paris, in a dispatch printed in American newspapers complains that the "witch-hunting" puts America in bad light, is in fact counterproductive. "We are also baffled by this Shakespearean taste for regicide," says Benoist, "which makes the United States, since the actual assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963, periodically commit symbolic murders on its rulers . . ." While professing that political leaders should be held responsible for their actions, he underscores the need for national security and for secrecy. "If Iranian moderates were willing to open talks with the United States," he says, "it was a chance not to be neglected, an opportunity that had to be seized." And he further points out that "given the gravity of the Soviet global threat, which is (1) preparing a destabilization of Iran through the Tudeh Party and the penetrated 'Mullahcracy' and (2) aiming at putting pressure on Mexico from Cuba and the Sandinistas, the danger is as great as it was in World War II. If the United States does not stop this terrible process of self-punishment and self-deprecation in front of a dismayed world, the whole of the free world will be weakened. . . . Remember that the true locus of 'official lawlessness' is the Kremlin, not the White House."

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR CIVIL DEFENSE?

— Charles L. Badley

On page 21 of this issue a French publication, *Le Figaro Magazine*, quotes American NATO civil defense representative Michael Austin as underscoring the importance of depending on public initiative. "If there is a public demand," he is quoted as saying, "then budget allocations will follow."

Which is doubtlessly true. But it is also true that there will be no public demand. Not for civil defense.

Questions of safety like questions of national defense (and civil defense is both of these) are not solved through any crescendos of public demand. Battleships, for instance, are not generated through public demand. Neither are modern bombers and pursuit planes. Or nuclear weapons. Or SDI. Or wartime protective measures for the President. Or buried, buttoned-up hideouts for leadership elite and staffs. But all this, and much more, is funded by Congress.

And this same Congress that has provided so well for VIP elements has decided that meaningful funding for protective measures for their constituents is *not* necessary.

The public is traditionally and understandably lax in these matters. But it will *support* national defense measures just as it will support local fire departments and rescue units. It does not "demand" them. Responsible government leadership sets up these programs, as it should, because the need is obvious.

In those countries where a credible civil defense is in place (Switzerland, Sweden, Israel, China, the Soviet Union et al.) it is in place because government has accepted responsibility for the welfare and safety of its citizens and acted in their behalf to protect them. Nowhere has there been any "public demand."

Mr. Austin is deceived and deceiving as are many others in government, in the bureaucracy, in Congress, in the infrastructure. Had he said "If there are budget allocations, then a program and public interest will follow" that would have made sense.

Which brings us to Congress again. In the field of homeland defense Congress has failed, as noted above, in its duty to provide for the welfare and safety of the people. Citing the fact that there is no public demand for civil defense is flim-flam. There is no public demand for taxes. There is a *need*, and Congress levies taxes, increases taxes *in spite* of adverse public sentiment.

The question for Congress should not be whether or not the public *demand*s civil defense, but whether or not the public *needs* civil defense.

Congress — which gives half-hearted support to SDI (it should back it vigorously) — should be reminded of Dr. Conrad Chester's statistics which appeared on this page in the December 1986 issue and which showed that a national shelter program would make SDI *10 times more effective* in saving American lives in a nuclear attack.

Congress's limp attitude toward homeland defense is copied by an impressive number of emergency management professionals who insist on writing off nuclear attack as a disaster to be reckoned with (see "Cop-Out Commandos?" — page 6).

The real truth is that civil defense — like SDI — would do much more than cut fatalities to the bone in a nuclear attack: it would effectively discourage attack itself. It would court peace, promote peace, make peace the only practical policy. Linked with SDI it would make attack by an aggressor futile.

Congress might think on that. □

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