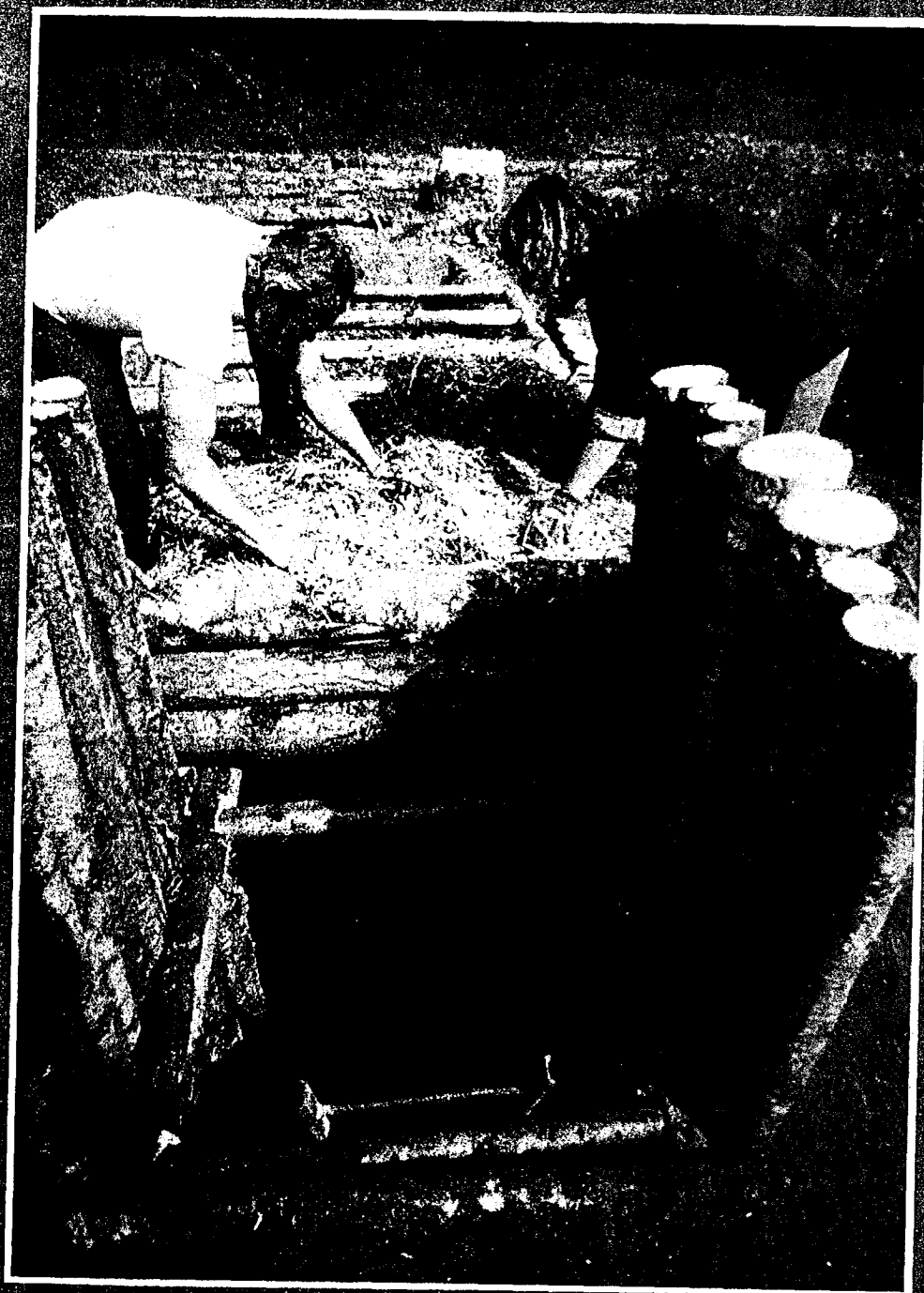


Journal of

Civil Defense

FEBRUARY 1988
VOL. XXI NO. 1



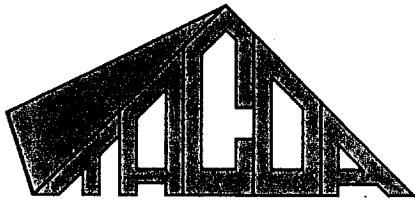
**For America:
A Fighting Chance?**
Page 6

**Better a Shield Than
a Sword (Review)**
Page 18

**Low Cost Survival
(Family Forum)**
Page 26

1987 Journal Index
Page 25

The American Civil Defense Association



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association

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

VOLUME XXI — NUMBER 1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
ISSN 0740-5537

FEBRUARY 1988

Editor WALTER MURPHEY
Managing Editor JANICE TYLICZKA
Reviews Editor DONOH HANKS
Contributing Editors MAX KLINGHOFFER,
VAN E. HALLMAN, WILLIAM A. McCAMPBELL, JR.,
RICHARD E. OSTER, SR.,
RICHARD E. SINCERE, JR.

Layout KAROLINE BAKER
Audit BETTY NICE
Public Relations HELEN BAKER
Circulation BRENDA REYNOLDS
Advertising JANICE TYLICZKA
Graphic Production CREATIVE GRAPHICS
Printing STORTER PRINTING COMPANY

CONTENTS

- 5 **CAPITAL COMMENTARY**, by Jerry Strobe
— A Tale of Two Senators.
- 6 **FOR AMERICA: A FIGHTING CHANCE?**,
by Kevin Kilpatrick. — In Oregon, strong rays
of CD hope.
- 10 **SEMINAR SNAPSHOTS** — Behind the
scenes at Mobile's 1987 DDP/TACDA confer-
ence.
- 12 **SPOTLIGHT** — Radiation can be good;
Veterinarian monograph; California ballot and
SDI; CD in Switzerland, the USSR and the UK;
Becton CD emphasis.
- 14 **GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI**: Attorney
Thomas Holsinger relates defense of Europe
to American CD.
- 15 **Q&A CORNER**: Effective triage — do
symbols contribute?
- 16 **TRIAGE** (newsletter): 1988 DDP president;
ACEP and ACNP meetings; Dr. Huntley and
Voice of America.
- 18 **REVIEWS** — *Better a Shield Than A Sword*;
A Workable Government; *The Professional
Emergency Manager*; *National Defense: Sui-
cide or Survival*; *Evacuation: An Assessment
of Planning and Research*.
- 22 **TOO GOOD TO FILE** — Becton; Buch-
binder; Comments from Congress; Message to
FEMA.

The *Journal of Civil Defense* Review Board
screens all advertising. However, final
responsibility for advertising claims, etc.,
rests with each advertiser. Reader comments
and critiques are invited.

- 25 **INDEX TO 1987 JOURNAL ARTICLES.**
- 26 **FAMILY FORUM**, by Richard E. Oster —
No. 1 Survival Need: Water.
- 28 **BRUCE SIBLEY EXPLAINS RADIATION** —
British study helps to clear air.
- 29 **LETTERS** — Correspondence with ORNL,
the White House and the classroom.
- 30 **UPCOMING, MARKETPLACE.**
- 31 **LATELINE.**
- 32 **EDITORIAL: ROADBLOCKS TO CIVIL
DEFENSE**, by Eugene Wigner — 1968 = 1988.

COVER PICTURE

Experimental shelter on Dr. Arthur Robin-
son's ranch in southwest Oregon embraces
economy metal blast shelter and expedient
blast shelter. Shown on the cover is an
example of the latter. For more information
see "For America: A Fighting Chance?"
pages 6-9. Photo by Carl E. Krupp. © 1988 Krupp.

DISPLAY ADVERTISERS

- 4 THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE
ASSOCIATION
- 4 AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE
- 4 METTAG PRODUCTS CATALOG
- 23 METTAG
- 23 "PARTNERS IN SURVIVAL" VIDEO
- 23 LIVE FREE (Survivalist Organization)
- 23 BLUEPRINTS & BOOKS
- 24 EMERGENCY INFORMATION
- 25 "PRACTICAL PREPAREDNESS" VIDEO
- 25 SURVIVAL TOMORROW (Newsletter)

Sponsored by
The Oak Ridge Civil Defense Society
The American Civil Defense Association

POLICY BOARD

R. F. Blodgett, Chairman
Wm. Cornelius Hall
Max Klinghoffer, M.D.
Karl Lundgren
John H. Neiler
Betty Nice
J. Howard Proctor
Richard E. Sincere, Jr.
Eugene P. Wigner
Frank Williams

ADVISORY BOARD

Neil FitzSimons
Evar P. Peterson
Steuart L. Pittman
Edward Teller

Copies of articles from this publication are
now available from the UMI Article Clear-
inghouse. Mail to: University Microfilms
International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Box
91, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

BOLD **TIMELY** **FACTUAL** **ON TARGET**

TOP COVERAGE — TOP WRITERS

Your window to CD Action — Still only \$12 yr.

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
P.O. Box 910 PH: 904/964-5397
Starke, FL 32091

☐ 1 Yr. \$12 ☐ Check Encl.
☐ 2 Yrs. \$22 ☐ Please Bill

(Published Bimonthly)

PLEASE SEND JOURNAL TO:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

(USE SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

The *Journal of Civil Defense* is published bi-monthly
by the American Civil Defense Association, Address:
Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL
32091. Subscription: One Year—\$18, two
years—\$34. Phone (904) 964-5397.

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

Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for
consideration by the editorial committee for publica-
tion (the *Journal*, as a non-profit organization, pays
no fees). Articles, preferably illustrated, should be
500 to 1,200 words in length, slanted to the non-
technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense
field. Views expressed in contributions to the *Journal*
are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect
Journal policy. Material may be reproduced if context
is preserved, credit given, and copy sent to the *Jour-
nal of Civil Defense*.

SATELLITE BROADCASTING ORDER FORM
1987 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR — Mobile, AL, November 6-9, 1987

AUDIO CASSETTES

Qty.	Tape No.	Title/Speaker	Price	Amount
	CF-01	OPENING CEREMONIES —	\$ 8.00	
	CF-01	NEW BRITISH CIVIL DEFENSE INITIATIVES — Eric Alley		
	CF-02	THE HAMBURG FIRESTORM — LESSON FOR TOMORROW — Ken Lucas, M.D. FIGHTING CHANCE — Arthur Robinson, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	CF-03	NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS — UPDATED AND ENLARGED — Cresson H. Kearny PUBLIC WORKS AND CIVIL DEFENSE — Lambert Mims	\$ 8.00	
	CF-04	MEDIA BIAS — TURMOIL IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY — Charles Wiley	\$ 8.00	
	CF-05	AIDS — SHADOW OF DOOM — Max Klinghoffer, M.D.; Robert Green, M.D.; Charles Wiley	\$ 8.00	
	CF-06	MODERN TRIAGE AND ITS PROBLEMS — Donald Cheu, M.D. FEMA ACCENT: CIVIL DEFENSE — Julius Becton	\$ 8.00	
	CF-07	WAKE UP AMERICA! — Edward Teller, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	CF-08	DISASTER RESPONSE — A WIDE-ANGLE VIEW — Wade Guice	\$ 8.00	
	CF-09	RECENT RESULTS FROM BLAST TESTING SHELTERS — Greg Zimmerman KGB ACTIVE MEASURES — Nancy D. Greene	\$ 8.00	
	CF-10	THE VET CONNECTION — A CD BONANZA — James Freund, DVM IMPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR WINTER FOR CIVIL DEFENSE — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D. NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL — ENEMY OPTION No. 1 — Eugene P. Wigner, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	CF-11	MANKIND'S BOON — THE SPACE FRONTIER — General Daniel O. Graham	\$ 8.00	
	CF-12	ASK THE MEDICS — Jane M. Orient, M.D.; Gerald L. Looney, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
	CF-13	STORING FOOD FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCIES — Howard Maccabee, M.D. PREPAREDNESS ORGANIZATIONS: THEIR VITAL ROLE — Joseph Moreland	\$ 8.00	
	CF-100	COMPLETE SEMINAR — INCLUDES CASSETTE ALBUM	\$ 80.00	

The following credit cards may be used: American Express VISA
MasterCard CHOICE

Money orders and personal checks may also be used

Subtotal	
5% Sales Tax — Maryland Only	
Shipping — Mail Orders Only	\$3.00
AMOUNT DUE	

VIDEO CASSETTES (1/2" VHS or 1/2" BETA)

PLEASE CHECK WHICH FORMAT VHS _____ BETA _____

VHS BETA

	CFV-01	OPENING CEREMONIES —	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-01	NEW BRITISH CIVIL DEFENSE INITIATIVES — Eric Alley		
	CFV-02	THE HAMBURG FIRESTORM — LESSON FOR TOMORROW — Ken Lucas, M.D. FIGHTING CHANCE — Arthur Robinson, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-03	NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS — UPDATED AND ENLARGED — Cresson H. Kearny PUBLIC WORKS AND CIVIL DEFENSE — Lambert Mims	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-04	MEDIA BIAS — TURMOIL IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY — Charles Wiley	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-05	AIDS — SHADOW OF DOOM — Max Klinghoffer, M.D.; Robert Green, M.D.; Charles Wiley	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-06	MODERN TRIAGE AND ITS PROBLEMS — Donald Cheu, M.D. FEMA ACCENT: CIVIL DEFENSE — Julius Becton		
	CFV-07	WAKE UP AMERICA! — Edward Teller, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-08	DISASTER RESPONSE — A WIDE-ANGLE VIEW — Wade Guice	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-09	RECENT RESULTS FROM BLAST TESTING SHELTERS — Greg Zimmerman KGB ACTIVE MEASURES — Nancy D. Greene	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-10	THE VET CONNECTION — A CD BONANZA — James Freund, DVM IMPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR WINTER FOR CIVIL DEFENSE — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D. NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL — ENEMY OPTION No. 1 — Eugene P. Wigner, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-11	MANKIND'S BOON — THE SPACE FRONTIER — General Daniel O. Graham	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-12	ASK THE MEDICS — Jane M. Orient, M.D.; Gerald L. Looney, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-13	STORING FOOD FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCIES — Howard Maccabee, M.D. PREPAREDNESS ORGANIZATIONS: THEIR VITAL ROLE — Joseph Moreland	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-100	COMPLETE SEMINAR	\$420.00	

Subtotal	
5% Sales Tax — Maryland Only	
Shipping — Mail Orders Only	\$3.00
AMOUNT DUE	

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ State _____ ZIP _____

DATE: _____

To use your charge card, please fill out all the information below
☐ MASTERCARD ☐ VISA ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS ☐ CHOICE

Acct. No. _____
Interbank No. _____ Exp. Date _____
Signature _____

MAIL TO: SATELLITE BROADCASTING
P.O. BOX 5364
ROCKVILLE, MD. 20851
PHONE: 301-946-3041/TELEX: 650 227 6535

TOLL FREE PHONE IN MAJOR AREAS
DIAL 950-1088 WAIT FOR DIAL TONE, THEN DIAL "RECORD"
OUTSIDE MAJOR AREAS DIAL 1-(800)-446-4462-RECORD
(MUST HAVE TOUCH-TONE PHONE TO USE EITHER NUMBER)



The American Civil Defense Association

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091 • (904) 964-5397

Effective protective measures — SDI and Civil Defense — are what TACDA incessantly recommends in its educational pursuits.

FACT: If a nuclear war were to begin today the average Soviet citizen's chances of surviving would be fourteen times greater than yours. (Put another way, the U.S. could lose over 70% of its population while the Soviets could lose less than 5% of theirs.)

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.

TACDA fights for your survival — join the fight — join TACDA today!

TACDA's first objective is to provide educational strategic defense information that can contribute meaningfully to nuclear attack survival and, more important to "Peace through Preparedness."

TACDA membership includes *Journal of Civil Defense* (a bi-monthly magazine), the *TACDA UPDATE* newsletter, voting rights, membership card, seminar invitations, etc.

Please enter me as a TACDA member (as checked below):

☐ Regular Member (\$35)

☐ Sponsoring Member (\$70)

☐ Bill Me

☐ Foreign Membership (\$50)

☐ Journal Only (\$18 yr.)

\$ _____ Enclosed

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ Please send information.

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

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE
Self-Defense ★ Self-Reliance ★ Freedom

35% OFF

American Survival Guide is for people whose chief concerns are protection of individual life and property and preservation of the United States of America as a nation. The magazine presents information on world and domestic forces, and threats posed by these forces in day-to-day life: terrorism, urban violence, economic

breakdown, geophysical events, conventional warfare, toxic wastes, and nuclear conflict.

American Survival Guide presents the politics, technology, hardware, weapons, problems, practice, tactics, attitudes and philosophy of self-defense and self-reliance for survival in freedom.

Use this coupon below to subscribe and save. ★ Do It Today!

Mail to: **AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE**
P.O. Box 15690, Santa Ana, CA 92705-0690

DE/jcd

- ☐ Enter my subscription for 12 issues for only \$21.95. (That's \$8.05 off the newsstand price.)
☐ Save more! Save longer! — 24 issues \$38.95. (That's \$21.05 off the newsstand cost.)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later ☐ Charge my ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

This rate applies to the U.S.A. and its Possessions. All other countries add \$6 per year (U.S. funds) for postage. Allow 4-8 weeks for delivery.

NOW AVAILABLE

METTAG PRODUCTS CATALOG

Full description, information and pictures of METTAGS, ER-TAGS, EVAC-TAGS, ID-TAGS, Metboards, and teaching sheets.

For *FREE* brochure send name and address to:

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

A Tale of Two Senators

Advocates of active defense measures, such as the President's Strategic Defense Initiative, are starting to realize that their most vehement opponents are located not in the Kremlin but rather in the Congress of the United States. The Congress, in its last-gasp funding resolution, forbade any SDI development work outside the laboratory. Mikhail Gorbachev, at the recent Washington summit meeting, was considerably more accommodating.

Advocates of civil defense measures are well aware of this phenomenon and events in 1987 once again confirmed the regrettable fact that most congressmen and senators pay little attention and give less weight to population protection than either the President or the electorate. (Public opinion surveys show that some 80 to 90 percent of the public favor civil defense and expect their government to do something about it.) In the Congress, this grass-roots favorability seems to be reversed, with only a small fraction of congressmen willing to go to bat for attack preparedness. Two contrasting examples occurred in the Senate last November that illustrate what is going on on Capitol Hill.

"I BELIEVE IT IS TIME . . ."

On November 4th, Senators Symms (R-ID) and Wilson (R-CA) submitted Senate Resolution 314, a resolution regarding the American civil defense program, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services. The resolution was relatively short and to the point, with only seven "whereas" clauses and a one-sentence "resolved" clause. According to Senator Symms,

"The resolution simply states that it is the sense of the Senate that the Department of Defense, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, should provide a report to Congress on a program for the building of nuclear blast and radiation shelters. These shelters must include at least 1 year's supply of food for every civilian and military person in the United States, and be within walking distance of their houses and places of work.

"Mr. President, many countries realize the importance of an adequate civil defense program. The Peoples Republic of China, Switzerland, and the Soviet Union, to name three, have spent billions of dollars to build nuclear shelters and implement defense programs. Ironically, these countries have used the inventions and ideas of American scientists and engineers to develop their programs. I believe it is time for the United States to devote our resources to our own safety and security."

In stark contrast to this simple request for a civil defense study, Senator Proxmire (D-WI) from the Committee on Appropriations submitted on November 2nd a report on the bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and for sundry independent agencies, among them the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In this report, the Senator from Wisconsin disapproved all funds to (1) establish a capability to preserve or reconstitute civil government at State and local levels, (2) establish a citizen self-help program to assist the average American to better survive a nuclear attack, and (3) plan for

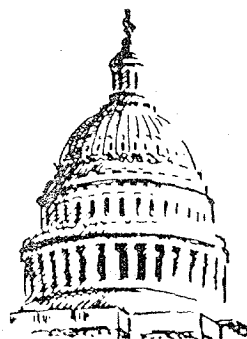
a civil defense "surge" capability in times of increased international tension. These three items were, of course, the recently revised Reagan civil defense initiative following failure to obtain funding for a more ambitious program based in part on crisis relocation. In a nutshell,

"The Committee believes that the new initiative may well be as unrealistic and unworkable as that 1982 relocation scheme and specifically directs FEMA not to use any funds to implement any program to provide fallout shelters for public officials [EOC's, that is] and self-help guides for the public at large."

So, the public should not expect shelters and food supplies within walking distance and no self-help guides on alternatives either.

It should be noted that the Proxmire diatribe emanated from the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Symms-Wilson resolution was submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee, which had earlier indicated that it planned to review the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 "with a view toward updating the act to make it more consistent with the dual-use aspects of civil defense." The term "dual-use", it might be noted, is now the code word for "anything but attack preparedness."

Some observers of the Washington scene believe now is the time for civil defense advocates to adopt an aggressive approach to the situation. They believe a full dress review of civil defense policy should be welcomed, especially in the current election year. They point out that such reviews have occurred three times in the past, with results favorable to civil defense. First, there were the Holifield hearings of the 1950s. Then, an antagonistic subcommittee chaired by Representative Hébert was turned around in 1963. As the result of the Leggett hearings in 1976, the Congress for the first time appropriated more for civil defense than the administration asked. Support by the average American is high according to the latest attitude data and nothing is to be lost by making civil defense an election year issue. Perhaps the Symms resolution can be used to force the Senate Arms Services Committee to hold the hearing that has been announced in their report. Last year, the Committee did not even bother to convene a hearing on the FEMA budget request. Civil defense advocates must contact their congressmen and senators and make their views known, perhaps by urging senators to cosponsor the pro-civil-defense Symms-Wilson resolution. □



On the day after Thanksgiving (November 27, 1987) TACDA President Charles L. Badley and TACDA Executive Director Walter Murphey called on Dr. Arthur Robinson at his Oregon ranch north of Cave Junction. Robinson spent ten crowded hours explaining the civil defense work there (six prototype shelters, computers, publications, video tapes, Washington D.C. campaigns, and other civil defense work). The day proved to be much too short, but the Robinson message was clear: America, indeed, needs to "Wake Up." Stripped of a homeland defense system, it stands ready today to fall to aggression, to be devastated by nuclear attack or humbled by nuclear blackmail, to end its days ingloriously — no longer the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave" but, under the heel of the conqueror, the "Land of the Defeated and the Home of the Slave."

The remedy is for America to mend its fences — today, not tomorrow. "America must deploy comprehensive civil defenses and strategic defenses **now!**", says Robinson. "Each American must do everything within his abilities to bring about this homeland defense."

For America: A FIGHTING CHANCE?

— Kevin Kilpatrick

Art Robinson is a friendly fellow of forty-five, a dedicated scientist with a Ph.D. in chemistry who graduated from Caltech, served on the faculty of the University of California at San Diego, and was later President and Research Director of the Linus Pauling Institute.

However, he greatly displeased Pauling when his strong anti-

communist sentiments were displayed in a public address he delivered in 1978. Result: a fiery split and a long legal battle with Pauling which Robinson won.

Robinson, whose primary research subjects are nutrition, cancer, and the molecular biology of aging, founded his own research laboratory — the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine — in 1983 together with his wife, Laurelee, who is also a biochemist.

... a successful program of preparedness ... could save not thousands of lives but MILLIONS. TENS OF MILLIONS.

The idea of the new research Institute is inspiring. It carries on further research Robinson had conducted at the Pauling Institute — where it was shown that diet could be used as a cancer weapon and that Vitamin C, instead of being a panacea, could be carcinogenic in chronic, moderately high doses. Robinson is also continuing to test a theory of his concerning the way in which protein molecules age.

Chemist Dr. Arthur B. Robinson lives with his wife Laurelee (a biochemist and computer systems programmer) and their six children on their 300-acre sheep ranch near Cave Junction, Oregon. He and his local associates receive no salaries for their work with Fighting Chance.

This work promises to save thousands of lives.

But Robinson's eyes were opened to a more serious threat: the danger of nuclear attack upon an unsuspecting America whose population is completely unprotected.

It was obvious to Robinson that a successful program of preparedness — food distribution, shelter, and strategic defense — could save not thousands of lives, but *millions*. TENS OF MILLIONS!

The choice was clear. Robinson shelved his cancer research to concentrate on the greater danger. The Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine would, for the time being at least, focus on keeping the United States in business as a nation dedicated to liberty and equality. Medical research would have to wait.



Dr. Arthur Robinson

Robinson's ranch gradually became a civil defense laboratory. With a building outfitted for the new effort and the medical work slowed and postponed, the new civil defense focus took shape.

Robinson spent about a year studying civil defense technology including, in part, a time at the civil defense library at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Then in 1986, he and Gary North, editor of the Fort Worth, Texas *Remnant Review*, wrote and published the now well-known civil defense book

Fighting Chance
(Dr. Arthur B. Robinson, Director)
Oregon Institute of Science and
Medicine
P.O. Box 1279
Cave Junction, OR 97523
(Tel: 503-592-4142)

Fighting Chance. Neither North nor Robinson asked for or received royalties. The book has now been published in over a half million copies. It serves to alert Americans to the nuclear threat from a persuasive Judeo-Christian point of view. Its readership continues to expand.

Robinson's Oregon project is now known as "Fighting Chance."

Recently the Institute published a new edition of Cresson Kearny's classic, *Nuclear War Survival Skills*. Other books on the drawing board include a book by Robinson on engineering and construction of permanent blast shelters, a pocket edition of Dr. Max Klinghoffer's *Triage Emergency Care Handbook*, a book containing selected feature articles from the past twenty years of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, and a self-help book for medical preparation and response to nuclear attack.

In 1987 with the participation of Cresson Kearny, Dr. Jane Orient, a professional camera crew, and 44 volunteers from southwest Oregon, every procedure and technique in the book *Nuclear War Survival Skills* was demonstrated at the Institute in front of video cameras. This material is being edited into instructional tapes.

In addition Robinson has produced a videotape on nuclear war medicine by Dr. Jane Orient and a videotape on the anatomy of steel blast shelters which Robinson himself narrates.

Volunteers for the Fighting Chance

project have been drawn from surrounding localities in southwest Oregon. These communities have been mobilized by postal patron mailings of the book *Fighting Chance* followed by public meetings.

governor (Neil Goldschmidt) has refused to participate in a FEMA exercise to defend against nuclear attack and where the state emergency management director (Myra Lee) is soft on civil defense.

"AS DEFINED IN THE CONSTITUTION IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE."

— Senators Steve Symms and Pete Wilson.

So supportive have these communities been that three of them have formed civil defense councils. They are the Rogue Valley, Illinois Valley, and Jackson County Civil Defense Councils. The Rogue Valley Council is offering to finance a blast shelter to house the students of a local school. The Jackson County Council has mounted an 8 by 22 foot blast shelter on a trailer for public display to stimulate community interest in family protection. These Councils have also conducted a civil defense course at the local college, initiated a food storage program, assisted their members in installing blast shelters, and begun several other civil defense programs.

A fourth civil defense group, Montanans for Civil Defense, is now being organized in Bozeman, Montana where 230 citizens turned out for their first meeting after the mailing of *Fighting Chance*.

All of this activity, and more, coming from the state of Oregon where the

Robinson delivered addresses at the last two DDP/TACDA seminars. In Mobile, Alabama last November he described his latest project: a series of moves designed to bring Congress into active support of civil defense. There he unveiled for seminar participants "Senate Resolution 314 — Regarding the American Civil Defense Program," which Robinson wrote. This Resolution was introduced by Senator Steve Symms of Idaho and Senator Pete Wilson of California. The resolution was published in the December issue of the *Journal*. In a letter to their colleagues in the Senate Symms and Wilson had this to say:

As defined in the Constitution, it is the responsibility of our government to provide for the national defense. Our government should provide the best possible protection from nuclear disaster, whether it be war, terrorist attack or industrial accident. Currently, countries such as the Soviet Union,



Metal blast shelter in place on Robinson ranch ready for finishing touches and backfilling.



Senator Steve Symms (L) of Idaho receives copy of *Fighting Chance* from Dr. Robinson (R). Senator Symms — with Senator Pete Wilson of California — introduced Senate Resolution 314 on civil defense.

Switzerland and the Peoples Republic of China are providing to their citizens civil defense based on inventions of American scientists and engineers. Do our citizens deserve any less?

Of the thirty senators Robinson met with to discuss the resolution, 28 said they were in favor of it and said they would vote for it. And 15 agreed to co-sponsor it.

Robinson didn't stop there. Utilizing the American Homeland Defense Alli-

House Resolution 312 (almost identical to House Resolution 311) reads:

RESOLUTION expressing the sense of the House regarding the American Civil Defense Program.

Whereas in the age of nuclear energy, the people of the United States are endangered by nuclear war, nuclear terrorist attacks, and nuclear accidents;

Whereas in the event of nuclear war the people are in the additional danger

Whereas this United States Government has been established to provide for the common defense of the people;

Whereas at present no defensive blast and radiation shelters or distributed food reserves have been built for most of the people of the United States;

Whereas the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture have the knowledge and resources to provide this essential protection: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the United States Department of Defense with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture should provide immediately to this Congress a report on a program for the building of nuclear blast and radiation shelters and for the storage of at least one year's supply of food for every civilian and every military person in the United States within walking distance of their houses and places of work.

This resolution, which Robinson wrote, sums up his goals for civil defense: a blast shelter, and a year's supply of food and associated emergency medical preparations within a short walking distance of every American.

It is Robinson's firm conviction that civil defense shelters, ancillary programs, and strategic defense should be funded first before any other government expenditures. National defense, he feels, is the joint responsibility of the President, the Congress and the military.

In Robinson's words, "The American people understand the threats to their lives and freedom and, therefore, allocate \$300 billion each year to their defense. Essentially none of that money is being spent on the direct homeland defense of the American people.

"For 200 years the courage of our patriots has provided and preserved our freedom and our civilization. Now, if we do not rise to this current threat, all that they have given to us and to the world will be lost."

ance (which is non-profit but not tax exempt) and in collaboration with the Washington-based American Conservative Union, Robinson lobbied for similar bills in the House of Representatives through seminars on civil defense which Robinson presented on Capitol Hill. Two resolutions similar to the Senate version were introduced: House Resolution 311 by Michael Bilirakis of Florida and House Resolution 312 by Duncan Hunter of California.

of starvation during the time before acquisition and food transportation can be restored;

Whereas blast and radiation shelters and food storage methods have been invented which can protect people from these nuclear dangers without evacuation;

Whereas blast and radiation shelters and food reserves have been built to protect the peoples of Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and some other countries;

"Three months of the defense budget (\$75 billion) would build a civil defense system and another three months would deploy a strategic defense — now!

"Just six months of the current defense expenditures and one to two years of complete deployment. Why can't Americans have at least six months of their own defense dollars with which to directly defend their lives and families?"

Through this concept America



Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine (OISM) volunteers begin Nuclear War Survival Skills (NWSS) car-over-trench expedient fallout shelter.

Photo by Carl E. Krupp. © 1988 Krupp.



OISM man and wife volunteers at work on above-ground door-covered fallout shelter with earth roll walls — from NWSS.

Photo by Carl E. Krupp. © 1988 Krupp.



OISM volunteer at work on small pole blast shelter — from NWSS.

Photo by Carl E. Krupp. © 1988 Krupp.

stands a "fighting chance," can react, can survive.

Not that it's easy.

"America faces today the gravest crisis in her history," declares Robinson. "For 200 years the courage of our

The quickest way to lose a chess game, says Dr. Robinson, is through the "fools mate" process whereby a player neglects to protect his king. He compares the American refusal to protect its homeland to "fools mate." He says:

This American vulnerability is the single most dangerous situation which threatens the world today. In fact, if a world-wide nuclear war occurs, it is almost certain to be caused by the refusal by Americans to defend their homeland. They have invited a "fools mate," a temptation the Soviets will find more and more difficult to resist.

patriots has provided and preserved our freedom and our civilization. Now, if we do not rise to this current threat, all that they have given to us and to the world will be lost."

Robinson's battle for national survival continues on several fronts. One publication that pulls all of Robinson's multifaceted efforts together is his monthly newsletter. It's name: *Fighting Chance Newsletter*. At \$60 a year (\$35 for the first year), it's an A-1 bargain for anyone serious about national survival and

personal survival. You can call or write for further information about the books, videotapes, shelter engineering drawings, and other information distributed by Fighting Chance. They also provide free telephone consultation on shelter construction. (See address and phone number, page 7.)

If you can get your congressmen and senators active in support of the

The recent INF treaty Robinson calls a "Hostage Deal."

"President Reagan has tried for seven years to rescue the half-billion people who are held hostage to nuclear weapons in America and Europe.

"In 1981 the President proposed a \$4 billion initial civil defense program. In 1983 he proposed strategic defense. Still, in 1987 nothing of substance has been done.

"Therefore the President is making the best deal he can with the Soviet hostage takers. Unfortunately it is a deal which moves toward the denuclearization of Europe and, therefore, makes it more likely that World War III will be fought solely on American soil."

civil defense resolutions — and enabling legislation — so much the better. TACDA has sent letters of support for Robinson's Senate and House resolutions to every member of Congress. That may help. But letters *direct from constituents* help much more.

As Art Robinson points out, little time is left. He refers to Robert Jastrow's article entitled "America Has Five Years Left." And, he points out, one year has already gone by since Dr. Jastrow's possibly optimistic analysis. We have very little time remaining to put a civil defense in place — along with a strategic defense.

How should we do it? Being gentlemen and taking the gentlemanly approach is always a temptation — but it has not worked for civil defense. "Make trouble," says Robinson, and he means simply get tough, call the bluff — and the "baloney" — of Physicians for Social Responsibility, the Union of Concerned Scientists, the

"Make trouble" says Robinson . . .

American Physical Society and other organizations that, innocently or not, want to sell America down the river.

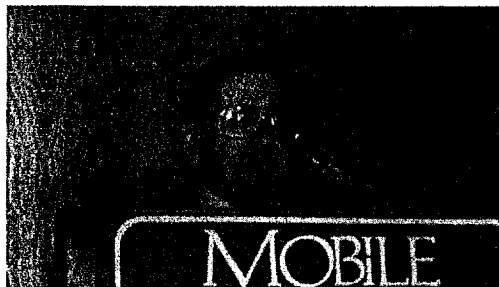
Political leaders listen carefully to their grassroots constituents. Most of them are reasonable. Robinson is proving that. Resolutions need to be followed by action. We need to break through the pork-barrel legislation and welfare handouts. The real welfare of the American people is, as it has always been, their defense against military conquest.

Robinson's hands-on approach to Congress, his challenge to the Pentagon, and his face-off with liberal apologists sets an inspiring example.

We need him. □

Seminar Snapshots

Mobile 1987



Indiana's Joe Klarke officiates.



Howard Proctor, Eugene Wigner, Paulette Williams, Edward Teller, Eric Alley.

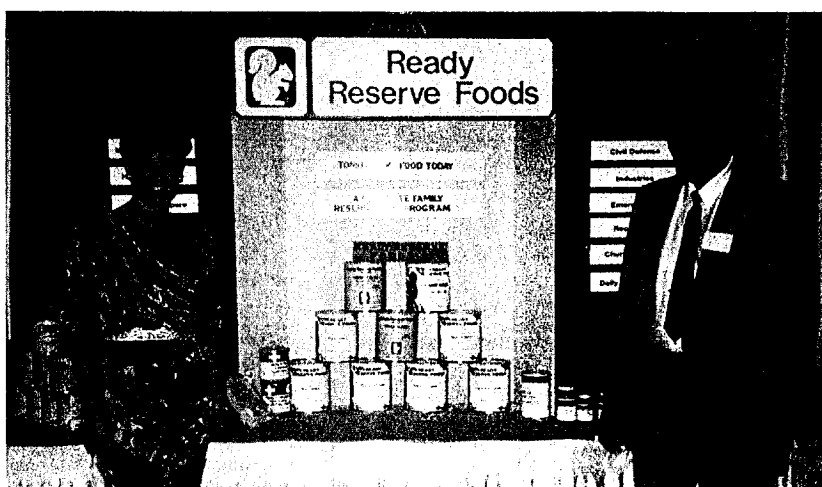


Paulette Williams, Rose Young, Marvin Johnson
(Mobile County Emergency Management Agency).

The nation's top strategic defense analysts and medical disaster response authorities addressed the DDP/TACDA Seminar in Mobile, Alabama November 7-8 and the High Frontier Seminar which preceded it on November 6th. "Best ever!" was a frequent comment of those attending the conferences, and these pictures testify to their success. A decision was made to hold the 1988 DDP/TACDA Seminar in Salt Lake City in mid-October. Planning is underway, and information will soon be out.



Nancy Greene replies to questions.



Beverly Leach and Jim Newman — and their exhibit.



Speakers Dr. Art Robinson of Oregon
and Cresson Kearny of Colorado.



General sessions audience.



To right of mannequin: exhibitors Tom Porter, Paul Gauthier and Marcel Barbier.



Azalea Trail Maids with Shawn Tyliczka.



Mississippi delegation.



April Waugh and General Dan Graham of High Frontier.



Linda and Jim Larsen of Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Gerald Looney of California, to his left and hidden behind man's head — Dr. Annamaria Nucci of New York City, then Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, Renzo Volante and Roberto Mazzone — all of Solerno, Italy, and David Lobdell of Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rasmussen of Michigan, Dr. and Mrs. James Ridgway of Georgia, and Dr. Paul Morris of California.



NUCLEAR RADIATION — THE GOOD . . . AND THE BAD

Low levels of nuclear radiation can be good — something not generally known by the media-cultured public. High levels of radiation are of course something to be greatly concerned about.

It's something like fire. A nice bonfire on a cold day can bring comfort and keep feet and hands thawed out. A forest fire is another matter.

Dr. Marshall Brucer, writing in the *Health Physics Newsletter* brings the radiation problem into realistic focus. His article is titled "Radiation Hormesis After 85 Years (Background Radiation is Good For You)."

"Hormesis," Dr. Brucer says, refers to "stimulation by low-doses of agents that are harmful, even lethal, at highdose." And he observes:

One of the first studies in radiobiology (1898) found that X-irradiated algae grew faster than unirradiated controls. Stimulated growth was noted in trees (1908) and increased life span in invertebrates (1918) and insects (1919). X-rays stimulated seedlings (1927), plant growth (1937), guinea pigs, rabbits, and mice (1940s). Increased life span was the rule in low dose irradiated rats, dogs, and even house flies (1950s). In a 1981 monograph (CRC Press), T. Luckey revived the term "hormesis," but this time with ionizing radiation and backed it up with a review of over 1250 articles from 85 years of experimental radiobiology . . .

Before 1900 about 10 articles mentioned a probable hormetic response to X-rays, then 2 or 3 articles each year until the death in 1906 of an English radiotherapist from overexposure caused the first radiation hysteria . . . Skin damage to a number of German and French radiotherapists led to a new emphasis on protection from damage. Before World War I, into the 1930s, about ten articles a year mentioned a hormetic effect but the idea did not grow. . . .

Brucer gives examples of media alarm over injury and death caused by excessive doses of radiation. This is understandable, but media accent on the sensational led them to ignore the effects of low doses. The 18 girl radium dial painters, for instance, who were adversely affected when they tipped brushes with their lips made news in 1925 — and have ever since. The study on 1155 low dose radium dial painters "who had fewer cancers than the general population and lived

longer" was not morbid enough to make the news.

Dr. Brucer's conclusion after his exhaustive research is that radiation in suitably small quantity is beneficial. He ends his article on this high note:

In August 1985 a Conference on Radiation Hormesis in Oakland, California recognized the reversal in concepts of radiation effects. Its Proceedings, published in the *Health Physics Journal* in 1987, finally recognized that low dose radiation is not only good for you, it is essential to life. But how will Health Physicists now earn a living?

VET ASSOCIATION MONOGRAPH AVAILABLE TO CD ORGANIZATIONS

Complimentary copies of the American Veterinary Medical Association monograph, "Veterinary Services in Disasters and Emergencies," are available to civil defense organizations.

The monograph was presented on November 10, 1987 to the Veterinary Medicine Section of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in Las Vegas, Nevada. The monograph is 21 pages, produced in typewritten type. Civil defense organizations may obtain their complimentary copies (price other than to organizations is \$5) by writing:

American Veterinary Medical Assn.
930 N. Meacham Road
Schaumburg, IL 60196-1074
(Attn: Dr. Arthur V. Tennyson,
VMD, Dir., Membership and Field
Services)

HIGH FRONTIER LAUNCHES "OPERATION SPACE SHIELD"

A "California Ballot Initiative in Support of the Strategic Defense of the United States" was launched by High Frontier Director General Daniel Graham on November 1st.

The initiative has until March 30th to obtain 372,178 signatures supporting the homeland defense idea.

"The California Ballot Initiative," states High Frontier's newsletter *Newswatch*, "would put the people of California on record as wanting to be defended from nuclear attack and outraged that the United States currently has no means to intercept and destroy even a single ballistic missile in flight before it impacts the U.S. homeland."

A survey by the Gary C. Lawrence Company (Santa Ana, California) shows that if elections were held today California voters would pass the measure by a 61-29 landslide. Solid support comes from both Republicans and Democrats.

FEES UP FOR JOURNAL AND TACDA

Ten years of inflation force TACDA and the *Journal of Civil Defense* to make increases in membership fees and subscriptions (eff. Jan. 1, 1988).

New TACDA membership rates:

	U.S.	Foreign
TACDA Membership	\$35	\$50
Sponsoring Member	\$70	\$70

New *Journal* subscriptions:

	U.S.	Foreign	Air Mail
1 year	\$18	\$27	\$36
2 years	\$34	\$52	\$70

Abstract from "Veterinary Services in Disasters and Emergencies":

Potential man-made or natural disasters could overwhelm the residual medical and surgical capacity. Veterinarians have the training and experience to augment physicians in caring for human casualties, and dispersed veterinary hospitals constitute survivable facilities that are equipped to provide medical and surgical care. Veterinarians can also serve public health and preventive medicine and maintain the health of agricultural livestock as food sources. Civil defense planning must include veterinarians so these valuable medical care resources can be used to save lives that might otherwise be lost.



SWISS CD MAGAZINE "SHOCKED" BY UK PROGRAM

Zivilschutz, the Swiss civil defense magazine (now in its 34th year) lists four points which make the British civil defense program an inferior one. These are:

[1] The introduction and development [of a program] is more than a decade behind that of the Swiss.

[2] No usable shelters for the population, either public or private.

[3] Other than governmental organizations — very well organized — or traditional voluntary first-aid units, there are only about 19,000 volunteer members of civil defense.

[4] And an annual civil defense budget of around 100 million pounds [\$180 million].

"These are," says *Zivilschutz*, "if we are to believe Eric E. Alley, technical civil defense advisor for the Home Office, the most important points of the overall British civil defense program."

"This seems completely shocking in view of the fact that this country was hit hard during World War II by bombing, destruction, misery and losses. At the present time the population has no modern protective shelter — none. . . ."

Attempts at corrective action, however, are now being made, according to *Zivilschutz*, through the efforts of Alley and others. Britain's 54 counties and Scotland's nine regions are being asked to mount a "very serious" program down through the subordinate districts. Detailed reports are being required, and monies allocated to political subdivisions will be withheld if satisfactory progress is not shown.

Alley, who outlined the new British initiative at the DDP/TACDA Seminar last November, has now retired from his duties as CD Advisor to the Home Office. But the new program he helped to inaugurate is at least a first step toward a serious approach to protection for the British population.

It should inspire other CD-backward countries to "wake up."

BECTON HEAVY CD EMPHASIS GETS ATTENTION IN STATE AND LOCAL NEWSLETTERS

Bonneville County, Idaho could be expected to report on DDP/TACDA

seminar activities in Mobile, and it did with gusto.

Other state and local newsletters also turned their attention to the possibilities of a revived civil defense. One was Missouri's *State Emergency Management Newsletter*. Its November-December issue carried a story on page 7 titled "Restoring Civil Defense Program First Priority for FEMA Director." It read in part:

The head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency says his top goal is to reverse America's declining ability to protect citizens in the event of a nuclear attack.

Julius W. Becton, Jr., FEMA national director, said the Reagan administration has made "tremendous improvements" in the nation's military posture, but civil defense capabilities "still remain snagged." . . .

"My top priority in FEMA is to reverse that decline and start improving civil defense," Becton told the group.

Becton, said the story, compared the 1962 CD budget of \$1.1 billion (in today's dollars) to \$150 million today.

PRESS PLUGS SWISS SHELTER — "SAFEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD"

CD buffs may be tired of hearing about Switzerland's vaunted protective measures for its citizens in the event of nuclear war, but the popular press is now sitting up and taking notice.

The *National Enquirer's* article "Switzerland — The Place to Be During World War 3" devotes a page to Swiss preparedness. It says:

Incredibly, Switzerland's leaders have been getting their country ready for World War 3 by turning it into a giant Swiss cheese riddled with underground tunnels, weapons systems, hospitals and enough nuclear shelters for 5.7 million people — an astonishing 88 percent of its population.

Freeways are part of the emergency plan and are frequently utilized as emergency runways for combat aircraft. "Switzerland is one big fortress," says French TV man Emmanuel Transon.

An Associated Press dispatch reports on "Operation Ant" which in November (1987) tested the facilities of the huge Sonnenberg Tunnel which provides shelter for 21,000 people. The tunnel, independent of

outside support, was closed to traffic along the north-south European artery during the exercise.

And the Italian magazine *Grazia* contained the following item:

According to European statistics, in case of a nuclear war, Switzerland would be the safest country in the world. For many years the Helvetian Confederation has supported an advanced program of civil defense. Its antiatomic shelters, public and private, will be able by 1990 to provide safe haven for all six and one-half million inhabitants foreseen for this date. The population would also be safe from disasters of the Chernobyl type.

SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE COMPARED TO U.S. PROGRAM

On its "Newscope" page *The Retired Officer* looks at American civil defense and winces. It says:

The United States does not have a comprehensive strategic defense program or civil defense system, warns a recent report by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

U.S. civil defense is under civilian control. . . .

By contrast, Soviet civil defense is under military control, is an element of a large active-passive strategic defense program and is an integral part of Soviet military strategy. The Soviets view civil defense as essential to their war-fighting and war survival capabilities. Active participation and implementation of their program is compulsory for all Soviet government, economic and public organizations at all levels, as well as for the general public, according to the study.

While the FY '87 U.S. appropriation for civil defense was \$139 million, or 57 cents per capita, Soviet costs have been estimated as high as \$6 billion, or \$14.48 per capita.

The news item concludes by citing National Security Decision Directive (NSDD 259), which provides for mounting a "surge" capability for civil defense in a crisis situation.

RIDGWAY JOINS TACDA STAFF

Retired FEMA executive Dr. James M. Ridgway joined the TACDA staff as a part-time volunteer on January 1, 1988 (position: Director of Liaison). Ridgway is also a college professor and a guest lecturer at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute.

GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI

The relationship between nuclear attack and civil defense is clear. The relationship between conventional attack and civil defense is less clear, but it is there all the same. California attorney Thomas L. Holsinger shows how vital a fully-developed American civil defense can be, even in a European conventional war.

Conventional Defense of Europe Depends on Civil Defense of America

— Thomas M. Holsinger

Few, if any, military analysts or commentators have considered the U.S. civil defense role in a Soviet conventional attack on NATO in Europe. Significant if not disastrous transportation bottlenecks might appear — absent effective American civil defense. NATO relies entirely upon the United States to deliver munitions stocks by sea after the approximate 30 days of supplies in Europe are exhausted.

U.S. mobilization and resupply of Europe would be significantly hampered even by the *successful* implementation of a workable civil defense plan prepared well in advance. No such plan exists or can be created with present funding levels. But what we will get is haphazard implementation of an inadequate civil defense plan hastily improvised after a crisis begins, which at best will substantially disrupt mobilization and resupply. It is more likely that resupply of Europe will be almost entirely obstructed after a few weeks (or even days) of conventional hostilities by the spontaneous evacuation of most essential transportation staff and possible civil disorder in American East Coast port cities.

Public terror of impending nuclear attack during a major crisis and the complete lack of civil defense in the United States could well cause a complete breakdown of the civilian transportation system *even prior* to actual hostilities in Europe. In that case the United States might as well be on the other side of the moon as far as our ability to resupply NATO is concerned and the use of nuclear weapons is certain.

Military planners assume that civilians will continue to load munitions cargoes into ships in our ports, service aircraft at major civilian airfields, operate trains and service rail equipment at major rail centers during

mobilization and conventional hostilities with complete disregard for the specter of imminent nuclear attack and the fact that all these activities are prime targets. They think the United States will function as a secure base in a situation generating the greatest possible feelings of insecurity.

Many civil defense planners expect a spontaneous evacuation of urban areas at the onset of any crisis with the Soviet Union, as happened in southern Florida during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. This evacuation could easily reach mass proportions, with a lot of hysteria and panic, if nuclear hostilities appear imminent. This is *not* a formal crisis relocation plan — the public is predicted to voluntarily evacuate with no action by public authority. U.S. mobilization and transport of munitions to Europe will be adversely affected if a substantial portion of essential civilian personnel evacuate, and there is no means to force them to stay.

The public believes that nuclear hostilities will be imminent once conventional hostilities begin in Europe. The civil situation in the U.S. may spiral out of control quickly once a Soviet attack in Europe becomes a significant possibility, unless drastic and effective action is taken in the preceding crisis period. Only then might enough of the public sufficiently trust government authority to cooperate rather than rely on their individual efforts to protect their families.

Existing civil defense plans for this eventuality are trivial, due largely to political pressure. Any attempts to make realistic plans are immediately attacked on political grounds and denied funding. The problem is almost insuperable anyway but the worst possible outcome is presently guaranteed. It is highly unlikely that

adequate plans and action can be improvised once the crisis begins.

There are only two ways to avoid extensive civil disorder and desertion of essential transportation personnel in a major crisis with the Soviet Union. These are coercing the public into doing what the government wants, or obtaining their voluntary cooperation. The former is politically impossible as creation of the centralized police organization and large paramilitary forces necessary for coercion is an invitation to tyranny.

The American people will cooperate only if they believe their chances of survival are higher by doing what the government wants than through their individual efforts. That means a credible civil defense system. SDI will not be available for population protection for at least ten years, and even when it is it will need civil defense.

The civil defense community cannot expect increased funding when our nominal friends in the military community regard us as trivial and irrelevant. It is necessary to educate them concerning the inter-related nature of *all* defense activities.

This may require a fair degree of sarcasm. Why spend billions on conventional forces that will run out of fuel, ammunition and spare parts in a few weeks? It doesn't matter how much there is if it can't reach combat areas. Without civil defense, the defense of NATO rests solely on our strategic nuclear deterrent.

This reasoning will also expose the posturing of anti-nuclear congressmen who say they support a strong conventional defense. The United States cannot act as the secure base required for a conventional defense of NATO unless the American people feel marginally secure. That means civil defense now and strategic defense eventually. □

Q&A CORNER

Q: METTAG uses symbols. Why? Would it not be easier for everyone if the headings were printed in English?

A: That is one opinion, and one that was seriously considered when METTAG research was conducted in 1975. A tag using English is by-and-large a good tag under normal circumstances. Often circumstances are not normal, and symbols fill certain vital gaps. Where lifesaving is the "name of the game" this obviously can be most important.

There were seven main reasons why METTAG was engineered using symbols. These are:

1. A dramatic influx of foreign-speaking people into the United States has occurred in the past few years. Many more Spanish people, for instance, than ever before. And we have our Chinese-speaking minorities. And French-speaking, German-speaking, Vietnamese. Others. Visitors. Islands of English-speaking people abroad. American aircraft (which sometimes have accidents) all over the world. Easier to deal in symbols. Safer.

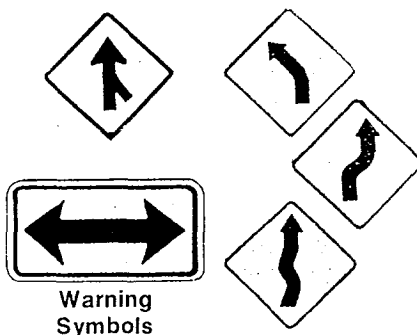
2. We don't like to admit it, but it is true that we have a good number of illiterates in the U.S. And more semi-literates for whom simple technical words are incomprehensible. Words like trauma, laceration, respiration, disoriented (all part of one language-based tag) are apt to befuddle. Symbols are not fool-proof, but they are

closer to it than any tag depending upon language. Asked what "deceased" meant, one individual answered that it meant "being blessed by the Pope." If we have to use words, they should be simple. "Deceased" should be replaced by "Dead."

3. A larger group would be those who are visually handicapped. A symbol is simple to see and quickly recognized. A jumble of words can be impossible. Glasses can be fogged, rain-splattered, just plain dirty or broken or not on hand.

4. Conditions of triage can be poor. Poor light, rain, fog, smoke, fire, flashing lights and so on make reading even bold print frustrating, difficult and subject to misinterpretation and serious error.

5. Symbols are *easy to spot*. We use them more and more in our daily lives. Traffic symbols are a good reference. Good examples are: the "merging traffic" symbol, the "wrong way" symbol, and the symbols for curves, falling rocks, intersections and airports.



Warning Symbols

6. Symbols, therefore, contribute to accelerated action in triage situations. Speed makes for reducing significantly the time needed for any one casualty to receive medical attention. It makes the triage operation smoother and more effective. It contributes directly to *professionalism* in the handling of casualties.

7. The bottom line in all this is that the use of symbols on a quality triage tag — the way METTAG was conceived and designed — and proper teamwork by medics saves lives.

The whole purpose of triage is to organize the triage scene as efficiently as possible so as to save as many lives as possible. This was the premise of METTAG research to which doctors, nurses, paramedics, firemen, safety authorities and civil defense officials contributed.



Informational Symbols



There is much more to be said about METTAG. Conceived not as a "cheap" tag, but as an *effective* way to save the most lives in disaster. METTAG has other virtues such as instructions in four languages with each pack of 50, a tough cardstock that can withstand adverse conditions, a special (optional) feature that permits designation of casualty locations. And more.

METTAG, therefore is endorsed by Doctors for Disaster Preparedness. And it is now the standard field triage tag for emergency use wherever priority is given to the saving of lives all across the United States and Canada, and to an increasing extent in other parts of the world.

For information and answers to other questions contact:

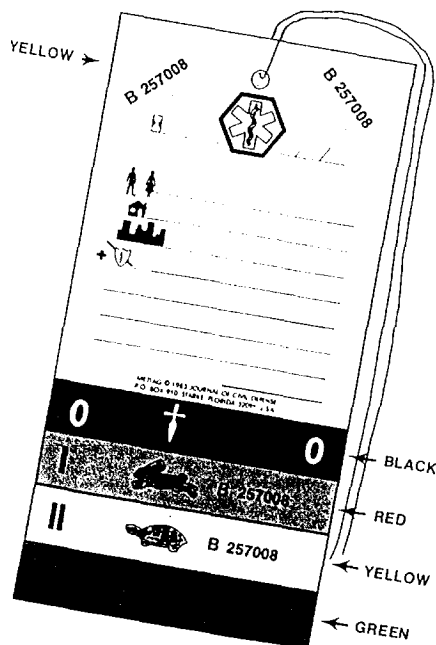
METTAG
P.O. Box 910
Starke, FL 32091
(Tel: 904-964-5397)

METTAG is marketed by the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

* * * * *

Q: Where can I get information on shelter consultants and shelter equipment?

A: One good source is the *American Survival Guide*, P.O. Box 15690, Santa Ana, CA 92705-0690. Another is *Survival Tomorrow* (newsletter), Box 910, Merlin, OR 97532. Another is *Live Free*, Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426. *Fighting Chance*, Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine is another — at P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 97523. Also: Practical Preparedness, 130 So. Redwood Road, Building F, North Salt Lake City, Utah 84116. The *Journal of Civil Defense* periodically runs listings of shelter consultants and suppliers. The last one appeared in the February 1987 issue. The next one will appear in the April 1988 issue.





TRIAGE!

PRODUCED BY
DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP)

"FOR ALL DISASTERS:
PLANNED, COORDINATED MEDICAL RESPONSE."

Vol. V, No. 1

February 1988

ORIENT 1988 DDP PRESIDENT

At the DDP annual business meeting on November 7th in Mobile, Alabama the DDP membership elected Dr. Jane Orient of Tucson, Arizona as its 1988 president. Dr. Orient, well known as an outspoken advocate of preparedness and a caustic critic of those who advocate watering down American defenses, is editor-publisher of the *DDP Arizona Newsletter*.

Orient has been active in the national security field in many ways. She recently narrated a film titled "Emergency Medicine" which is to be reviewed in the April 1988 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Dr. Orient is also known as a strong supporter of the Strategic Defense Initiative. In a *Journal* article — "Requiem for Strategic Defense ('Star Wars') is Premature" — she defended SDI by stating (excerpt):

Opponents of American homeland defense applauded a recent report by the American Physical Society (APS) with headlines like this: "Scientific Truth: Physicists' Report Shoots Down SDI Feasibility."

While countermeasures by Soviet rockets are incorrectly portrayed as easy and cheap, SDI opponents frequently allude to the vulnerability of defensive satellites. Yet satellites can defend themselves by a variety of measures, including maneuverability, shooting-back, shielding, and decoys.

Based on the flawed American Physical Society report, John Tirman (of the Winston Foundation for World Peace) advised in a *Los Angeles Times* editorial: "the nation should start making plans for SDI's burial."

If SDI is buried, it will be primarily for political reasons, not technological ones. And a wrong decision could be

followed by the burial of the United States as a free nation.

DDP Executive Director (and past-president) Dr. Max Klinghoffer thinks the Orient DDP presidency is long overdue. "Only Dr. Orient's extensive leadership activities in national medical societies have deterred her from accepting the DDP presidency



Dr. Jane Orient
(Photo by Tsy Manly Portraits)

long before this," he observes. "We can look forward to a year where DDP will gain in stature, where it will be heard from coast to coast, and where the issues of civil defense, SDI and medical response to disaster will be spotlighted. All this relates directly to national security, and we all know that the time is late. Dr. Orient as DDP president is a tonic we need. The time is ripe."

ACEP HOLDS INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

The American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) holds its 1988

International Disaster Management Conference in Orlando, Florida February 11-14. Friday, February 11th will feature a pre-conference seminar (\$55 registration), and February 12-14 will see the conference concentrate on handling of emergency situations. Advance registration is \$160, and late registration is \$180. Continuing education credit is being requested. The host hotel is the Hyatt Orlando.

For further information contact Registrar, FLACEP, Airport Business Center, 5824 S. Semoran Blvd., Orlando, FL 32822 (Phone: 305-281-7396).

As in the past the ACEP conference this year will be a mecca for all medical professionals concerned with effective response to disasters.

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness will be represented.

DANISH RECIPE FOR PEACE

"Readiness for war — on the civil side as well as on the military side — is in Denmark pursued in accordance with what we call 'the total defense concept.' It is a basic element in that concept that each part plays an autonomous role, but a role that is coordinated with and in mutual support of the other. The main purpose of our total defense is to avoid war. . . ."

— O. Forstin, Danish CD Director - from 1987 Annual Study of The Association of Civil Defence and Emergency Planning Officers (Great Britain).

AIDS RESOLUTION PASSED AT DDP BUSINESS MEETING

A resolution calling attention to the serious threat of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) to the American population — and ominous consequences — was passed by Doctors for Disaster Preparedness at its annual business meeting in Mobile, Alabama on November 7th. AIDS as a looming disaster on its own, as well as an overwhelming complication in other disasters (especially wartime attack), was the topic of a panel discussion on the program of the DDP/TACDA Seminar where the business meeting took place.

Presented in draft form at the business meeting of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) on November 9th, it was also passed by TACDA unanimously.

The finalized resolution (with agreed-upon phraseology, etc.) is to be drawn up by Dr. Harvey D. Cain of Sacramento, California. Dr. Cain is a member of the DDP Board of Directors.

ACNP MEETS IN ARIZONA FOR "SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS"

A Medical Economics Forum on changes in medical practice and a Radiation & Health Seminar on Food Irradiation, in addition to five scientific sessions will comprise the February 17-21 annual meeting of the American College of Nuclear Physicians (ACNP) to be held in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Continuing education credits apply. Registration fee for members: \$300. For nonmembers: \$375. "On-site" for nonmembers: \$400.

Rooms at the Scottsdale Hilton Resort & Spa (special for the meeting) are \$115 a night.

Anyone interested in the field of Nuclear Medicine is invited.

For further information contact:
ACNP National Office
1101 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
(Tel: 202-857-1135)

"In October 1917 we parted with the Old World, rejecting it once and for all. We are moving toward a new world, the world of Communism. We shall never turn off that road."

— Mikhail Gorbachev in a November 1987 speech announcing the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik coup.

TRIAGE BECOMES PART OF JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

As determined by DDP and TACDA at their respective business meetings in early November, *Triage* is being published as a section of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. The consolidation is seen as a more effective way to present the aims of the two organizations as well as a method of economizing on time and expenses.

Triage is planned as the centerfold of each *Journal* issue. This will bring the frequency of publication up to a bimonthly basis instead of quarterly.

As part of the streamlining, the newsletter, *TACDA Alert* will be discontinued on the basis that the *Journal* covers the same activities as the *Alert*.

"We see this as an effective way to consolidate our publishing activities and to allow for more timely output," says TACDA president Charles L. Badley.

A new newsletter, the *DDP/TACDA Update*, produced in typewritten format at the DDP/TACDA office and distributed to all DDP and TACDA members, will supplement the *Journal* between issues. A trial issue of *Update* was printed in December, and another — at this writing — is being planned for early January.

The changes give a degree of flexibility to both TACDA and DDP publishing not previously enjoyed. It also makes room for added news releases.

VOICE OF AMERICA INTERVIEWS DDP's DR. HENRY C. HUNTLEY

On December 14th DDP Vice President Henry C. Huntley (M.D.) was interviewed by the Voice of America on the need for civil defense in the United States and the impact of the INF Treaty on the total preparedness program. The interview covered the political, strategic and moral necessities of a credible civil defense.



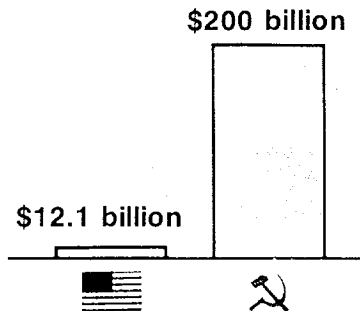
Dr. Huntley (R) at a staff meeting with Dr. Max Klinghoffer, DDP Executive Director (L).

The interview focused on medical response, and Huntley stressed the role of Congress and the Administration in understanding the requirements and providing effective legislation to take care of them. The message that preparedness is a primary leadership responsibility needs to be made very clear, said Huntley, and this is an ongoing effort of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness.

From *Defense Watch*, November/December 1987:

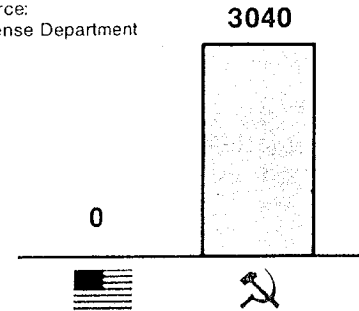
U.S. SDI Lags Far Behind Soviet "Dark Star"

U.S. vs. Soviet Anti-Missile Spending Over Last 10 Years



U.S. vs. Soviet ABM Missiles As of November 1987

Source:
Defense Department



As can be seen from the chart above, the Soviet Union has outpaced the U.S. not only in anti-ballistic missile defense spending but in deployment as well.

Without quick deployment of those parts

of SDI that are available and increased funding for SDI research, America may soon be totally vulnerable to Soviet nuclear blackmail.

Chart by Bob Mills, United States Defense Committee

REVIEWS

BETTER A SHIELD THAN A SWORD, Edward Teller, Ph.D. Published by The Free Press, a Division of Macmillan, Inc., 866 3rd Ave., New York, NY 10022-6221. Hard cover, 257 pages, 1987, \$19.95.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Doctor Teller has dedicated this book to the late Leo Szilard, Teller's friend and colleague. His warm praise of Szilard and his generous comments concerning his many co-workers are found throughout the book. But there is no self praise—rather self-effacement. The book is a fascinating piece of writing: part autobiography; part a history of nuclear physics; part philosophical; part praise for his fellow scientists; and with many remarkable anecdotes.



Dr. Teller talks with old friend, Dr. Eugene Wigner, at DDP/TACDA Seminar in Mobile, Alabama last November.

Doctor Teller discusses the controversy in the United States over the development of the thermonuclear weapons. He of course was strongly in favor of development of this weapon, but at no time is he critical of those who sincerely offered objections. One wonders what might have happened if other nations had the H-bomb and we did not. Contemplating this possibility, we realize how much this nation owes Doctor Teller. But he also points out that the Soviets

have a practical civil defense, and we do not.

Teller states: "In 1949, the United States had the strongest military arsenal in the world. Had we made a mistake then and recognized the peril in the early 1950s, we might possibly have caught up again. In

fraction of the energy produced by a nuclear explosion into a downward-directed EMP, the resulting damage would paralyze communications and transportation systems over a wide territory. The United States relies increasingly on electronics. Defense against such a weapon would be

BUT HE ALSO POINTS OUT THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE A PRACTICAL CIVIL DEFENSE, AND WE DO NOT.

1985, the Soviet Union is stronger in every quantitative sense. If we make a mistake today, we have no margin to absorb the consequences." Sometimes it seems as though men like Teller are devoting their lives to the preservation of this nation; but that government agencies are trying to block those efforts.

difficult and expensive. In the United States, work on, and even understanding of, this phenomenon is incomplete.

Teller further says: "The U.S. aim has been to prevent war. The means prescribed by the policy of Mutual Assured Destruction was retaliation. The aim is still to prevent war. The new means is to establish defense and make the outcome of an attack uncertain. There is no miracle cure that will end the threat of war. The hope is to find the means of defense that in the long run will prove more effective than any further deployment of offensive weapons."

Apathy as a cause of non-preparedness is described: "During the 1930s, the democracies of the world did not want to know about Hitler's rapidly developing military machine. Today they do not want to know about steadily growing Soviet military power." Chapter Four includes a description of antiweapons, written in a manner which is understandable even to those of us who are not physicists.

Doctor Teller has lived through a golden age of physics, and he numbers other greats among his co-workers and his friends. Among these are: Eugene Wigner; Niels Bohr; Enrico Fermi; Albert Einstein; Robert Oppenheimer; Ernest Lawrence and Leo Szilard.

Teller condenses one of the great moments in history into one paragraph: "In March 1939, a friend and I

Teller's dedication to peace is stated succinctly: "As long as there are two opposing camps, the world is in less danger if they are armed with shields rather than with swords."

"THERE IS NO MIRACLE CURE THAT WILL END THE THREAT OF WAR."

Throughout the book there are warnings: "If the Soviets have found a way to transform a considerable

were playing a Mozart violin sonata in my living room when we were interrupted by a long distance phone

call from Leo Szilard. He said only: 'I have found the neutrons.' To me, that meant the last doubts about the feasibility of harnessing nuclear energy had vanished."

In 1939, Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, pointing out the possibilities of nuclear weapons. That historic letter is reproduced in Chapter Six.

"AFTER THE WAR, I TRIED TO FIND MY WAY BACK TO THE SIMPLER LIFE OF A SCIENTIST AND A TEACHER. I NEVER SUCCEEDED."

Teller says: "After the war, I tried to find my way back to the simpler life of a scientist and a teacher. I never succeeded."

In Chapter Eleven, Teller lists five safeguards in preventing the use of nuclear energy as a weapon in war. He later points out that the Soviets have made progress toward missile defense. We found out about this because the Soviets told us. Teller says: "But I must say that of all the areas in which it is difficult for a democracy to compete with a police state, intelligence gathering is likely to be the most difficult." Teller wrote this little couplet for his young son:

"S stands for secret;
you can keep it forever
Provided there's no one
abroad who is clever."

(This reviewer wonders if the poem, though written for Teller's son, should not be donated to Congress.)

In Chapters sixteen and seventeen, there is a discussion of radiation and of "nuclear winter." Teller states: "Given the uncertainties and omissions on which nuclear winter is based, the concept of a severe climatic change must be considered dubious rather than robust. Nevertheless, the possibility of nuclear winter has not been excluded."

Teller supports the concept of evacuation if there is a threat of imminent hostilities. He points out that 45,000 people were evacuated from Pripjat (near the Chernobyl reactor) in three hours. Teller is, of course, a supporter of nuclear energy, but with appropriate precautions: "Nuclear energy is needed to ensure economic well-being throughout the world. The possibility of having clean, secure, safe nuclear energy exists today. But that can be accomplished only if the

lessons of all nuclear accidents, including those of Chernobyl, are learned." Teller is also a supporter of the concept of a lunar colony, from which additional space exploration may be mounted.

Doctor Teller states: "Those who forget history are condemned to repeat it. Those who misunderstand history may suffer a worse punish-

ment." But he is never without a sense of humor: "I am particularly proud of a cartoon published during this period in the student newspaper, *The Daily Californian*. The first panel showed students protesting my political ideas; in the second, the same students were lining up to take my lectures."

Doctor Teller is clear on his concept of the right to self defense. He states: "An agreement on the morality of self defense would bring us a step closer to solving the most dreadful moral problem of our age. Without such an agreement we cannot count on the survival of the society that holds moral values so strongly that it calls them human rights."

This book is a must for all who value peace, and especially for those who advocate peace through preparedness. Those who support Teller's ideas will, after reading this book, be even more supportive. And those who are opponents of Teller's will, if they read the book, perhaps change their philosophy of defense.

Buy the book. The epilogue alone is worth more than the price.

FIGHTING CHANCE

The "Wake Up"
Civil Defense Book
\$5.95, or 10 for \$15 (or 50 for \$50)

From: Fighting Chance Fund
Oregon Institute
of Science and Medicine
P.O. Box 1279
Cave Junction, OR 97523

JUST PUBLISHED:

THE DAY THE JAPANESE ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR, by Gordon W. Prange with Donald M. Goldstein and Katherine V. Dillon. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 11 W. 19th St., New York, NY 10011. (Date of publication: December 7, 1987.) 493 pages including 16 pages of black and white photos. Price: \$22.95. — Completes the Prange trilogy on Pearl Harbor — first two books: *At Dawn We Slept* and *Pearl Harbor: The Verdict of History*.

A WORKABLE GOVERNMENT? THE CONSTITUTION AFTER 200 YEARS, edited by Burke Marshall. Published by W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10110. 1987. 248 pages plus index. \$19.95 hard cover, \$9.95 soft-cover.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

This volume is a compilation of papers presented at the Seventy-third American Assembly in April 1987. These papers represent a critique of the American Constitution. Contributors are:

Shirley S. Abrahamson, Wisconsin Supreme Court, & Diane S. Gutmann

Stephen L. Carter, Yale Law School
Lloyd N. Cutler, Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering

Frank H. Easterbrook, U.S. Court of Appeals

Nicholas deB Katzenback, Riker, Danzig, Scherer, Hyland & Perretti
Burke Marshall, Yale Law School
H. Jefferson Powell, University of Iowa

Mark V. Tushnet, Georgetown University Law Center

Alan F. Westin, Columbia University

The preface to *A Workable Government* states (an excerpt):

For the last twenty-five years, doubts about the present political structure and various proposals to change it have been raised. Some would alter the terms of the President and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, or make changes in the roles of Congress and the executive branch on foreign policy matters. Others have proposed a more radical move toward something approximating parliamentary government.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

THE PROFESSIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGER: STRUCTURES AND STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS by Thomas E. Drabek, 1987. 254 pp. plus references and notes, paperback. Program on Environment and Behavior, Monograph No. 44, Institute of Behavioral Science No. 6, Campus Box 482, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO. 80309. Price \$10.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway.

This book is for local emergency managers and people in networks working with them. It is also for people in government, professional associations, and academe developing emergency management instructional materials.

Drabek's main points are that an emergency manager has a stressful, if not impossible job, that can be accomplished successfully only within the framework of local government and by gaining the support of governmental departments and private community groups.

The project was funded by the National Science Foundation. A description of Drabek's methodology follows. With the help of a blue ribbon advisory committee he selected 12 jurisdictions for on-site interviews with emergency managers and follow up interviews with governmental department officials within those jurisdictions. He interviewed 50 other managers by phone. In both cases population size and geographic location were selection factors. Also, in both cases, participants in the study responded to a questionnaire. While small, the sample is representative. The data was sufficient to provide 50 statistical tables for the book.

The chapter titles give the scope of the study: 1. Objectives, Theory, and Method; 2. Emergency Management in the United States: Yesterday and Today; 3. Managerial Behavior and Agency Integrity in Local Emergency Management Agencies; 4. Preceptual vs. Behavioral Structures of Managerial Success; 5. Perceptions of Successful Managers; 6. Qualities of Interagency Structures; 7. Community Size and Variations in Interagency Networks; 8. Varieties of Managerial Strategies; 9. Patterned Variations: Big Town-Small Town; and

10. Maintaining Agency Integrity. The section on "Advice for New Managers" beginning on page 236 is worth the price of the book.

Drabek defines 15 strategies used by emergency managers: 1. constituency support; 2. committees; 3. cooptation; 4. joint ventures; 5. coalitions; 6. agenda control; 7. entrepreneurial actions; 8. organizational intelligence; 9. mergers; 10. media in disaster planning; 11. outside expert; 12. innovations; 13. product differentiation; 14. regulation; and 15. flows of personnel. Quotations from the interviews and questionnaires illustrate how various managers use these devices.

Size of the jurisdiction often determine the strategies used. Big jurisdictions tend to be more formal, requiring memoranda of understanding among departments and organizations. Managers in small jurisdictions have more access to elected officials and department heads. A small group of less competent emergency managers identified by the study used few or none of the strategies.

The study has its limitations. It speaks mainly to what the reviewer would call "system building," not to emergency operations or civil defense. There is also a shifting point of view on "constituency." In some cases the term is used to mean governmental departments with which the emergency manager interacts; in other cases, community groups including industry; in yet other cases, the public in general.

The interviewees opt heavily for training from any source. They also advise lateral professional contacts through "state associations and national associations like the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management and The American Civil Defense Association . . ."

Since the study is about local emergency managers working in their local environments, state and federal agencies dealing with hazards get second billing and mostly unfavorable reviews on their performances. However, it is useful for officials in such agencies to see how local managers perceive them.

Drabek's views and tilt are well summarized by his statement: " . . . When the mix of natural and

technological hazards is combined with civil defense responsibilities, the directors of the agencies face a complex mission. When potential disasters are viewed within their complete life cycles — mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery — the organizational task may seem gargantuan. Fortunately for American society, some people are attracted to such challenges, and many communities are indeed fortunate to have reasonably effective programs. . . ."

NATIONAL DEFENSE: SUICIDE OR SURVIVAL, by Philip C. Clarke. Published by America's Future, Inc., 514 Main St., New Rochelle, NY 10801. 1987. 24-page pamphlet. Can be purchased from America's Future with two more selected pamphlets for \$1.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Career journalist (Associated Press, *Newsweek*, Mutual Broadcasting System) Phil Clarke comes across like a breath of American fresh air in *National Defense: Suicide or Survival*. The title of his 1987 pamphlet describes succinctly the pamphlet's red-white-and-blue warning that America and its people had better wake up, realize that the choice between "suicide" and "survival" is theirs. The former requires only apathy, appeasement and submission. Survival means adherence to the principles of past American patriots, the will to endure.

"Throughout the ages," writes Clarke, "unpreparedness has invited war and the triumph of tyrants."

Clarke gives unstinting support to the Strategic Defense Initiative as an effective shield against missile attack and chastises limp critics who "urge that SDI be traded away for Kremlin promises" and seek to slash funding.

He is also taken aback by indifference to civil defense. He says:

Shockingly, for the vast majority of ordinary Americans, civil defense, or more precisely "attack preparedness," is out of reach and out of mind, like something unrealistic from the "frantic '50's." Except for a handful of dedicated volunteers, our untrained civilian populace has little or no awareness of how to respond to the possibility, however remote, of a

nuclear attack and how to cope with what instantly would become a matter of life or death.

The fact is that while ours is the richest country in the world, it's also the least defended of the major industrialized nations

It's up to us, says Clarke. We can continue to pamper ourselves and cop out by throwing in the towel or we can wake up and in the tradition of our pioneer forefathers face the music and prevail into the 21st Century and well beyond. He quotes Abraham Lincoln: "If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men, we must live through all time or die by suicide."

Among other Philip Clarke pamphlets offered by America's Future are:

The Nuclear Option: A Question of Survival

Communism — A Plan for World Conquest

One dollar to the address at the head of this review gets *National Defense: Suicide or Survival* plus the above two — plus information on other publications.

A space shield, says Clarke, would average less than \$5 billion a year. As for civil defense, he points to the Swiss who spend more than 50 times what we spend per capita — and to the Soviets who spend \$3 billion a year compared to less than 1/20th that amount for the United States in 1988.

Clarke says a lot more in a thoroughly convincing and dramatic style. His little pamphlet is indeed an adventure in defense logic.

EVACUATION: AN ASSESSMENT OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH by John H. Sorensen, Barbara M. Vogt and Dennis S. Mileti, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, July 1987. 255 pp, paperback. Order from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161. NTIS price codes: printed A-11, microfiche A-01.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This study is a penetrating analysis of information on evacuation for

public officials and industrial managers charged with emergency planning and operations. It is also for researchers looking for something to research. The study is based on a review of over 300 documents in the disaster-civil defense fields.

The abstract of the study written by its authors gives a good review of its contents. They see "10 issues in evacuation planning that cut across hazards. First, planning for large-scale evacuations requires improvement. Second, a better understanding of special evacuation planning needs for fast-moving events is needed. Third, evacuation planning for concurrent hazardous events is lacking. Fourth, a better understanding of human behavior in evacuation is desirable. Fifth, the accuracy of evacuation time estimates should be established. Sixth, guidelines on reentry after an evacuation should be improved. Seventh, special populations planning requires further investigation. Eighth, liability for evacuation decisions should be resolved. Ninth, uncertainties and problems in evacuation decision-making need greater attention. Finally, adoption and implementation of integrated evacuation plans should be investigated."

While in general vogue, the author's use of the word "issues" is not helpful. The overall issue in any disaster is: should evacuation be ordered or implemented? What the authors have identified and discussed are the problems impacting upon the basic issue.

In this they do a thorough job. Their analysis of the documents reveal 77 problems. They consider 53 of these to be valid and worthy of official concern and/or further research.

After reading the report the reviewer has a growing concern about "integrated" or "generic" emergency management. The generic approach tends to pile up all the problems for all disasters. This is not helpful for jurisdictions that do not have all the hazards on a comprehensive list of all possible hazards nationwide.

The alternative, as noted in the report, is "hazard specific" planning. This approach, in the reviewer's opinion, not only reduces the number

of problems, but also hastens the linkage between officials with general responsibility for public safety and technical experts whose knowledge is vital in specific kinds of disasters — experts from the utilities, industries using chemicals, transportation, engineering, and public health for examples.

In regard to civil defense, pages 44-47 of the work note, "In 1984 FEMA abandoned national plans to evacuate high risk areas as a means to protect populations in an international crisis period. Crisis relocation plans are optional at state and local levels as part of the integrated planning concept (USFEMA, 1984a). In 1984, approximately 50% of the communities in the United States had done some formal planning for nuclear crisis. The current status of planning is not clear. Some communities have refused to develop plans or incorporate nuclear crisis into generic plans (Schroeder, 1984)." It is to be hoped, editorially, that the FEMA Becton-Moreland team, Office of Management and Budget analysts, and the cognizant congressional committees will develop a real concern for the protection of the U.S. public in the nuclear war contingency. If Secretary of Defense Schlesinger could define risk areas, perhaps Secretary Carlucci can do the same.

In the context of a national civil defense program the study under review comes up short on depth and time frame. To get at the problems of massive, long-term evacuations, the World War II literature in the United Kingdom, Germany, and France would have to be entered into the information retrieval system. More currently, helpful insights, in spite of political and cultural differences, might be found in Israel, Afghanistan-Pakistan, Bangladesh, and in the African migrations from drought and famine.

Overall the work reviewed shows evacuation does protect people in the U.S. on almost a daily basis in small-scale, local disasters. Jurisdictions that have evacuation plans will find the study to be a good checklist to improve them. Jurisdictions that are "fixin'" to get an evacuation plan will find pitfalls to avoid, well marked in the work.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

POPULATION PROTECTION MY "TOP PRIORITY" - BECTON

Civil defense and protection of the population is my top priority. I wish to reverse the decline in that capability and start improving our civil defense. The President signed a national security directive on February 4 that was designed to reemphasize the importance of civil defense. The most important thing is the support of the population, the support of Congress, the support of the media not to offer scare tactics but to create an environment in which the population will be protected. To those who say designing plans to protect the population makes a population warlike, I say baloney. It's my job to ensure that the public is protected. . . .

Switzerland has probably the highest expenditure per capita for civil defense, about \$43 per person. The Soviet Union is said to be spending about \$14.50 per person. The United States is investing 57 cents per person. With that as a background, you can imagine a major difference in preparation. In the Soviet Union they have spent a lot of money on blast shelters. We have not. They have a military structure that among other things has a four-star general to deal with civil defense. We do not. Clearly they have a structure and organization that has every intention of surviving a nuclear attack. For almost 20 years the Soviets have been spending \$3 billion a year in building their protection. . . .

— Julius W. Becton, Jr. in an interview with *The Orlando Sentinel* (Florida).

TEN YEARS AGO IN READER'S DIGEST

The evidence is unmistakable and ominous. The Soviets have added a major civil-defense component to their military posture — an addition which, in a superpower showdown, could prove decisive.

— From "Soviet Civil Defense: The Grim Realities," by John G. Hubbell in the February 1978 issue of *Reader's Digest*.

COMMENTS FROM CONGRESS

The Soviets . . . could be laying the groundwork for a nationwide defense system . . . Because of the potential for rendering nuclear weapons ineffective, it is possible the Soviets believe a nuclear conflict could be winnable.

If Soviet strategy does assume a winnable nuclear conflict, then U.S. policy makers must also examine the possible need for a civil defense system to be deployed in tandem with a Strategic Defense.

— Excerpt of a letter to TACDA from U.S. Representative Connie Mack.

I share your concern over the danger which nuclear war poses to mankind. However, I disagree on the necessity of building defense shelters in the United States.

In my opinion, fallout shelters are not a cost-effective means of protecting the American public from a nuclear attack. [See *Lateline*, p. 31.]

— excerpt of letter to TACDA from Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

I appreciate having the benefit of your views concerning Senate Resolution 314. Please be assured that I understand your concerns and will give this matter my more careful consideration and study, keeping your particular comments in mind.

— Excerpt of letter to TACDA from Senator Strom Thurmond.

ATTACK PREPAREDNESS AN OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY — BUCHBINDER

I'm an incredible optimist. I believe you can accomplish almost anything if you go about it in the right way. . . . You . . . need to reach government officials with the fact that attack preparedness is one of those things they must think about, and that it's part of their responsibility as a protector of their citizens — there's a way to do it.

— NCCEM Interview with Laura Buchbinder, EMI Superintendent in the *NCCEM Bulletin*.

AMERICAN LEGION ACCENT

The American Legion has National Security policies in the areas of

Aerospace, Civil Defense, Law and Order, and Military and Naval Affairs. Implementation of these policies is accomplished through legislative action and discussion with the Department of Defense and Military Services.

— from current American Legion membership brochure.

PRESCRIPTION FOR DEFEAT

The history of failure in war can be summed up in two words: Too late. Too late in comprehending the deadly purpose of a potential enemy. Too late in preparedness. Too late in uniting all possible forces for resistance. Too late in standing with one's friends.

— General Douglas MacArthur

PRESCRIPTION FOR PEACE

First.

— President John F. Kennedy

MESSAGE TO FEMA

. . . FEMA National is aware that the American people perceive that government is prepared to protect them in the event of hostilities. FEMA is also aware that this nation does not have the Civil Defense programs that exist in other nations because of monetary reasons. These are monumental and perplexing problems which, hopefully, FEMA is addressing.

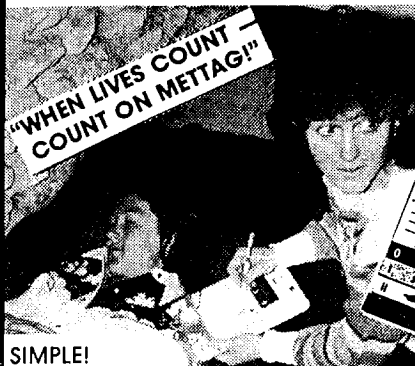
There is, however, another concern which I feel FEMA must address without undue delay. There is an on-going, insidious program in our school systems and to the general public, sponsored by the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movements. There is no organized opposition to these groups which are attempting to formulate the thinking process of our youth. *Think of the consequences when, in a few years, these young people will begin to vote and run for political office.*

FEMA must organize the pro-defense groups into a viable force that will challenge the peace movement and give our youth, at the least, another viewpoint to consider. . . .

— from annual year-end report (1986) to FEMA (Orange County, N.Y. — Philip M. Schmer, Asst. Director).

METTAG

(Medical Emergency Triage Tag)



AMERICA'S
INTERNATIONAL
FIELD
TRIAGE TAG

SIMPLE!
RUGGED!
EFFECTIVE!

Selected by: 1980 Winter Olympics
and 1984 Summer Olympics

(actual size 4-1/16" x 8-3/16")

METTAG SAMPLE AND FREE INFORMATION

METTAG
P.O. Box 910
Starke, FL 32091



OR PHONE
904-964-5397

☐ Please rush METTAG sample and
free information to:

Endorsed by DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

CIVIL DEFENSE AND THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE "PARTNERS IN SURVIVAL"

A videotape narrated by Lorne Greene. Includes
a report on civil defense with David Brinkley.

SPECIAL PRICE: VHS or BETA — \$35
3/4" U-MATIC — \$40

TIME: 28 MINUTES

Order from: **SATELLITE BROADCASTING**
P.O. BOX 5364
ROCKVILLE, MD 20851

COMPANY _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PLEASE CHECK ONE: ☐ VHS ☐ BETA ☐ 3/4" U-MATIC



Price of tape(s)	
5% Sales Tax Maryland Only	
Shipping (Mail Orders Only)	\$3.00
AMOUNT DUE	

OPEN THE DOORS TO SURVIVAL with LIVE FREE



WE ARE LIVE FREE, a not-for-profit international
organization dedicated to the preservation of life
and freedom through survival education and indi-
vidual self-sufficiency. We are committed to pro-
moting cooperation between serious survivalists
and today's Civil Defense.

Membership Includes:

12 MONTHLY ISSUES OF OUR SURVIVAL NEWS-
LETTER PACKED WITH SURVIVAL INFO.
NETWORK AND ORGANIZING SUPPORT
DISCOUNTS ON BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND SUR-
VIVAL EQUIPMENT

Information Packet \$1.00

One Year Membership Only \$15.00

LIVE FREE, BOX 1743, HARVEY, IL. 60426

BLUEPRINTS — 8 working drawings each

- _____ 1983 earth-sheltered home design \$25
- _____ 1985 "austere" earth-sheltered home design .. \$25
- _____ 1985 "commodious" earth-sheltered design ... \$25
- _____ 1986 retrofit blast shelter (4 drawings) \$25
- _____ 1986 retrofit blast shelter, 8½"x11" (11 sheets) \$ 9

BOOKS

Cost

- _____ *We Can Prevent WWII*, by Sam Cohen,
hardback, 129pp., ~~\$13.95~~ \$11.95
- _____ *Expedient Industrial Protection Against
Nuclear Attack*, by J. W. Russell & E. N. York,
Soft glossy cover, 55pp. \$ 1.00
- _____ *A Strategy For Peace Through Strength*,
American Security Council, 204pp., ~~\$4.95~~ . \$ 2.50
- _____ Total Books — Total Cost of Books \$ _____

ORDER FORM

\$_____ Enclosed to cover above order.

The American Civil Defense Association

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091 • (904) 964-5397

Please ship to:

(shipping and handling included)

"A world in which neither of two opponents can destroy the other is much, much more stable than one in which each can destroy the other."

— Eugene P. Wigner

Manage Emergencies Better With Custom-Digitized Maps And The EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM

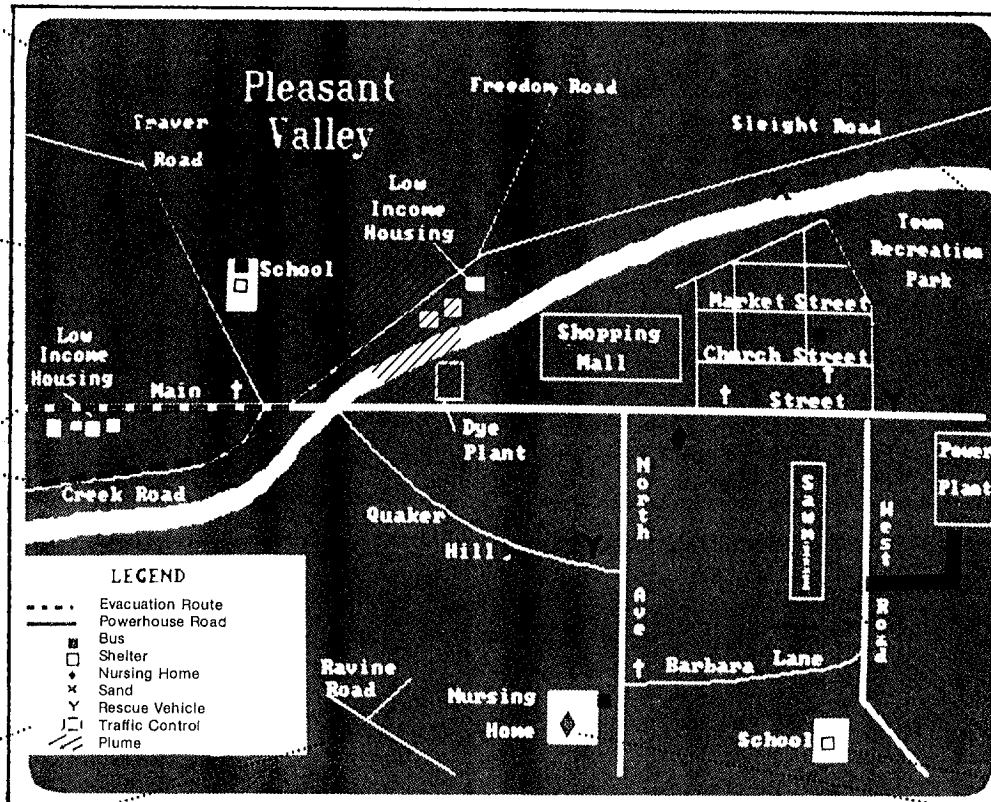
Use cross-hatch markings to track the spread of flood waters, wildfires, chemical spills, etc.

Draw evacuation routes or traffic control perimeters as red, blue, or yellow; dotted, dashed, or solid; thin, medium, or thick lines.

To evacuate an area, designate these routes as one-way outbound by blinking dotted lines.

Bring up a legend of all map symbols at any time by pressing a single key.

Zoom into progressively more detailed maps by pressing a single key.



Record all messages and locate critical incidents on the EIS Event Log.

Show all available emergency resources. One key calls up the name and details of any resource on the map.

Update your maps quickly by drawing a new route that's important to incident management.

Wherever special emergency needs exist, press one key to get the requirements, contact name, and number of people involved.

What Can The Emergency Information System
Do For You? Here Are A Few Examples.

☐ Please Send Me More Information!

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone: () _____

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Suite 31, 966 Hungerford Drive, Rockville, MD 20850

(301) 424-2803

With the EIS you get:

- Event Log
- Hazard Analysis
- Shelter Management
- Alert List
- Damage Assessment
- Situation Report
- Automated Plan
- Locator
- Contact List
- Resource Inventory
- Special Emergency Needs
- Emergency Notepad
- Letter Writing and Update
- Administration: Personnel, Training, and Volunteers

Also Available—Custom Digitized Maps

INDEX TO FEATURE ARTICLES JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE 1987

Vol. XX, No. 1 Feb 1987
Capital Commentary ("Critical But Improving"), by Jerry Strobe (Each issue carries a "Strobe" column, an analysis at the Washington, DC political scene as it effects civil defense.)
Cop-Out Commandos?, by Walter Murphey
Civil Defense Emergency Services Listings
CD Stirs in the UK, by James M. Ridgway
Grassroots Graffiti — A Historical Parallel, by Robert G. Nisle
Your Annual Radiation Dose, by Carsten M. Haaland
Family Forum — Meat on the Shelter Table?, by Richard E. Oster, Sr.
Editorial: Public Demand for Civil Defense?, by Charles L. Badley

Vol. XX, No. 2 Apr 1987
Original Nuclear Winter Theory: Labeled a Fraud, by Robert Shepherd
AIDS — A Viral Pearl Harbor?, by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.
Grassroots Graffiti — Pulling Together, by David Lobdell

Superwar, by S. Craig Glickman
Needed: Media Help!!!, by Frank Williams
"Red Prime" A New Idea for METTAG, by Janice Tyliczka
Behind the Hype: The Real Survivalist, by Kevin Kilpatrick
Editorial: Defense Without Defense

Vol. XX, No. 3 (out of print) Jun 1987
The United States is the "Good Guy"!, by Charles Wiley
Flash Floods in Spain, by Jose Luis Gonzalez Garcia and Maria Victoria Soriano Parra
State of the Art: Family Fallout Shelter, by Kevin Kilpatrick
Grassroots Graffiti — A Critical Need for Volunteers, by Reverend Ron A. Patterson
NSDD-259 — A Beginning!!!, by Charles L. Badley
25 Years, by Janice Tyliczka
Family Forum — Shelter Sewage Solution, by Richard E. Oster, Sr.
Editorial: "Wake Up America!"

Vol. XX, No. 4 Aug 1987
Needed Now: Action for Civil Defense, by John E. Bex
Soviet Civil Defense Action at Chernobyl, by Marcel M. Barbier

SI Units — A Coherent System for Radiation Measurements, by Kathy S. Gant
Requiem for Strategic Defense ("Star Wars") is Premature, by Jane M. Orient, M.D.
Shelter Overview 1987, by Conrad V. Chester
Editorial: Six and Sixty

Vol. XX, No. 5 Oct 1987
High Frontier's Dan Graham Debates USSR Military Leader
FEMA's Office of Civil Defense — Interview with Director Joseph Moreland, by Walter Murphey
AIDS Update — Facing a Pandemic, by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.
Why Not Us?, by Lorne and Nancy Greene
Family Forum — Fallout Radiation: Levels and Effects, by Richard E. Oster, Sr.
Grassroots Graffiti — Pragmatic Civil Defense, by W. E. Manry, Jr., M.D.
Editorial: "Wake Up": Cute Phrase or Real Warning?

Vol. XX, No. 6 Dec 1987
Report From Mobile: "Wake Up America" Theme Stimulates Action for TACDA and DDP
Proven Civil Defense Protection, by Warren Eberspacher
The Full Circle of Terrorism, by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.
Contact with Congress
Family Forum — Mental and Physical Shelter Hygiene, by Richard E. Oster, Sr.
What Price Peace?, by Walter Murphey
Grassroots Graffiti — Survivalist Manifesto, by Thomas J. Evans
Editorial: "No Public Demand"

For complete index since 1968, send self-addressed, stamped, business size envelope to:

JCD INDEX
P.O. BOX 910
STARKE, FLORIDA 32091-0910



Practical Preparedness with John and Judy Wadsworth

John and Judy Wadsworth, noted for their lectures on emergency preparedness, have produced this first-of-a-kind video presentation to better illustrate the problems of preparedness and how to solve them. You'll find practical help in all aspects of being prepared for whatever emergency may strike — heat, light, shelter, sanitation, food, water, organizing your family and neighborhood and 72 hour kits.

In our day and age, we never know when or what type of disaster may come our way. This video shows how to dramatically improve your chances of surviving disasters such as earthquakes, floods, high winds, power outages, and even a nuclear attack.

You'll learn solutions to problems such as

- Increase food storage by 300% for approximately \$30.00.
- Store a year's supply of fuel, safely and affordably.
- Nuclear war may not be preventable, but it can be survivable for most.

This video will be extremely helpful for those who are concerned and may have the occasion to teach others about emergency preparedness.

Regular Price \$69.95
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Special Price \$29.95

**A VHS Color
Video Presentation**

Send check or money order to: TACDA
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091

Survival Tomorrow

• the newsletter for self-reliant living •

America's oldest!
(celebrating our tenth anniversary)
and largest!
(24 pages — typeset — each month)
invites you to send
for a sample issue

so you can see why so many other Americans read
SURVIVAL TOMORROW

Just look at the contents of three recent issues:
3 articles about Civil Defense shelters — where to get plans and how to build them
4... Radiation protection and Measurement
8... Guns, cleaning, reloading
2... Communications equipment and skills
3... Survival gardening
5... Food storage
2... Medical care
4... Survival lifestyle & earning an income in the country
6... Special tools and equipment
2... Solar Heating and Electricity
9... Book and Video reviews

For a sample issue, please send \$4 to
Survival Tomorrow, Inc.
Box 910, Merlin, OR 97532

YES, please send me a sample copy of
Survival Tomorrow

name _____
street _____
city _____
state _____ zip _____

Part 1 of 5 Parts: WATER

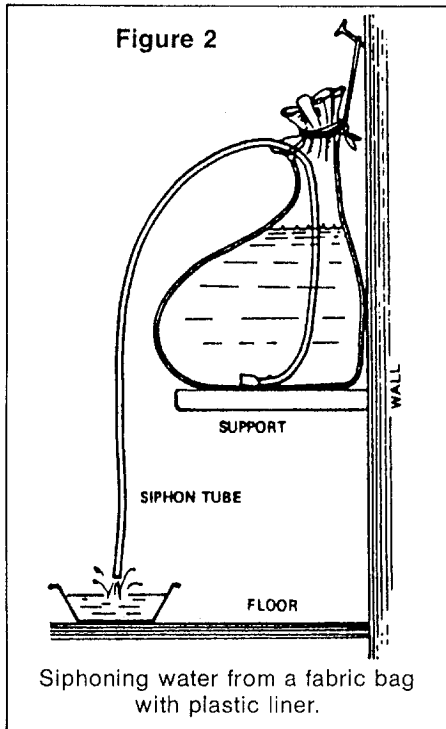
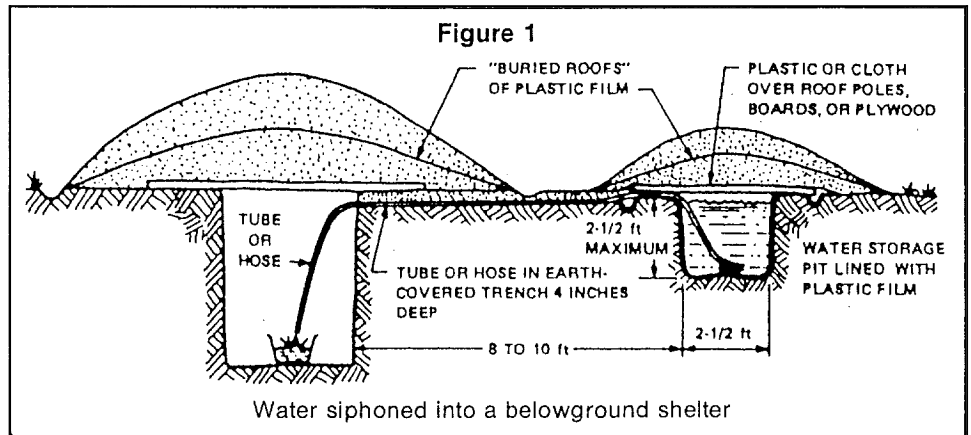
— Richard E. Oster, Sr.

©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 the original publications — 1987.

Family Forum has given me a tough assignment this time: Provide a short article covering "basic supplies needed to survive a nuclear blast at the least possible expense".

Unfortunately, some of the "bare bones" survival items are not low cost (but some are).

One low cost item that is absolutely necessary to keep you alive is water. You will need it in the shelter and after you come out. The old civil defense allocation of 3½ gallons for a 14 day shelter stay was very inadequate. This amount was for drinking, sanita-

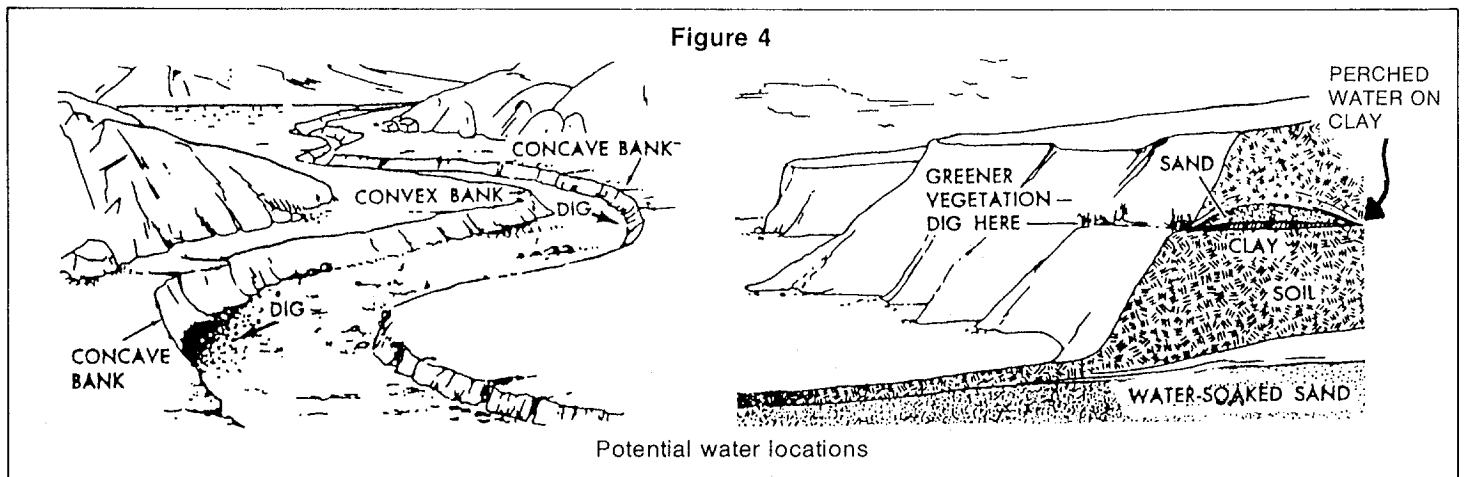
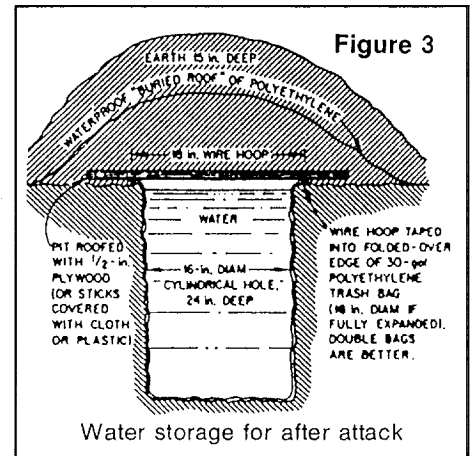


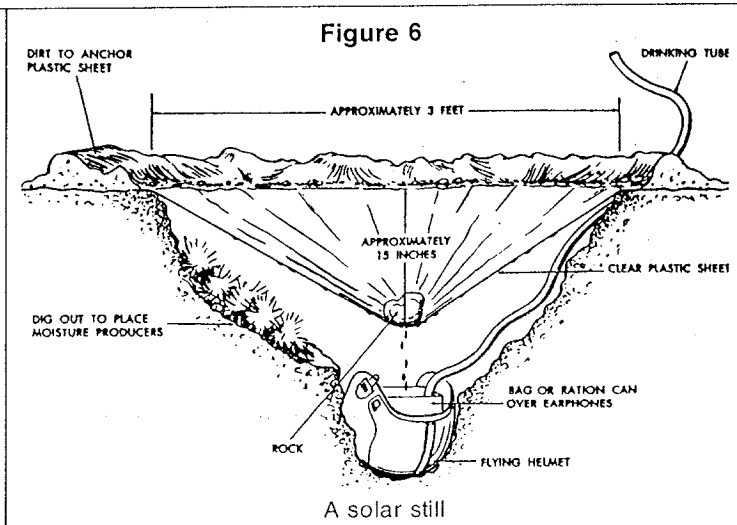
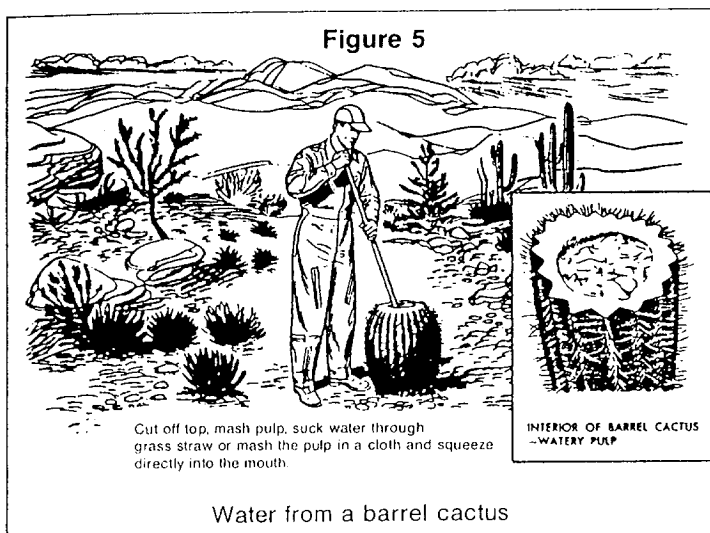
tion, cooking and medical use. Depending upon temperature, humidity and work effort you could need up to a gallon per day. A good way to store water in a shelter (and as I do, around the house in case of an emergency) is in plastic liter soda bottles (but not in cardboard or glass). Thoroughly wash, sterilize with boiling water and fill with clean water and seal immediately. You can store larger amounts with the systems shown in Figures 1 and 2. A further advantage to these two systems is that no pouring is required (handy in a darkened shelter and where cleanup would be difficult). Note that these schemes for shelter water are all low cost.

After you leave the shelter your needs for water will continue. You can store some water outside of your shelter so you won't be empty handed when you come out. Figure 3 shows how to do this.

Unless your shelter area is also a

good survival type area (abundant water, animals, fish, birds, food, etc.) you will have to leave the shelter in search of these life sustaining necessities. You may live near a lake or river, but if in a poor water location you may have to hunt for water. Figure 4 shows some locations to look for water.





In the desert you may be able to tap cactus for water (see Figure 5).

Another scheme is to extract water from the wet earth and/or vegetation. A solar still is used to do this. All it requires is a sheet of plastic, a water catcher (jar or can), and a drinking

the top of the ground. The plastic sheet should slope about 30°. Be sure the plastic does not touch the dirt anywhere except at the top. When all is OK add more dirt around the edge of plastic sheet so the water vapor cannot escape.

works well is chlorine. It is found in many household bleaches that say on the label "5.25% sodium hypochlorite". I use 4 drops to the quart. Shake well and let stand for 30 minutes. If you do not get the characteristic smell of chlorine (like you notice when you add water to bleach), then try again. If the second time fails the bleach is too weak to be used.

First-aid iodine (USP 2%) is also good. You should have this in your "bug out" kit anyway. It is a good multiple purpose (and low cost) item. Add 5 drops per quart and proceed as for chlorine, looking for the iodine smell. Iodine works better on some hard to kill germs than does chlorine, especially those in the tropics. Another type of iodine is the so-called sublimated or the resublimated iodine crystals. Just follow the directions on the package. Finally, you might use a store-bought water purifier (usually halazone tablets) but if you do, be sure to check the expiration date, as they do not last indefinitely and are es-

(Cont. on page 28)

Figure 7

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYMPTOMS
Typhoid fever	Salmonella typhosa	Slow pulse, headache, chills, high fever, nose bleed, backache, skin eruptions, digestive disorders, delirium.
Tularemia	Bacterium tularensis	Headache, fever, swollen glands
Cholera	Comma bacillus	Diarrhea, vomiting and DEHYDRATION
Dysentery	Salmonella and Shigella	Fever, prostration and DEHYDRATION

Some water borne diseases

tube (to prevent having to take the set-up apart each time you want water). These low cost items are shown in Figure 6. Here is what you do:

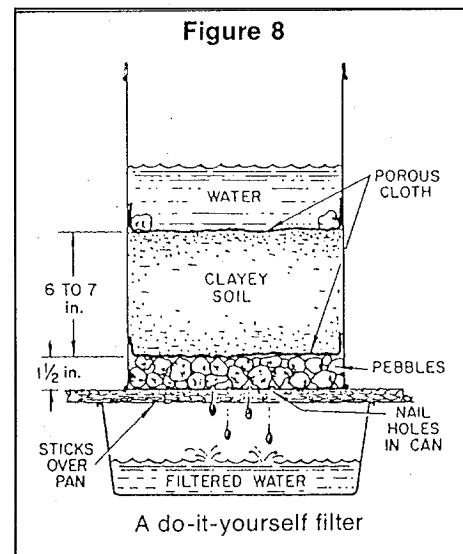
1. Dig a bowl shaped hole about 3 feet across and a couple of feet deep. Make a deeper hole in the center to hold the container (here a flight helmet).
2. If you have other moisture containing material (cactus cut up, fleshy stems or leaves) dig out a place to accommodate them. Install drinking tube in container. Spread plastic sheet over the hole.
3. Place a little soil on the edge of plastic sheet to hold it properly in place and place a fist size rock in the center to weight it down. Let it settle about a foot or so below

As soon as the sun heats the moisture it will turn into water vapor and rise, striking the plastic and running down the plastic sheet and dripping into the container. This will yield about one quart a day.

You will also have to worry about contamination in the water. This may be chemical or biological or both. Figure 7 lists some of the more common biological germs that are water borne.

There are a number of ways to purify water. Boiling water will kill the biological germs in most cases (some are more stubborn than others). I usually use 5 minutes of vigorous boiling at sea level with a minute added for each 1,000 feet of altitude.

Chemicals can also kill germs. A good one that is not costly and



Low Cost Survival (Cont. from page 27)

pecially perishable after the seal is broken. (I have seen WWII tablets for sale so be careful . . . I would only use these as a last resort, especially if you keep household bleach on hand.)

You can remove a lot of physical contaminants from water (like radioactive fallout particles, dirt, leaves and the like) by the use of a simple filter. Figure 8 shows one such low cost, easy to build filter.

Finally, you can distill water to

remove contaminants. You can improvise a "moonshiner" still if you can find a metal can with a good sealing lid. This is needed to let the steam build up a little pressure to push the water vapor through the cooling pipe. Of course, you also need fire or other source of heat.

You fasten a coiled pipe (copper, aluminum or whatever you can find) so it is secure to the lid. (I advise a small hole in the lid, covered with a ball bearing, marble, etc. to act as a relief valve.) The coiled pipe then

leads to the receiving vessel (can, jar, etc.). If the pipe can be cooled with water (does not have to be clean water) the process will work faster but if all you have is air cooling that will work too. Clean the can and pipe when they get dirty. None of these parts are expensive. You could even do it in a big way (for a group of people) by using an old hot water heater, etc. Pipe could come from an air conditioning system. □

(Next installment: Food)

From the United Kingdom . . .

The Journal of Practical Civil Defence **Explains: R A D I A T I O N**

Beyond the broad, oversimplified concept that's no easy job. The average layman interested in a meaningful grasp of the subject needs to be guided through the frightening maze of terms and measurements and types and so on very gently. To top all this there is now the effort to "simplify" the matter by changing measurements we were just beginning to understand into a completely new system. Dr. Kathy Gant (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) did a remarkable job of explaining these "SI Units" to us in her article in the August 1987 issue of our *American Journal of Civil Defense*.

Now Bruce Sibley, the indefatigable British Scientist who published in England *The Journal of Practical Civil Defence* for so long, and continues to do so as the spirit moves him — as it frequently does, has published a special issue titled "Radioactivity and Radiation Risk." Writer Kit Strange miraculously clears the fog from the subject. Sibley supplies tables and charts. Strange sets the stage by writing:

Radiation is energy. As with any source of energy, radiation can be harnessed for man's benefit or for his detriment. In earlier times, every energy source has inspired the full range of human emotions from awe and terror to wonder and disbelief. The ambivalent attitudes seen towards today's use of atomic energy must be reminiscent of ancient feelings toward lightning, the power of waves, earthquakes or floods. The secret of kindled fire has been associated with magical, supernatural powers and in more recent times the taming, and generation, of electricity has also roused passionate views.

. . . In 1986, a report by the House of Commons Select Committee on the Environment opened by declaring "Since 1945 the fear of nuclear radiation has developed into an anxiety as deep-rooted in 20th century culture as was the case with electricity in the nineteenth".

This widespread public anxiety is unjustified although perfectly understandable. Radiation is a complex phenomenon beset by scientific units, jargon and an air of mystique. What follows is designed to clear the air and restore a sense of perspective.

Thirty illustrations (charts, tables and photos) accompany the 19-page article. For anyone wanting to gain a clear understanding of the radiation question, Chernobyl and the rest, the Sibley-Strange presentation is a miraculous beginning. A year's supply of the Sibley studies is available to Americans. Send \$49 to:

The Journal of Practical Civil Defence
11 Newport Crescent
Waddington
Lincolnshire LN5 9LZ
United Kingdom

And ask that the "Radioactivity and Radiation Risk" issue be included. □

LETTERS

Oak Ridge, TN

Walter Murphey, Editor
Journal of Civil Defense

Dear Walter,

Readers of the *Journal of Civil Defense* may be interested to know that Appendix B of the book *Civil Defense: A Choice of Disasters*, reviewed by James Ridgway, December, 1987, contains material they may have read previously in this journal. Appendix B, titled "Should we protect ourselves from nuclear weapons effects?", presents the effectiveness of shelters for civil defense from three aspects: 1) the effectiveness of simple shelters to provide protection for the individual against *all* nuclear weapon effects; 2) the effectiveness of a national blast shelter program for national survival, backup for SDI, and improvement of deterrence against large-scale nuclear attacks; and, 3) the evidence that the Soviets believe in the effectiveness of shelters as shown by their massive civil defense program and their efforts to disinform the outside world about it. Some of the material on the first two aspects appeared in a *Journal* article in December 1982, titled "How Effective Can Shelters Be?" Appendix B, 26 pages long (the longest article as 21 pages), is an expansion of the *Journal* article, and contains technical material at a level aimed for college physics students.

The idea for putting together this book on civil defense arose during the process of preparing a symposium on civil defense which was given at the March 1984 meeting of The American Physical Society in Detroit. The appendices of the book contain the talks, almost verbatim, of the speakers who were invited to give presentations at this symposium.

Kit (Carsten M. Haaland)
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Dear Kit:

Many thanks for expanding the review and adding emphasis to an important point.

Walter (Walter Murphey)

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States

Dear Mr. President:

We take pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of the resolution supporting the Strategic Defense Initiative passed unanimously by The American Civil Defense Association at its annual business meeting in Mobile, Alabama on November 9, 1987. . . .

Charles L. Badley
President, TACDA

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America is charged by the United States Constitution "to provide for the common defense,"

AND WHEREAS the Strategic Defense Initiative is a major and vital part of this common defense of our homeland;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that The American Civil Defense Association strongly supports efforts of the United States to continue to develop, test and *deploy* the Strategic Defense Initiative as proposed by President Ronald Reagan, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Strategic Defense Initiative's early deployment *not be compromised or delayed* in or as a result of negotiations with the Soviet Union at the December 7-10, 1987 summit meeting.

Mr. Charles L. Badley, President
The American Civil Defense
Association

Dear Mr. Badley:

. . . Thank you for sending the President a copy of your resolution. Such expressions of support reinforce the position of strength which President Reagan will enjoy at his forthcoming summit meeting in Washington with General Secretary Gorbachev. . . .

The President has made clear that, should SDI prove that strategic defenses are militarily effective, survivable and cost effective at the margin, we will deploy them.

President Reagan has no illusions about Soviet intentions. . . .

Charles H. Thomas
Principal Deputy Assistant
Secretary of State for European
and Canadian Affairs

The American Civil Defense Assoc.
Gentlemen:

I am a student in an Honors English course in the tenth grade at William Tennent High School in Warminster, Pennsylvania. As a requirement of the course, we must write thesis papers on a topic of our choosing. I have chosen to write about the effects of nuclear war . . .

William J. O'Neill

[Mr. O'Neill encloses a questionnaire. Here are sample questions and TACDA answers . . .]

Do you believe in the theory that a nuclear war could severely reduce the worldwide temperature, otherwise known as the "Nuclear Winter" theory?

A: *The idea that temperatures would plunge precipitously after a nuclear attack has been contested by scientists and pretty well discounted. Modest temperature drops are possible, and these could have serious consequences in terms of crop failures. The development of homeland defense measures and food stocks would effectively counteract such a crisis.*

As a whole, does the nation rely on civil defense . . . enough, or not enough?

A: *Not nearly enough, one might say "not at all." In our opinion we need, in the interests of safety and improved odds for peace to imitate the developed civil defense systems (with shelter, etc.) that exist in countries like the Soviet Union, China, Switzerland, Sweden, Israel and Finland. We feel that, like other fields of safety, this is a leadership responsibility.*

Does the idea of hiding in a bomb shelter for a long period of time, without knowing about the condition of the rest of the country, and then exiting into a radically changed environment frighten you?

A: *The question is a little "loaded." One "hides" in a shelter something like a soldier "hides" in a foxhole or slit trench. One "hides" in a tornado shelter during a tornado warning or an actual tornado. These are protective measures, and one contends with the aftermath with a positive attitude. A sheltered and SDI-protected population would have many problems in exiting into a post-attack environment. Perhaps they would be difficult. But not insurmountable.*

UPCOMING

MARKETPLACE

MARKETPLACE rates are \$5.00 per line of 37 characters. Send check or money order with ad to Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091

- Feb 11-14 **INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE (DISASTER '88)**, Orlando, FL. Sponsored by the Florida Chapter ACEP. Contact: Registrar, FL ACEP, Airport Business Ctr., 5824 S. Semoran Blvd. Orlando, FL 32822 (305/281-7396).
- Feb 16-18 **THE 27th ANNUAL STATE EMERGENCY MGMT CONFERENCE**, Austin, TX. Sponsored by the Texas division of emergency mgmt. at the Austin La Mansion Hotel. Contact: Laureen Chernow, TX Dept. of Public Safety, 5805 N. Lamar Blvd., Box 4087, Austin, TX 78773-0001 (512/465-2138).
- Feb 17-21 **AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICIANS ANNUAL SEMINAR**, Scottsdale Hilton Resort & Spa, Scottsdale, AZ. Contact: ACNP, 1101 Conn. Ave., NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036 (202/857-1135).
- Feb 28-Mar 2 **NCCEM MID YEAR CONFERENCE**, Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, DC. Contact: David O'Bryon, 7297 Lee Hwy, Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672).
- Mar 27-28 **16th ANNUAL WINTER SYMPOSIUM**, American College of Emergency Physicians, Hotel Del Coronado, Coronado (San Diego), CA. Contact: Janet Darling, ACEP, P.O. Box 619911, Dallas TX 75261-9911 (214/550-0911 ext. 271).
- Mar 27-Apr 1 **UNIFORMED SERVICES ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS ANNUAL MEETING**, Sheraton Salt Lake City, UT. Contact: USAFP, P.O. Box 11086, Richmond, VA 23230 (804/358-3950).
- Mar 28-29 **RECOGNIZING & IDENTIFYING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**, University of Delaware (see immediately below).
- Mar 30-31 **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT ANALYSIS**, Wilmington, DE, Program based on curricula developed by the Natl. Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD. Detailed brochure available. Fee \$265. Contact: Jacob Haber, Univ. of Delaware, 2800 Penn. Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806 (302/573-4440).
- Apr 5-7 **LUNAR BASES & SPACE ACTIVITIES OF THE 21st CENTURY**, Westin Galleria Hotel, Houston, TX. Contact: Barney Roberts, III, Mail Code ED13, NASA Johnson Space Ctr, Houston, TX 77058 (713/483-6605).
- Apr 17-20 **ENGINEERING FOR NUCLEAR PLANT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE**, Myrtle Beach Hilton, Myrtle Beach, SC. Contact: John G. Connelly, Nuclear Service Div., P.O. Box 764, Columbia, SC 29218 (803/733-2800).
- Apr 17-21 **EMERGENCY SYMPOSIUM '88**, Vancouver, British Columbia, Contact: Osatiuk, Skidmore & Young, P.O. Box 48808, Dept. 600, Bentall Centre, Vancouver, BC V7X 1A6 (604/688-8557).
- Apr 22-24 **2nd ANNUAL SOUTHEASTERN FIRE/RESCUE EXPO '88**, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, Raleigh, NC. Contact: Southeastern Fire/Rescue Expo, P.O. Box 779, Milford, DE 19963.
- Apr 29-May 1 **TEXAS EMERGENCY CARE SYMPOSIUM (TECS)**, Tarrant County Convention Center, Ft. Worth, TX. Contact: TECS, TX Chapter ACEP, P.O. Box 610717, Dallas, TX 75261-0717 (214/580-0367).
- Apr 29-May 1 **GREAT MINNESOTA STATE FIRE SCHOOL EXPO '88**, Scanticon-Minneapolis. Contact: Julie Frick, 3131 Campus Dr., Plymouth, MN 55441 (612/559-6600).
- May 19-22 **HOT ZONE: International Assn. of Hazardous Materials Specialists Conference**, Tulsa, OK. Contact: IAHMS, 11127 New Hampshire Ave, Silver Spring, MD 20904 (301/681-6800).
- May 28-Jun 2 **INTERSCHUTZ '88**, Hanover, West Germany. Contact: Interschutz '88, Presse-Buro-Kucholl, Am Grossen Feld 13, D-2805 Stuhr 2, West Germany, Phone: (04206) 9898 & 9855.
- Jun 8-10 **WORLD MED; International Health Care Congress**, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Continuing Medical Education, Box 202 UMHC, 420 Delaware St., SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/626-5525).

SHELTERS: (1) Steel reinforced concrete (2) Prefabricated, metallic, drop into the hole, (3) Fallout only, ferrocement, do-it-yourself. Plans, blast door and valves, life support equipment. Marcel M. Barbier, Inc., P.O. Box 2905, Reston, VA 22090. Tele. (703) 860-1275.

DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP), an organization dedicated to effective preparedness for all types of disaster. FREE brochure. Write: DDP, POB 1057, Starke, FL 32091 or phone (904) 964-4848.

FOR SALE: Reconditioned high pressure BREATHING AIR COMPRESSORS. Usually a selection of 5 to 10 used MAKO and BAUER units to choose from. 2.7 to 9.2 cfm. \$1400 up. Also new units of all sizes, parts, all materials, fittings, etc. 17 years experience. Breathing Air Systems, 8855 E. Broad St., Reynoldsburg, OH 43068 (614) 864-1235.

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.

SHELTERS: Specializing in design & construction of reinforced concrete blast/fallout shelters; Air Filter Systems; Radiation fallout protective clothing; Blast valves & Doors. We build anywhere. Acadian Contractors, P.O. Box 31662, Lafayette, LA 70593. Phone A.C. 318-984-4886.


LONG LIFE EMERGENCY PROVISIONS: food, water, warmth, lighting, sanitation, first aid... in individual, bulk, & kit... for home, office & school. Free catalog. Simpler Life, Box 5214, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745.

TRIAGE Emergency Care Handbook, by Max Klinghoffer, MD. 197pp, 121 illustrations, quick reference guide to lifesaving techniques. Only \$7.99 while supplies last. Discount for bulk. Order from JCD, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Payment with order.

VIDEO: "Deceiving America", Soviet & Communist influence in U.S. media & institutions! World famous reporters & ex-KGB tell all! Don't miss it. \$100 to: A.C. Video, Box 7384, NYC, NY 10116.

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. SHELTER, P.O. Box 3132, W. Palm Beach, FL 33402.

On page 29, column 2 in this issue of the Journal is an excerpt of a letter from Senator Edward M. Kennedy wherein he states that in his opinion "fallout shelters are not a cost-effective means of protecting the American public from a nuclear attack." Dr. Jane M. Orient (new DDP president -- see page 17) expands the subject with the following reply to Senator Kennedy:



Doctors for Disaster Preparedness

118 Court Street
Post Office Box 1057
Clarke, Florida 32091
(904) 964-4848

December 26, 1987

The Honorable Edward Kennedy
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

I was disappointed to learn of your opposition to the program of civil defense that was first championed with such eloquence by your late brother.

I have looked over the document from the Congressional Research Service, which you say supports your position that fallout shelters are not a "cost-effective means of protecting the American public from a nuclear attack." In that report, it is stated that investing \$4.2 billion in a crisis relocation plan would reduce projected casualties by approximately 93,000,000 persons. That works out to an expenditure of \$50 per life saved.

The cost of saving a single life by some other investments is as follows:

Improvements in coal mine safety:	\$22,000,000
Airbags for drivers:	320,000
Breast cancer screening:	80,000
Kidney dialysis:	200,000
Hypertension control:	70,000
Sulfur scrubbers in power plants:	500,000

Are you also against all of the above because they are not cost effective?

I personally favor shelters over crisis relocation because the former is much more likely to be effective. The cost of a space in a blast shelter can be as low as \$300.

I am very interested to know your answer to my question, and I hope that you will reconsider your position on this vital issue.

Sincerely yours,

Jane M. Orient
Jane M. Orient, MD
President, DDP

Press Liaison:
Nancy D. Greene

Administrative Aide:
Karoline Baker

Board of Directors:

- Joseph Nowoslawski, M.D.
— President
- Gerard Looney, M.D.
— Immediate Past President
- Max Klinghoffer, M.D.
— Executive Director
- Henry Huntly, M.D.
— Vice President
- Jane Orient, M.D.
— Vice President
- Paul Morris, M.D.
— Vice President
- Sec'y-Treasurer
- William Allen, M.D.
- Harvey Cain, M.D.
- O. T. Cassity, Jr., M.D.
- Kenneth A. Lucas, M.D.
- Howard Maccabee, Ph.D., M.D.
- William Nesbitt, M.D.

Roadblocks to Civil Defense

— Eugene P. Wigner

[In the first issue of *Survive* in 1968 — it became the *Journal of Civil Defense* in 1976 — Nobel Laureate Dr. Eugene P. Wigner took the pulse of civil defense and found none. Why? And why must every effort now be bent to revive protective measures that would foster peace? (And survival in case peace should fail?) Wigner's warning is as real today as it was 20 years ago. It has often been referred to in the intervening years. Here we publish it again in a somewhat condensed form. The *problem analysis* he gives perhaps brings a civil defense *problem solution* more into focus. With a working SDI, that could save the U.S. butt.]

I have often tried to explain the need for a vigorous civil defense effort, why and how such an effort would go far in preserving peace and how it could save many millions of lives if war should come nevertheless. "Why Civil Defense?" would be an apt title for this subject because we want the civil defense effort to be strong and vigorous. But my subject is also the opposite: "Why No Civil Defense?". What are the roadblocks? Why isn't the civil defense effort as strong and effective as we would like it to be? Why is there not a popular demand for it? There are, it seems to me, three principal reasons for this.

have to live for weeks if one can, instead, walk in the sunshine?

The third reason that we do not take civil defense very seriously is that we are all too conceited. Sure, other people have been stricken by disasters, other nations have been wiped out or subjugated. But this cannot happen to us, we say. It is not even decent to think about it. I once went to see the now deceased Albert Thomas, who prevented a good deal of civil defense legislation from being enacted in the House of Representatives. He listened to me for a few minutes and then said: "Take it easy, young man, take it easy."

REASONS FOR NO U.S. CIVIL DEFENSE:

(1) THE ANTI-CD ESTABLISHMENT, (2) DISTASTE FOR DISASTERS, (3) CONCEIT.

The first reason is the power of the anti-civil defense establishment. What provides this strength? What are the motives of the establishment?

There are, of course, those who would like to see our country become a second or third-rate power, the nakedness and vulnerability of its people forcing its government to accede to the demands of those governments whose people are better protected or who care less for human life.

The second reason why the civil defense effort is not more vigorous and why there is not more public demand for it is that it is unpleasant to think about disasters, particularly disasters as severe as nuclear war. Building shelters would remind us in any case of a great and terrible calamity that could befall us, and we all are reluctant to think about such calamities. Why dig a hole in the ground where one may

This country is so strong it does not need any civil defense." Most of us would express this self-defeating doctrine less clearly and less bluntly than did Mr. Thomas. But what he said is present in the minds of all of us. On a peaceful day like today, when we are absorbed by so many more pleasant thoughts, is it not unreasonable to think about some country attacking us with nuclear weapons?

In a very real sense, I believe, it will be a test of the democratic ideal whether our people can resist burying their heads in sand or not, whether or not they can muster the foresight and maturity to carry out the unpleasant and unpopular task of protecting themselves, their country, and their freedom against dangers which seem far away. Nothing but illusory comfort can be gained by closing our eyes to these dangers. □

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION
JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
P.O. BOX 910
STARKE, FLORIDA 32091

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Starke, Florida
PERMIT NO. 83

