

FIGHTING CHANCE

John 8: 31-32

Proverbs 22: 3

Newsletter Vol. II, No. 9

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EMERGENCY DISASTER HOSPITALS

When we wrote Sense of the Senate Resolution 314 (now SR 22), we also proposed the reestablishment of the Emergency Disaster Hospital program. In cooperation with several physicians from Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, we developed a plan which would restore this critically needed program.

Americans once had disaster hospitals in the form of 200 bed "MASH" units stored in various locations in the United States. These consisted of erectable facilities including an operating room and x-ray unit. Each hospital was equipped with its own self-contained medicines and other supplies.

Kept in readiness in dispersed and relatively safe locations, these units were transportable by road, rail, or air to any disaster region. Medical personnel could just open the container, assemble the unit, and "presto" they had their own 200 bed hospital.

Although the remnants of several of these hospitals are still stored by a few dedicated civil defense professionals, most of the units have been used up in various disasters. Many of them were shipped to other countries to help with natural disasters. As they were used up, they were not replaced.

Incredibly, the Physicians for Social Responsibility, PSR, (who are currently spending their money for touring roadshows of Soviet KGB propagandists and hired lobbyists to promote anti-American propaganda in various state school curriculums) has opposed the reestablishment of emergency disaster hospitals.

They claim that these hospitals are "civil defense in disguise." The hospitals are a warlike provocation which may make Americans more likely to start a nuclear war, because they have hospitals in which to treat the injured. In order to promote world peace, the PSR says, Americans must not have any of these provocative tools of war.

Of course, many of these hospitals were used up in the mitigation of natural disasters. Although PSR claims that they favor preparation for natural disasters, they prefer inadequate preparation in order to promote their primary goal of American disarmament and surrender. They hope to achieve this goal through maintenance of the fear engendered by mutual assured destruction.

In other words, they want you to be convinced that you and your family will certainly die in any conceivable war. The fear of this, they hope, will make you a supporter of unilateral disarmament.

Just the existence of an emergency hospital program implies that there might be survivors who could benefit from medical treatment. This implication mitigates your fear. PSR therefore opposes the program.

If the maintenance of fear for political purposes requires us also to be unprepared for earthquakes and floods, that is just a price PSR claims we should pay to promote world "peace." Let the untreated victims of natural disasters pay the price.

Suffice it to say that most Americans do not agree with this PSR position. Neither do the oaths that physicians are sworn to uphold - including the PSR medical members.

No action was taken in Washington on our original emergency hospital suggestion. This was primarily because we lacked resources to carry out the necessary follow-up work.

Now the Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, DDP, the American Civil Defense Association, TACDA, and Fighting Chance (under the auspices of our American Homeland Defense Alliance) have decided to revive this proposal and to try to get action.

The previous American program did not have provision for in-place protection of the hospital or staff. The hospitals were in mobile containers. We have made provision in our proposed new program for both mobile and sheltered, in-place units. The in-place units are especially important for nuclear emergencies. Our current joint proposal with DDP and TACDA reads as follows:

***EMERGENCY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLY RESERVE
FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES***

I. An appropriation of \$2 billion will be made in each of the three fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 to the Department of Health and Human Services for the procurement of packaged disaster hospitals (PDHs) and emergency medical supplies.

II. An appropriation of \$20 million per year will be made to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the establishment and maintenance of a program of monitoring, testing, and reporting on the state of readiness of these emergency medical facilities.

III. 5000 packaged disaster hospitals with a capacity for 200 beds each will be procured in each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 for an eventual total of 3 million beds in 15,000 PDHs.

IV. These 15,000 PDHs will be assigned on a population basis to all hospitals, public and private, in the United States. 10,000 hospitals will be supplied on an installed basis inside 200 psi blast shelters buried under the hospital or adjacent grounds with appropriate

entryways as specified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. These shelters will also have sufficient space, water, air and food supplies to house all critical medical staff who live or work within 10 miles of the hospital.

V. Each public or private hospital will be required to establish a program of rotation of drugs and other perishable supplies between the regular hospital and the emergency hospitals so that perishable stocks are kept in a state of readiness as specified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

VI. The 5,000 PDHs not stored in blast shelters are to be supplied inside roadworthy van trucks parked at each hospital or at an appropriate site with adequate protection and security. The vans are to be detachable and suitable for rail or air shipment if necessary.

VII. The supplies of each hospital are to be adequate to rotate at least 20 patients through each bed with at least 10 such patients requiring surgery and at least 10 such patients requiring treatment for burns. In addition, supplies of antibiotics should be sufficient for the treatment of at least 10 additional patients as out-patients.

VIII. Each public or private hospital in the United States is to be required to participate in this program as a condition for the receipt of federal funds for any other health care program.

IX. Any hospital designated by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency as not in compliance with standards of readiness in its PDH is to receive no federal funds until it resumes and establishes compliance.

X. Any PDH may be activated and used when, in the judgment of the medical executive committee of its associated hospital, a medical emergency warrants its use. When the emergency has passed, the hospital must immediately (within 30 days) restore the PDH to its prior state of readiness, with hospital funds pending reimbursement with public and private funds. The President of the United States may, at his discretion, reimburse any hospital for these restoration costs when, in his judgment, the nature of the emergency warrants reimbursement. For this purpose, the Congress hereby appropriates a standby authority of \$300 million.

XI. The PDH may also be activated and used as part of the National Disaster Medical System, on the authority of the President of the United States. In this instance, the hospital will be reimbursed by the federal government for the costs of restoration.

Hopefully, we can make progress with this. In the meantime, equip your family with a good medical kit similar to that described in the February 1989 issue of this newsletter.

In an earlier issue we published the suggestion that, if your doctor were a member of the PSR, you should find another doctor. Subsequently we discovered that Laurelee's physician was attending PSR meetings.

Fortunately we did not need to change doctors. Laurelee gave her physician some accurate civil defense materials to read and some information about the PSR. He immediately stopped supporting the PSR.

PSR claims to represent 5% of American physicians. This may not be accurate. It is clear, nevertheless, that PSR activists have gained control of the editorial policy of the New

England Journal of Medicine and that they have substantial influence over the editorial policies of the Journal of the American Medical Association. These journals would be expected to be primary targets of their well-financed (by whom remains a mystery) efforts.

Most of their members are, however, just well-meaning, hard-working physicians who have not had time to check up on the false information in PSR propaganda. If your physician is being misled in this way, give him or her some facts about civil defense. That will probably solve the problem.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY TRAINING CENTER DISPLAY SHELTER

The mobile shelter and civil defense equipment display described in our January 1989 newsletter is now in use at the National Emergency Training Center, NETC, at Emmitsburg, Maryland. It is also available for loan to civil defense groups in the Washington, D.C. area.

The American Civil Defense Association plans to borrow it for their annual meeting this year. That meeting will be held September 29 through October 1 in Washington, D.C. The display was pictured on the cover of the Journal of Civil Defense in April, 1989.

The good news is that this display is now available. The bad news is that, incredible as it may seem, prior to this there was no civil defense equipment at all on display at the National Emergency Training Center. In fact, there was none on display by the federal government anywhere in the United States.

In order to deliver the shelter, we purchased a 15 year-old truck used for mobile home transport. The truck was refurbished by Jackson County Civil Defense volunteers and a steel box with windows and door was constructed behind the cab for our children. The box provides a heated and safe place in which they can travel.

The trip to Washington was, in part, a shelter occupancy experiment in that we used the shelter as a travel trailer. If you have never traveled cross country changing diapers in the door of a blast shelter parked in various truck stops, I recommend the experience.

We slept in the hammocks at various rest stops and generally provoked some curiosity along the Interstate highways. We learned, after we arrived in Washington, that the shelter and trip had been shown on nation-wide television network news.

Actually, this sort of trailer would make an excellent travel home for civil defense enthusiasts. If you want it to be a completely authentic shelter and yet comfortable for every-day non-disaster living, you would probably spend about \$25,000 to construct one. This shelter room is 8 feet in diameter and 22 feet long. The trailer is a total of about 30 feet long. Think of the conversations you would provoke by traveling and living in one of these.

We set the shelter up in the NETC parking lot and turned the keys over to the government. Both the shelter and the information and lecture we gave were very well received by the staff and students. They were nearly unanimous in agreement that this display should be duplicated in various locations around the United States.

SALEM PSR

Recently the children and I drove to Salem, the Oregon state capitol, for a debate with the local Physicians for Social Responsibility, PSR, representative. Salem is about a four hour drive north of Cave Junction and is currently inhabited by a state governor who has the worst reputation among the 50 state governors as regards his opposition to civil defense.

Encouraged by their success with this governor, the PSR is pushing an ambitious program in the state legislature with their nuclear age curriculum and with the hope of making permanent Oregon's refusal to cooperate in the President's civil defense program as operated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA.

In this atmosphere, we were fortunate indeed to be invited to debate the PSR at a meeting of about 40 emergency managers from various counties in Oregon. As usual, the organizers did not call this a "debate". Many Americans in our current age of relativism do not like the word "debate". It sounds confrontational - as though there were firm and opposite sides to any issue. In any case, it was a debate with rather loose rules of procedure.

In talking with my opponent before the debate, I learned that he is neither a physician nor a scientist nor an educator. He is a psychologist who is hired by the PSR to lobby the Oregon state legislature. He claimed to me privately that about 1,000 Oregon physicians are members of the PSR. Later, when he was asked about this during his presentation, the number had risen to 2,000.

His presentation was the usual party line. Defense is warlike. Emergency disaster hospitals are civil defense in disguise and might lead Americans to be more reckless in initiating a nuclear war. Efforts to design defenses against biological or chemical warfare agents make war more "thinkable" and, therefore, should not be permitted.

He even had an early edition of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* which he waved at the audience in ridicule saying it was filled with errors. He seemed especially perturbed by the picture of two college girls sitting happily in their completed shelter.

I asserted that there was not a single error in the entire book and challenged him to point out even one error as an example. He then quickly changed the subject.

He also claimed that the United States Department of Defense spends its time threatening the Soviets with the American civil defense system. Appropriately, during this part of his presentation, he was waving an Oak Ridge National Laboratory translation of a *Soviet* civil defense manual at the audience. He had no comparable American document, nor did he have even one page to back his claim.

Apparently Department of Defense, DOD, bashing is popular in the circles in which he moves whether or not you have any facts. Since the American civil defense system today consists of some partly finished evacuation plans, a little inadequate communications and radiation monitoring equipment, the distribution of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* plus some pamphlets on permanent shelters, and a small number of dedicated professionals without

the resources to do their work, DOD would look pretty silly threatening anybody with it. "In case of war, the American people hereby threaten to roll over and die."

These PSR debates are fairly easy when the opponent accurately expresses the PSR line. All one need do is come down four square for protecting American families from nuclear, chemical, or biological disasters whether they arise by accident, terrorist attack, or war. That places you on the side of 85% of any average American audience (according to repeated polls). When the audience is comprised of emergency managers that rises almost to 100%.

I just make a plea for protection and state the PSR position. The opponent confirms their position. From there the discussion degenerates as members of the audience shred the PSR representative. I rarely get to talk much during the question period except to interject occasionally if the PSR person tries to wiggle away from the actual PSR position when the going gets too rough.

It got so bad for this fellow that he wound up accusing some members of the audience of "red baiting" him. A local sheriff had gotten a bit specific about possible PSR motives, although the sheriff did seem to be expressing the general sentiment of the audience.

This debate roughly paralleled the ones we have participated in at the National Emergency Training Center, NETC, with one exception. In that NETC debate the PSR representative was a physician from the top of the national organization.

She was too clever to state their actual positions. Instead she claimed that the PSR would support a FEMA budget 10 times as high as the current one if they would just get rid of nuclear attack preparedness. Since FEMA has responsibility for earthquakes, floods, fires and other peacetime disasters, this is a clever ploy. Each FEMA manager (most of the audience) is being tempted by lots and lots more money if he or she will just drop one part of the program.

Eventually the audience turned against her, too. Some Americans are greedy, but they are not fools.

If you want higher visibility for civil defense in your community, you may want to challenge the local PSR organization to debate. Make the challenge with the aid of the local media and press, so that it is hard for them to turn you down.

If you just make a soft spoken, honest plea for nuclear age protection from accidents, terrorists, and war, the PSR will do the rest. Even if you have no experience in public speaking, you will probably wipe them out. That is to say, they will probably wipe themselves out.

The PSR positions will just not stand the light of day and a comparison with even the most basic facts. If PSR had not been created and financed by an apparent river of money from somewhere, we would be wise to invent them. Properly utilized, the PSR is a great tool for recruitment of civil defense activists.

Near the end of one of the debates at NETC a member of the audience rose and said to the PSR person, "Now I know why you were invited here. After hearing this, I am going home to work twice as hard for civil defense." At an earlier debate it was more poignant. One audience member rose, said, "I don't have to listen to this kind of [expletive deleted]", and then left the room.

This reminds me of Senator Symms' one-liner in which he summed up his pro-civil defense position. It was the most effective summary of the situation that I have heard - but, unfortunately, not suitable for publication.

FACT FREE EDUCATION

Before our debate with the PSR propagandist in Salem, Oregon, there was a presentation by the person in charge of the new "Nuclear Age Curriculum" for Oregon. These curricula are being introduced all over the United States. They are a joint project of the National Education Association (the nationwide teacher's union) and the "Educators for Social Responsibility" - another guise for whoever is running the "Physicians for Social Responsibility."

Each state is encouraged to think that they started it all. This lady apparently believed this as she said that Oregon was pioneering this sort of education.

The curriculum consists of "values clarification" exercises, appeasement propaganda, pro-Soviet exercises, anti-American history, and no technical information whatever about nuclear weapons, civil defense, or even general nuclear technology.

The only mention of civil defense in the Oregon curriculum is an exercise in which the students are encouraged to debate the question of whether or not civil defense poses a threat to world peace.

The remarkable thing about this is that an entire curriculum could be designed that teaches conclusions that are completely at variance with the facts. The way in which this was done was revealed by this bureaucrat's presentation.

She stated that the "committee" had found it very difficult to discover facts about nuclear technology. (We supplied them with plenty, but then maybe they don't read. Next time we should try the Soviet filmstrips for 5th graders.)

In any case, she proudly told us that the "committee" did not need facts, because they preferred for the kids to discover the facts for themselves. Therefore, they had intentionally kept facts out of the curriculum. They are, she said, encouraging the kids to think about social issues and then go find the facts for themselves.

In disgust, I mentioned to a colleague that they had managed to include an article on "nuclear winter" by Carl Sagan. The colleague reminded me that Sagan's article is completely in keeping with their philosophy. It is "fact free", too, if facts are defined as truths. There is no truth in the Sagan nuclear winter myth.

Some other included facts are the recipe for Russian tea cookies and a sanitized curriculum for Soviet schools which leaves out their military and civil defense classes. Then there is the major implication of fact which underlies virtually the entire curriculum: "The only answer to the nuclear age is values clarification and surrender. Defense or survival is impossible. After all, if it were possible, surely the curriculum would at least mention it."

We ought to teach one of these fact-free bureaucratic zombies to speak Russian and get them a slot as guest lecturer in a Soviet 5th grade civil defense class. They could speak to the kids just after the Russian film strips entitled *Blast Shelters, Fallout Shelters, and the Rules for Using Them, Skillfully Respond to the Threat of Attack and to Warning Signals, and What You Must Know About Nuclear Weapons.*

Just think, the Soviet kids know the facts, but they don't know about fact-free education.

Remember that phrase - "fact-free education." When distortion of the facts will no longer do the job - when there is just no way at all to fit the propaganda to the facts, the solution is obvious. Get rid of the facts. Then proudly announce that this is an innovative step forward in education.

FOOD

There is a new "special deal" on food storage available. They charge only \$895 plus freight for a one-person year supply. Why do people keep doing this? More to-the-point, why does anyone spend money this way?

You can still buy a one year supply of actually more nutritious food which will store longer from Preparedness Products for \$198 plus freight (Telephone (801) 292-3481). If you buy it in 20 person increments and furnish your own storage containers, the price is \$100 per person. The same ration, as described in our March 1988 and pictured in our October 1988 newsletters, can be purchased at our local retail store for about \$150.

I have been using this ration as a staple food for the children. "Corn" bread made from corn, wheat, pinto beans, soy beans, and soybean oil is very nutritious and quite tasty. I weigh the beans and grain, mix them, and flour the mixture in one pass through the grain grinder just before baking.

I admit it tastes better with some farm eggs and milk, but it is good without them. For small children, as we recommended earlier, store some number 10 cans of Maple Island milk which you can have shipped from Preparedness Products with the grain and beans.

I find this corn bread especially useful with Matthew who is now 23 months old. He sometimes does not want to eat enough of our regular meals. He will always stuff himself to the brim with the cornbread. We make it 12 recipes at a time.

You cannot store too much food. If you store this grain and bean ration, your children and probably your grandchildren can still use it. In an emergency, there will always be a surplus of hungry people who failed to prepare.

The only possible rationale for buying the more expensive packages is a desire to be able to eat a variety of prepared foods even during a terrible disaster or war. It is, however, the stomach which must be satisfied during a prolonged emergency - not the palate. Your survival will be much more likely if you have four times as much nutritious food with a simpler taste.

Do not compare your bank account with the cost of a ration just for you and your family. Instead compare the number of people whose lives you can save by spending your survival food budget in various ways.

SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE VIDEO TAPES

The *Soviet Civil Defense* video tape series is finally completed. The series is comprised of seven tapes, each about ninety minutes long. We originally expected to have a four tape series, but there was too much unique material.

Civil defense in the Soviet Union is a **\$6 billion** per year defense effort with **150,000 paid professionals** and **20 million volunteers** working to prepare Soviet citizens for civil defense procedures including the use of their **\$200 billion civil defense shelter system**. Little known in the West, Soviet civil defense constitutes an entire branch of the Soviet military and an important part of Soviet education with mandatory civil defense courses beginning in the 5th grade.

This definitive seven video tape series features extensive information from the leading American authority on Soviet civil defense, Dr. Leon Goure; 15 actual Soviet civil defense training filmstrips for adult training; and 2 filmstrips prepared for use in Soviet 5th grade classes. With English translations in the soundtracks, these include:

1. *Injury from Fallout Radiation Can Be Avoided*
2. *Actions in The Face Of Nuclear Attack - The Main Point is Not to Panic*
3. *The Shelter - A Dependable Means of Protection*
4. *What You Must Know About Nuclear Weapons*
5. *Learn How to Use Your Gas Mask*
6. *The Danger of Bacteriological Weapons*
7. *Blast Shelters, Fallout Shelters, and the Rules for Using Them (5th Grade)*
8. *Skillfully Respond to the Threat of Attack and to Warning Signals (5th Grade)*
9. *Protecting Livestock*
10. *Dealing with Public Utility Emergencies*
11. *Fallout Shelters and How to Build Them*
12. *How to Counteract Chemical Contamination*
13. *Countering Pathogenic Bacteria*
14. *Fire Fighting*
15. *The Reception and Billeting of the Evacuating Population*
16. *If the Siren Sounds*
17. *After Departing the Area of Destruction*

Tape 1: Introduction and Interview of Dr. Leon Goure (97 minutes)

Tape 2: Soviet Training Manuals, Books, and Journals - Section 1 (86 minutes)

Tape 3: Journals - Section 2 and Soviet Training Film - Number 1 (81 minutes)

Tape 4: Soviet Training Films Number 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (88 minutes)

Tape 5: Soviet Training Films Number 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 (91 minutes)

Tape 6: Soviet Training Films Number 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 (89 minutes)

Tape 7: Presentation by Dr. Leon Goure, Soviet Training Film Number 17,
and Soviet Civil Defense Posters (92 minutes)

The price of these tapes is \$29.50 each or \$145.00 for the entire series of seven.

When we expected four or five tapes in the series, we offered the set to recipients of this newsletter for \$95 per set which is about \$14 per tape in sets of seven. That offer will be honored. Everyone who ordered the tape set for \$95 has received it. We will continue to honor that \$95 price for newsletter recipients until 15 June 1989. After that the price must be \$145 for everyone.

SHELTER COSTS

In our various publications there are estimates of shelter costs. These generally start at about \$250 per occupant for 150-person shelters and rise as the number of people per shelter decreases. Costs also rise as more space is allotted to each person than is necessary for survival.

The 50-psi concrete shelters which have been built for all of the people in Switzerland have cost about \$1500 per person. Concrete shelters cost about twice as much as equivalent protection in steel shelters for about the same blast, radiation, chemical, and biological protection level. The additional factor of three in the Swiss costs (they are six times more expensive) is mostly an occupancy allocation factor.

The Swiss allow a large, luxurious amount of space for each occupant. We have diminished this space allocation substantially in order to reduce the cost of a national shelter system to about \$75 billion. At this cost the political problems are substantial. At \$225 billion they would be insurmountable.

Our space allocations are, however, consistent with actual shelter occupancy experiences during wartime. The primary danger at high occupancy levels is the provision of inadequate cooling air, especially in hot climates. During some months in the southern United States the ventilation requirements could be ten times as high as those required merely by oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide removal.

If shelter space is inefficiently used by too few occupants and the common equipment such as entryways and ventilation machinery are amortized over only a few occupants, than the cost per person sheltered rises substantially. This is the situation for most family shelters.

Steel shelters of our standardized designs are the most cost-effective shelters for families. Costs can be further reduced by locating surplus steel tanks and doing some of the fabrication yourself. Costs can be raised substantially by failing to negotiate a firm contract with a fixed price with your local steel fabricator.

It is important to realize that you are asking him to build a simple but unusual structure. If you treat him like an off-the-shelf supplier who must cater to you, he'll quote a high price. Remember, most steel fabricators do not have blast shelters. If you can afford something he thinks is unnecessary, then he will conclude that you have plenty of money to spend. This is especially true if you show no interest in doing anything yourself to reduce costs.

Competitive bids from fabricators in other locations may be helpful. You must remember to allow for the cost of transportation to your location. This may be done by obtaining quotes as a delivered price.

In order to give you some guidelines on cost, we outline below the actual prices paid for some of our demonstration equipment and our family shelter.

Our family shelter is a 7-foot-in-diameter, 17-foot-long steel tank shelter of our standardized design - in accordance with the shelter plans. Its steel plate blast doors are secured by load binders. They do not have our special hinge, since we had not developed it at the time this shelter was built.

We purchased the used, 5,000 gallon diesel fuel tank for this shelter for \$125 and hauled it to the steel fabricator on our farm trailer (purchased at an auction for \$450). The fabricator did all cleaning, welding and painting and coating to produce the completed shelter with bolt-on entryways. He fabricated the entryways from new steel plate. All other parts were also made from new steel.

He delivered this shelter to our farm in complete, ready-to-install condition for a total price of \$4,500. We paid \$500 for a dragline with operator to dig the hole and bury the shelter. I bolted on the entryways, coated the bolted joints with tar, laid drain pipe in the hole, and poured the concrete collar around one entryway. The other collar is still unpoured, since we hope to put a hinged door on it when time permits. We could have reduced costs a little by having a welder come to the site and weld on the entryways rather than using bolted connecting flanges.

This shelter is ventilated by one of the small blowers which we recommended in earlier newsletters. One entryway is horizontal. This saves a little steel cost, but necessitates more concrete, so the two entryways cost about the same. The horizontal entryway was made 30 inches in diameter rather than the 36 inches of the vertical entryway, This also saved a little steel.

I made an error in specifying too weak a sewage connection below this shelter. It has a drain for a toilet. This was corrected by encasing the whole assembly in concrete which raised concrete costs for the entire shelter to about \$500.

If my labor is considered, this shelter cost about \$6,000 installed. Had I shopped for used steel for the entryways, it would have been at least \$500 cheaper. If a new tank had been fabricated specifically for the shelter, the installed cost would have been about \$7,000. Had we done our own welding, used scrap steel, and generally made a do-it-yourself project out of it, the total cost would have been between \$1,000 and \$2,000.

This shelter is luxurious for a family of seven. It would save the lives of 20. It is equipped with 10 hammocks. With bed sheets for additional hammocks, it would sleep 14 people at one time. It is installed 7 feet below grade, since it is 7 feet in diameter.

This is a 200-psi blast and radiation shelter. It does not have chemical or biological agent protection. We have a LUWA 180 filtered ventilation unit which will be installed eventually in the larger shelter we now use for a mailing room.

If this shelter had been built to resist fallout radiation only and not blast, it could have been buried a couple of feet less deep, the entryways would have been shorter, and the blast doors would not have been needed. At most, this might have saved \$1,000 or between 15% and 20% of the cost. Some people claim to know where the bombs will fall, so they propose to save this 15% to 20%. I do not know where the bombs will fall. Do you?

What about building the shelter with only one entryway? **This is very dangerous!** If for any reason you need to expediently provide air (such as hot weather, the breakdown of your ventilation system, or the shelter filled to the brim with neighbors) you will not be able to do so in a shelter with only one entryway.

Expedient means such as directional fanning or the Kearny air pump cannot force very much air through a small pipe. The shelter may quickly become a death trap, so that you will be forced to vacate it. **Never build a shelter with only one entryway.**

The second entry also serves as a redundant exit (in case one exit is blocked by debris), a storage area for food and water, and in some designs a convenient place for a decontamination chamber, shower, or toilet.

This shelter therefore actually cost about \$750 per person if compared to our family of 8 people. It cost, however, only \$300 per person if used to its maximum capacity of 20 persons.

Had we put the LUWA 180 ventilation system in it (which cost \$3,600 delivered at the time we purchased it), we would have breathing ventilation for 120 people or 60 people if the chemical and biological filter is in use (or five to ten fold fewer in a very hot climate). Then the cost would have been about \$1200 per person. The LUWA 180 system is too large for this small shelter except if it were very crowded with people who are being cooled by the air in a very hot climate.

Based on the actual costs for the two mobile display shelters and a demonstration shelter which we have not yet buried, we can estimate that the increased cost to build a shelter double the size of our family shelter would be only about \$1,000.

Save on the scrap steel; save by bargaining with a steel fabricator; save by doing the work yourself; but do not save by skimping on the design. If you want to change it, call us at (503) 592-4142.. We will talk with you as long as you wish about alternate designs and their relative safety.

Nuclear weapons are awesome destructive devices. The fact that the lives of people subject to these weapons can be saved for so little cost is remarkable. It has been made possible by 40 years of very expensive research by the scientists who initiated the nuclear age and their successors.

There is always more that can be learned. It is, however, unlikely that any of us are going to improve on nuclear weapons protection knowledge in our spare time, and there is no possibility that our innovations can be adequately tested by us. Just use the knowledge we have been provided; pay the minimum price; and be thankful for the protection.

FIGHTING CHANCE NEWSLETTER SCHEDULE

Imagine yourself on a farm with about 100 sheep, a few cattle, the usual assortment of other animals, and six children age 2 through 12. Now imagine yourself feeding, clothing, and home-schooling the children, living self-sufficiently, and maintaining an active schedule of work on behalf of civil defense.

Even when Laurelee and I were two adults, we often fell behind. Now that we are only one adult, our previous schedule is just not possible to maintain. So, you will see occasional delays in our work. The children are a great help to me. We just pick our projects one by one in a reasonable order of priority and feasibility and then get them done.

If you have been reading this newsletter for a while, you know that we frequently report work that we have actually done on behalf of civil defense, rather than just beating a political drum and advising others to do the work.

Given a choice, we will skimp on reporting the work before we will skimp on doing it. For this reason, there have been occasional skips in the schedule of this newsletter in the past. For example, we missed an issue during the editing of the *Nuclear War Survival Skills* video tapes. More recently, our trip to Washington with the mobile shelter display and our work on the *Soviet Civil Defense* video tapes cost an issue each. We also missed two issues when Laurelee died. Each of you should have received the December 1988 memorial to her along with a reprint of our shelter article in the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

This has confused some people who think that they have lost some back issues of this newsletter. The issues are numbered sequentially in sets of 12 (the standard subscription set), and they are dated according to time of issue. For your information the complete issue schedule is listed below. There have been 21 issues in 28 months.

If you have failed to receive any of these as listed, please let us know and a replacement will be sent. The newsletter is sent by non-profit mail, so we are not informed about non-deliveries. We make at least one first-class mailing each year to update our address files. These files are absolutely confidential. They have never been, nor will they ever be made available to a third party without your personal written permission.

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| I-7 | August 1987 | II-7 | January 1989 |
| I-8 | September 1987 | II-8 | February 1989 |
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TELEPHONE TREE

We have received some interesting information about the way in which the Physicians for Social Responsibility, PSR, keeps the Oregon governor on his anti-civil defense bandwagon. The procedure is relatively simple.

First he is a victim of his own ignorance. Like most politicians, he just has no personal knowledge of the relevant facts about civil defense. Preoccupied with politics, he probably has very little chance of correcting this.

Second, as civil defense matters arise, someone in the governors office tells the PSR about the issue and decision which must be made. Usually the important items aren't really secret. It would be simple enough for civil defense supporters to get this sort of information, too.

Third, the PSR does not respond by just a nod of their heads, a few letters, and hope. They immediately activate a telephone tree. Each person called, calls certain designated other people, so, at little cost to each, the real activists are immediately notified as to a specific action to take.

This mechanism permits the PSR to put about one thousand telephone calls, letters, and telegrams into the Governor's office on short notice. These speak with one voice on any issue. It is only the voice of a thousand people (probably even less, since we are told that the governor's office does little to authenticate that these are independent messages), but it certainly outweighs the handful of letters from pro-civil defense citizens which the Governor usually receives in opposition.

This is a very effective technique by which a small number of activists can have a very large impact. Even in Washington, the ability to put 1,000 messages on a given day into the right office at the right time would make a tremendous difference.

We have suggested that the American Civil Defense Association, TACDA, the Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, DDP, and American Homeland Defense Alliance (that's us) poll their members as to their willingness to participate in a national telephone tree. This can be a very important program if together we can find enough participants.

Each participant will need to supply a telephone number at which he or she can usually be reached. Each will need occasionally to be willing to make several long distance telephone calls to pass a message on and to follow the instructions in the message. This instruction will usually ask that the participant send one letter, telephone call, or telegram immediately to a specific person stating support for some pending pro-civil defense action which that person has the power to implement.

Laurelee and I have made a substantial effort during these past three years to effect a change in our current national policy on homeland defense. Although we have had some minor successes, I am certain that our efforts would have been much more successful had such a telephone tree been available.

For example, Senate Resolution 314 (now Senate Resolution 22) would surely have been brought to a vote and probably would have passed. In all likelihood, we would be working

right now with the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture to provide a credible plan to Congress.

If you are willing to participate in a telephone tree of this sort, please send a note or card with the necessary telephone number to the American Homeland Defense Alliance at P.O. Box 1159, Cave Junction, Oregon, 97523. They will contact you further only if TACDA, DDP, and AHDA combined are able to find at least 1,000 participants.

SENATE RESOLUTION 22

Senator Symms of Idaho has reintroduced Senate Resolution 314 for the new legislative session. The new resolution is exactly the same as SR 314, but it has a new number, SR 22. The Resolution reads:

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the American Civil Defense Program

Whereas in this 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 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;

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

*1 Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the
2 United States Department of Defense with the cooperation of
3 the Department of Agriculture should provide immediately to
4 this Congress a report on a program for the building of nucle-
5 ar blast and radiation shelters and for the storage of at least
6 one year's supply of food for every civilian and every military
7 person in the United States within walking distance of their
8 houses and places of work.*

This resolution is the first in a long series of steps which might lead to a credible civil defense program for Americans. When we wrote this resolution and it was introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives, we had hopes that it would be acted on in a reasonably prompt manner. This seemed likely in the Senate where procedures exist for bringing resolutions to a roll-call vote without the usual committee delays.

Unfortunately, we were disappointed. The resolution languished through the entire last session without a vote. There was substantial support - perhaps even enough to pass the resolution - but no vote was taken.

Senator Symms' action in reintroducing the resolution is encouraging. If he and other Senators receive letters, calls, and other encouragement from their constituents on this, there is a good possibility of action.



During our trip to Washington to deliver the mobile display shelter, we visited Senator Symms. He is an outstanding Senator. The children presented him with a copy of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* and urged prompt action on SR 22.

Their facial expressions apparently reflect their disappointment about SR 314. (They smile most of the time, but seem to consider cameras a serious matter.)