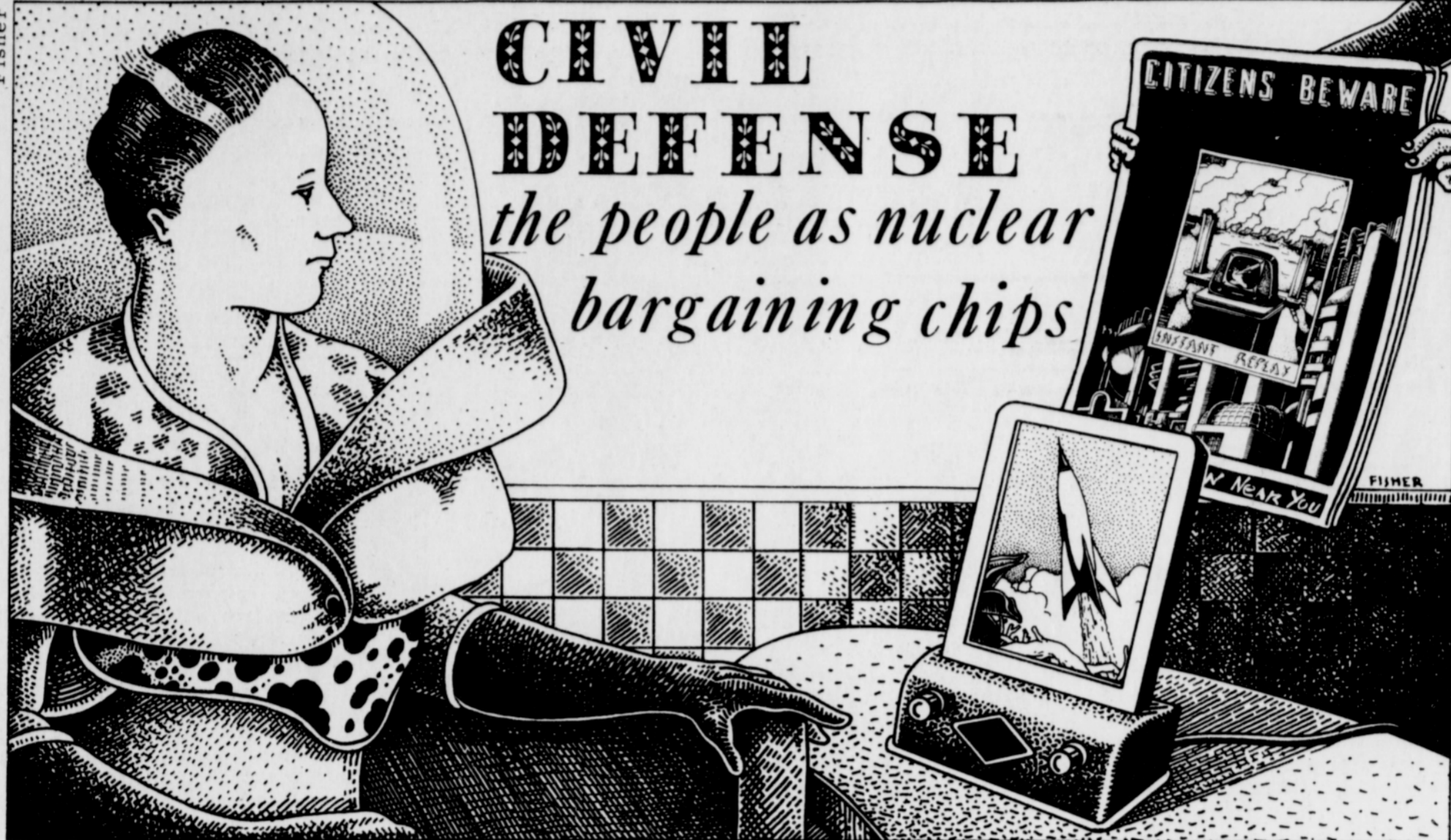


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CIVIL DEFENSE

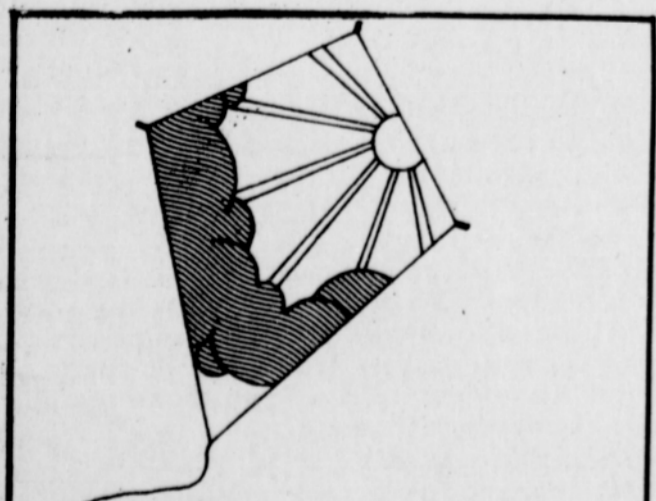
the people as nuclear bargaining chips

by Chuck and Barbara McLaughlin

I

FEMA, Region Ten, Crisis Relocation, Host County — all titles and descriptions from the latest and perhaps most controversial government undertaking since Prohibition: the "Crisis Relocation Plan," authored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and publicized as "the fundamental ingredient of our national civil defense program." It deals with the relocation of one hundred and fifty million Americans from defined "risk areas" (areas near military bases and key industrial facilities and cities with over fifty thousand in population) to safer locations not considered likely nuclear targets in the event of a threatened or actual nuclear attack. Here is the scenario:

If at some point in the future our political and military leaders determine a nuclear attack is imminent, the President will advise the state governors via the National Warning System to relocate all but designated citizenry from predetermined "risk areas" to safer "host counties." The governors in turn will announce the impending attack via the Emergency Broadcast System and instruct those citizens in their state living in such "risk areas" (Portland, Eugene/Springfield and Salem in Oregon) to stock their family vehicles with provisions and calmly depart for their pre-assigned "host county." Those citizens not having transportation of their own will be advised to proceed to specific municipal bus stops to await buses assigned to convey them to points in or near the city, facility or base where they will be put aboard other buses awaiting them and bound for the proper "host county." Hospitalized individuals who may be moved will be conveyed by special buses to the aforementioned points of departure. (Non-ambulatory persons, prisoners or inmates of mental institutions pose special problems at present unresolved.) Essential workers will be instructed to relocate with their families to host areas short distances away, allowing them to commute to the risk area to keep essential industries operating; and law enforcement officers, medical personnel, construction operators and technicians will be requested to do the same.



ONCE UPON A BREEZE a kite shop in Cannon Beach

To bring it closer to home, in the event of a declared emergency or nuclear attack, an estimated ninety-six thousand Oregonians from the Portland risk area will be instructed to travel via Route 30 to Astoria in Clatsop County (population thirty-two thousand, six hundred) where they will be received at reception centers by volunteers and others who will direct them to shelter areas at which they will be provided the facilities necessary for at least a two week stay. While in our county they will be housed in "congregate care facilities" and fed at mass-feeding sites from stocks warehoused in food storage depots to be established by 1989. Following the termination of the relocation phase of the plan by "peaceful resolution of the crisis or nuclear attack," the surviving relocatees will return to the area from which they came, providing it is still in existence or conducive to habitation.

Crisis Relocation is but one of five major phases of President Reagan's "enhanced" civil defense program which is designed to "enhance deterrence... reduce the possibility of coercion in time of crisis... provide for survival of a substantial portion of the U.S. population in the event of a nuclear attack preceded by strategic warning and for continuity of government, should deterrence and escalation control fail." The four other phases of the program concern fallout protection, blast shelters, industrial protection and continuity of government.

The Crisis Relocation Plan, in turn, is divided into four distinct stages — "normal, preparation, emergency, and recovery." That portion of the plan dealing with "host counties" and with which we are particularly concerned in this article is under separate cover, is entitled "The Mini-Nuclear Civil Protection Plan for Oregon Host Counties," and outlines procedures pertaining to health and medical services, resource services, welfare (including mass feeding and "congregate" care) and shelter services to be provided by Clatsop County during the emergency.

This "interim" plan elaborates all aspects of accommodation of the relocatees assigned to our county and proceeds from fifteen "assumptions" listed in Appendix One, of which the following are of singular importance:

1. "An attack without warning is unlikely. It is probable there would be an international crisis buildup situation allowing time to take increased readiness measures.
2. Upon nuclear detonation, the county could be subjected to fallout radiation. It is not known what the radiation intensity will be in any specific geographical area of the county.
3. The duration of relocation is planned for two weeks, but the possibility of a longer relocation cannot be excluded.
4. The relocation phase may be terminated either by peaceful resolution of the crisis or by nuclear attack.
5. Restoration of social, political and economical systems after an attack could take several years or longer."

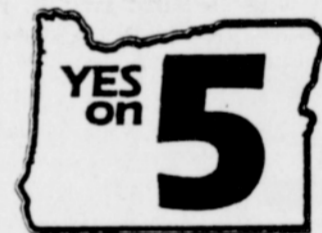
As it can be seen, these "assumptions" manifest the basic premises from which the planners derive their defensive strategy. It is important to remember these "assumptions" when evaluating the merits of the plan.

Regarding the health and medical services needed to provide the relocatees assigned to our county with adequate care, we are advised that such services will be "significantly impacted" and that additional physicians, nurses and paramedical personnel may be required. These additional requirements will be filled from available medical/health personnel in the Portland risk area. Use and access to medical

facilities will be strictly controlled and information regarding their availability and location announced via radio and post bulletins. "Sick calls" will be established for relocatees at their "congregate care facilities." Our county health officer will be in charge of procedural implementation throughout the county. The "congregate care facilities" — where relocatees will be housed — will be operational twenty-four hours a day and managed by a staff of twelve. The staff will "register relocatees

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR

FREEZE NUCLEAR WEAPONS NOW
U.S./U.S.S.R.



Oregonians support a nuclear arms freeze because:

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH.

We all know that the rush to build weapons of destruction has gone long past the limits of reason. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. possess stockpiles of over 50,000 nuclear warheads. More weapons make us less, not more, secure.

NUCLEAR WAR IS NOT WINNABLE.

We all know that the possibility of a nuclear holocaust has thrown a shadow over the life of every human being. There can be no defense against nuclear war.

THE ARMS RACE IS ALREADY HURTING US.

We all know that Oregonians are suffering from unemployment, inflation, and high interest rates. The enormous military budget is part of the cause. President Eisenhower cautioned:

Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone; it is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children.

REDUCTIONS ARE NOT ENOUGH.

We all know that reducing the number of nuclear weapons is the goal. But reductions without the freeze (like President Reagan's START proposal) allow for the production of the newest, most deadly weapons on both sides. *START with the FREEZE*, then meaningful reductions will be possible.

THE FREEZE IS:

BALANCED: Those who claim a freeze would lock the U.S. into an inferior position are wrong:

"...while the era of U.S. superiority is long past, parity — not U.S. inferiority — has replaced it, and the United States and the Soviet Union are roughly equal in strategic nuclear power." (Dept. of Defense Annual Report FY 1982, p. 43.)

VERIFIABLE: "A mutual, verifiable, freeze... would be feasible to negotiate," testified former CIA director William Colby (Senate Foreign Relations Committee, May 1982.)

ECONOMICAL: Senators Hatfield and Kennedy estimate that a nuclear freeze would save us over \$200 billion during the next five years. This money can be better used putting Oregonians, and other Americans, back to work.

YES! I support the Nuclear Weapons Freeze.

- Here is my contribution of \$100 \$50 \$25 \$10 other_____
- I will volunteer for the campaign.
- Please send me more information.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zip _____
Telephone _____

Oregon Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign.
Nancy Barnes, Treasurer

P.O. Box 11550
Eugene, OR 97440

P.O. Box 10857
Portland, OR 97210