



## Civil Defense FROM PAGE THREE

assigned to the facility, issue meal tickets and communication requests, provide security for the facility and personal belongings, provide twenty-four hour emergency health services and develop recreational activities and child care when needed." Mass feeding sites will be capable of and required to serve fifteen hundred to two thousand relocatees two meals a day or a total of three to four thousand meals a day and provide operational kitchen facilities eighteen hours per day staffed by forty-seven to fifty-one volunteers.

Designated representatives from the "major manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors and largest institutions" will comprise an Emergency Resource Management Group and will "serve as advisors to the Board of County Commissioners to assist in conservation and management of resources," such as food, water, medical and health, utilities, communications, petroleum, etc. Our county extension agent will serve as the County Food Coordinator and "will have the responsibility for emergency local food supplies and distribution within the county." A continual supply of food and provisions from major food processors and wholesalers outside of Clatsop County will be required to meet the needs of the relocatees and our resident population. Protection, inventory, processing and distribution of these supplies to our county will be the responsibility of the State Department of Agriculture.

Possible fallout shelter facilities in Clatsop County have been surveyed and classified according to square-footage and calculated "protection factors," such as concrete, masonry, earth or sand. The survey indicates that considering our resident population and the projected numbers of relocatees to be accommodated, insufficient shelters will be available. To offset this deficit, we will be "encouraged" to use home basements and other types of improvised or "expedient" shelters. Of the fifty-two thousand and twenty-seven categorized spaces usable fallout shelters in our county, we are informed that "none is adequately stocked with essential life-support items such as water, food, etc." The planners concluded that "it may be necessary to construct expedient shelters and upgrade buildings to provide adequate fallout protection for the relocated population." Plans for such shelters are included.

By the end of fiscal year 1984, plans to begin "shelter upgrade planning" will be implemented. The goal "is to have sufficient fallout shelters... so that every American would have access to one in an emergency." Nearly sixteen million dollars have been requested to fund the shelter program for fiscal year 1983.

Clatsop County's Emergency Management command post is the Emergency Operating Center at 355 Seventh Street in Astoria. Through an Emergency Operating Centers Program, the center will receive fifty percent matching funds, if requested, for design and upgrading, which would entail fallout protection, emergency power generators, radiological defense mechanisms, food stuffs, medical and sanitation supplies and the like. Efforts will be made to "harden" defenses against electromagnetic pulse (EMP), a high voltage wave caused by nuclear explosion which can seriously affect communications and electronic equipment. Specially trained Radiological Defense Officers will be made available to assist EOC officials in assessing nuclear damage done to our county in the event of a nuclear attack. Also to be provided are Individual Mobilization Augmentees — military reservists who will augment our local civil defense operations upon mobilization.

To inform Clatsop County residents of their role and responsibilities during a nuclear emergency, a State Information Program will provide detailed instructions and information in several languages to be printed and "disseminated to the residents of both risk and host areas through all available media." Additional crisis relocation maps and instructions will be placed in local telephone directories.

The primary responsibility for planning and implementing the Crisis Relocation Plan lies with the The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which provides the fundamental interface with state and local government for all civil emergency preparedness and response. The agency was formed during Presi-

dent Carter's administration following his Presidential Directive (PD-41), which called for a population protection program. Revision of the Civil Defense Act by Congress in 1980 mandated Crisis Relocation Planning, a concept subsequently endorsed and "enhanced" by President Reagan through his National Security Decision Directive (NSDD-26), of March 16, 1982, which commits this country to a national policy of nuclear war survival. As FEMA describes it, "This policy complements primary U.S. reliance on strategic offensive nuclear forces as the preponderant factor in maintaining deterrence." FEMA is directed by General Louis O. Giuffrida.

As of March 12, 1982 there were six hundred and eighty-seven permanent FEMA employees plus a number of "part-timers, consultants and experts" engaged in the Civil Defense program. Its fiscal year 1983 budget is two hundred and fifty-two million, three hundred and forty thousand dollars, of which forty-six million, two hundred thousand is to be spent for Crisis Relocation Plan development. Through the State and Local Assistance Appropriation (sixty-six million, three hundred thousand dollars), FEMA provides "up to fifty percent matching funds to support eligible state and local emergency management agencies," such as that in Astoria headed by Betty Holden, Clatsop County's Emergency Services Coordinator. The state and local civil defense management structure, in conjunction with FEMA personnel providing overall guidance and program coordination, is



### GYNECOLOGY:

The medical science of disease, reproductive physiology, and endocrinology in women.

### OBSTETRICS:

The branch of medicine concerned with the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the period following delivery.

### PEDIATRICS:

The branch of medicine that deals with the care of infants and children and the treatment of their diseases.

### HOME BIRTH:

The act or condition of birth at the home of a parent; birth outside of a hospital.

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ultimately responsible for the effective operation of the Crisis Relocation Plan.

For planning purposes FEMA has divided the country into ten "regions," Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska comprising Region Ten and housing FEMA Regional Headquarters in Bothell, Washington. William Mayer is the Regional Director.

Recognizing that public cooperation is an essential in effective crisis relocation planning, FEMA declares it is committed to "work with state and local governments and the private sector to stimulate vigorous participation in civil emergency preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery programs"; and, we are assured by Region Ten Public Affairs Officer Phil Cogan, "It is a cooperative venture. FEMA will not prepare a Crisis Relocation Plan unilaterally." However, in that the agency considers it "difficult to sustain prolonged broad support for a civil defense program," active participation of the public will not be demanded until a nuclear attack is expected. At that time rapid mobilization of people and resources will be required and will be accomplished by way of "surge" programs. An example cited by the Center for Defense Information is "a plan to multiply many times the number of qualified civil defense workers, state and local officials, police, military reservists and others to assist in direction and control and post-attack recovery operations." Such a vast mobilization of emergency services and personnel will undoubtedly be necessary to handle expected increases in conflict between urban and rural populations and between sections of the country during a nuclear emergency. In fact the "imposition of martial law and the widespread use of troops to maintain order" would be needed, according to a recent army study.

Deploring the stance of critics who equate nuclear defense planning with pro-nuclear sympathies or claim such planning is an opiate that conditions and lulls the public into a false sense of security, FEMA emphasizes its hope that a nuclear attack never occurs and avers that this civil defense program "is consistent with the President's goal of nuclear arms reduction and eventual disarmament" and that "it is designed to make nuclear war less likely by improving our ability to deter the Soviet Union from an attack on the United States." FEMA is attempting to build a viable civil defense system capable of responding "to the full spectrum of emergencies from peacetime disasters to a nuclear attack"; and though crisis relocation planning is not claimed to be a panacea or of great value in a surprise nuclear attack, they feel that "it is the most feasible concept... developed to date, either in this country or in the Soviet Union, which has a highly developed crisis relocation program."

## II

As cogent as FEMA's arguments for nuclear defense planning may be, equally as provocative are those arguments against such planning. Of the latter we feel the following are the most valid and those offered most frequently:

1. Utilization of civil defense, specifically Crisis Relocation, "as an element of the strategic balance to enhance deterrence" is an unconscionable use of the lives of the American people as a bargaining chip in our dealings with the Soviet Union.

2. Such planning is designed to or has the effect of producing a false sense of security, for according to FEMA's own estimates (not mentioned in the plan) fifty million people would die in a mass nuclear attack, while millions more could subsequently die of radiation, thermal burns, shock, rampant disease, starvation, firestorms, etc.

3. The optimistic estimates of the effectiveness of Crisis Relocation are based solely upon a "probable" warning of a nuclear attack received a minimum of one week before launch. The more likely surprise attack would allow less than an hour's notice.

4. The plan serves more to enhance nuclear conflict than deter, in that

— it demonstrates a willingness to fight and "survive" a nuclear war;

— mass relocation would be readily observable by satellite and military intelligence and reasonably interpreted (by either country) as a preparation for an offensive strike, thus inviting preemption ("first-strike" utilization).

5. It is highly unrealistic as:

— there is no adequate defense to such vast radiation contamination of the biosphere and its inhabitants as would be experienced from detonation of present nuclear devices thousands of times more destructive than those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

— there is no possibility of a reasonable medical response to a mass nuclear attack, even in the event of advance warning. Up to eighty percent of medical personnel and facilities would be annihilated.

— an attack during the evacuation process would result in more deaths than if the population in the risk areas had remained in place.

6. It is financed in the main at the expense of the poor and the needy, as funds for programs necessary to assist those living at or below subsistence levels have been diverted to pay for increased military expenditures and civil defense.

Whatever the merits of arguments for or against Crisis Relocation Planning, the debate