

PEACE NEWS LETTER

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ARMS RACE *Headline, Dallas Morning News, Sunday, September 17, 1961.

IS ON

AGAIN: Both nations set off nuclear test explosions on Saturday, September 16th.
BOTH U.S., The first U. S. explosion since Oct. 30, 1958 came exactly 14 days after
RUSSIA the Soviet Union broke the nuclear moratorium by making the first tests.
BLAST*

President Kennedy is reported to have said that "the resumption of extensive Soviet testing has made this necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the United States government to its own citizens and the security of other free nations."

That the test came but 14 days after the first of the new series of Soviet explosions indicates that preparations have been in process for a long time.

"It has been estimated that Russia has bombs 3 times greater than enough to destroy the world and the U. S. has 6 to 7 times enough." (Freeman, Dear Mr. President, page 67). How adding to this potential by one power or both of the world's giants can add to the security of the "free nations" or the unfree nations is a question to which the President has given no adequate answer. Apparently theories of deterrence still guide the thinking of the two Mr. K's, and of their advisors.

One small comfort is that it was the Soviet Union which broke the informal test ban agreement.

THE DRIVE Americans that it is possible to survive a nuclear war - for many people - if
IS ON TO sufficient provision is made for protection from nuclear fall-out. Have you
REA3SURE noticed the recent flood of articles in popular magazines urging this possibility and urging that YOU take precautions now?

Life suggests that 97 out of 100 may be able to survive. But the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization in an unpublicized study (Shelter OCDM-SA-61-12; Operations Research Office) studied four assumed levels of attack ranging from a small 400 megaton attack to a large 23,000 megaton. The largest attack, with no protection postulated, would kill some 148 million persons, or about 80% of the American population. The best estimate in the OCDM report is that about 35% of our people would emerge after it was over while 65% would die. Whether or not adequate shelter is possible is a matter much under debate in the higher circles of government, but the impression created for most people is that we do have a chance if we do something about it now.

Here are some lines from an advertisement in the Dallas Morning News, Sept. 17, 1961:

"If You've Been Thinking About Fall-out Protection (And Who Hasn't?)

HERE IS YOUR ANSWER!

Living FALL-OUT SHELTERS By Living Shelters of America.

Everything a Radioactive Fall-out Shelter Should Be... PLUS Many Advantages You'll Appreciate!

ALL STEEL Construction.....24" concrete slab convertible to Garage floor or Patio!

America's First fully lighted and equipped living shelter.
Every Square Foot Usable.

Living Shelter Does Double Duty As An

- Extra Room
- Store Room
- Play Room
- Den

Six person capacity.... Nine person Capacity. Fully Equipped.
Excellent For Storm and Tornado Protection.

"A Playroom Today--Survival--Rightaway!"

An unanswered question in all the talk about fall-out protection is this: to what would we come up to from our comfortably equipped gopher holes? What would be the side effects of a nuclear war? What would have happened to transport and communication? How would new supplies of food be moved into undevastated areas? What about medical services? What about contamination?