

# Journal of Civil Defense

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## After Shock

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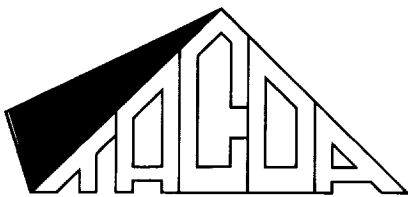
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# The American Civil Defense Association

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## 1990 — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (TACDA) Statement of Purpose

TACDA campaigns for a credible civil defense — effective population protection against modern weapons of war — and a meaningful, deployed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). It sees the realization of these passive and active defense measures (they have no offensive capabilities) as the path to real peace and a developing future for the United States and the West.

As a recent historical example of what the dire consequences of homeland defense neglect can be, it invites attention to the tragedy of the 1930s when decent, pious, patriotic intellectuals closed their eyes to the reality of maintaining peace through preparedness and succumbed to the overtures of Axis peace propagandists. Neville Chamberlain, the "Man of Peace," came back from the 1938 Munich Summit with disarming promises from Hitler that served only to lay the sordid groundwork for World War II and 50 million deaths.

TACDA is firm in the belief that this must not happen again. World War III, as a matter of fact, would be much much worse. Perhaps inconceivably worse. The non-threatening and effective protection offered by SDI and civil defense — if properly developed (as is the case elsewhere) — can remove Americans as "hostages" to nuclear war and can act as an effective peace guarantee. In order to assure this kind of population protection, the United States Congress must turn its attention to homeland defense solutions, prescribe them, and fund them on a first-priority basis. The combined efforts of those who see the direct and dramatic lifesaving values of this effort will work to convince our influential civic, service and church organizations — and other groups and individuals — to prevail upon elected officials to turn their attention, support and initiatives toward "the common defense" of their constituents — their first duty as public servants.

TACDA considers it to be a moral imperative that the expertise and capabilities gained through population protection measures in the event of wartime (or terrorist) attack be used in vigorously contending with all other disaster and emergency situations.

TACDA considers also that its duty is to actively encourage U.S. citizens to take steps independent of government to provide survival measures for themselves (private shelters and "slanted" conventional construction supported by the required equipment and supplies) and that these measures would be invaluable in supplementing any government program — as well as providing lifesaving capabilities in the absence of government measures for those farsighted enough to invest in these well-known and available survival techniques.

These efforts should see expression in direct contacts, in resolutions and petitions, and through the communications media.

TACDA is wholeheartedly dedicated to this concept as its "Statement of Purpose".

Max Klinghoffer, M.D., President

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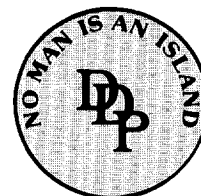
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## Gyrations at FEMA

As civil defense budget hearings begin on Capitol Hill, the Federal Emergency Management Agency remains without a Director to lead the battle for funding for the fiscal year that starts this coming October. FEMA remains leaderless despite what appears to be a White House decision to take action to name a new director from outside the agency. Early in January, the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, citing unnamed admin-

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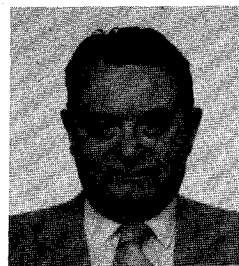
### The Federal Emergency Management Agency remains without a director to lead the battle

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istration and congressional sources, broke the story that Al Zapanta, the most decorated Hispanic during the Vietnam War, was the leading candidate for FEMA Director.

Zapanta, who was an executive with Atlantic Richfield Oil Co. in Dallas, currently is a Washington lobbyist for the same firm. According to the *Star-Telegram*, he has known President Bush since about 1970. Zapanta was a White House fellow in 1973 and 1974. George Bush, then chairman of the National Republican Party, named Zapanta as one of seven outstanding young Mexican-Americans to form the Republican National Hispanic Assembly in an effort to forge ties with the Hispanic community. Zapanta is a colonel in the Army Reserve and is on a Pentagon team that coordinates reserve military actions during disasters. The team has worked closely with some parts of FEMA.

However, before the end of January the rumor mill at FEMA announced that Zapanta was out and that the new hot contender for FEMA Director was Admiral Paul Yost, commandant of the Coast Guard, who is retiring in June. You may have seen Admiral Yost on the TV screen from Alaska following the Exxon Valdez oil spill disaster. Yost graduated from the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut in 1951 and later earned a master's degree in mechanical en-



gineering and a Ph.D. in international affairs from George Washington University. He has been commandant since June of 1986.

At the time that information leaked that FBI and background checks were being run on Yost, he told a reporter that he had not been asked yet whether he wanted the job or not. When the question was finally out, Admiral Yost declined the honor. He is apparently not the first to refuse to take the job. Indeed, it is quite possible that Al Zapanta may have faded from the scene by refusing the job.

Why Chase Untermeyer, White House personnel director, is having such a difficult time finding anyone willing to succeed Julius Becton, Jr. is anybody's

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### The persistent rumor that FEMA is considered by the White House to be too unwieldy

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guess. One possibility lies in the persistent rumor that FEMA is considered by the White House to be too unwieldy to be manageable and is slated to be dismembered, with responsibility for civil defense to be returned to the Pentagon. While this rumor has no known basis, it could explain why a number of qualified candidates have turned down the opportunity to preside over FEMA's dissolution.

## Civil Defense Budget

The Bush Administration unveiled its fiscal year 1991 budget proposal to the Congress in January. Civil defense, which is operating this year on about 149 million dollars, is in the Bush budget for 154 million dollars next year. The increase does not quite keep up with inflation. Hearings are now going on in the House of Representatives. Will the proposed amount be slashed? Stay tuned. □



*Educators Dr. John Christiansen and Dr. Reed Blake, serve uncommonly well the civil defense-emergency management pros. Their first-hand reports on civil defense development in Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark show what can be done by conscientious governments which embrace "Human Right No.1" (in-place population protection measures "to provide for the common defense"). Here they portray the strife-induced civil defense system of yet another alert nation: Israel. Again the basis is a recent (mid-1989) on-the-spot study and analysis.*

# Israeli Civil Defense: *Historical Background*

— John R. Christiansen and Reed H. Blake\*\*

## INTRODUCTION

Understanding the historical context out of which a country's civil defense originates helps in understanding the present-day system and predicting future change. With this in mind, the historical background of modern-day Israel's civil defense will be examined in this article. Subsequent articles will describe Israel's contemporary civil defense system.

## RELEVANT HISTORY OF ISREAL

Perhaps more than most other societies, Israel has constantly been threatened with annihilation. This is true from its beginnings as a nomadic people to the present as an urban nation born in war and currently bearing a relatively heavy defense load among modern nations.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, it has developed strong beliefs regarding the benefits of civil protection. It has also taken actions consistent with those beliefs.

**Geographical Uniqueness** — Israel, or "Palestine" as Arabs prefer to call it, has archeological sites dating back three-quarters of a million years or more. These relate to the fact that modern Israel's land area forms a

slender "land-bridge" linking the Mediterranean Sea on the west, and the hostile and oil-rich desert to the east and south.

This north-south bridge connects three continents — Africa, Asia, and Europe. Over this bridge moved ancient traffic, and on it clashed imperial armies. Along its principal highways, ancient cities such as Megiddo and Jerusalem were established during the Early Bronze Age (3200-2150 B.C.). Invasions and counter-invasions for control of this land have been the rule since recorded history. Ancient Israel lived through destruction and upheaval before the Age of the Patriarchs — Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.<sup>2</sup>

**A History of Conflict** — After leaving Palestine and living in Egypt for hundreds of years, the Children of Israel returned. Only after fighting indigenous inhabitants for hundreds of years did it conquer much of the land, with David finally taking Jerusalem in 1,000 B.C. Fierce conflict continued, however. Even their most beautiful architectural contribution — the temple built by David's son, Solomon — was reduced to rubble through war. A lesser building, erected in its place by Herod the Great, ruling in behalf of Rome, was also destroyed. Herod's death and a further Jewish uprising led to the Jews being crushed and scattered. A later uprising against the Romans resulted in a remnant holding out at

Masada until an earthen causeway was built which permitted a Roman army to enter the mountain-top fortress.

For five centuries more the area was ruled by emperors in Rome and Constantinople. However, from 638 A.D. to this century — with only one major exception — the land was conquered and ruled by Muslims, first Arabs and then Turks. The exception was the few hundred years in which Christian crusaders invaded and conquered Israel, building churches and rebuilding castles such as that at Caesarea, itself on the ruins of a Roman fortress.

**The Zionist Movement** — Prior to the beginning of World War I, the Zionist Movement as a political effort became focused under Theodore Herzl, an Austrian journalist.<sup>3</sup> His efforts, and those of others, resulted in Jews identifying the goal of having a Jewish nation in Palestine, thus providing a place to which Jews throughout the world could gather. This return began even though the country was being ruled in an oppressive manner by the Turkish Ottoman Empire.

**The Beginnings of Modern Civil Defense** — Significantly, the influx of population from the Zionist Movement, however modest in size, resulted in clashes with local Arabs, and the beginnings of present-day Israeli civil defense. "Hashomer," the Jewish watchmen's society, was

\*Based on a paper delivered at the DDP/TACDA Seminar, Washington, D.C., October 1, 1989.

\*\*Both Professors of Social Work and Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.



organized, and assumed direct responsibility for Jewish security.

World War I ended the rule of the Ottoman Empire. Jerusalem fell to the British under General Allenby in 1917, in part due to political and military efforts of Col. T. E. Lawrence which first showed Arab tribes how to effectively unite against a common enemy. Allenby's triumphant entry through the Jaffa Gate resulted in relatively short-lived control of the area by the British through a League of Nations mandate.

During the time the British controlled Palestine, Jews perceived the British as giving only lip service to their own "Balfour Declaration," and those declarations of the League of Nations, to move toward the establishment of a "Jewish national home." At the same time indigenous Arabs considered these declarations clearly provocative and strongly pro-Zionist.<sup>4</sup> Nevertheless, the Jewish population influx continued, and entire settlements and kibbutzim were established.

It was, perhaps, the kibbutz that was the foundation for present-day Israeli civil defense. For it is the nationalistic



*Bomb shelters fill multiple roles in Israeli Society. This one at the En Gev Kibbutz by the Sea of Galilee serves as a store and dining hall.*

of Israel.<sup>6</sup> This was a successor to "Hashomer." Hagana became a clandestine self-defense force when the British, correctly perceiving it to be a threat to their policies, began sup-

## ISRAEL BECOMES A NATION

Trying to stop such violence and strife, the United Nations partitioned Palestine into two states, Arab and Jewish, and made Jerusalem an international enclave. David Ben Gurion signed Israel's Declaration of Independence April 14, 1948. Arabs — feeling betrayed by unkept promises of the League of Nations, vacillations among the British in their Mid-East policies, pro-Zionist bias in the U.S. government, and aggressive actions by Jews — launched an invasion the following day.<sup>7</sup>

... meld their many and vociferous internal differences into a viable civil defense system.

"Sociologists have come to Israel to see how we are managing to create one society out of people from so many different places and backgrounds," one Israeli is reported to have declared. "We aren't; the Arabs are doing it for us."<sup>8</sup> It may be that Arabs have given, and still give, Israelis sufficient threats to force them to meld their many and vociferous internal differences into a viable civil defense system.

Israel successfully fought that "War of Independence," and other wars since — in 1956, 1967 (The Six-Day War), 1973 (The Yom Kippur War),<sup>9</sup> and the Lebanon invasion in 1982.

In rural areas, the defense system made up of trained and equipped residents was accepted as normal.

nature of kibbutzim, not their communal characteristics, that distinguish them from other utopian-type societies elsewhere around the world. Historian Charles J. Erasmus says:

The kibbutz movement is only part of the larger Zionist movement, Jewish nationalism dedicated to the creation and protection of the Israeli state.<sup>5</sup>

The notion that all adults (including women) would not only work to create a new settlement, but would participate in defending it as well was an integral part of kibbutzim life. Consequently all adult men and women received training in the use of firearms and grenades for defensive purposes. In rural areas, therefore, a defense system made up of trained and equipped residents was accepted as normal.

As Arab retaliation against their growth and political ambitions increased, the "Hagana" was organized by the Jews in urban areas as well. This force eventually evolved into the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), the present-day military organization

pressing it. In turn, that suppression led to the formation of other organizations including the "Irgun" — a guerrilla splinter group, and the even more violent group — "Lehi."

World War II brought a stalemate to the antagonism between Jews and Arabs, and between Jews and the British. In fact, thousands of Palestinian Jews including 5,000 women enlisted and trained in the British armed forces, and two-thirds of the remaining population were involved in defense-related work. Thus, most of the Jewish population was involved in defense-related activities, if not actual military-combat activities.

Following World War II things became more ugly and deadly. Jewish and Arab undercover groups began carefully planned and orchestrated campaigns of violence. For example, Menachem Begin, leading the Irgun, blew up the offices of the British Mandatory Government in Jerusalem located in the King David Hotel. In all, 90 people, including some Jews, were killed in that bombing — in that one incident.

Nearly all these actions resulted in expansion of Israel's land holdings and sovereignty over Arabs. The Yom Kippur War was something of a "draw," and caused some loss of confidence in Israel's ability to fight all-out winning wars independent of heavy-handed political involvement by well-meaning "friends" more desirous of producing stalemates than decisive victories for Israel.

**The Most Recent Threat** — Today, the "Palestine Uprising," or *Intifada* is being fought. It is a different kind of war. In some ways this latest effort is the most debilitating battle of all for Israel because it seeks to exploit not only economic vulnerabilities, but political dissension as well. In addi-

cile the obvious contemporary parallels.

The *Intifada* relies upon some of the techniques Israel once used against the British — strikes, bombings and general harassment. These efforts tend not to be as effective as when Israel used them against the British, however, for two major reasons. First, they lack the broad base of support among the Arab population that existed among the Israelis. Second, they face opposition from a three-tiered defense force. This force consists of the army, the national police, and the Civil Guard. The Civil Guard has evolved from the commitment and practice of having all adults on kibbutzim trained and armed for

able-bodied persons against common enemies is an ideal which has been achieved in large measure — from David's fight with Goliath to David Ben Gurion's fight with the British. These events have resulted today in a combined "civil defense" program composed of military, police, and civilian defense personnel. To this end, Israel has been remarkably successful in following a pattern for military organization used by many countries in the past, including Americans against the British in The Revolutionary War. Israel has chosen

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**. . . personal involvement by  
all able-bodied persons  
against common enemies . . .**

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No matter where soldiers are seen, even when seeking recreation at the Dead Sea, they retain their weapons.

tion, this insurrection by relatively untrained, ill-equipped, mostly young Arabs against uniformed soldiers and others brings back recollections of World War II days. Jews vividly recall incidents connected with the Warsaw

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**Today, the "Palestine uprising"  
or *intifada* is being fought.**

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uprising and dozens of similar situations in which they were the untrained and ill-equipped civilians who tried to repel German soldiers from their communities. They struggle to recon-

structive defensive actions. It is now in place in urban areas throughout Israel.

*Intifada's* newest weapon, however, is an old and effective one — stoning. Hurling stones can destroy and kill. Moreover, when presented on TV screens throughout the world, the sight of under-age Arab youths with checkered cloths wrapped around their heads heaving rocks toward Israeli army regulars armed with M-16's presents a contrast which tends to elicit sympathy for the rock-throwers and their cause.

In sum, the past history of Israel has always involved strife and combat in the land of Palestine — defeats as well as victories. Through all of this history, personal involvement by all

to have a large militia backed by a relatively small professional force. Having this militia provides a flexible resource for fighting major wars; and a ready resource for preventing and coping with civil unrest, crime, and natural and man-caused disasters. It also has, in its Civil Guard, an elaborate version of the American, German, and British "block wardens" of World War II and the present day "Neighborhood Watch" for crime prevention in the U.S. The system will be examined more closely in a subsequent article. □

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9. Negotiations at the bargaining table in 1979 which resulted in The Camp David Accord might be considered another "successful" war.



# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## RAMPANT PATERNALISM

What makes our times particularly decadent is neither obscene movies nor obscene spending. It is the widespread abdication of personal responsibility — and abdication reinforced and applauded not only by the culture at large but by the putative critics of decadence themselves.

We have ceded ourselves, body and soul, to that amorphous concept known as the government. We ask it to be our parent, our teacher, our friend. We expect it to tell us what's right and what's wrong, bail us out when we're low on cash, even nag us to eat our vegetables. We don't make moral choices, we make laws.

— Virginia I. Postrel in *Reason*.

## THE FUTURE: WITH OR WITHOUT SDI

We can no longer put off, in view of the SDI program and the irresponsible cuts that the House of Representatives is attempting to foist on the administration, a decision on the future direction of the program.

The issue before the nation is whether we will have a defense against ballistic missiles in place before the end of the century, or instead have an interminable research program with no final purpose except to escape the political cost of terminating that capability.

The choice before the congressional conferees, and then the President is between a House version that does not even maintain basic research and will never provide a defense for the country, or the Senate's support for the President's more robust program to get us to that deployment decision before he leaves office.

The time has now come to choose between two opposing visions of the future.

One has America endlessly vulnerable to Soviet and Third World ballistic missile attack. It has us eschew the technology we have in hand today to defend ourselves, in favor of endless research that squanders the nation's technical resources and the taxpayer's wealth, but protects its advocates from the judgment of Americans.

— Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-WY) in High Frontier's *Newswatch*.

## "PYGMIES SNIPE AT TELLER"

Dr. Edward Teller is one of the greatest physicists of our age. The Free World is deeply indebted to him for having developed the H-bomb, overcoming not only the daunting technological problems but also the political opposition of those whose ardor for America's nuclear superiority cooled after the defeat of Germany and Japan. Teller persisted because he knew that the Soviet Union had the means and the talent to develop the H-bomb. He did not want to see this awesome weapon in the hands of Josef Stalin while the United States was left with only the A-bomb, which had only a fraction of the power of the H-bomb. His fears were well justified. The Soviets actually developed the H-bomb before we did, but thanks to Teller, not by much.

[The article then describes the "recent effort to smear Teller" in a *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* article by Daniel Hirsch and Prof. William G. Matthews which was widely quoted in the media.]

— *AIM Report*, Accuracy in Media, 1275 K St., NW (Suite 1150), Washington, D.C. 20005.

## FRANCE HEADS LIST OF NUCLEAR POWER NATIONS

France stands out as a continuing nuclear energy success story. More than 50 reactors produce 70 percent of the country's electricity, the highest percentage of any country. Most of the plants have been built since 1973, thanks to standardization, a rarity in the industry, which helped make it possible to crank the plants out at the rate of about six a year. It makes operation and maintenance easier as well.

— *Insight*

[Belgium ranks a close second, then below 50 percent: Hungary, South Korea, Sweden and Taiwan. The United States, the pioneer in the nuclear field, now ranks 14th, with just over 20 percent of the country's electricity being produced by nuclear power.]



John Bex (L) asks White House Chief of Staff John Sununu at a Washington luncheon: "Why . . . has it taken you so long to appoint a new director for FEMA? I would like to suggest that you take a very hard look at the FEMA organization as it is presently structured."

Sununu's prompt reply: "You have answered your first question by your second remark. We are taking a good look at FEMA as it is presently structured."

## SDI AND START BALANCE

If SDI is left up to the services, even with the contingency formation of a new service, it won't break through the Joint Chiefs of Staff horse-trading. If left to the services, we'll never turn SDI from a research to a deployment program, *never*. It's going to take national leadership. . . .

If there are enough people in the Senate of the United States who say "We've heard all about START [Strategic Arms Reduction Talks] and we're very uncomfortable with the risks of it. We'd feel a lot better if you went ahead with the deployment of a ballistic missile defense, at least of our land-based retaliatory forces. Then we might feel more comfortable with supporting your START agreement." That's a possibility. Vice-President Quayle, for example, has argued that the risks of a START agreement, including the increased risks of Soviet cheating or use of loopholes, is an additional reason to deploy SDI, as is the proliferation of ballistic missile capabilities.

— Dr. William R. Van Cleave in *The Konzak Report*, P.O. 18272, Denver, CO 80218.



## **CAN = COMMUNITY ALERT NETWORK = GETTING THE WORD OUT — FAST!**

Emergencies and disasters occur daily. Many of them take a disturbing toll in lives. The chemical spill, the gas leak, the plane crash, the tornado, the power crunch, you name it. When the fabric of normal community life is ripped (or threatened) you need a fast, reliable way to notify those at risk. And you need to tell them what to do to contend with the problem.

That means any time of day or night. And that means *no delay*. The message has to be delivered as soon as possible so that appropriate emergency action to contend with it can be taken.

The TV, the radio, teams knocking on doors, sirens, and whatever else may or may not be on hand, have a tough time hacking the problem. These emergency methods all play a roll at one level or another. Nothing operating alone will solve the entire problem.

Enter CAN (Community Alert Network) with 20 telephone lines or so, and the community in danger finds a new ally. An "immediate action" ally.

CAN, based in Schenectady, New York, specializes in computerized emergency telephone notifications to residents at risk upon request from client communities. In business since 1981, CAN counts satisfied customers across the nation. Close to home after a flood, Schenectady Emergency Management Director wrote:

Your rapid response to our request on March 15th, 16th, and again on the 19th gave us the capability of alerting residents in a way that was never before possible.

Not so close to home, New Mexico Governor Garrey Carruthers said in a letter to CAN:

Your professional and effective assistance... was greatly appreciated. Community Alert Network is an extremely effective method... We receive favorable comments from all concerned parties regarding our use of your service. . . .

And CAN Vice President for Marketing and Sales, William C. Holcomb, says that with 20 phone lines CAN would be able to deliver about 1,200 calls in one hour. "We continue," he said, "to add additional phone lines

and 'fire power' to our service capabilities as new companies, organizations and municipalities join our ever-increasing list of satisfied clients."

The central idea is to remove people quickly from life-threatening locations to places where their safety is assured.

For information contact:

Community Alert Network  
301 Nott St.

Schenectady, N.Y. 12305-2039  
(Phone: 800-992-2331)



## **METTAG EXPLOITED IN LONG ISLAND AIR DISASTER**

Reports from the scene of the Columbian air liner crash on Long Island (New York) in January indicate a rescue operation that was "one for the books." Everything went as smoothly as possible under a most difficult field medical triage operation that saw first responders, emergency physicians, nurses, ambulance transportation and receiving hospitals functioning as a highly synchronized team.

Helping to achieve this was METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) — the four-color, symbol engineered casualty tag that works to help establish prompt disaster scene order, to minimize duplication of effort and to speed up required emergency treatment.

METTAG's marketing coordinator Brenda Reynolds called the Long Island air crash METTAG use a blessing. "METTAG was a real help — as it is intended to be — in sorting out the crash victims quickly according to the seriousness of their injuries," she observed. "Unfortunately, disasters occur, and we have to face the prospect of disasters to come. Paramedics, EMS teams and other disaster response specialists often make the difference between life and death. And METTAG helps them do it. It really 'saves time, saves work, saves lives.' We who work with it are proud of it."

For free METTAG information contact:

METTAG  
P.O. Box 910  
Starke, FL 32091  
(Tel: 904-964-5397)  
(FAX: 904-964-9641)

## **1990 TACDA-DDP SEMINAR — CHICAGO, AUGUST 10-13**

Responding to requests that the 1990 seminar be held prior to the start of the school year, The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) have scheduled it for August 10-13. The selection of Chicago was also due to numerous requests.

Site of the seminar will be the Ramada Inn located in the Chicago suburb of Northbrook. A short 10 minutes from the airport, the Ramada Inn offers complimentary limo transportation between the airport and the hotel. Room rates are a bargain \$49 single or double. Restaurants, lounges, shops and recreational facilities dot the area inside and outside the hotel.

A High Frontier SDI Symposium is scheduled for Friday morning, August 10th, with a requested TACDA/DDP round table discussion and committee reports for that afternoon and the traditional "Welcome Reception" in the evening.

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### **1990 Seminar News**

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The August 11-12 agenda will feature veteran war correspondent Charles Wiley as August 11 (Saturday) luncheon speaker and the inimitable General Daniel Graham, director of SDI's No. 1 proponent, High Frontier, as banquet speaker. Luncheon on Saturday will be followed by a 90-minute medical disaster response panel discussion.

Featured at the luncheon on Sunday, August 12th will be Dr. Edward Teller, space defense authority from the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace. This will be followed by a 90-minute shelter panel discussion.

Other features will be announced in a special article in the June issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. Registration fee: \$169. Partial registrations will be available as well as "spouse" registrations.

For further information contact:

TACDA Office  
P.O. Box 1057  
Starke, FL 32091  
(Tel: 904-964-5397)  
(FAX: 904-964-9641)



## NDER WORKSHOP ATTRACTS TOP INDUSTRIAL EXECUTIVES

Top business executives from as far away as the Washington DC area and California gathered in Thomasville, Georgia February 6-7 for a National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) workshop. Several FEMA officials and military officers were also in attendance. The focus of the workshop was on the exploitation of industrial talent in time of war for national defense purposes.

The specter of nuclear war coupled with surprise attack was introduced as a new element to contend with. Dependence on the active support of the private sector in recent wars past, and even moreso in possible conflicts to come, was underscored. A 1988 quote from Ronald Reagan was highlighted as a guiding principle. Reagan said:

... The maintenance of a broad, technologically superior mobilization base is a fundamental element of U.S. defense policy ... We rely on the size and strength of the U.S. economy as our ultimate line of defense ... Defense industrial mobilization policies focus on steps that industry and government can take during peacetime and in the early stages of a crisis to acquire long-lead time items and to prepare for surge production ..."

Guest speaker Colonel Frank W. Klein, Jr. pointed to Hurricane Hugo as one good example of what a neglect of preparedness can bring on. Three "training modules" were made stimulating parts of the agenda. These were introduced by (1) Rear Admiral (Ret.) Atley Peterson, (2) Major General (Ret.) Theodore Antonelli and (3) William R. Wilson, retired from the Federal Senior Executive Service.

The workshop also included two challenging exercises that saw the class split up into three teams.

One NDER class participant was Dr. William H. Tomlinson of North Florida University in Jacksonville. Tomlinson, the author of an article on NDER in the February issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* will follow this up with a second NDER article.

The point was repeatedly made during the workshop that the real key to success in foreign relations (and the avoidance of war) is *preparedness*: SDI and civil defense.

## "CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS" PLAN: TAP HUGE PRISON LABOR POOL FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PROJECTS

The idea that prisoners across the country could repay society in part by working on national preparedness projects is something relatively new. It was hatched by federal prisoner Jerry Wayne Houston a few years back, and he promptly proceeded to interest other prisoners — as well as people on the "outside."

Prison officials liked the idea too. Why not encourage prisoners to engage in activities that would benefit the American population, that would provide for the safety and welfare of thousands, maybe millions? And add to that a big plus for prisoner rehabilitation.

Houston was interviewed in an article entitled "Shelter Bonanza" appearing in the *Journal of Civil Defense* in 1986. With release from prison in sight, Houston obtained the support of others for his idea. Among them was L. R. "Bob" Bearnes, a Systems Development Specialist retired from DOD's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency who saw a special opportunity to contribute meaningfully to providing preparedness measures — including the warehousing of emergency supplies and equipment, and operations in the field of hazardous materials — for people across the nation.

Bearnes has formed a non-profit corporation to provide a framework for the effort. It is: Civil Defense Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 12394, Shawnee Mission, KS 66212-2394.

Contacts are now being made to organize prisoner teams and provide them with the know-how and equipment necessary for effective operations.

"Admittedly," says Bearnes, "this is a new and untried idea. But many prisoners *want* to work. And the idea of contributing to disaster response is an attractive one. With the help of Jerry Houston, and that of a number of prominent civil defense executives, I look to this initiative as something that will have far-reaching effects. I think it will serve to provide real muscle for disaster response. I think it has the prospect of awakening the American people to the fact that much can be done to protect them and their loved ones. More than that, it encourages a credible American emergency preparedness/civil defense. That is of primary importance."

A comprehensive article on the use of prisoners in civil defense projects is planned for publication in the *Journal of Civil Defense* for the June 1990 issue.

## NEW PRODUCT — "STOWSAFE" (THE FOLDING GRAPPLE HOOK)

Grapple hooks are about as necessary to mountain climbers as paddles are to canoeists. There's one notable difference: the canoe paddle is easy to carry. But the grapple hook is a nuisance from start to finish. It's not built to carry anywhere. The shape is atrocious. It gets caught on twigs, on packages, on people, on anything that dares to get in its way. It's a nuisance. And it can be dangerous.

It would be nice to have a grapple hook that would not be a pain in the posterior (literally). Someone told blacksmith R. L. Medendorp that at his shop in Sandpoint, Idaho. He got to thinking (a habit of his) and after a good bit of fooling around came up with a working model of a *folding* grapple hook in 1987. Then, with the help of Wildwood Enterprises (also in Idaho) he began marketing his folding models in 1988.

Now the mountaineer can simply stow his folding grapple hook in its case and attach it to his belt.

The rescue team, which sometimes operates in mountains and elsewhere in "grapple hook" circumstances, can now also carry a grapple hook as easily as a pair of cutters. The improvement is dramatic.

To use the folding grapple hook you simply unfold it something like a small umbrella. Weight: 3½ pounds for the standard model, 2½ pounds for the "sportsman" model. Length: less than a foot, width: 9 inches. Cost: \$98.50 for the larger one, \$68.50 for the smaller. Add \$5 for shipping to either model. A holster costs \$14.95 plus \$2 for shipping. If you ever need a grapple hook, you need a Stowsafe. For more information contact: Wildwood Enterprises, P.O. Box 60, Sandpoint, ID 83864 (Tel: 208-263-8946).

Here is a "different" view of government responsibilities in disaster relief. According to the author much of the hardships experienced by disaster victims today is of their own making. Inhabiting a disaster-prone area, he holds, calls for certain preparedness measures — like common-sense site selection for homes and businesses, like anti-disaster construction features, like insurance, like the storing of emergency foods, water, and medical supplies. Should rugged Americans be up to contending with predictable disaster effects? Or should government be expected to continue its "nursemaid" role? Had the victims of Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake followed the disaster preparedness advice of FEMA, for instance, their need for help would have been sharply minimized.

Should these disasters be object lessons for predictable disasters to come? Should these lessons extend to defense against modern missile attack where, for instance, Soviet civil defense and anti-missile capabilities promise to hold Soviet fatalities to a mere 5% of the population, while in America the lack of preparedness measures indicates that it would lose 60% of its people? The secret in dealing successfully with disasters of all kinds is not in picking up the pieces but in making well-known preparations beforehand so that the pieces to pick up are relatively "few and far between." And unlike natural disasters, in the case of missile attack preparedness can promise to prevent the disaster itself. William B. Irvine has a lot to say.

# What is the Proper Federal Role for Disaster Relief?

— William B. Irvine\*

(From *Human Events*, January 27, 1990. Reprinted with permission of *Human Events*, 422 First St., S.E., Washington DC 20003)

Hurricane Hugo and the earthquake in northern California have raised an old, but easily ignored question in political theory: What role, if any, should the federal government play in disaster relief? The current consensus seems to be not just that there is a role for the government to play, but that it is the government's duty, among other things, to help people rebuild homes and to help businessmen recover lost income.

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## Politicians have been falling all over themselves

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Indeed, politicians have been falling all over themselves in trying to show how willing they are to spend government funds on disaster relief. In the aftermath of the San Francisco earthquake, the federal government allocated \$3 billion for disaster relief. More such relief efforts are probably on the way.

I admit that the federal government has some role to play in disaster

relief. It has, for example, a role in helping maintain order if local and state governments are unable to do so. It might also have a role in helping restore the infrastructure — again, if local and state governments are unable to do so. And of course if the federal government can take steps to save the lives of disaster victims, it should do so.

Where I would draw the line in federal disaster relief is when we come to compensating individuals and businesses for property and income lost in a disaster, by means of either grants or low-interest loans.

I would like to argue that the government should in almost all instances refuse to make such compensation. In such cases, I think the government's duty is to stand back and rely on private relief efforts.

In defending this position, I would first like to challenge the notion that a disaster victim is somehow entitled to federal funds, that his status as a victim gives him a moral claim to the wealth of others. It is entirely

appropriate for this victim to ask for our sympathy or even to ask for contributions from us, but he is mistaken if he thinks that because he has been victimized, we owe him a new house, or lost wages, or anything else.

In discussing the disasters in South Carolina and San Francisco, it is important for us to keep in mind that these disasters were foreseeable; South Carolina has been the target of many hurricanes, and San Francisco is perched atop the San Andreas fault. Notice, also, that the residents of both places could have taken steps to minimize the harm they would experience when these foreseeable disasters took place.

A case can therefore be made that many of the victims of Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake knowingly took chances. What else can you say

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\*Prof. Irvine teaches philosophy at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio. A longer version of this article will appear in *The Freeman*, published by the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington, N.Y.

about someone in South Carolina who built his home on the beach or about someone in San Francisco who

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**These disasters were foreseeable: South Carolina has been the target of many hurricanes, and San Francisco is perched atop the San Andreas fault.**

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passed up earthquake insurance (as did four in five Californians)?

**I have no objection against people taking chances; I object only when they expect me and my fellow taxpayers to bail them out when they lose their bets. And this is what many of those in South Carolina and San Francisco are doing when they petition for federal disaster relief.**

Americans are remarkably inconsistent in their views on whether a person should be compensated after experiencing a disaster. Suppose, for example, that someone in Kansas prefers to spend his money on a VCR rather than on homeowner's insurance. Suppose that his house gets hit by lightning and subsequently burns down. Who would argue, in such a case, that government funds should be spent to buy him a new house? For another example of how inconsistent Americans are on the issue of when disaster victims should be compensated, consider America's investors, who recently experienced a major disaster, the stock market crash of 1987.

It is true that this disaster was economic rather than natural, but in

terms of money lost, it was a disaster that put Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake to shame. (The Crash cost investors \$1 trillion; Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake did under \$20 billion in damage.)

America's response to the Crash was most instructive. Many Americans laughed at the plight of investors and said that they "had it coming." Others had a less vindictive attitude and said that America's shareholders knowingly took chances and lost — too bad.

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**Those who genuinely care about the well-being of their fellow citizens should be willing to allow some suffering today to prevent a far greater amount of suffering tomorrow**

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It is my contention that this second attitude is entirely appropriate; my question is why we do not hold a similar attitude toward those who suffered property or income losses in California and South Carolina.

(Perhaps our difference in attitude stems from the fact that a shareholder clutching a worthless stock certificate isn't nearly as photogenic as a hurricane victim standing in front of his smashed seaside home.)

Some might argue that federal funds are *essential* to the relief efforts in South Carolina and California — that the only way these states will be able to recover is if the federal government assists them.

In reply, I can only point out that in 1906 San Francisco suffered from an earthquake far more devastating than the recent one, but recovered quickly even though federal assistance was minimal. Despite what many politicians would have us believe, people can help themselves; and when people can help themselves, there is every reason for allowing them to do so.

Let me offer one last reason why the government shouldn't compensate disaster victims for their losses. Notice that when the government adopts a policy of making such compensation, it inadvertently sets the stage for even greater disasters in the future, disasters that may extract a terrible toll not just in lost property, but in lost lives.

If, after all, the government adopts a policy of bailing out those who pass up earthquake insurance or build their home on a beach, the government unintentionally encourages people to engage in this sort of behavior. More generally, the government encourages people not to worry about tomorrow's foreseeable disasters. And by encouraging this care-free attitude, the government increases the chance that future earthquakes and hurricanes will do even more harm than they now do.

In other words, disaster relief today can result in additional disasters tomorrow; and those who genuinely care about the well-being of their fellow citizens should be willing to allow some suffering today to prevent a far greater amount of suffering tomorrow. □

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## Soviet Intentions Unclear

Are we seeing the final collapse of totalitarian communism in the Soviet Union and its satellites? Is the Cold War over? Have we won? Has Western liberal democracy been established as the final form of human government? Should NATO, the bulwark of European security for 40 years, be abandoned as a Cold War relic? Is the rampant euphoria we see on television and in the press justified by the facts, or are we relying on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's rhetoric and our own wishful thinking? . . .

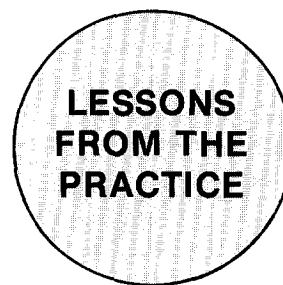
There would be sufficient reason for Western euphoria if Gorbachev's implementing measures of liberalization and democratization were the whole of Soviet reality. We could be sure of continued Soviet democratization and safely say that we were witnessing the end of the Cold War, if they were not continuing with a vast military modernization and training special riot police to maintain Communist Party control. . . .

As Joseph Woodard, an assistant professor of philosophy at Bethany College in Bethany, W.Va., said in the winter 1990 issue of *Global Affairs*, "The Soviet regime has in the past been prepared to devastate its own countryside and slaughter its own citizens to maintain command. It seems useful, therefore, to consider the possibility that *perestroika* and *glasnost* are deliberate policy, intending consequences somewhat less noble than the regime's accepting its own passing from power. It becomes an interesting question, then, to ask what are the intentions that lie behind these policies?" . . .

We could wake up after *perestroika* and find ourselves with a bigger military problem than we have ever faced before in our history. Let's not make the same mistake we made at the end of World War II. Let's not grasp defeat from the jaws of victory.

— Howard Christensen in *Defense News*. (Christensen is a member of the TACDA Board of Directors.)

What happens when a citizen bound for home suddenly finds himself in the center of a brutal and sudden disaster with crushed vehicles and screaming victims (and some very silent) all around him? Dr. Mark Renneker's experience at the heart of October's California earthquake provides a chilling story of the stark horror, shock, confusion, rumor, blood and so on that the disaster produced.



# After Shock

— Mark Renneker, M.D., San Francisco

Reprinted by permission of *The Western Journal of Medicine*  
(Article appeared in January 1990 issue, pages 90-91)

Heading home after an afternoon of meetings for a cancer prevention project that I'm helping organize for the West Oakland community, I was about a block from the Cypress overpass of I-880 when the October 1989 earthquake hit and, after steering clear of falling electrical wires, found myself at the foot of the crumbled freeway. I wish I could say that, being a physician, I then leaped into action, but for a dazed moment I first considered trying to continue on my way. Luckily, the sight of people from the ghetto houses and industrial yards charging into the rubble to look for victims awakened me, and I grabbed my stethoscope — the only medical equipment I routinely carry — and ran to the closest fallen vehicle, a semi-trailer truck that evidently had tumbled from the upper deck of the freeway. The trucker inside looked dead. I heard no breath sounds but did detect a pulse — which seconds later dwindled and stopped. I considered doing cardio-pulmonary resuscitation but knew I should move on to those still alive.

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## I felt overwhelmed by the enormity of the situation

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I tried organizing some onlookers to assist me but found them too stunned to be of use. I felt desperate and alone, buoyed only by the thought that medical disaster teams would soon arrive.

Some minutes later, I was joined by a paramedic in full uniform, and I

felt great relief — as if the cavalry had finally arrived. But there was no one with her (she'd come from home), and, looking around me — seeing so many crushed cars and hearing victims screaming — I felt overwhelmed by the enormity of the situation. A numbness set in, followed by terror, when a clearly in-shock television newsman (a well-known anchorman who had somehow found his way to the disaster scene long before other reporters) asked me if I had seen his camera crew — and I noticed that, during the scoop of his career, the note pad in his hands was completely blank.

When medical and rescue workers finally arrived, I identified myself as a physician and was presented with a patient making ominous gurgling sounds who required intubation that, once accomplished (by a paramedic), allowed her to be taken off by ambulance. I expected an onslaught of similarly critical patients and set about developing a curbside medical station, including hanging IVs from the lower rung of a telephone pole.

But, after 20 or so minutes, I hadn't seen a single patient — they were trapped above. When a paramedic on the lower deck called for help with starting IVs, I decided to go up.

I climbed a thin, wobbly ladder and crawled in under the collapsed upper deck. There were maybe four feet of

head-room, and, a few feet away, eight or so rescue workers were huddled in the darkness over two young women whose lower legs were pinned under their crushed dashboard. The women were conscious, able to speak, and had no obvious internal injuries. Intravenous infusions were started on them, and the fire department personnel went to work with the "jaws of life." But things went frustratingly slowly, with crescendos of chaos as everyone yelled out ideas of what should be done. One paramedic was in such emotional shock that he was becoming psychotic — seeing amputated limbs that were actually intact. He soon had to be removed from the scene. And he wasn't the only one with mistaken visions.

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## A semblance of organization set in

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Earlier a paramedic had told me that she'd heard over her walkie-talkie that San Francisco, San Jose, and Sacramento had been hit just as hard as Oakland, and that the Bay Bridge was down. In my mind, hundreds of thousands of people were dead, a "fact" I now erroneously confirmed for myself by gazing out through a crack and sighting what I thought were Bay Bridge towers without spans between them — that they had all fallen into the Bay. I told my fellow rescuers what I had seen, and they looked out and saw it, too. Only



later did I realize I had mistaken tall cranes in the Alameda shipyards for bridge towers.

Fortunately, I began to come to my senses. After the less entangled of the two women was freed, I saw a paramedic do something that I'd thus far completely forgotten (but so had every other health professional I'd seen at the disaster): take a blood pressure, an act so fundamental that even a medical student would think to do it. If the blood pressure was normal, IVs wouldn't be as necessary, and they'd been repeatedly kinking up and pulling out, forcing us to step back in the way of the emergency personnel to restart them. I grabbed the blood pressure cuff and went to the remaining trapped woman and took her blood pressure. It was completely normal (120/80, with a pulse rate of about 80). I made sure that there were no obvious signs of internal or external bleeding and then announced to the group that we medical personnel should forget about keeping an IV going, step back, and let the fire department personnel do their job. And it worked; a semblance of organization set in. Information, I realized, is the treatment for chaos.

When the remaining woman was

freed, we got her down to a waiting ambulance, which then went nowhere — awaiting orders on where to take her. This confused me, because I thought that the only trauma center in Oakland was at Highland General Hospital and that she'd be immediately taken there. I reasoned, however, that there were too many cases for them to handle. (I heard later that they only saw a handful of trauma cases; lacking emergency power to run their x-ray machines, they were on "divert.")

ticated medical equipment. It turned out they were a trauma team from Highland, had been there for about two hours, and had yet to see a patient. This deeply disturbed me; the women we'd just gotten out should have been brought up here for immediate and definitive trauma care, but there was apparently little, if any, communication and coordination of the overall rescue operation.

Feeling too weary to continue, I retreated to my car, turned on the radio, and discovered, to my amaze-

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### An array of guerneys and sophisticated medical equipment

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It had now been over four hours since the quake. I couldn't see any rescue activity where I was, so I headed back up the street to where my car was. Evidently, the very people who had been the major rescuers, the community people, were now cordoned behind barricades a block away. Up ahead, bright portable lights were shining on a squadron of physicians, most of them dressed in clean green surgical scrubs, one even wearing paper shoe covers. There was an array of guerneys and sophis-

ment, that I'd just happened to be in the worst of the disaster sites (but hadn't known it), and that hundreds of thousands of people weren't dead! My joy was short-lived, though, as I reflected on the reality of the situation: in the face of this relatively small-league earthquake (not the "Great Quake"), I, along with most of the other medical and rescue workers, had gone into varying degrees of shock — and functioned accordingly — as had, apparently, the civil disaster plan for the region. □

## Red Collapse? . . . Whoa There!

. . . The stampede to disarm in the wake of Mikhail Gorbachev's *perestroika* and renewed democratic hopes in East Europe seems irresistible.

But expectations of communism's imminent collapse may be dangerously premature. All but ignored by U.S. officials and the major media were the disturbing words of the director of the KGB, General Vladimir Kryuchkov, at last November's commemoration of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. It was significant enough that Kryuchkov was selected to make the annual speech. What he said was even more meaningful. As translated by Professor Albert Weeks, the international editor of the New York City *Tribune*, Kryuchkov said: "In military affairs, *perestroika* and modernization of Soviet technology under the new economic thinking and more open East-West trade will help increase the military might of our country. . . ." He also said that Soviet disarmament proposals act as solvents to "disarm" the military-industrial complex of NATO.

According to Robert Morris, an authority on geopolitics and author of *Our Globe Under Siege*, Kryuch-

kov's words are not unrelated to reality. Since Gorbachev proclaimed *perestroika*, says Morris, "the Soviet military lead over the U.S. has been widened extensively. Moscow has been producing far more ICBMs, submarines, tanks, aircraft carriers, surface-to-air missiles and other military components than has the U.S. and its allies. In fact, we have been cutting back, reducing military expenditures to comply with the mandatory Gramm-Rudman reductions and the mood of the country." . . .

Unless unforeseen developments renew the Cold War, the mood to disarm may set the tone of this year's Congressional election campaigns. As Morris notes: "Senators and Congressmen campaigning on strong defense will tend to be losers. Restoring internal security, the inner rampart of our defenses, even as Marxism's so-called 'correlation of forces' move to consolidate against us." Thus concludes Morris, "the Soviet leader's *perestroika* is succeeding — but not in the way our wishful thinkers would have it."

— America's Future (514 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801)

*In his 25 years with national civil defense agencies, Jim Ridgway accented the need for "professionalism" from the DCPA top to the vital "hands-on" leadership roles at the operational levels. Retiring from the newly constituted FEMA in 1980, Dr. Ridgway paused long enough in his career to move from Washington DC to Moultrie, Georgia. There he turned to help TACDA and DDP in their quest for a credible civil defense. As TACDA's Director of Liaison, Ridgway has endeavored to bring the missions of national organizations into meaningful perspective. His last Journal article was on the National Defense Executive Reserve (June 1989).*

# Emergency Management a Profession?

— James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

**T**he Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has contracted with the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCEM) to study standards and professionalism for local emergency managers. NCEM, in turn, has contracted with Emergency Response Planning and Management, Inc. (ERP&M) to coordinate and document the work.

NCEM members were briefed on the project at their October conference in South Bend, IN. The briefing was done by David S. Palmer, President of ERP&M. The total project has three phases: 1. the definition of standards; 2. the refinement of standards and recommendation of means of application; and 3. putting the standards into place or into effect. The first stage has been completed and work started on the second. Both Mr. Palmer and the NCEM committee guiding the project are quite aware that as the road lengthens it gets rougher. The objective of this article is to raise and comment on some basic questions bearing on professionalism.

Like the terms "research," "health," "education," "environment," and "quality of life," "professionalism" is overworked in American society. For status, recognition, prestige, or respect many people in many callings want to be known as professionals. In baseball a professional right fielder can consistently catch a fly ball over his shoulder on the run, throw to home plate in one hop, and bat .280 or above. For this he may be paid more than the President of the United States. Still in the area of sports, the NCAA tries to manage amateur collegiate athletics in a professional manner. These two examples contain two key points: competency and enforcement.

Historically, the seeds of professionalism are found in the "community of scholars" in medieval universities. One did not join it without rigorous written and oral examinations by faculty. Theology, the priesthood, became linked to this and may have even preceded the universities. Following the priesthood came the areas of canon and temporal law, and medicine. In complex, modern society the innovations are "certification" and "accreditation." Nowadays professionals must have a certificate hanging on the wall from an accredited institution or association.

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## As the road lengthens it gets rougher.

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These innovations have some peculiar spinoffs. Major universities have had to set up special staffs just to respond to questionnaires and evaluations of a myriad of accrediting associations. Businesses have developed providing fake degrees, certificates and credentials. In this last case one is reminded of former President Reagan's axiom, "Negotiate, but verify." This is not easy to apply. Currently, some industries and institutions, for fear of suits, will not give references or respond to inquiries about personnel. In the project at hand NCEM is looking the matters of standards and certification squarely in the eye.

What are the characteristics of a professional? Experts agree on the following points. 1. A large body of knowledge must be mastered. 2. Enterees are tested and successful ones are given diplomas, certificates, licenses, or commissions. 3. The knowledge must be applied in cir-

cumstances requiring judgment and in which outcomes may be uncertain. 4. Relationships among members of the profession are ordered by an ethical code. While there is not total agreement, some experts add the criteria: 5. Services rendered cannot be priced. 6. Compensation is what the market will bear. 7. There is mobility — freedom to practice anywhere the service is needed.

Emergency managers meet characteristics 1, 3, and 5 and, to a lesser degree, 7 in the above list. The FEMA/NCEM project attempts to fill in some of the gaps. Following are some of the factors impacting upon the problem.

In the past 40 or 50 years the job of the civil defense coordinator/emergency manager has changed considerably. Initially the threat was all-out nuclear attack from Russia. In the late '40s, '50s, and early '60s many major State and local civil defense directors were retired generals and admirals. They understood the threat and by experience knew how to plan and coordinate. In the late '50s the Federal Civil Defense Act was amended to provide matching funds to support local and State civil defense offices. It must be noted, however, that local and State governments have to put their money up first.

There was tremendous and impressive activity on public fallout shelter identification, marking, and stocking at the time of the Berlin Wall



Dr. James M. Ridgway

and Cuban Missile crises. After these subsided the political drive was for "dual use" of capabilities in natural or technological disasters. Currently a prime interest of local emergency managers is Title III of the Super Fund Act pertaining to hazardous materials.

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## What are the characteristics of a professional?

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Emergency managers now have to know more than they used to.

Another key factor is the Federal Civil Defense Act itself which makes civil defense/emergency management a joint responsibility of the federal government, the States, and their political subdivisions. So, where in an assortment of governments are the functions and the people performing them placed? Who does the hiring? Who is in charge? Unless layered in a bureaucracy, local emergency managers are selected by city councils or county boards. In some States a county emergency manager must be approved by the governor.

Depending upon the size, complexity, and sophistication of government in a particular jurisdiction, the emergency manager may be subject to prevailing personnel policies and pay scales. Tenure, after a probationary period, may or may not be a factor. Some of these elements work against professional status.

What fundamental abilities should a local emergency manager have? The local emergency manager should be able to: 1. spot and weigh hazards in a jurisdiction; 2. coordinate a planning effort to meet such hazards; 3. function as a public official within the particular structure of the governmental unit; 4. set up an inter-departmental system for emergency operations; and 5. in an emergency, brief responsible elected officials on the status of the situation and what they can do to meet it.

These basic abilities suggest some professional requirements or standards. First, a local emergency manager should have a four-year college degree in an area pertaining to the position. This could vary from political science or public administration, through physics and chemistry, to meteorology. Aside from perhaps proving ability to read and write, a college degree may also indicate an ability to handle multi-faceted problems. Second, experience in government, industry, or the armed forces should be a plus. At least the manager

should not be thrown by the terms "budget" and "coordination." Third, federal programs impacting upon emergency management and emergency operations theory can be learned in short courses in federal schools or in the fanout of them to

the States. If a manager, or potential manager, cannot successfully complete one of them, he or she has no business in the job.

In regard to instruction, two factors should be noted. First, federal courses change as officials and programs change. Second, local officials habitually claim courses are too long. The implication of these two factors is that any standard pertaining to instruction should be stated in terms of clock hours of instruction in selected areas, and not by the name of a particular course in a transitory catalog or bulletin.

The variation in sizes of jurisdictions — from New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago metropolitan areas to sparsely populated rural counties — suggests the need for gradation and differentiation in standards. The variations in governmental structure and emergency capabilities in jurisdictions with the same population make it hazardous to pick a "cutting" number. It does seem fair to say that a jurisdiction of over 50,000 people has considerable inherent emergency resources and capability. As one goes down the scale from 50,000, more reliance must be put upon the private sector and upon volunteers to create a capability to meet emergencies. This factor impacts heavily upon how emergency managers operate and should be instructed.

Who should set and enforce standards, and, perhaps, issue certificates? Who should be the "strong-arm enforcer"? In this matter the federal government has only the limited leverage matching funds give it. If the federal government should elect to use this leverage, it is to be anticipated that large jurisdictions will probably comply. Smaller jurisdictions will probably elect to take their chances and drop emergency preparedness efforts.

Aside from the District of Columbia, counties and cities are creatures of the States. In a vast nation such as the United States with varied local jurisdictions, the States are in the

best position to set and enforce standards for local emergency managers. Not only do States have a feel for local circumstances, but also, in an emergency, they must look to the local jurisdictions to get things done fast.

If a State elects to set standards for and establish certification of local emergency managers, it should not be too concerned about a "grandfather clause." A person either meets standards, or does not. A person is either qualified and competent, or not. Since the basic matter is the safety and security of the public, the only recognition that should be given to the tenure and experience of an incumbent, is a reasonable amount of time in which to get qualified. An alternative to this tough approach is an examination. If a person can prove he or she knows what is in federal courses and knows State channels and operating procedures, there is not much point in forcing instruction.

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## 469 cities over 50,000 population

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What is the magnitude of the problem? How many local emergency managers should there be? According to the 1980 census there are 3,093 counties and 469 cities over 50,000 population in the United States. This gives a total of 3,562 units that should have a qualified local emergency manager. If cities of less than 50,000 population that now have local managers are added, the total group involved is about 5,000. In national terms this is a sustainable and manageable number.

If the examination route to certification is explored, FEMA could supply States with the federal part of the test. States could add their own material to it. In such an effort either NCCEM or The American Civil Defense Association might be used to validate at least the federal part of the test. Both associations have established staffs, linkage to experts, and contacts with the field. Any formal certification of local emergency managers, however, should be in State hands.

The "nuts and bolts" of the professional standards aside, the public security will be greatly enhanced if State officials know not only who their major local emergency managers are, but also that they are qualified and competent to perform their duties in a crunch. □

In his second of five installments on the subject of "Nuclear Weapons Background," nuclear scientist Carsten "Kit" Haaland opens the lid on the super-dramatic effects produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon and what they mean in terms of fatalities and injuries to those who are not adequately protected. Analyses of these effects form the basis for studies on defenses against them.

# Nuclear Weapons Effects

— Carsten M. Haaland  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

## Overview of Nuclear Weapon Effects

Although the yield of a nuclear weapon detonation is expressed in terms of the amount of TNT that would have to be exploded to yield the same amount of energy, the comparison stops there. Whereas nearly all the damage from a TNT explosion comes from blast, the damage from a nuclear detonation can come from blast, initial nuclear radiation, thermal radiation, and, if the fireball touches the ground, from fallout radiation. In addition to these effects, a certain amount of damage may be caused by induced radioactivity, electromagnetic pulse (EMP), and other phenomena.

The weapon effects from a given detonation take place in a sequence, with some effects happening simultaneously with others. The earliest sequence of events, called the primary effects, is listed in the top part of Table 1. These events are completed within minutes after the detonation, even for the largest weapons, hence they are also called prompt effects.

In addition to these prompt effects, damaging and hazardous delayed effects can be produced by large-scale fires and by contamination of large areas by radioactive fallout. These delayed, or secondary, effects may not be produced in many circumstances. Obviously, there will be no large fires resulting from nuclear bursts over military targets that are located on water, in deserts, or in rocky areas where there are little or no combustible materials. Less obviously, there will be no contamination by radioactive fallout from a detonation where the fireball doesn't touch the ground, unless a rainout occurs. These secondary effects are listed in the second part of Table 1.

A third category of effects includes several possible long-range global consequences of large-scale nuclear attacks, such as depletion of the ozone layer or reduction of surface temperature due to dust and smoke in the atmosphere. These effects have been highly publicized recently, the latter being called a "nuclear winter." It seems that there is a possibility that if all the weapons of the world were used indiscriminately or with a deliberate attempt to produce dust and smoke, a severe reduction in

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## "Nuclear Winter" . . . If —

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temperature could occur in some regions of the earth. However, if further research indicates that these effects may be serious, it appears to be within the capability of each superpower to modify their nuclear arsenals and targeting doctrines so that strategic objectives can be accomplished without causing these effects.

Nearly all the information presented here on weapons effects has been prepared from data taken from *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, the 1977 edition compiled by Glasstone and Dolan.<sup>1</sup> A hardback version of this six-hundred-and-fifty-page book is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$25.00\*. This price includes a plastic circular slide-rule, the "Nuclear Bomb Effects Computer," which contains a great deal of information on blast effects and crater sizes on one side and on the other side provides data on initial nuclear radiation and thermal radiation. Serious students of nuclear weapons effects

should become familiar with *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons* and should learn how to operate the Nuclear Bomb Effects Computer.

The nuclear weapon effects listed in Table 1 will now be described briefly in the order in which they appear in the table, which is approximately the sequence in which they take place after the detonation of a nuclear weapon.

## Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)

The electromagnetic pulse from nuclear weapons is an almost-instantaneous broadcast of radio waves caused by the detonation. There are two distinctly different kinds of pulses of electromagnetic energy that can be generated by the detonation of nuclear weapons. The kind of EMP most people have heard about is the radio-wave pulse that can be generated over almost the entire United States by a large-yield nuclear detonation high above the earth's atmosphere, as illustrated in Fig. 1. This pulse is in itself harmless to humans, but can generate electric currents under certain conditions that will damage equipment and could be hazardous.

The second kind of pulse is generated by a ground burst, which not only causes a pulse of radio waves, but also produces a surge of electric current in the ground. These phenomena from a ground burst are limited to an area extending from ground zero to a radius of a few thousand feet to a few miles, depending on the yield.

\*From: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Tel.: 202-783-3238).

**Table 1. Summary of effects of nuclear weapons with yield up to 20 MT**

Effect	Time of Onset	Duration of Effect	Range of Lethality to Exposed Humans	Range of Lethality in 100 psi Shelters
<b>PRIMARY EFFECTS</b>				
1. EMP (Electromagnetic Pulse)	Instantaneous at all affected locations	1 sec.	No lethality	No lethality
2. INR (Initial Nuclear Radiation) Neutrons, prompt gammas Fission gammas	"	2 sec. 60 sec.	3 miles (YD <sup>a</sup> ) 3 miles (YD)	0.1 miles <sup>b</sup> No lethality
3. Thermal radiation	"	1-35 sec. (YD)	15 miles (YD)	No lethality
4. Shock and blast wind	0-135 sec. (YRD <sup>c</sup> )	0.1-15 sec. (YRD)	9 miles (YD) (7 psi MLOP)	1.9 miles (YD)
Blast wind negative phase	0.1-150 sec. (YRD)	0.3-45 sec. (YRD)	No lethality	No lethality
<b>SECONDARY EFFECTS</b>				
5. Induced radioactivity	1-2 sec.	Up to years, depending on materials	Possible to 2 miles	No lethality
6. Dust	Seconds	Minutes to weeks	No lethality	No lethality
7. Smoke and toxic gases <sup>d</sup>	Seconds to minutes	Minutes to hours	15 miles <sup>d</sup>	No lethality
8. Ejected rocks, debris	Seconds	Minutes	5 miles (YD)	5 miles <sup>e</sup>
9. Large-scale fires	Minutes	Hours <sup>f</sup>	15 miles <sup>f</sup>	No lethality
10. Stem fallout <sup>g</sup>	0.5-1 hour	1-3 hours	5 miles <sup>h</sup>	No lethality
11. High winds from fire storms	2-3 hours	Hours <sup>f</sup>	15 miles	No lethality
12. Radioactive rainout	Hours to days	Minutes to hours	Variable <sup>i</sup>	No lethality
13. Radioactive fallout <sup>g</sup>	Hours to days	Months to years	400 miles downward (YD) <sup>h</sup>	No lethality

<sup>a</sup> YD — Yield dependent.

<sup>b</sup> From 5-kt INR at 100 psi range to a 100-psi shelter protected against 10-kt INR.

<sup>c</sup> YRD — Yield and range dependent.

<sup>d</sup> Smoke and toxic gases may be generated either by the thermal pulse directly or by subsequent fires.

<sup>e</sup> Lethal only if a large boulder falls directly on the shelter.

<sup>f</sup> Depends on local winds and availability of combustible materials.

<sup>g</sup> From ground bursts only. Fallout is not produced by air bursts where the fireball does not touch the ground.

<sup>h</sup> Depends on local winds.

<sup>i</sup> If the rainout occurs from a fallout cloud produced by a ground burst, the rainout may be lethal if it occurs, within a few hundred miles of the detonation, depending on the yield. Rainout from an air burst will not be lethal.

Both kinds of pulses can cause damage to electrical and electronic equipment when conditions are favorable. For both kinds of electromagnetic pulse, nearly all of the phenomena are completed within the first second after detonation.

Protection can be provided against nearly all damage from both kinds of pulses. With a thorough program of protection against EMP damage, including education of the public on the subject, the damage caused by EMP from a high-altitude shot could be relegated to the level of mischief-making, and it would be doubtful that an attacker would waste his tens-of-millions of dollars in firing such a shot, because it might produce no other effect. However, the Soviet

Union has thousands of missiles, and the United States has made no widespread effort to protect against EMP or to educate the population on such protection, hence it seems likely that in a nuclear war between these countries, the Soviet Union might consider a few such high-altitude shots to be effective and worth the price of the weapons.

The widespread radio-wave pulse from a high-altitude nuclear detonation is caused by a chain of events, starting with the emission of gamma and x-radiation from the weapon. Because of the vacuum of the upper atmosphere, the part of the radiation that is directed downward from the weapon to the earth can almost instantly travel at the speed of light for

hundreds of miles in all directions, straight down, and in slant directions north, south, east and west, before interacting with the denser atmosphere below. When the radiation interacts with the atoms and molecules of the air, electrons are produced. Most of these electrons start out with a high velocity in the same direction that the radiation was traveling. But the earth's magnetic field forces these electrons to move in a curved path, and when electrons are forced to move in a curved path, they send out electromagnetic radiation, in this case, radio-waves of different frequencies, depending on the electron velocities. If the earth had no magnetic field, the electromagnetic pulse from a high-altitude detonation

would be negligible.

Where there are conductors at least several meters long, such as exposed telephone and power transmission lines that run pretty much in the same direction as the electric field of the radio pulse, there can be a buildup of large electrical currents. In such lines the induced currents could cause extensive damage to electrical equipment if protective measures have not been taken. These currents could also be hazardous, causing electric shock to persons who are in contact with bare metal in which such currents are induced.

Lightning also emits an electromagnetic pulse in the form of radio-waves. In other words, there is not only EMP from the detonation of nuclear weapons, but there is lightning EMP also. Recent refinements in the measurements of radio-waves generated by lightning strikes show that, under some circumstances, these waves can have sufficient energy at frequencies exceeding those from nuclear EMP, such that the effects from radio-waves emitted by lightning strikes can be as severe as those due to the nuclear EMP (Uman, 1982, p. 410)<sup>2</sup>. These results suggest that stand-alone electrical and electronic equipment not connected to

long lines, such as in aircraft, automobiles and trucks, microwave relay links for telephone transmission, some radio broadcasting stations, and some radio receivers, may not be damaged by EMP if they have demonstrated survival against the effects of lightning hitting within about 50 yards distance. Some systems, such as non-transistor ignition systems in automobiles, and the ferrite antenna in AM receivers, possess intrinsic hardness to EMP effects, both from lightning and from nuclear explosions. There are a number of questions that remain unanswered on how damaging EMP could be to individual electronic components and systems and to the nation as a whole. It is apparent that additional research is needed in this area.

The EMP from a ground burst will not be significant beyond about two to five miles, depending on the yield. The area affected is roughly that area affected by an overpressure of two pounds per square inch or greater. Inside this area the electric currents flowing in the ground can be large. People should avoid contact with exposed metal water pipes or electric conduits in below-ground shelters, because the electric ground currents from EMP from a nearby ground burst

could cause electric shock, and possibly electrocution under some circumstances.

### Initial Nuclear Radiation

Of the four primary weapon effects, initial nuclear radiation is perhaps the least well-understood by our general population. In some situations initial nuclear radiation can be lethal when a person is completely protected from blast, thermal radiation, fires, and fallout radiation. It is especially important for a shelter designer to be aware of this radiation, and to provide protection against it to the same degree provided against blast and fire. If adequate protection is provided for initial nuclear radiation, protection against radiation from the heaviest fallout is guaranteed.

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## Perhaps this is why people have a deep intuitive dread of nuclear weapons.

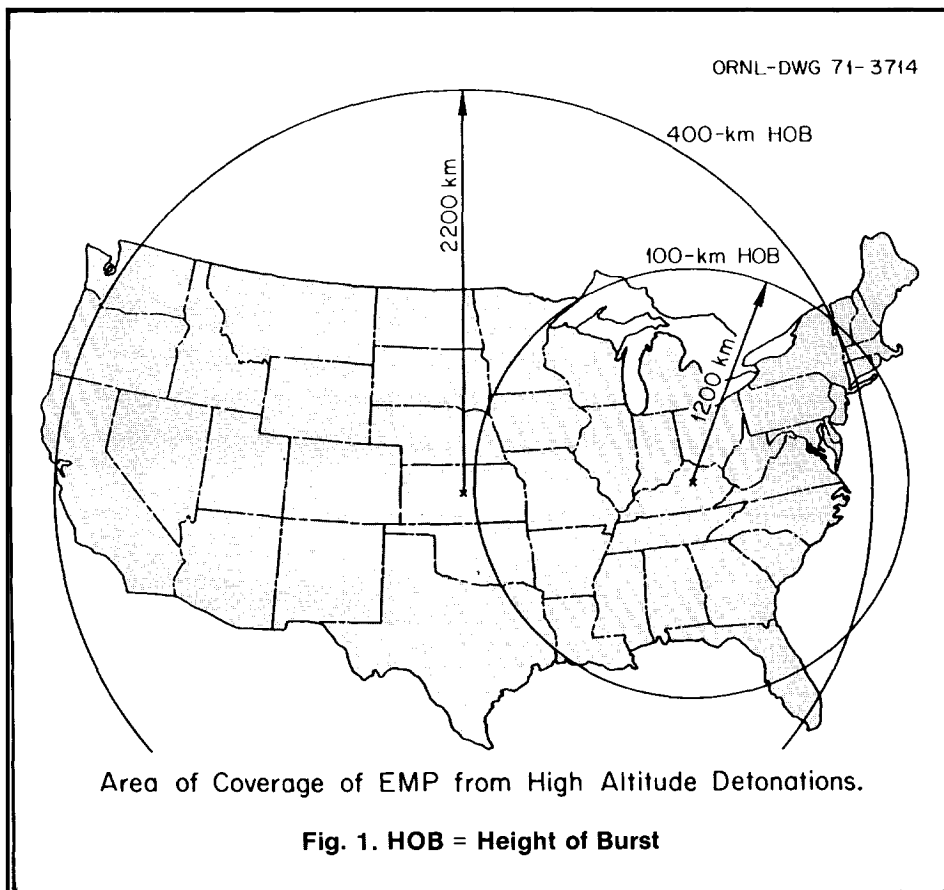
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The effects of initial nuclear radiation are not always immediately perceivable. There may be no visible effect until several hours or days later, yet the radiation can kill, and it would result in a slow death. The human body has not evolved in any way through the centuries to detect this kind of danger. Perhaps this is why people have a deep intuitive dread of nuclear weapons. The idea of an invisible, soundless radiation penetrating through thick walls and suddenly doing something to people so they die, not always immediately, but perhaps days or weeks later — this kind of lethality borders on the supernatural in the minds of many people. Fortunately, no witchcraft is required to protect against it.

Two kinds of lethal invisible radiation stream out from the nuclear detonation. One kind is made up of neutrons, and the other of gamma rays.

Neutrons are tiny particles about the same size as the nucleus of a hydrogen atom. Millions upon billions of them stream out of the nuclear explosion within the first millionth of a second, a microsecond. Less than one percent are radiated after the first microsecond. They travel at various speeds, at first at about one-fifth the speed of light, but they slow down as they collide with the atoms of the air.

Gamma rays are like the X-rays





used by radiologists and dentists — that is, they are radiation of high penetrating power. If the radiation were to be limited to a very small area of the body, as it is often applied by the radiologist or dentist, it would be relatively harmless. However, in the vicinity of a nuclear explosion, radiation intensities are such that initial nuclear radiation becomes dangerous, and the whole body is likely to be exposed to this radiation.

Gamma rays continue to be emitted from fission products long after the explosion. The initial nuclear radiation by definition includes only the radiation through the first minute. After the first minute, the gamma radiation from fission products becomes a negligible part of initial nuclear radiation because the fireball rises rapidly and carries the sources of radiation out of range. Later, after hours and perhaps days, the gamma radiation from fission products can become a hazard if these products are returned to the earth as fallout.

The intensity of radiation falls off rapidly with distance from the explosion for two reasons. One is simply that the area of the sphere over which the radiation is distributed becomes larger with increasing distance from the center. The second contributing factor to the radiation attenuation with distance is that the air is not quite transparent either to the gamma rays or to the neutrons. The energy of the radiation is gradually dissipated to the air by collisions of various kinds.

In the case of neutrons, collisions with the nuclei of various atoms, particularly those of nitrogen, result in the production of gamma rays of great energy and penetrating power. These gamma rays, often referred to as the secondary gammas, or nitro-

gen-capture gammas, are the most difficult to shield against. They require more material for shielding than any of the initial radiation components, except in the case of relatively small thermo-nuclear weapons of 20 kilotons or less, from which the neutrons are the most severe radiation problem.

When the human body is completely exposed to nuclear radiation, tissue cells are altered and disturbed throughout the entire body, inside the bone marrow, the intestines, and in the brain, among other places. A dose of 300 rad to all the organs of the body is considered to be lethal to 50 percent of the people exposed to it if the dose is received within a four day period. This dose is called the "mid-lethal dose."

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### **... tissue cells are altered and disturbed throughout the entire body**

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If there were no neutrons present in the radiation, but only energetic gammas, this dose of 300 rad to the organs would be indicated by civil defense dosimeters as an exposure to 450 roentgens at the surface tissues. Whole-body exposure to 450 roentgens of fallout gamma radiation is called the "mid-lethal exposure." Current civil defense instruments are not capable of measuring neutron radiation. Most of them can only measure gamma radiation such as emitted by fallout. The measurement is indicated in roentgens, which is used as a unit of exposure to the surface tissues, and does not indicate dose to the critical organs of the body. Because of the attenuation of gamma radiation in penetrating the flesh of

the body, the radiation exposure in roentgens to an average-size person must be multiplied by 2/3 to obtain the dose to the organs in units of rads. If neutrons are present, special instrumentation must be used to measure the exposure, and different conversion factors must be used to estimate the neutron dose to the organs in rads. The neutron exposure is not measured in units of roentgens. However, by converting both the gamma and neutron exposures to the common unit of rads, we can add the contributions from each type of radiation and can then estimate the total effect of both radiations on the body.

A whole-body dose of 100 rad or less generally will cause little immediate disabling illness, although there will be some changes in the blood and blood-forming organs. This exposure will increase the probability of various cancers developing years later. The doses given in X-ray therapy are often larger than 300 rad but are restricted to a small part of the patient's body and are therefore not lethal, or are distributed in time to avoid severe effects on healthy tissue. □

(To be continued)

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# REVIEWS

**GANGLAND: DRUG TRAFFICKING BY ORGANIZED CRIMINALS**, by Michael D. Lyman. Published by Charles C. Thomas, 2600 So. First St., Springfield, IL 62794-9265. 1989. Price: \$39.75.

— Reviewed by Howard Maccabee, M.D., Ph.D.

*Gangland: Drug Trafficking By Organized Criminals* is a "nuts-and-bolts" collection of information on the illegal drug trade. It should be useful for law enforcement officials and students of criminal justice, but has little utility for the civil defense community. Its author, Michael D. Lyman, has eleven years of experience as a drug enforcement agent and is on the faculty of the Law Enforcement Training Institute of the University of Missouri.

He has also written two previous texts on related subjects: *Narcotics and Crime Control* and *Practical Drug Enforcement: Procedure and Administration*. Lyman's style is clear and easy to read. The content is almost encyclopedic, with concise descriptions of the major illicit drugs and the economics of their distribution, brief accounts of various Mafia connections, Latin American sources including the infamous Medellin cartel, and Asian connections. There is detailed and extensive information about the organized gangs in prisons, outlaw motorcycle gangs, youth gangs such as "CRIPS" and "Bloods" and Jamaican "Poses". The text is supplemented with diagrams of gang organizational structure, tables of estimated drug traffic quantities and values, and line drawings of gang tattoos and hand-signs, etc. The last seventy pages are devoted to lists of gangs, their locations, and glossaries of their terminology.

Unfortunately there are many annoying small mistakes in spelling, that should have been caught by the editors at C. C. Thomas (publishers), such as Sandonesians for Sandinistas; anselary for ancillary; and most embarrassing for a law enforcement official, "pennetentiary" (sic) on p. 61.

Even more unfortunately, the scope of the book does not include any discussion of the broader question of whether the "War on Drugs" is winnable, or even an appropriate response to the appetites of tens of

millions of our fellow-citizens to get high.

I personally believe that it is impossible to suppress "the national hunger" (Lyman's phrase) for psychoactive substances, just as it was impossible to enforce the prohibition of alcohol sixty years ago. The primary effect of drug prohibition has been to drive the drug market underground, into the hands of organized criminals. Lyman admits this historical tendency on p. 20; "Clearly, it was prohibition that provided these gangsters the opportunity... sufficient money to combine legitimate or respectable business with illegitimate business enterprises."

Another disastrous effect of drug prohibition has been to increase the price so that addicts resort to truly criminal activity to obtain drugs. In these times of budget deficits, I would also remind the reader that every dollar in the federal budget could be spent on something else; since the "War on Drugs" is costing at least 5 billion dollars annually without any visible benefit, why not spend that money on civil defense or strategic defense?

Drugs of potential abuse have been traded in human societies for at least 3000 years. The caravan which carried Joseph into Egypt was also carrying "ladanum" which is the Latin word for opium (Genesis XXXVII:25). Even though there are thousands of well-meaning people like Michael Lyman involved in the attempt to eliminate the drug trade, I doubt that their efforts will be any more successful than those of the previous hundred generations.

**THE 7TH ANNUAL NEW JERSEY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SYMPOSIUM** will take place April 23-25. Subjects include Medical Legal Issues, METTAG Use (a TACDA-DDP presentation) and Exercise Design. For information contact:

UMDNJ Continuing Education  
P.O. Box 573  
Newark, N.J. 07101

(or telephone:  
800-227-4852,  
Mon-Fri, 9AM-5PM EST)

**MARKETS, DISTRIBUTION, AND EXCHANGE AFTER SOCIETAL CATAclysm** by Robin A. Cantor, Stuart Henry, and Steve Rayner; Oak Ridge National Laboratory publication No. 6384, Nov. 1989, 141pp. plus appendices. Available to the public from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA. 22161. NTIS price codes: printed A09, microfiche A01.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

Serious students of defense mobilization and post-attack economic recovery will find this study stimulating and challenging. The bibliography alone is worth the price of the book.

The writers apply fundamental economic factors to post nuclear attack circumstances using best case, worst case, resource abundance, and institutional intensive

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## In a cataclysm, property rights may be hard to determine or establish.

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scenarios. Literature is reviewed on formal markets, informal markets, and on pre-capitalistic and pre-industrial exchange. They warn specifically that factors in post-natural disaster economic recovery are not totally applicable in the cataclysmic situation.

In a cataclysm, property rights may be hard to determine or establish. Barter may be the means of exchange. Currency will be only as good as the credibility of the institution that issues it. Exchange of prestige items (anthropologically defined) may be necessary to establish trust or credit. Major shifts in demand and supply are to be anticipated. Trust and authority must be maintained or reestablished as foundations for other economic activities.

This work is an excellent review of the literature in the area from John Hobbs and Adam Smith to the present. Its speculation on economic collapse is thorough and emphasizes the point that officials should give some thought to the worst case.

## Rosa Timmons Puts New Life in Civil Defense Monument Drive

**CORPORATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** (VHS-video), produced by Research Alternatives, Inc. — 1990. Length: 15 min. Price: \$10 (covers shipping and handling fee). Order from: Marcella Liem, Media Marketing, Research Alternatives, 966 Hungerford Drive (Suite 1), Rockville, MD 20850 — Tel: 301-424-2803.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey.

*Corporate Emergency Management* is an eye opener that gives civil defense emergency management professionals — and others as well — an introduction to a new capability to deal effectively with disaster situations. The video dramatizes the ability of executives and their staffs to obtain — without leaving their offices — a comprehensive picture of a developing disaster, what is being done to combat it, and what further response activities can be applied to control the situation: to reduce its impact, to master response measures, to bring it under control, to end it.

The Research Alternatives video appropriately centers on one disaster incident. An executive team — by obtaining computer-supplied information of the type of disaster, its extent, what is being done to deal with it, and what other services can be called upon to help — brings the incident under control.

All this through the computer screen, through emergency management headquarters analysis and action.

In this way Research Alternatives offers for consideration of the emergency manager a brand new concept in dealing with the myriad inputs that are demanded of the emergency management team. They call for serious study to see how they can be exploited for the benefit of the community.

The *Journal of Civil Defense* hopes in the next few months to receive reports on actual incidents where this kind of computer disaster control has been utilized.

In the meantime, our recommendation: invest \$10 in Research Alternatives' *Corporate Emergency Management* video.

It's worth many times that.

A new campaign to raise funds that will see a striking civil defense memorial erected on the campus of the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) in Emmitsburg, Maryland is now underway thanks to the initiative of Rosa Timmons, Kansas City Emergency Management Director. Ms. Timmons revives a project that had its beginnings in 1982, then lost momentum. The new effort aims to produce through donations from civil defense proponents the \$75,000 estimated cost for the 12-foot granite edifice and the walkway and landscaping that is intended to surround it.

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### **Purpose of the monument . . . to "pay tribute to the civil defense mission and to the people who made it possible . . ."**

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The purpose of the monument, explains Ms. Timmons, is to "pay tribute to the civil defense mission and to the people who made it possible through their dedication, diligence and concern for all people. A donation of \$500 will insure that your *State flag will be displayed* at the site of the memorial. Or, a donation of \$500 will insure that *your name or the name of your organization will be engraved on the plaque . . .*"

The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA), which has been holding previous donations in escrow, will be the organization to present the memorial to FEMA and will continue to act as collector of donations. TACDA will also contribute a two-foot bronze eagle that is to be placed at the top of the monument.

The monument project also has the support of a number of Washington officials who see it as a rallying point for civil defense proponents, a sort of reminder of the sacrifices and accomplishments, of the ups and downs of 40 years of civil defense history, and an incentive to see that protective measures for the American people are not further neglected but are in fact revived and pursued so that, with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), civil defense can stand as a preparedness measure and a guarantee of peace.

A Firefighters' Memorial has graced the EMI Campus for the past seven years, and it has served to inspire firefighters in their efforts at lifesaving.

TACDA Secretary-Treasurer Janice Tyliczka looks upon the Civil Defense Monument as a "shrine for the serious civil defense students who will in years to come study at the EMI Campus. TACDA is proud to serve Rosa Timmons and others as project coordinator."



*Rosa Timmons pictured with Captain T. J. Wadsworth, president of the American Society of Professional Emergency Planners. (At the 1989 TACDA/DDP Seminar Banquet in Washington, D.C.)*

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Contributions may be sent, clearly marked for "The Monument Fund" to:  
TACDA  
P.O. Box 1057  
Starke, FL 32091

For further information on the project contact:  
Rosa Timmons  
Office of Emergency Preparedness  
414 E. 12th Street  
Kansas City, MO 64106  
Tel: 816-274-1677  
FAX: 816-274-1840

## REVIEWS (Cont.)

**ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS**, by Elizabeth Clare Prophet. Published by Summit University Press, Box A, Livingston, MT 59047-1390 (Tel: 406-222-8300.) 40 pages. 1989. Price: \$1.50 (For 12 or more copies: \$1 per copy — order from publisher.)

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

What appears to have generated *Actions Speak Louder Than Words* is the recent move toward democratization by the countries of Eastern Europe — and by the Soviet Union itself.

"Many Americans," writes author Mrs. Elizabeth Clare Prophet, "now believe that the Cold War is over — and that we've won."

As her statistics show, this applies to "most" Americans. And most Western Europeans as well.

She refers to Lenin's formula, which was "Tell them what they want to hear." And she relates that to Madison Avenue advertising.

And she anchors her fears that all this is a disinformation ploy to put us off guard to the fact that similar ploys have happened before and have resulted only in furthering Soviet plans to dominate the international scene.

One disinformation authority she uses to support her warning is early Soviet defector Anatoliy Golitsyn, who in 1984 wrote *New Lies for Old*.

In this volume, says Mrs. Prophet, Golitsyn predicted "the introduction of false liberalization in Eastern Europe and, probably, in the Soviet Union . . ." He predicted a lot more.

Mrs. Prophet points to the theory that the present Soviet strategy is to con the West into relaxing one more time with an orchestration of unbelievable overtures that will permit a final Soviet "surprise" attack — one that will bring it a final and total victory. Her message is that, if America is to survive, it must see through Soviet cunning and take steps to prepare a credible defense. One caution deserves special mention: "Civil Defense alone consumes over 2 percent of the Soviet GNP."

She offers convincing testimony from other experts on global strategy.

It seems to build on a TACDA saying of some years' standing:

"DEFENSE OR DEFEAT"

It's a hard choice. Or is it?

## LETTERS

### TACDA PRESIDENT (DR. MAX KLINGHOFFER) REPLIES TO CD DIRECTOR FOSTER'S LETTER

(In the February issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* the "Letters" page featured a letter from Mark Foster, Beverly, Massachusetts Civil Defense Director, in which Mr. Foster recommended that the scope of the *Journal* include more emphasis on recurrent natural and technological disasters. Following is a reply from TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer).

■

Mr. Mark Foster  
Civil Defense Director  
Beverly, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Foster:

Thank you for your letter concerning the role of Civil Defense in non-military disasters. We are in complete agreement with you. TACDA has always directed its efforts toward disaster prevention and mitigation regardless of the cause of disaster. Therefore, we are concerned with natural disasters, man-made disasters, epidemics, terrorism, and acts of war. (Of course, terrorism is a type of warfare).

I can understand that recent publications of the *Journal of Civil Defense* give the impression that we are concerned exclusively with the effects of war. A great deal of such material has been published by the *Journal of Civil Defense*, and I should like to explain why this is so.

There are many organizations which are involved in disaster work. However, a great many of these concern themselves *only* with disasters which are non-military, and have chosen to ignore military problems. This is not surprising, since the Federal Government which, in the Constitution of the United States, is charged with this duty ("to provide for the common defense") has chosen in recent years to give little weight to this responsibility. TACDA has always recognized the need for "the common defense," and perhaps we have given this topic too much weight in our publications. I can assure you, however, that we are deeply concerned about *all* facets of disaster work.

Our agenda for our 1989 seminar in Washington, D.C. included such topics as "hospital disaster planning"; "airport disaster plans"; "areawide disaster planning for hospitals"; and a presentation on poisons. Previously we have also given considerable time to the subject of AIDS, which may be one of the greatest disasters we now face. (This subject will again be addressed at the 1990 TACDA/DDP Seminar in Chicago August 10-13).

We will appreciate any suggestions you may have on this subject, and we shall keep in mind your recommendations in the publication of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, and in the planning for our future meetings.

Thank you for bringing this subject to our attention.

Sincerely,  
/s/ Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

### TACDA/DDP MEMBERS GIVE GENEROUS SUPPORT TO 1990 FUND DRIVE

TACDA's annual drive for operating funds, now well underway, has so far netted \$2,150 from 50 contributors. (Goal: \$10,000.)

"The Starke office wages a constant battle to remain solvent," observed Helen Baker, fund-drive coordinator, "and we are able to remain in business because of the generosity of many of our members. This cooperation is expressed in many ways. Seminar speakers waive honoraria, our staff in Starke, Florida cuts expenses in many unusual ways, and so on. We employ no fund-raising organization, so 100% of all donations go direct to TACDA."

Further donations are encouraged. Tax-exempt donations may be sent to:

TACDA  
P.O. Box 1057  
Starke, FL 32091

## HUNTLEY ATTENDS TOP BRIEFINGS

DDP Vice President Dr. Henry C. Huntley on January 29th attended a FEMA budget briefing by Comptroller George Orwell and later a State Department briefing on the Panama action that ousted strongman Manuel Noriega.

The FEMA briefing announced a \$4.8 million increase in fiscal year 1991 for civil defense to "continue its emphasis on development of dual-use shelter capabilities and population protection and survivable crisis management." In answer to a Scripps-Howard reporter's question as to how an increase could be justified in a climate of defense cuts across the board, Orwell cited the fact that there are many peacetime benefits in disaster management. Huntley added that part of this went to support emergency medical programs, one result of which was the admirable medical response to the recent Long Island plane crash.

At a second briefing — by the State Department officials — steps being taken to stimulate the recovery of Panama from its Noriega experience were covered. Events preceding the American intervention, one being a declaration of war by Noriega several days before military action began.

■

## SDI SHOULD BE "TOP PRIORITY"

Political analyst Jon Basil Utley, just returned from a survey of new conditions in the Soviet Union, Poland and Lithuania, comments in the *Washington Inquirer* on the remarkable changes brought to his attention. In summary he notes that

... on the military front we can certainly reduce our European troop strength, as no attack seems possible in the current disoriented Soviet situation. But a military regime, hardliners or just chaos remain distinct possibilities. Missile defense is just as vital for us as before, if not more so. The break-up of communism still leaves massive missile forces which might fall into desperate hands. It's not hard to imagine Soviet radicals or even some desperate military commander using the threat of unleashing an attack on America as a way to win internal, domestic objectives or to blackmail Moscow authorities. Just as the "high-tech" Spitfire aircraft once saved England from German air attack in World War II, an anti-missile defense system should still be the top U.S. priority.

## WARNING: "MONSTER" HURRICANES TO MARK NEW ERA OF STORMS

Pointing to Category 5 (the most devastating) hurricanes Gilbert in 1988 and Hugo in 1989, National Hurricane Center Director Robert Sheets predicts that more frequent and more severe hurricanes are in store for coastal areas.

At a February 16 conference in St. Petersburg, Florida the ominous fact that preparedness for such storms was underlined. Hurricane warnings often do not give residents time enough to evacuate. New Orleans, for instance, which takes 72 hours to evacuate, can in "no way" count on a 72-hour warning.

One solution, according to Sheets, is "vertical evacuation." That is, close-in evacuation to high-rise buildings. An analysis of beachfront buildings in Hugo, however, revealed in one case that even a 12th floor apartment would have been a trap.

One reliable indication of hurricanes of greater intensity, Sheets pointed out, is the higher moisture levels in west central Africa, where many Hurricanes originate.

If well-known, and FEMA-recommended hurricane preparedness measures are ignored again results can be measured in increased damages and death. On the other hand, if preparedness — *real* preparedness — were practiced, it would constitute really effective measures to hold down to a minimum a killer hurricane's effects.

## PREDICTION

The next hurricane (or earthquake) will find those in its path again unprepared. Death, destruction and misery will again shock us, and pious people of prominence will again conveniently find FEMA officials, who have issued prior bulletins outlining effective preparedness measures, to be "bureaucratic jackasses" because there are not enough supermen to coddle the victims as the disaster passes.

Needed: lawmakers who will put teeth into preparedness measures. (Seat belts became effective when they became *law*. Smoke detectors will protect families now because they are becoming *law*. Hurricane and earthquake preparedness measures will become effective only when they become *law*.)

## IN MISSOURI: QUAKE PREPAREDNESS

Inspired by the October California earthquake, Missouri lawmakers are now seriously weighing preparedness measures — seismic design of schools and other public buildings, school safety programs, etc. along with the active New Madrid Fault. The National Disaster Medical System will hold an earthquake medical exercise in the area October 10-13, 1990. Parts of six states in the central Mississippi Valley area are at risk: Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois.

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— Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn

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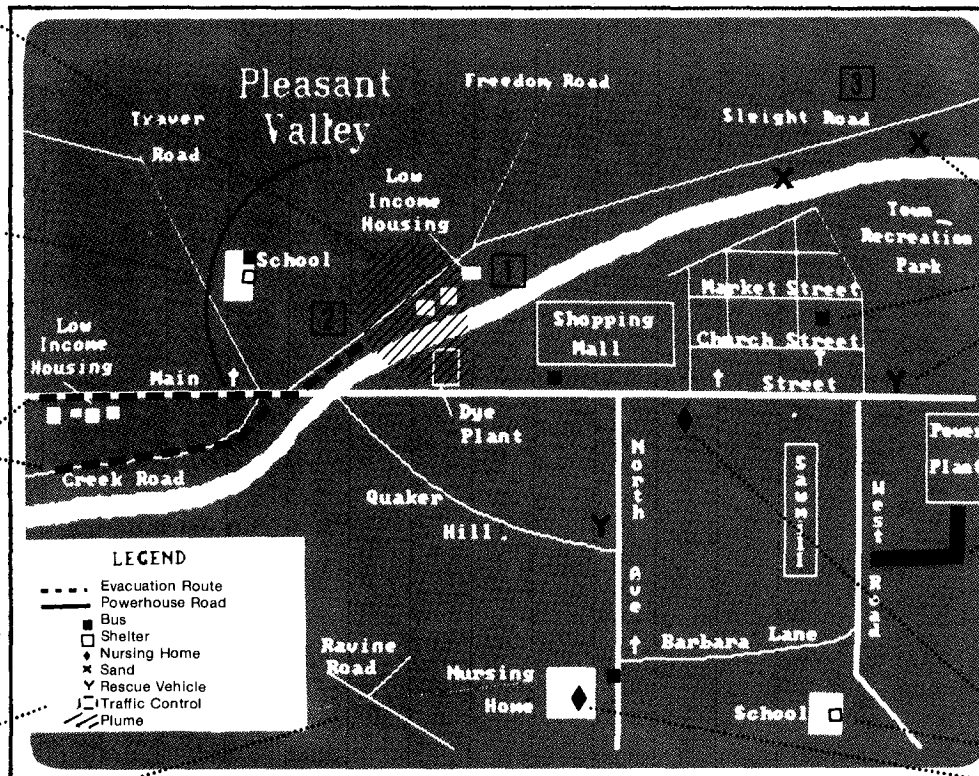
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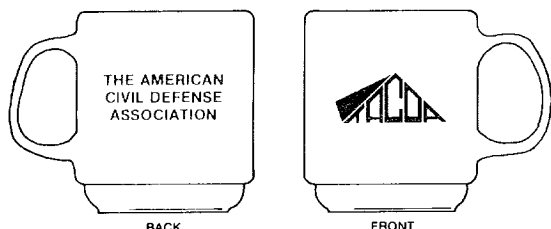
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The following listings are prepared as a service to *Journal of Civil Defense* readers. They will be developed further and republished at appropriate intervals. The listing of a company implies no judgment or rating of that company.

## **SHELTERS**

Amerbrit International Enterprises, Inc.  
3436 Prairie Ave.  
Miami Beach, FL 33140  
305-538-3755

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2905  
Reston, VA 22090  
703-860-1275

Earth Systems  
P.O. Box 3270  
Durango, CO 81302  
303-247-3858

G.J.B.C. - Steel Shelter Div.  
P.O. Box 1562  
Kerrville, TX 78029-1562

Luwa Ltd.  
Suite 229, 4400 East West Hwy.  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
301-652-0884

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.  
P.O. Box 31662  
Lafayette, LA 70503-1662  
318-984-7029

The Survival Center  
5555 Newton Falls Rd.  
Ravenna, OH 44266  
216-678-4000 or 1-800-321-2900

Syro Steel Company  
1170 N. State St.  
Girard, OH 44420  
216-545-4373

Theta Technologies, Inc.  
128 A. Hall St.  
Concord, NH 03242  
603-224-3813

## **EMERGENCY FOODS**

Emergency Essentials, Inc.  
3227 North Canyon Rd.  
Provo, UT 84604  
800-999-1863

Food Storage Sales  
Perma Pak Products  
3999 S. Main  
Salt Lake City, UT 84115  
801-268-4381

Harvest Valley Foods  
8737 So. 300 W.  
Sandy, UT 84070  
801-565-1566

Independent Living  
P.O. Box 33  
Moriah, NY 12360

Marten's Health & Survival Products, Inc.  
P.O. Box 725  
Carlsbad, CA 92008  
1-800-824-7861

Mountain Life Survival Foods  
524 East 3500 North  
Ogden, UT 84414  
801-782-4277

Nitro-Pak Survival Foods & Supplies  
13243 E. Rosecrans Ave.  
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670  
213-802-0099

Peter J. Phethean  
Magic Mill Sales & Service  
1640 E. Brookdale Ave.  
La Habra, CA 90631  
213-694-2112

Phoenix Systems, Inc.  
P.O. Box 3339  
Evergreen, CO 80439  
303-277-0305

Preparedness Products  
3855 S. 500 W., Bldg. G.  
Salt Lake City, UT 84115  
801-261-8823

Ready Reserve Foods  
1442 S. Gage St.  
San Bernardino, CA 92408  
714-796-0098

SI Outdoor Food & Equipment  
P.O. Box 3796  
Gardena, CA 90247  
213-324-8855 or 1-800-533-7415

Sierra Supply  
P.O. Box 1390  
Durango, CO 81302  
303-259-1822

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions  
15842 Gale Ave.  
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745  
818-961-8858; FAX 818-961-4057

Storehouse Foods  
P.O. Box 24  
Nedrow, NY 13120  
315-469-7782

Survival Aids Limited  
Morland  
Penrith  
Cumbria CA10 3AZ  
United Kingdom  
09314 444

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

Survivor Industries, Inc.  
2551 Azurite Circle  
Newbury Park, CA 91320  
805-498-6062

## **CONSULTANTS**

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
(See SHELTERS)

L. R. Bearnes & Associates  
Emergency Preparedness Consultants  
9901 Cody  
Overland Park, KS 66214  
913-888-3901

Civil Defense Systems, Inc.  
P.O. Box 12394  
Shawnee Mission, KS 66212-2394

G.J.B.C.  
(See SHELTERS)

Van E. Hallman  
P.O. Box 41  
Vernon, AZ 85940

David Lobdell  
P.O. Box 3132  
West Palm Beach, FL 33402  
407-832-6909

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.  
(See SHELTERS)

Dr. Arthur Robinson  
Fighting Chance  
P.O. Box 1279  
Cave Junction, OR 97532  
503-592-4142

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

Survival Industries, Inc.  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

VASI  
6311 DeBarr Rd., Suite 125  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
907-337-3273

## **RADIATION DETECTORS**

Alnor Nuclear  
7555 N. Linder Ave.  
Skokie, IL 60077  
708-677-3191

Atomic Products Corp.  
P.O. Box 702  
Shirley, NY 11967  
516-924-9000

Dosimeter Corp of America  
11286 Grooms Rd.  
Cincinnati, OH 45242  
513-489-8100

Guillory & Associates  
P.O. Box 591184  
Houston, TX 77259-1184  
713-480-9760

Micon  
4500 E. 7th St. Suite C  
Joplin, MO 64801  
417-623-7083

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Victoreen/Nuclear Associates  
100 Voice Rd.  
Carle Place, NY 11514-1593  
516-741-6360

#### **WATER PURIFICATION & STORAGE**

Domestic Waterworks  
Box 809 Browntown Rd.  
Cave Junction, OR 97523  
503-592-3615

Emergency Essentials, Inc.  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Food Storage Sales  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Independent Living  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Katadyn USA, Inc.  
3020 N. Scottsdale Rd.  
Scottsdale, AZ 85251  
602-990-3131

Nitro-Pak Survival Foods & Supplies  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Preparedness Products  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Provisions Unlimited  
P.O. Box 456  
Oakland, ME 04963  
207-465-3212

SI Outdoor Food & Equipment  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Survival Aids Limited  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

Survivor Industries, Inc.  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

#### **BLOWERS/FILTERS/ETC.**

American Air Filter  
P.O. Box 35690  
Louisville, KY 40232-5690  
502-637-0011

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
(See SHELTERS)

Breathing Air Systems  
8855 E. Broad St.  
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068  
614-864-1235

HEPA Corp.  
3071 E. Coronado St.  
Anaheim, CA 92806-2698  
714-630-5700

Luwa Ltd.  
(See SHELTERS)

M.D.H. Limited  
Inter Med  
Walworth Rd.  
Andover, Hampshire  
SP10 5AA England  
(0264) 62111

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.  
(See SHELTERS)

Penn Ventilator Co., Inc.  
Gantry at Red Lion Rds.  
Philadelphia, PA 19115  
215-464-8900

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

Torin Engineered Blowers  
Div. of Fasco Industries, Inc.  
500 Chesterfield Center  
Suite 200  
St. Louis, MO 63017  
314-532-3505

Tri-Dim Filter Corp.  
P.O. Box 14  
Hawthorne, NJ 07507  
201-423-0045

United States Plastic Corp.  
1390 Neubrecht Rd.  
Lima, OH 45801  
419-227-6030 or 1-800-537-9724

#### **BLAST DOORS & VALVES**

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
(See SHELTERS)

G.J.B.C.  
(See SHELTERS)

Luwa Ltd.  
(See SHELTERS)

M.D.H. Limited  
(See BLOWERS/FILTERS/ETC.)

Nuclear Defense Shelter & Equip.  
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

#### **EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEMS**

Com-Ser Laboratories  
P.O. Box 1766  
Bradenton, FL 34206  
800-422-1766 NAT'L., 800-330-1766, FL.

Federal Signal Corp.  
2645 Federal Signal Dr.  
University Park, IL 60466  
312-534-3400

T F T Inc.  
3090 Oakmead Village Dr.  
Santa Clara, CA 95051  
408-727-7272

VSSI (Voice Systems & Serv., Inc.)  
P.O. Box 408  
Cleveland, OK 74020  
918-865-1000

Whelen Engineering Co., Inc.  
Route 145, Winthrop Rd.  
Chester, CT 06412  
203-526-9504

#### **PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**

Redi-Corp Protective Materials  
14601 Lee Road  
Chantilly, VA 22021  
703-818-8284

Wheeler Protective Apparel, Inc.  
4330 W. Belmont Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60641  
312-685-5551

#### **SANITATION**

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
(See SHELTERS)

Nitro-Pak Survival Food & Supplies  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Preparedness Products  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

SI Outdoor Food & Equipment  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

Thetford Corp.  
P.O. Box 1285  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
313-769-6000

Civil defense emergency services listings change with deletions and additions. Information on changes from readers would be greatly appreciated. Please send to: *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Thank you.

# UPCOMING

- Apr 9-13 **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT** — Incident Response Operation, San Luis Obispo, CA. Course focuses on response team function, methods, procedures, and safety in responding to hazardous substances spills or waste sites. Reg. fee: California govt. and non-profit \$150, all others \$300. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).
- Apr 10-11 **DRP 2000** — Innovations in disaster recovery preparedness technology transfer — the key to applying what we already know. Sheraton Universal Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. A cooperative effort between defense industry, DoD, federal, state, public & private sectors. Reg. fee: \$225-\$390. Contact: American Defense Preparedness Assn., Capt. Nelson Jackson, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201 (703/522-1820).
- Apr 18-19 **24TH ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**, Olympia Village, Oconomowoc, WI. Features: Sioux City plane crash, WI earthquake vulnerability, critical incident stress, and response to Hugo (evacuation & sheltering operation). Contact: WI Dept. of Military Affairs, Div. of Emer. Govt., P.O. Box 7865, Madison, WI 53707-7865 (608/266-3232).
- Apr 23-25 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emer. mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emer. plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Apr 23-27 **RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course focuses on nuclear power plant off-site emergency preparedness. Addresses federal regulatory policies, and more. Contact: See box below.
- Apr 26-28 **SEVENTH ANNUAL NEW JERSEY EMS SYMPOSIUM**, Caesars Atlantic City. Focus: EMS Management. Contact: CENTEMS, 65 Bergen St., MB 935, Newark, N.J. 07107-3005 (Tel: 201/456-3604).
- Apr 28-29 **OPERATION DEFENDER** — Annual exercise held by LIVE FREE at Tippecanoe River State Park, Winamac, Indiana. Full-scale simulated disaster drill. Contact: Live Free, Box 1743, Harvey, Illinois 60426.
- Apr 28-29 **3RD ANNUAL EMERGENCY SERVICES TRAINING WEEKEND**, Pittsburgh, PA. Courses for fire, EMS, hazmat and EMA. Contact: Community College of Allegheny County, EMS Dept., 808 Ridge Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15212.
- May 4-6 **MINNESOTA STATE FIRE SCHOOL EXPO**, Radisson South Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: STC, Pipestone, N. Hiawatha Ave., Pipestone, MN 56164 (800/658-2330).
- May 4-6 **LIBERTY AND SECURITY FOR THE 1990's**, International Policy Alliance Conference (IPAC), Hyatt Regency Convention Centre, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Contact: Bradley Watson, IPAC 1990, Suite 201 B, 325 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1Z7, Canada (604/688-6476) Fax (604/688-6425).
- May 7-11 **RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION**, Boston, MA. Covers fundamentals of radiation protection instrumentation, external radiation and contamination, whole body counting, more. Reg. fee: \$950. Contact: Mary McPeak, Office of Continuing Ed., Harvard School of Public Health, 677, Huntington Ave., Dept. B, Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171).
- May 7-11 **TERRORISM COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Overview and targets of terrorism, disinformation, terrorist groups and individuals, weapons and tactics, more. Reg. fee: California govt. and non-profit \$150, all others \$300. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).
- May 7-18 **CHEMISTRY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Provides basic knowledge required to evaluate potential hazards. Contact: See box below.
- May 7-18 **BLAST PROTECTIVE DESIGN**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course for architects & engineers. Nuclear weapons, radiation, shelter life support systems, more. Contact: See box below.
- May 9-11 **4TH ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S HURRICANE CONFERENCE**, Hyatt Regency Downtown, Tampa, FL. Contact: FL Div. of Emer. Mgmt., 2740 Centerview Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100 (904/488-1900).
- Jun 3-8 **DISASTER PLANNING**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Contact: See May 7-11 Terrorism above.
- Jun 4-15 **CHEMISTRY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. See May 7-18 above.
- Jun 11-15 **CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS & POLICIES**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course provides an understanding of the history, mission and current status of U.S. CD. Shows how nuclear attack preparedness enhances & supports natural & technological preparedness, plus more. Contact: See box below.
- Jun 11-15 **ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION SURVEILLANCE**, Boston, MA. Course provides comprehensive review of basic principles/practices for working within radiation standards, designing surveillance programs, defining dose-effects, plus more. Contact: Sharon E. Block, Office of Continuing Education, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Dept. B, Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171).
- Jun 14-17 **13TH ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE of the NATIONAL ASSN. of EMTs**, Adam's Mark Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Contact: NAEMT Conference, 9140 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, MO 64114 (816/444-3500).
- Jun 25-29 **2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE — WARTIME MEDICAL SERVICES**, Hospitals in War, Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: Wartime Medical Services, IFS Institute for Hospital Planning, Östermalmsgatan 33, S-11426 Stockholm, Sweden. Phone: (+46)8230435 FAX (+46)87918834. U.S. Contact: Ms. Krafthefer (312/245-5252).
- Jun 26-30 **NATIONAL SURVIVAL WEEK** — Live Free National Training Center, Harrisburg, MO (hands-on classes in advanced survival training). Contact: Live Free, Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426.

Application to EMI is made by using General Admission Application Form (FEMA Form 75-5) which can be obtained from state or local emergency management offices. For more information contact: FEMA National Emergency Training Center, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, DC 20024.

## MARKETPLACE

MARKETPLACE rates are \$5.00 per line of 37 characters. Send check or money order with ad to: JCD, P.O. Box 910, 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. Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equipment, P.O. Box 31662, Lafayette, LA 70593. Phone (318) 984-7029. \$2.00 brochure & info.

**SELF-HELP CD AS A HOBBY.** Ingenious project under your present house. Information, write: Ken Snyder, P.O. Box 418, Blaine, WA 98230.

**SHELTERS:** Steel reinforced concrete. Standard models or custom design. Also complete drop in the hole metal shelters. Plans, complete blueprints, blast doors, valves, ventilation equipment. Marcel M. Barbier, Inc., P.O. Box 2905, Reston, VA 22090. (703) 860-1275. \$5 brochure.

**56-PAGE BOOK** demolishes arguments of the peace movement. Criticizes politicians for failing to provide backup systems. Offers two moral alternatives. Economical home-built shelter plans. One copy \$3. Additional copies \$2 each. Send to: David Lobdell, P.O. Box 3132, W. Palm Beach, FL 33402.

**FREE METTAG PRODUCTS CATALOG** — (METTAG, ER-TAG, EVAC-TAG, ID-TAG, more). Contact: METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091 — Phone (904) 964-5397, FAX (904) 964-9641.

**DISASTER PLANNING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** Hardback, 139pp, standard in the field. \$16.50 ppd. Herman Associates, 19 N. Main St., Rittman, OH 44270-1407. *Mention this ad!*

**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.

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**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.



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## EDITORIAL

### PRICE OF LIBERTY

Eastern Europe's turn away from communism and toward democracy has indeed been spectacular. The upset of Ortega in Nicaragua even moreso. And the dramatic Soviet election results as well.

Couple these events — and more to come — with electrifying overtures from Gorbachev, Shevardnadze and their Kremlin buddies, with the advent of START, with troop pullouts, and with amazing items like the closing out of the Soviet Union's infamous Gulag. Then there are unheard-of concessions like the lifting of restrictions on Jewish immigration, the "soft" attitude toward Lithuania's freedom aspirations, and a willingness to talk turkey with almost anyone.

There appears to be much to rejoice about, and the gut reaction in the United States and other Western nations is to seize the opportunity to be friends with traditional adversaries.

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#### **We shall smash them with our clenched fist.**

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What significance is there, however, in the Soviet insistence that we not deploy SDI, or the Soviet-inspired ridicule of civil defense in the West? As viewed by many in government, civil defense is now a joke. And not a very good one.

Could our euphoria over all these developments be intended, contrived? Dare we recall that in 1931 Dmitri Maluilsky, speaking to the Lenin School of Political Warfare, proclaimed:

War to the hilt between Communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep, so we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist.

Shades of "Munich" in 1938 when British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain joyously waved a piece of paper while deplaning in England and shouted to the rapturous crowd that welcomed him home, "Peace for our time!" It was the prelude to the world's greatest blood bath.

Anatoliy Golitsyn, a KGB major who defected to the U.S. in 1961, wrote *New Lies for Old* in 1984 and made uncanny predictions then of what has happened now in the apparent victories of democracy. (See review of *Actions Speak Louder Than Words* by Elizabeth Clare Prophet on page 24.)

Current thinking is that Moscow is turning over a new leaf. That would be nice. But let us realize that, like "peace-loving" Hitler in 1939, the Soviet Union is armed to the teeth. Gorbachev himself said:

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.

It behooves us — if we *really* want peace — to keep our eyes open, to deploy SDI, and to protect on the ground our population and our industry. Even if we embrace apparent peace overtures at the world's conference tables, there is the dire threat posed by nuclear-armed terrorists.

Like tiny Switzerland's "armed neutrality" that no one in almost two centuries has dared to challenge. Preparedness has meant peace for the Swiss. It will mean peace for us too if we want it to.

It boils down, say the Swiss, to a stand-off of "realism vs. idealism."

Let's tend to our ramparts. Let's keep our powder dry.

It was Thomas Jefferson who said: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

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