

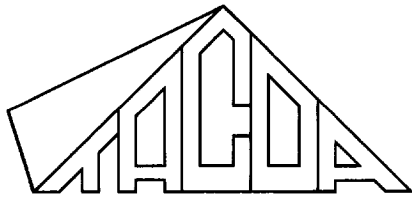
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# Journal of Civil Defense



**Doctors for Disaster Preparedness  
3rd Annual Seminar/Conference  
November 2-3, 1985**  
*(see page 9)*





TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

Presenting the Views of Industry, Technology,  
Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

VOLUME XVIII — NUMBER 5

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
ISSN 0740-5537

OCTOBER 1985

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Circulation ..... BRENDA REYNOLDS  
Advertising ..... LINDA JORDAN  
Graphic Production ..... CREATIVE GRAPHICS  
Printing ..... STORTER PRINTING COMPANY

Sponsored by  
The Oak Ridge Civil Defense Society  
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The Journal of Civil Defense is published bi-monthly by the American Civil Defense Association, Address: Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Subscription: One Year—\$12, two years—\$22. Phone (904) 964-5397.

The Journal of Civil Defense presents authentic information relating to civil defense—to the survival of free government, the United States and peace in the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field and service as a forum.

Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for consideration by the editorial committee for publication (the Journal, as a non-profit organization, pays no fees). Articles, preferably illustrated, should be 500 to 1,200 words in length, slanted to the non-technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense field. Views expressed in contributions to the Journal are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect Journal policy. Material may be reproduced if context is preserved, credit given, and copy sent to the Journal of Civil Defense.

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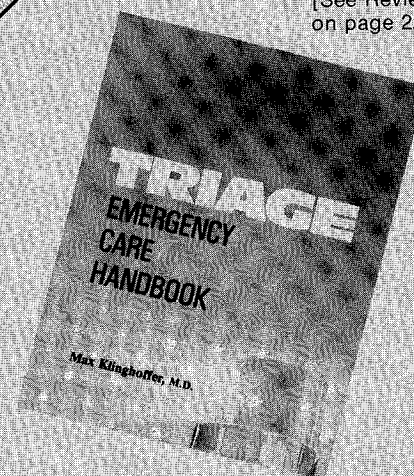
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[See Review  
on page 22]

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\*Formerly: Kansas City Emergency Preparedness Group

# NUCLEAR WAR EDUCATION CONFERENCE

## George Mason University, April 11-12, 1986

This is a preliminary announcement of a two day national conference on nuclear war/peace courses and their context in the general education of college students. This conference is intended for faculty that have taught or are considering offering courses on nuclear war and peace. This preliminary notice is a *call for papers* in the following areas:

- A. **Motivations.** Why should nuclear war courses be offered? How do they fit within the context of a student's education? Why do students take them? Why are some institutions more or less receptive? How can obstacles be overcome in less receptive institutions? How can objectivity be assured?
- B. **Model courses.** Examples of courses now being offered and their context within the university program, including a discussion of the practical considerations of exams and assignments.
- C. **Surveys.** What nuclear war education is being offered in your country, state or region?
- D. **Resources.** What resources exist for use in nuclear war courses, including books, films, guest speakers, and computer software?
- E. **Other.** Other issues of relevance to nuclear war education.

- ☐ I am very interested and hope to attend this conference. Please send me the final program announcement.
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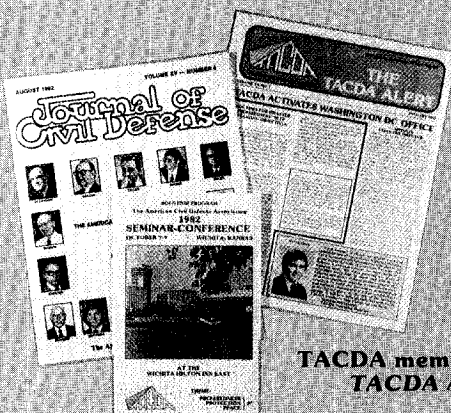
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- To bring about through these humanitarian endeavors (well established in other countries) a condition whereby rewarding nuclear targets in the United States become unrewarding nuclear targets, whereby aggressor attack upon the United States becomes clearly much too risky and dangerous for any aggressor, and whereby such nuclear attack and nuclear blackmail are effectively discouraged; and
- To promote through the above policy and measures the best possible odds for lasting world peace.



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## GIUFFRIDA RESIGNS

Louis O. Giuffrida, embattled director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, resigned from the position on September 1 after four turbulent years at the helm of the fledgling agency responsible for civil defense and a host of lesser civil emergency matters. For the past year, Giuffrida and several of his associates have been under investigation by Congressional committees and the Justice Department because of allegations of fraud and mismanagement. One of his closest associates, Fred Villella, resigned under fire from the Number 3 spot in the agency over a year ago but Giuffrida has hung on while his credibility and that of his agency have melted away under official scrutiny. In announcing Giuffrida's impending resignation, FEMA spokesman Robert Mahaffey denied that there was any connection between Giuffrida's departure and those inquiries. "He feels that he has accomplished what he set out to do when he accepted the directorship of FEMA," Mahaffey said.

Whatever else he may have accomplished, it is difficult not to come to the conclusion that Giuffrida's tenure as Director of FEMA has been an unalloyed disaster for civil defense, one of his most important responsibilities. The crippling of what little was being done on civil defense when he took over was just the opposite of what was expected of

**THE REAL TARGET WAS REAGAN'S  
DEFENSE BUILDUP BUT CIVIL DEFENSE  
AND CRISIS RELOCATION WERE  
TARGETS OF CONVENIENCE.**

the Reagan administration. Shortly after Reagan took office, he announced a five-fold program to improve the country's defense posture that included "increased emphasis" on civil defense. No one quite knew what that meant until a National Security Council study was completed that in effect reaffirmed Jimmy Carter's decision to push crisis relocation planning. The Reagan administration asked Congress for a quarter of a billion dollars to get started on that program without success. Giuffrida came in about that time and came out of House hearings bloody but apparently unbowed. It was the



year of "ground zero" and the beginning of the freeze movement. The real target was Reagan's defense buildup but civil defense and crisis relocation were targets of convenience. In retrospect, it seems that Giuffrida and his lieutenants had only a shallow understanding of the program they had taken over. The barbs of the antidefense activists were more believable than the arguments of the professionals on his own staff. The second year, Giuffrida adopted a version of dual use called integrated emergency management system (IEMS) and wrapped the crisis relocation program in a mantle of peacetime utility. IEMS was not successful in getting increased appropriations for civil defense but peacetime utility immediately became the watchword at FEMA. What was obtained from the Congress went increasingly for noncivil defense purposes. Now, the freeze movement is dead and so is civil defense.

Names of potential candidates to replace Giuffrida have begun to circulate. An early name mentioned was that of Bob Kupperman, former civil defense researcher who headed Reagan's transition team at FEMA in 1981 and was mentioned for the job then. In the past four years, Kupperman has made himself into one of the country's outstanding authorities on antiterrorism, an area that Giuffrida is reported to have tried to corral for FEMA and failed. Lacy Suiter, Tennessee's civil defense director and currently head of the state director's association, has to be considered in view of the potential clout of Senator Gore, who led the inquiry into the Giuffrida/Villella activities. FEMA's deputy director, Robert Morris, is now acting director. Morris was shunted aside by Giuffrida early on and is not a party to the alleged fraud and mismanagement. If he takes hold well, Bob Morris might be the front runner for the directorship. Another member of the current FEMA hierarchy with some political clout is Jeffrey Bragg, director of the Flood Insurance Administration. He is reputed to regard civil defense with indifference. Another name mentioned seriously is that of Ralph Bledsoe, another former civil defense researcher and educator who is currently on the White House staff. Just when the President will make known his nomination is uncertain at this writing. □

# TACDA SEMINAR FOCUS:

# TOUGH DEFENSE

**NATION'S DEFENSE ANALYSTS CLOSE RANKS TO PROMOTE PEACE AND SURVIVAL**

**THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION  
1985 SEMINAR  
NOVEMBER 3 - 6  
HYATT AT LOS ANGELES AIRPORT**

**AGENDA**

The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) provides for participants of its 1985 seminar what promises to be considerably more than "The Civil Defense Summit."

A perusal of the agenda (page 8) will reveal that the conference brings together those strategic defense leaders who can best analyze the rebirth of interest by Americans in their future — their renewed attention to national survival, strategic defense, civil defense and peace. And who can best offer counsel on exploiting the technology, legislation, attitudes and public relations initiatives that will achieve rewarding ends.

Question and answer periods, now a seminar tradition, will bring about participant interplay. Informal reception and coffee break conversations (judging by past seminars) will make for broadened horizons and sharpened idea patterns.

As listed in the agenda, masters of ceremonies will be TACDA president Charles Badley and past-president Frank Williams. Master of

ceremonies for the Tuesday evening TACDA banquet will be Lorne Greene.

Badley underlines the fact that the TACDA seminar (and the DDP seminar as well) is open to anyone who wishes to register — at the same fees applied to TACDA mem-

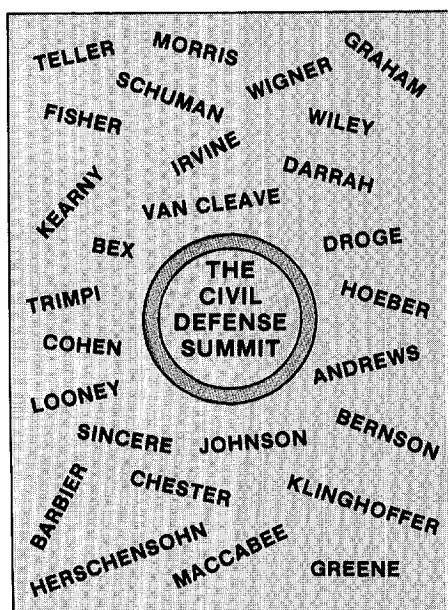
bers. The general public is encouraged to participate on this basis.

Audio and audio-visual tapes of each presentation will be made available by Satellite Broadcasting, a recording company TACDA has found to be particularly expert. In this way seminar presentations can be given to audiences far beyond the seminar proper.

Early registration for the full seminar, including all receptions and meals, entrance to exhibit area and coffee breaks, is \$135 through October 20th. From October 21st up to the date of the seminar registration will be \$155. Partial registrations will also be available (\$25 for a morning or afternoon session, for instance). These will be available at the registration desk or by earlier request from TACDA.

For further information contact TACDA staff coordinator Janice Tyliczka or Linda Jordan. Address: P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091 (Phone — 904-964-5397). □

[Please see page 8 for registration and room reservation forms.]



**DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR — SEE PAGE 9.**

# AGENDA THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION SEMINAR

NOVEMBER 3-6, 1985

HYATT AT LOS ANGELES AIRPORT

— All activities take place in the second-floor Grand Ballroom complex — TACDA registration desk open November 3rd, 2-9 PM; November 4th, 8 AM - 4 PM; November 5th, 8 AM - 8 PM —

picture director, former White House staff member, author of "The Politics of National Survival." (Topic: "The Politics of National Survival.")

\*

## Civil Defense Training and Shelter Panel

Dr. Conrad V. Chester, moderator (see biographical sketch above).

Dr. Marcel M. Barbier -- President of Marcel M. Barbier, Inc. (shelter design and construction), nuclear energy scientist, technological consultant to government and industry.

John E. Bex -- Chief, Executive Programs Division, Emergency Management Institute, FEMA, industrialist, philanthropist, writer, educator.

Dr. Alan Trimpi -- Physician, scientist, research analyst, educator (developer of school nuclear age survival curricula), NASA consultant, author, AFIO official.

\*

## Practical War Prevention Panel

Sam Cohen, moderator -- Nuclear physicist, N-Bomb designer consultant for Air Force (Pentagon), Los Alamos and Livermore laboratories, most recent books: The Truth About the Neutron Bomb (1983) and How to Prevent WWII (1985).

Dr. Eugene P. Wigner -- Nuclear physicist and engineer, Nobel laureate, America's foremost authority on civil defense, designer of school survival curricula, U. S. delegate to 1985 International Seminar on Nuclear War (Erice, Italy).

Dr. Gerald L. Looney -- Emergency physician, Doctors for Disaster Preparedness President-elect, widely recognized authority on medical response to disaster.

Richard E. Sincere, Jr. -- Research analyst for Ethics and Public Policy Center, author of The Politics of Sentiment, journalist, commentator, speaker (has debated Helen Caldicott, Jack Geiger et al.).

\*

Tomas Schuman (Yuri Bezmenov) -- Political analyst, writer, former foreign propaganda (disinformation) specialist for USSR Novosti Press Agency and KGB operative, defector from Soviet Union. (Topic: "My Life as a Soviet Propagandist.")

# SEMINAR NOTES...

## EXHIBITS "NEXT DOOR"

The TACDA/DDP exhibit hall will be located for the convenience of all adjacent to the conference hall. All coffee breaks and the welcome reception will be held in the exhibit area. The exhibit area will be open during free time periods and during the seminar sessions.

Early exhibitor reservations include the following:

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Inquiries from other potential exhibitors are being handled at the TACDA office.

Advertisements are now being placed in the seminar program, and the deadline for these is October 10th.

## A "WORLD WITHOUT WAR"

The theme for TACDA's 1985 seminar, "World Without War," is meant to imply that with serious defense safeguards the cataclysm of nuclear war can be avoided. And this is the message of the logo designed by TACDA staff coordinator Janice Tyliczka.

It will be on the cover of invitations to the TACDA seminar.

## LOS ANGELES ADVENTURE

Space prevents a real listing of visitor opportunities in the Los Angeles area. But, of course, they begin with the panorama of Hollywood. Then there is an unending selection of "fantasy islands" like Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Catalina, and on and on.

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Even the sky is not the limit with the inland mountains building up eastward from the seacoast. Then there are the beaches.

One could spend a day, a week, a month, or a lifetime there.

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## BADLEY PREDICTS SEMINAR IMPACT . . .

"With signs clearly indicating a return to a real homeland defense," said TACDA president Charlie Badley, "the TACDA and DDP seminars take on added importance this year. With the help of our remarkable slate of speakers and panelists I feel sure that we will have impact far beyond the august halls of the Hyatt Hotel. They will certainly contribute to America's reawakening to the vital need for homeland defense. Of

course, that's our No. 1 goal.

"Producing seminars like these is a team effort. However, this year one person stands out as a prime mover, and that is Nancy Greene, who has juggled heaven and earth to give us the impressive program we have. It all adds up to our battle for a viable civil defense as an integral part of strategic defense, and it looks as though we are on our way."



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— TACDA/DDP SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —



# DDP SEMINAR: MEDICAL RESPONSE TO TERRORISM

**NOVEMBER 2-3 L.A. CONFERENCE TO ANALYZE NEW EMERGENCY DEMANDS ON MEDICS  
FEMA CHIEF BANQUET SPEAKER**

Recent hijackings, car and building bombings and an indicated spread to other methods of terrorism have served to alert governments and medical disaster response planners to the need for dealing with this new type of warfare and for dealing effectively with it.

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) has accepted the challenge of coming to grips with the many awesome problems presented by effective medical responses to terrorist scenarios. Its 1985 seminar program (see agenda on right) will feature leading specialists in their fields.

"Our medical oaths," observes DDP president Dr. Max Klinghoffer, "provide the medical profession with a direct responsibility, a basic obligation, to become involved in mitigating the effects of terrorist acts, and even more important in making deliberate and thorough preparations to do so. Training is of course a No. 1 requirement. And much of it must involve other disciplines and the public. We have to face the nasty problems of terrorism on the broadest possible front. There is no other decent way."

DDP's banquet speaker on Saturday, November 2nd at the Hyatt will be the new Acting Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Robert Morris (after an earlier program of emergency medical panels and addresses at the University of Southern California).

On November 3rd Dr. Geraldine

V. Cox, Technical Director of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, hazardous materials authority, recipient of numerous high awards, etc., will address the seminar. Veteran command pilot and air safety authority Captain John X. Stefanki is scheduled to speak on "Air Terrorism" at the DDP luncheon. Among other experts in their fields will be Dr. Jane M. Orient who will cover

biological hazards, Dr. Howard Maccabee (a national "nuclear winter" authority) who will examine nuclear terrorism, and Philip Bailey who as a dyed-in-the-wool civil defense advocate thinks the opportunity to come out of the woods with civil defense may be here.

The DDP registration for the two-day seminar is \$75 (\$100 after October 20th). □

## AGENDA DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR November 2-3, 1985 — Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport

— All activities take place in the second-floor Grand Ballroom — DDP registration desk open Nov. 1, 4PM - 8PM; Nov. 2, 2PM - 8PM; Nov. 3, 7AM - 2PM —

EXHIBIT HALL (adjacent to conference hall) open:

November 2 — 3-8 PM

November 3 — 9:30 AM - 9 PM

(Also November 4th and 5th for TACDA seminar)

Nov 2 The morning and afternoon of November 2nd (Saturday) will be devoted to a special emergency medical program at the Davidson Conference Center on the University of Southern California (USC) main campus by USC faculty. Bus transportation will be furnished from the Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport to and from the USC Campus. Participants will return to the hotel well in advance of the reception and banquet.

7:00PM  
8:00PM

Reception  
Banquet. FEMA Acting Director Robert Morris:  
"New Horizons for FEMA"

Nov 3 8:30-8:45AM  
at 8:45-10:00AM  
Hyatt 10:00-10:30AM  
Hotel 10:30-11:15AM  
11:15-12:00N  
12:00N-1:30PM

Opening, announcements  
DDP Business Meeting  
COFFEE BREAK  
Geraldine V. Cox PhD: "Chemical Hazards in Terrorism"  
Jane M. Orient MD: "Biological Hazards in Terrorism"  
Luncheon — John X. Stefanki, Airline Pilots Assn.:  
"Air Terrorism"

1:30-2:15PM

Philip J. Bailey: "A Civil Defense/Medical Response  
Comeback?"

2:15-3:00PM  
3:00-3:15PM

Howard Maccabee MD: "Nuclear Terrorism"  
Announcements and adjournment

**For further information contact:  
Doctors for Disaster Preparedness  
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(Phone:  
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## NUCLEAR EDUCATION COMING OF AGE IN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL SYSTEM

The History-Social Science Unit of California's Department of Education is currently busy collecting information on "nuclear age education." It is to submit its report to the California Legislature by December 31, 1985.

The requirement for the report, Assembly Bill No. 1848, passed and approved in late 1984, states in part:

(c) Our public schools provide an appropriate forum for discussion of the personal, environmental, social, political, and military aspects of life in the nuclear age. These discussions make a valuable contribution to students' development into informed, self-assured, responsible, decision-making adults.

(d) It is also the responsibility of our public educational system to provide students with an understanding of the causes of conflict among nations and the options for conflict resolution and the attainment of peace.

(e) Many parents, acting out of concern for their children's current and future welfare, are already seeking formal and informal assistance in providing their children with the tools for coping with life in the nuclear age.

(f) Organizations in many states, including California, are already collecting information on nuclear age education curricula designed to meet the needs of students for accurate information on international relations, nuclear war, the causes of war, and available options including conflict resolutions, in the nuclear age, as well as beneficial peacetime uses of nuclear power.

(g) The State Department of Education is best suited to the task of collecting information from various research and educational groups across the country, to make objective assessments of the value of specific components of a curriculum, and to develop a model nuclear age education curriculum.

"I strongly believe Nuclear Age Education curriculum should be developed," said TACDA vice-president Nancy Greene. "... A task force of teachers should take a training course in nuclear and radiation effects (at Livermore or Oak Ridge National Laboratory) ..."

Information on the survey may be obtained from Tomas Royal or Jerry Cummings, California State Depart-

ment of Education, History-Social Science Unit, 721 Capitol Hall, Sacramento, California 95814 (Phone: 916-322-3064).

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS BACK NUCLEAR EDUCATION

In a letter to Wisconsin's state school superintendent Dr. Herbert J. Grover two state senators and nine state representatives strongly recommended that Wisconsin's public school system institute a program of nuclear education. The letter reads in part:

We, the undersigned members of the Wisconsin Legislature, urge the Department of Public Instruction to take an active role in promoting appropriate nuclear-age education in the public schools of Wisconsin.

... We believe it is important that ... all Wisconsin school districts devote some attention and study to the development of appropriate nuclear-age education materials.

Therefore, we feel it would be appropriate and timely for you, as the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take action to encourage all school districts in Wisconsin to develop and implement nuclear-age education and provide technical assistance to districts developing this curriculum.

Sen. Joseph Czarnecki  
Sen. Fred Risser  
Rep. John Medinger  
Rep. David Clarenbach  
Rep. Shirley Krug  
Rep. Timothy Carpenter  
Rep. Barbara Notestein  
Rep. Jeanette Bell  
Rep. Thomas Seery  
Rep. Spencer Black  
Rep. Peggy Krusick

## OREGON'S DEFENSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORTS MEMBERSHIP SURGE

*Defense Education*, a newsletter published by Eugene, Oregon's Defense Education Committee (DEC), signals an increase in the organization's membership "from less than a dozen to over ten times that" in a four-month period.

That's not all: DEC is out to increase its roll call "still more."

*Defense Education* is an attractively presented, stimulating, four-page, monthly publication whose readership should not be confined to

Oregon. It is, as it states at the top of page one:

"The official newsletter of the Defense Education Committee, a private, non-profit corporation whose purpose is to educate the public about the necessity of an adequate national defense strong enough to deter our enemies from attacking and to protect us if we are attacked."

Membership in DEC (which includes the newsletter) is \$10 regular, \$5 for students or those over 62, \$20 for patrons, \$50 for sponsors.

## USA: IN NUCLEAR ENERGY — BRINGING UP THE REAR

Nuclear energy — the cleanest, safest, cheapest and most plentiful and one pioneered by the United States — is fast becoming in the United States an industrial cripple. Here is how leading countries ranked in nuclear share of electricity in 1984:

France .....	59%
Belgium .....	51%
Finland .....	40%
Sweden .....	40%
Switzerland .....	37%
Japan .....	23%
West Germany .....	23%
United Kingdom .....	17%
United States .....	14%

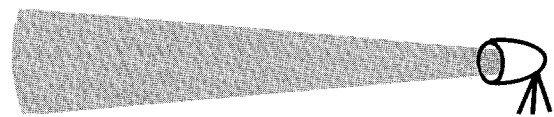
These statistics come from the U.S. Committee for Energy Awareness.

"Not one future nuclear plant has been planned in this country since 1978," says the committee, "while at least 50 have been ordered in other parts of the world."

## COST OF SWISS AND U.S. SHELTER PROGRAMS — SAME

ORNL nuclear physicist Carsten M. Haaland writes in a letter:

In the April 1985 issue of *Physics and Society* there is an interesting table titled "WHERE THE DOLLARS GO" by Evans M. Harrell. In this table Swiss civil defense is listed as costing \$33 per person per year, and a national blast shelter program (U.S. I presume) is estimated to cost \$500 per person, in total. ... If Harrell's estimate for national blast shelter program were spread out over 15 years, the annual cost per capita would be the same as the Swiss program.



## "EAR" ABOUT TO "ARRIVE"

"EAR" is the acronym for Emergency Alert Receiver, Crown Industries' unique pocket-size emergency broadcast radio — known also as "The Sentry." One of the exhibit attractions at TACDA's 1984 seminar in Daytona Beach, EAR will again display its capabilities at TACDA's 1985 seminar in Los Angeles. Two years of exhaustive, and at times frustrating, research and testing have gone into EAR. Although not quite out of the woods yet on its Oak Ridge National Laboratory checking, EAR designers predict it will be in very short order.

"Oak Ridge — and Jacksonville, Florida too — are tough taskmasters," observes Crown Industries' operation officer Fred Houck, "but that is exactly what is required in this business, and we are determined that EAR achieve the final perfection that will make it the full-service pocket alerting device that civil defense must have. That's why our field tests are extensive and thorough. At TACDA's Los Angeles seminar we will display and have available for purchase [at \$37.50] the finalized product."

EAR, as a matter of fact, is already in service, and users are ecstatic about its alerting role. "I talked with and showed it to one of our TV weather people," says ASPEP president Ernie Terrien, "and he likes the product and its concept. I guess this product excites me because I know it will help me to do a better job of alerting people in time of danger . . . If everyone had an extra EAR warning would be easy." (Excerpt from Idaho Civil Defense Association Newsletter.)

At November's TACDA seminar Crown Industries will also provide a "hospitality reception" for seminar participants. "We are confident," said Houck, "that what we display in Los Angeles will be a tremendous leap forward in providing warning capabilities, not only for emergency management staffs, but for the people at risk as well."

## DISINFORMATION DEFUSED

Sir William Stephenson, Winston Churchill's personal representative in the Western Hemisphere during

World War II and hero of the book *A Man Called Intrepid*, is worried. He feels that the United States is losing the "Disinformation War" by default.

Now 90 years old, Sir William lives in Bermuda. Looking at the American scene he criticizes Congress for its inaction. The excuse, he says, is that we don't have the talents of Robert Sherwood, who headed up the Office of War Information during World War II.

"Nonsense," he claims in a report published by the *Bermuda Sun* and *Washington Inquirer*. "I can name a quartet which, working together, could produce a counter-propaganda organization to overtake and outwit the Soviet's KGB Department of Disinformation."

"They are Admiral William C. Mott, Associate Editor of the American Bar Association's Intelligence Report; Reed Irvine, Editor of AIM (Accuracy in Media); Arnaud de Borchgrave, Editor-in-Chief of *The Washington Times*, and Nancy Greene (wife of film and TV star Lorne Greene), publisher of *Humint*."

(Nancy Greene and Reed Irvine are both on the TACDA seminar program in November at the Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport.)

## DO YOU HAVE A SHELTER?

The probing question is sometimes asked of civil defense proponents: "Do you have a shelter?"

The idea behind the question appears to be that if the person being questioned does not have a shelter, then he is not really sincere in advocating civil defense.

The question should be placed in proper perspective. Shelters are recommended by TACDA and other preparedness groups primarily as a national program in order to put the United States and its citizens in a position to survive a nuclear attack. This concept embraces the idea of protective measures for everyone. National survival is hardly credible with only a shelter here and there for a tiny percentage of the population.

So, whether a person has a shelter or not bears very little on this national survival objective — although shelters are recommended as good examples and as a way to encourage

others to consider building them.

One could express the idea this way: 235 million Americans needing 235 million plus shelter spaces and having only two or three million creates a situation that is tragically out of balance. It leads to the prospect of a family shelter being besieged by neighbors in the event of attack and quickly exceeding its capacity (becoming a deadly trap). The alternative is to defend the shelter with lethal weapons, which invites attacking the shelter with lethal weapons and winding up with a pretty bloody landscape. It constitutes a deterrent to those contemplating shelter.

The prospect of such a scenario leads survivalists to plan remote and well-defended shelters.

The solution that TACDA recommends and works to promote (along with dispersion) is one similar to that of Switzerland — where there is a surplus of shelter spaces and where shelter is required by federal law. Protection for everyone is assured.

It is also a policy that promotes peace.

## BUDGET CUTS: BUREAUCRATIC TRIMMING MIGHT HELP

Suggestions for saving taxpayer money and bringing the national budget under control have been many according to a *N.Y. Times* News Service dispatch. One by U.S. Representative Silvio O. Conte (R-MA) is unique and just a little embarrassing. He wants to reign in the number of service personnel employed by Congress.

Capitol police, for instance, have jumped from 216 in 1959 to 1,227 today. "They're going to stumble over each other and somebody is going to get hurt," he says. "There are so many of them standing around it looks like they are there to keep us from escaping."

Doorkeepers have also increased from 42 to 72. "Did we build some more doors that I don't know about?" he asks. How many does it take to watch a door?"

Garage and parking lot attendants have shot up from 10 to 155 during the 26 years. Barbers and manicurists up from eight to 30.

"Bodies, bodies, bodies," he says.

The question today often is: How can I build a nuclear weapons effects shelter that will serve my family in other ways as well? Here Dr. Conrad V. Chester and his co-authors give a thoroughly workable answer: "Build your shelter as a home and reap the additional tangible benefits of all-around safety, economy, health, security and comfort for generations to come." Worth many times over the extra cost.

# THE HOME AS A HAVEN — II

## Drawings for Two More Blast-Upgradable Hazard-Resistant Earth-Sheltered Residences\*

Conrad V. Chester  
Dale Torri-Safdie<sup>1</sup>  
George Cristy<sup>1</sup>  
Carl Taylor<sup>2</sup>  
Gregory P. Zimmerman

Energy Division  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Earth-sheltered residences and schools continue to be built in the central and northern parts of the United States as a means of conserving energy and providing protection against violent storms, especially tornados. Some people seem to be willing to spend the extra

inherent protection over that of a frame dwelling against fallout. With minor changes in design such as the use and arrangement of interior solid walls, fallout protection can be considerably enhanced over a "conventional earth-sheltered design." Furthermore, by careful attention to

protection. This is done by closing off the south-facing windows in a so-called "elevational" design.

All of these principles were embodied in a design of a 1,400-ft. earth-sheltered residence described in the April 1984 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* (Chester, et al.; 1984). Detailed construction drawings of that original floor plan were made available to The American Civil Defense Association in an easily reproducible form so they could be disseminated to the general public. Construction plans are available to anyone upon payment of reproduction costs and a small handling fee to the Association.

It became obvious from the inquiries of private individuals that a single floor plan is not going to satisfy all potential builders of earth-sheltered houses. ORNL has carried the original concept a bit further and developed floor plans and de-

### ABSTRACT

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory has produced two modifications to an original design of a 1,400-sq-ft passively solar-heated, elevational earth-sheltered residence which can be blast-hardened in a crisis. These modifications include two new sets of construction drawings: one for a more austere, 1,200-sq-ft residence and the other for a more commodious, 2,400-sq-ft version. Detailed construction drawings of both new designs have been made available to the public through The American Civil Defense Association, POB 1057, Starke, Florida 32091. (See p. 15)

30-40% over frame construction in order to get the benefits mentioned above, the acoustical privacy, and the environmental and aesthetic advantages of an earth-sheltered home.

A typical earth-sheltered residence, surrounded on three sides with earth and with two or three feet of earth on the roof, has obvious

the structure, an earth-sheltered home can be designed to be upgradable in a crisis to provide much more fallout protection and a modest degree (one atmosphere) of blast

### COMPARISON OF THREE EARTH-SHELTERED DESIGNS

DESIGN	SQUARE FEET	CARPORT/GARAGE	COST*
1983 Design (featured in April 1984 Journal of CD)	1,400	Double carport	\$ 96,800
1985 "austere" design	1,200	No carport or garage	78,000
1985 "commodious" design	2,400	double garage (below-ground)	160,000

\*Contributed planning, supervision and labor can sharply reduce cost.

Auxiliary power — or a manually operated system — will be required for lighting, ventilation, heating and/or cooling if commercial power fails in an emergency. This will add to the cost in each case.

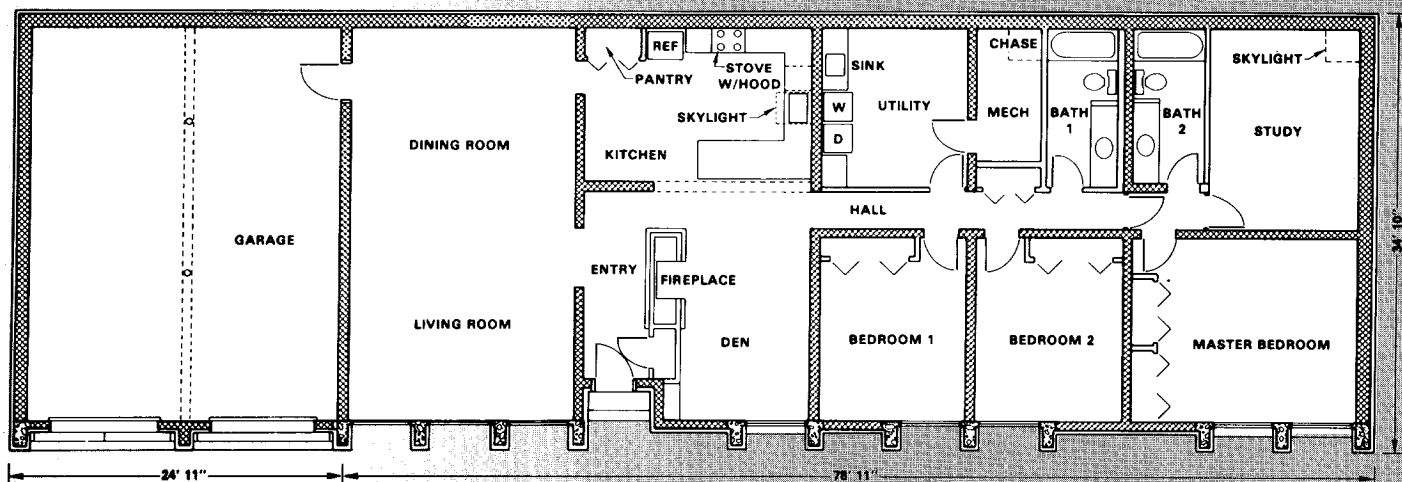
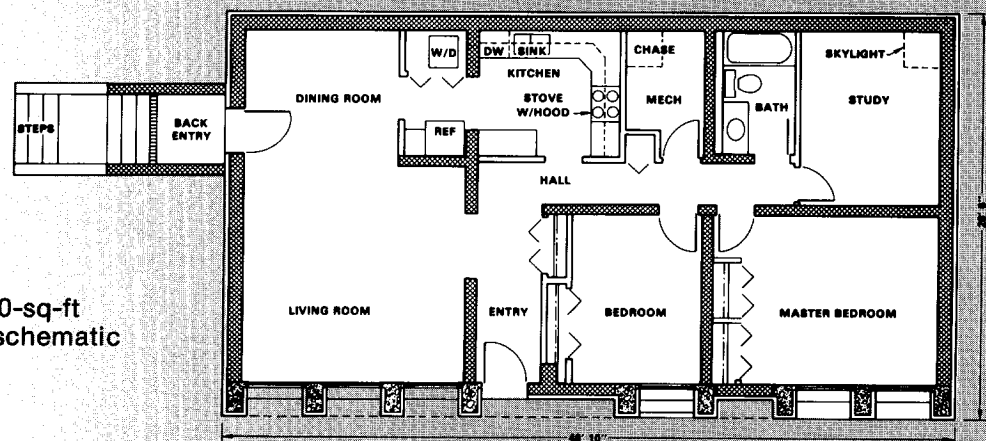
<sup>1</sup>Cristy Consultants, Inc.

<sup>2</sup>Barge, Waggoner, Sumner and Cannon — Engineers and Planners

\*Research sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency under Inter-agency Agreement No. EMW-E-0739, under Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. Contract No. DE-AC05-84OR21400 with the U.S. Department of Energy.



**Figure 1.**  
Floor Plan — 1,200-sq-ft  
shelter/residence — schematic



**Figure 2.** Floor Plan — 2,400-sq-ft shelter/residence — schematic

tailed construction drawings of two variations of the plan reported in April 1984: a more commodious 2,400-sq.-ft. version and a more austere, and less expensive, 1,200-sq.-ft. floor plan. The austere floor plan is shown in Fig. 1 and the commodious in Fig. 2. Elevational drawings of the two buildings are shown in Figs. 3 and 4, respectively.

The austere version was obtained by shortening the original building by 10 ft., eliminating one bedroom entirely and shrinking the kitchen, as well as moving some of the appliances into the area previously occupied by the large dining room. The carport was eliminated. However, the provisions for blast upgrading were retained. It is estimated that these changes should reduce the cost approximately 20%, to about

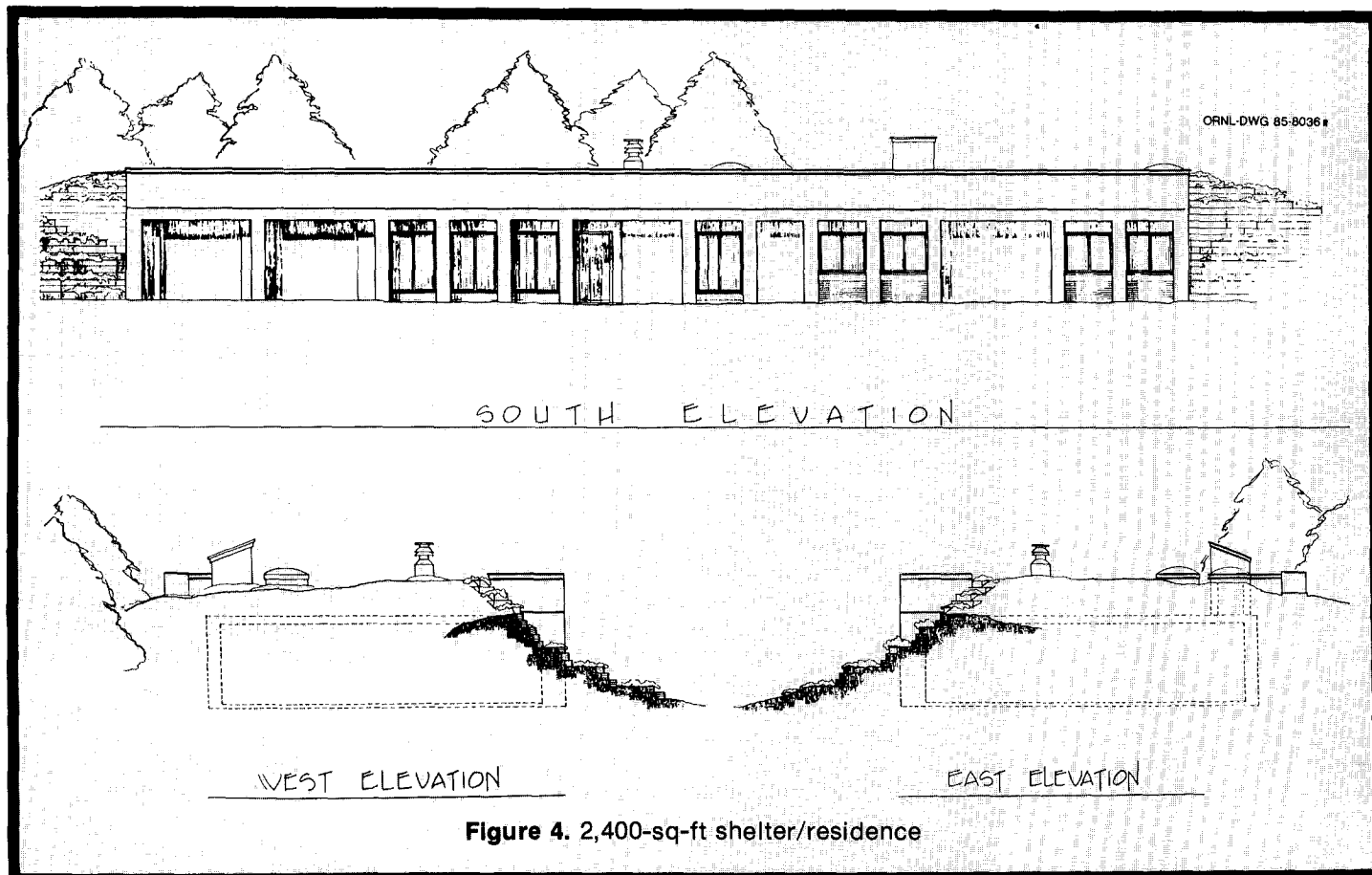
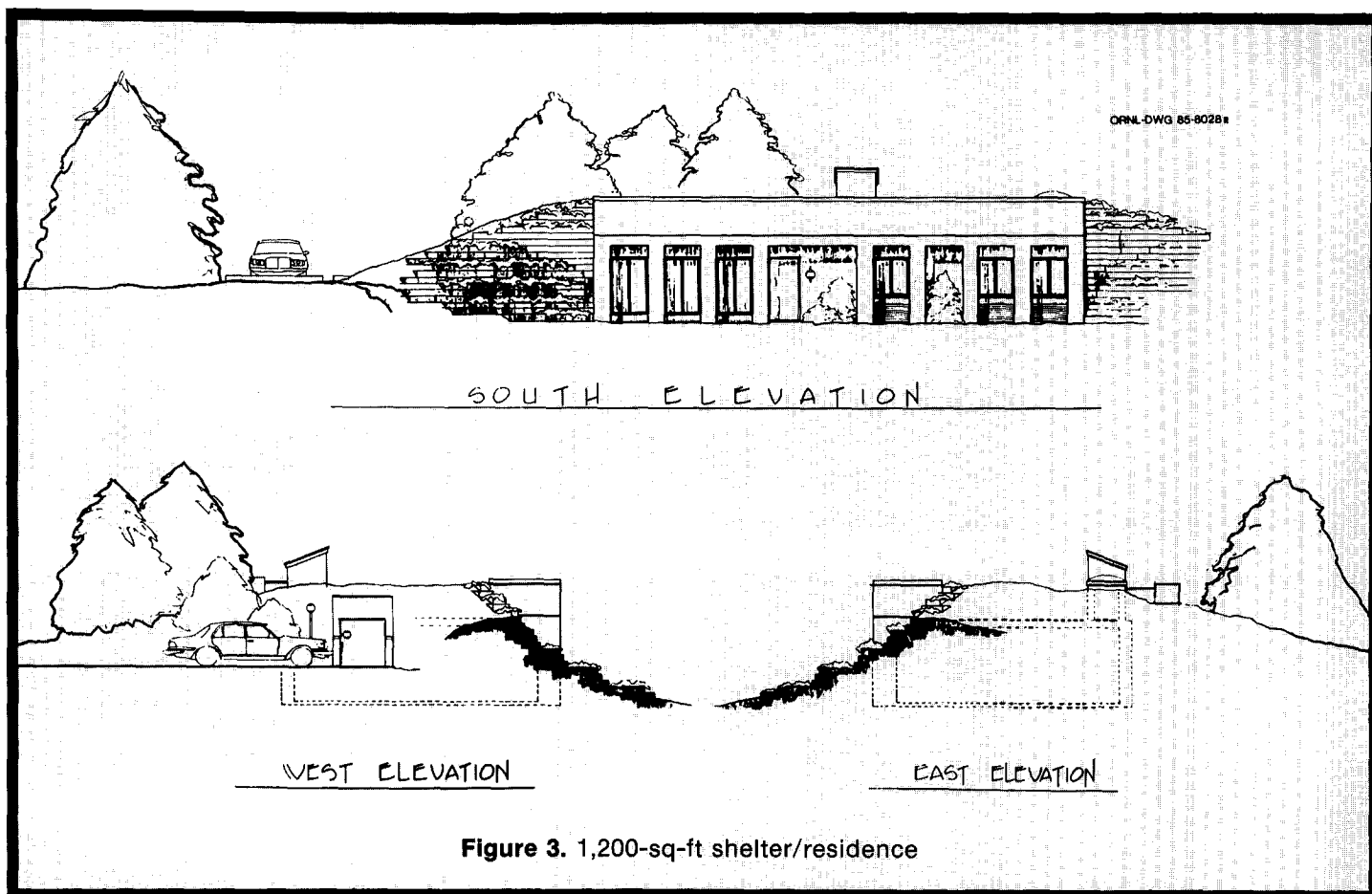
\$78,000.

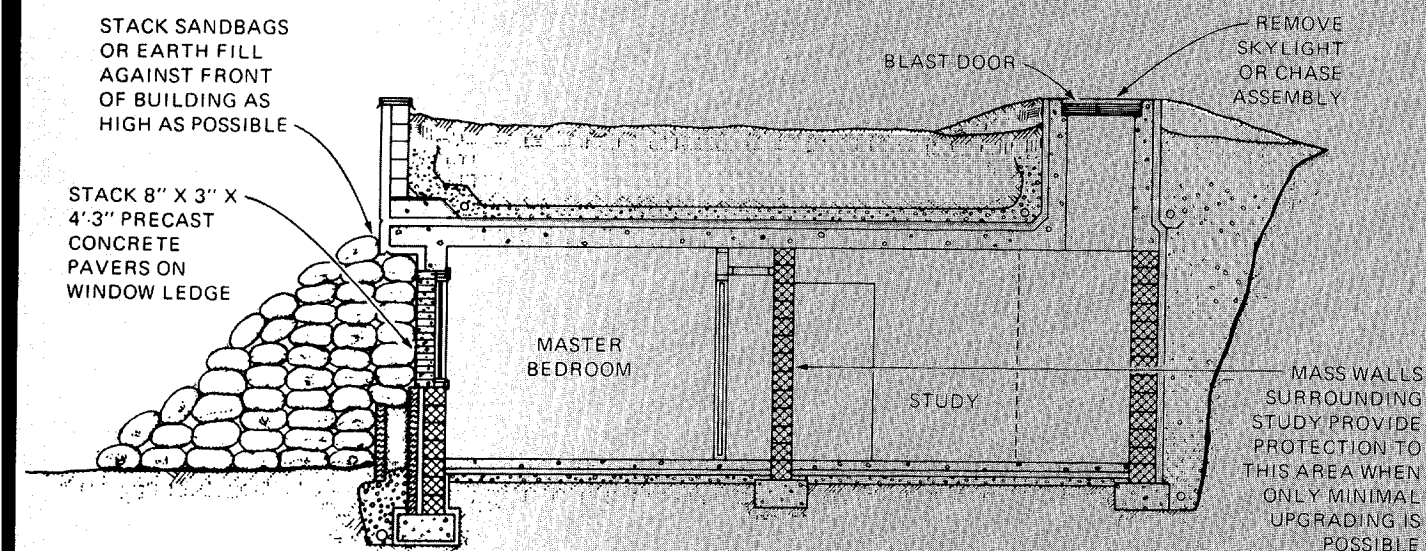
The more commodious design was achieved by increasing the depth of the original building approximately 6 ft. and its length approximately 18 ft. A two-car garage was also added. The building retains two baths but has an added den and a utility room, as well as significant increases in the sizes of the study and the bedrooms. The net living area is approximately 2,400-sq.-ft.

The same general method of upgrading, as was employed in the original design, is retained (see Fig. 5). Patio pavers are to be stacked in the windows, and the door entrances are to be bermed with earth. In the commodious version, the method of sealing the garage against blast is to use longer patio pavers tipped vertically into the

garage door openings to bear against the strengthened frame. The longer pavers would be held in place temporarily by wooden wedges until earth is piled against them to provide the additional shielding and blast protection.

The cost of the original 1,400-sq.-ft. building, corrected to a January 1985 construction date, is approximately \$96,800 (Shapira, et al.; 1983). The cost of the more austere 1,200-sq.-ft. building is estimated to be approximately \$78,000 (January 1985 price). The more commodious 2400-sq.-ft. version is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$160,000. This latter price is more than would be predicted by the simple ratio of the net floor area of living space in each design. Part of the additional cost is the replace-





**Figure 5. Section Through Upgraded Structure —**  
1,200 sq-ft shelter/residence and 1,400-sq-ft shelter/residence

ment of the relatively economical carport in the original 1,400-sq.-ft. plan with a belowground, two-car garage in the 2,400-sq.-ft. version.

These designs cost approximately \$70/sq. ft. which is approximately \$17.40/sq. ft. more than comparable, conventional, aboveground frame construction in the Oak Ridge-Knoxville area in January 1985. If people were crowded into these structures at the rate of 1 person per 10 sq. ft. the cost for 15 psi blast shelter would be approximately \$174.00/space. This price is much cheaper than that of any single purpose blast shelter design (Chester and Holladay; 1983).

It should be pointed out that the U.S. residential housing industry can produce about two million residences per year. In theory, if this production were built in the right areas, it could produce enough shelter spaces for the entire U.S. population within one year. The cost of switching from frame construction to the crisis upgradable earth-sheltered construction in this unlikely scenario would be approximately 40 billion dollars.

These two new sets of eight drawings each, as well as the previous set of eight working drawings, all now available through TACDA, were designed by experienced professionals but have not been subjected to the test of actual construction. Although they have been carefully

reviewed by knowledgeable people, small errors are almost certainly present in the drawings. In making these drawings available to the general public, the authors, The American Civil Defense Association, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the Department of Energy, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. assume no liability for any errors or oversights in the drawings.

It is the fond hope of the authors of this article that people will make use of the drawings to build multi-hazard protective dwellings. We would be most interested in hearing from anyone who does make use of them with special interest in any

errors or oversights which turn up in the course of construction. □

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*The attractive idea that SDI will make nuclear weapons obsolete needs some rethinking according to authors Douglass and Cohen. Required, they say, is a balanced perspective that includes the interplay of other elements of defense (e.g. civil defense) and offense.*

# SDI: THE HIDDEN OPPORTUNITY

— Joseph D. Douglass, Jr.  
— Samuel T. Cohen

President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI as it is called, is an attempt to break out of the Mutual Assured Destruction, or MAD, logic that has dominated U.S. strategic thinking for over two decades. This type of thinking may have been acceptable when the United States ruled the strategic balance. However, the United States no longer rules the balance, and the major limitations of MAD as a vehicle for guiding force development have become increasingly clear. Accordingly, on March 23, 1983, the President proposed a way out, SDI.

Now, after two years of SDI planning, the program appears headed for trouble as Congress begins to cut deeply into the SDI budget. In a sense, this should not be much of a surprise. The vast majority of the Pentagon bureaucracy has opposed the concept since its introduction, because all correctly see the SDI cost coming out of "their" budgets. The prior leadership oppose the concept, because it represents a negation of their assured destruction policies. And, the present leadership beneath the President has short-changed the concept by couching its support mainly in well-intentioned but currently unattainable objectives, such as: SDI will make nuclear missiles obsolete, and

SDI will protect the population. Congress, to its credit, is rightfully skeptical.

How SDI should be judged depends on its role. Unfortunately, its "role" has not yet been adequately defined in operationally meaningful or strategic terms. This problem is exacerbated in the current development process because SDI is being developed and evaluated mainly as defense against ballistic missiles and as defense in isolation.

But the operation of SDI depends on the operation of other elements of the strategic forces. All the forces need to operate together as part of an integrated strategy. This brings up what may be the most central part of the problem, U.S. nuclear war strategy. SDI needs to fit into the strategy. Accordingly, and practically by definition, the U.S. strategy needs to be redefined. The reason is obvious. The current strategy does not allow for defense. It is an offense-only strategy that was developed under a policy of mutual vulnerability, that is, of defenselessness.

## The Role for SDI

The essence of successful strategy is to defeat the enemy without war, as Sun Tzu, the ancient Chinese military philosopher, counseled

### U.S. STRATEGY NEEDS TO BE REDEFINED

centuries ago. One's strategy should seek to defeat the enemy's strategy.

The dominant U.S. nuclear goal is to prevent or deter war. To do this, it is essential to understand the Soviet strategy in going to war and to defeat that strategy. The issue is

not retaliation or assured destruction. The issue is: What is the Soviet strategy and how do we defeat it? This is most important now because for the first time we face the possibility of defeating Soviet strategy without needlessly resorting to mutual annihilation.

Soviet strategy for war calls for the execution of a surprise first strike. The Soviet view of first strike is one in which the enemy, the United States, is caught unaware. The objective is to destroy the majority of our forces before we can successfully mount an organized and powerful counterstrike. Aside from responding to a perceived U.S. first strike, a most unlikely event, it is extremely doubtful that they would initiate a nuclear attack unless they believed they had an extremely good chance of executing a successful surprise first strike. This is not only nuclear common sense; this is Soviet strategy.

To deny the Soviets confidence in being able to achieve a first strike capability would be a highly significant contribution to deterrence. So much so that it probably should be regarded as the *sine qua non* of U.S. deterrent strategy. It would be nice to be able to ride out a Soviet attack and respond at our leisure in the aftermath. However, Soviet strategy and capabilities have made such a responsive strategy unrealistic and impossible, unless one is advocating *de facto* capitulation. Accordingly, the minimum (but most important) U.S. requirement is for a highly effective SDI optimized first to ensure the ability of the United States to launch a deliberate, organized, powerful counterstrike while under attack or, more precisely, at



Douglass



Cohen



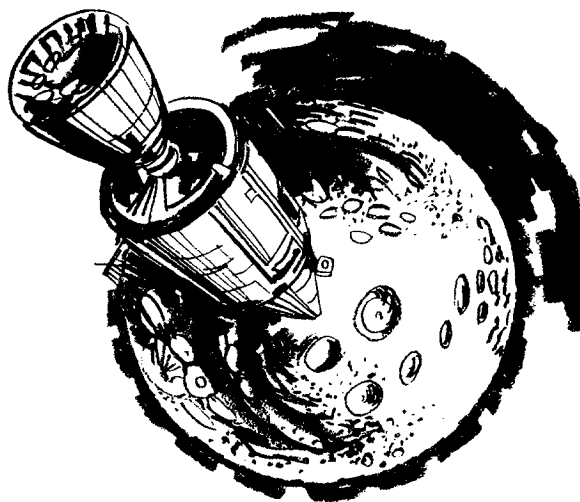
the beginning of the Soviet first strike.

Further, in this context, the need to consider all defensive measures in addition to ballistic missile defenses during the SDI development and evaluation process becomes increasingly clear. Even an extremely effective SDI against ballistic missiles will not suffice by itself if the Soviet first strike can be achieved by other methods — for example, cruise missiles, or bombers. Similarly, implicit in the need for SDI is the need for greatly improved U.S. internal security capabilities to guard against sabotage.

### Secondary Roles for SDI

There are two secondary roles for SDI: (1) *help* preserve U.S. residual forces, or strategic reserves, that is, those not designed and developed to be the initial U.S. counterattack response, and (2) *help* limit damage to the United States in the event of war. The emphasis is on the word "help" because SDI can contribute to both objectives, preserve residuals and limit damage. But in both cases, the major contribution — certainly in the near-term and mid-term — has to come from other means, specifically, from the manner in which the offensive reserves are designed and from other defensive measures.

The problem with the U.S. offensive "reserves," is that most were not developed as reserves, as that term is traditionally used, and did not foresee the manner in which the Soviet threat would develop. This is obvious in the case of the land based forces and less obvious, but also true, of the sea based force. Reserves do not suddenly become reserves simply because someone such as the Secretary of Defense suddenly decides some elements of the force are now "reserves." Reserves have to be designed as reserves from the ground up. Fixed site, vulnerable missiles dependent on electric power that may disappear after a day or a week, submarines whose communications are likely to rapidly disappear, and bombers that are devoid of covert recovery bases do not constitute effective reserves. It makes little sense, *a priori*, to look for defensive forces to eliminate obvious offensive vulnerabilities that can be corrected more cheaply and dependably in other ways.



Similar problems are even more evident in the case of limiting damage to the United States in the event of war. SDI can and would contribute, but the major tasks lie elsewhere. As the situation currently exists, in the event of a Soviet nuclear attack, there would be many

term political goals interfere with current, near-term and foreseeable future realities or to let catch phrases interfere with intelligent national security planning.

The basis of SDI as put forth by the President in March of 1983 is the belief that the U.S. strategy and

### THE MOST OBVIOUS WAY TO SAVE LIVES CHEAPLY IS THROUGH A WELL THOUGHT-OUT, REASONABLE CIVIL DEFENSE AND RECOVERY PROGRAM

tens of millions of casualties — and most of them would be collateral casualties, that is, casualties that are the indirect effects of attacks on other targets. The most obvious way to save lives cheaply is through a well thought-out, reasonable civil defense and recovery program, one that is based on a careful analysis of Soviet strategy. The concept of building an SDI to "protect the population," without recognizing and acting on the fact that the major contribution has to come from other measures, simply does not make strategic sense.

### The SDI Opportunity

SDI has been touted as the way to make nuclear weapons obsolete. To better "sell" SDI, it has been proclaimed that SDI reduces our need for offense, that in SDI, offense is being traded for defense, and so forth. It is important not to let long-

term political goals interfere with current, near-term and foreseeable future realities or to let catch phrases interfere with intelligent national security planning.

This is the essence and opportunity of SDI. It is a mechanism for challenging the way business is being done, or not being done, by all those elements that should contribute as a team to U.S. national security — beginning with strategy and including offensive forces, internal security, civil defense, active defenses against planes as well as missiles, and so forth. All these elements need to be reassessed and placed in an integrated context in the process of bringing in SDI.

This is necessary if the President's objectives are to be achieved. This also may be an effective way to convince Congress and the public that SDI is not just another flight of fancy. □

# SHELTER SECURITY • (4)

— Van E. Hallman

## SHELTER POWWOW

During the past two months I have received many letters requesting aid on shelter problems that could be more fully answered by personal contact. For those persons planning to build or contract for a home shelter I can think of no better solution than that of attending The American Civil Defense Association seminar in November (see pages 18-21 for details). With this in mind, it seems appropriate to set aside other shelter discussion and explain the rewards that should be derived from such attendance.

The TACDA seminar is the only opportunity, of which I am aware, for interested individuals to meet on a personal basis with experts in the

### EIGHT SHELTER MODELS ON DISPLAY

fields of nuclear weapon effects, civil defense problems, and shelter construction. There simply is no way in which questions troubling a potential builder can be answered so completely in a short period of time.

A presentation of eight miniature, uniformly-scaled shelter models will be on display in the exhibit area for seminar participants to study. Included will be three types of expedient shelters, a model of this author's privately constructed shelter, a shelter by a prominent contractor, a commercial underground condominium, a shelter proposed for nationwide government installation, and an underground home designed by personnel of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. Detailed construction plans will be on hand for those who may wish to inspect and/or purchase them.

A shelter workshop will be conducted at the seminar by Dr. Conrad V. Chester. It is highly recommended that ideas and copies of plans (in whatever state of completion) be brought to the seminar if assistance is desired. A plan or sketch is worth a thousand words.

See you in November at the "Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport." □

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Oct. 16-18	Gantt	(50)	EMS/Mass Casualty Incident
Oct. 14-18	Meneely	(50)	NFIP Training Seminar
Oct. 21-25	Vogel	(35)	IEMC/T-t-T
Oct. 21-25	Meneely	(25)	FCO Workshop
Oct. 22-23	Marshall	(30)	Emergency Preparedness for Federal Officials
Oct. 28-30	McDermott	(40)	NDER/Federal Readiness
Oct. 28-Nov. 1	Boyd	(25)	Inst. Wksp/Rad Instr. (CAC)
Oct. 30-Nov. 1	McDermott	(20)	NDER/Faculty Workshop
Oct. 30-31	Hollister	(60)	Annual FEMA Communications Coordinator Conference
Nov. 4-8	Palumbo	(55)	IEMC/Specific
Nov. 4-15	Butler	(30)	Basic Skills T-t-T
Nov. 4-8	Blosser	(20)	Intro to IEMIS
Nov. 7-8	Sullivan	(100)	Resettlement Issues Conf.
Nov. 4-15	Butler	(30)	Basic Skills T-t-T
Nov. 11-13	Bex	(50)	Disaster Preparedness (IGR)
Nov. 11-15	Blosser	(20)	Intermediate User — IEMIS
Nov. 11-15	Holton	(60)	PIO Training
Nov. 18-22	McDonald	(55)	IEMC/Generic
Nov. 18-22	Butler	(16)	Computer Applications
Nov. 18-22	Boyd	(45)	Radiological Inst. III
Nov. 18-22	Meneely	(40)	Natural Haz. Mit. (Inland)
Dec. 2-6	Vogel	(30)	Exercise Design T-t-T
Dec. 2-6	Gantt	(45)	Contemporary Issues
Dec. 2-6	Simms	(20)	Emergency Planning T-t-T
Dec. 2-6	Meneely	(30)	DAC Operations-DELTA T-t-T
Dec. 9-13	Blosser	(20)	Intro to IEMIS
Dec. 9-13	Sullivan	(100)	Relocation Tabletop Exercise
Dec. 9-20	Linnan	(35)	Protective Construction
Dec. 16-18	Bex	(50)	Disaster Preparedness (IGR)
Dec. 16-20	Blosser	(20)	Intermediate User — IEMIS
<b>1986</b>			
Jan. 6-10	Vogel	(55)	IEMC/Hazardous Materials
Jan. 6-10	Butler	(16)	Computer Applications
Jan. 6-10	Noland	(50)	Nat. Emerg. Prep. Seminar
Jan. 6-10	Blosser	(35)	Workplace Environment
Jan. 13-17	McDonald	(55)	IEMC/Specific
Jan. 13-17	Meneely	(30)	Public Assistance Wksp.
Jan. 13-24	Gantt	(30)	Executive Development
Jan. 20-24	Boyd	(40)	REP Exercise Eval. Wksp.
Jan. 27-31	Simms	(25)	Intro. Emergency Mgmt.-T-t-T
Jan. 27-31	Chevalier	(40)	REP (& NETC West)
Jan. 27-31	Boyd	(40)	Haz. Mat. Planning
Feb. 3-5	Bex	(50)	Disaster Preparedness (IGR)
Feb. 3-7	McDonald	(55)	IEMC/Generic
Feb. 3-7	Meneely	(40)	FCO/DRM Tech. Trng. Wksp.
Feb. 10-13	Chevalier	(50)	Federal REP Workshop
Feb. 10-14	Boyd	(45)	Radiological Inst. III
Feb. 17-21	Palumbo	(55)	IEMC/Specific
Feb. 17-21	Marshall	(30)	Earthquake Mit. Util. Lifeline
Feb. 17-21	Chevalier	(30)	RAA
Feb. 24-28	Blosser	(20)	Intro to IEMIS
Feb. 24-28	Boven	(60)	Training Mgrs. Workshop
Feb. 24-28	Meneely	(40)	Haz. Mitigation Officer
Mar. 3-7	Vogel	(55)	IEMC/Earthquake
Mar. 3-7	Gantt	(45)	Contemporary Issues
Mar. 3-7	Noland	(50)	Nat. Emer. Prep. Seminar
Mar. 10-14	Boyd	(25)	State Radiol. Officer Mgmt.

# FOR FEMA: A New and Better Regime?

— Richard E. Sincere, Jr.

After two years of agency scandal and malfeasance, the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has stepped down. Louis O. Giuffrida's term of four years-plus saw an initial rise in the civil defense budget and a strengthened commitment to saving lives and enhancing recovery in the event of nuclear war. His final year or so, however, brought a relaxation of this commitment and a shying away from the criticisms and confrontational tactics of anti-defense groups like Physicians for Social Responsibility. With Giuffrida's acquiescence, the 1986 budget for civil defense fell to its lowest level in more than a decade.

A number of candidates to succeed Giuffrida have emerged. Some have publicly acknowledged that they are interested in the job, provided the Reagan administration reaffirms its support for civil defense; others have

## **CIVIL DEFENSE . . . IS INTEGRAL TO ANY EFFECTIVE PROGRAM OF STRATEGIC DEFENSE.**

not done so. Civil defense against nuclear attack is integral to any effective program of strategic defense; the success of the President's historic Strategic Defense Initiative depends in large part on a continued and strengthened commitment to civil defense.

Among those mentioned as possibilities is Robert Morris, who recently joined the agency as deputy director. Mr. Morris was a successful businessman who twice ran for Congress in Pennsylvania on a platform that included a plank calling for enhanced civil defense preparedness. His background and clearly articulated commitment make him a strong candidate.

Also mentioned has been former New York Congressman Donald J. Mitchell, who for many years sat on the House Armed Services Committee. In April 1982, Representative Mitchell wrote in the *Washington Post*:

The strongest argument for President Reagan's civil defense program is that it would prevent war by rebalancing the nuclear scales. Conventional wisdom dictates that the way to maintain the peace is to be as strong as your potential adversary. Our defense experts tell us we enjoy a form of 'equivalency' with the Soviets in weaponry. Our authorities on civil defense claim that in an all-out nuclear war, where the Soviets had a week to implement their civil defense system, they would lose 15 million people. The United States, however, without a plan would suffer 10 times those casualties. If this estimate is even half accurate, it gives the Soviets a huge advantage in any sort of confrontation.

Professional emergency planning organizations are natural sources for candidates for the job of FEMA director. State and local civil defense workers are represented by NCCEM (National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management) and NEMA (National Emergency Management Association). The name of Lacy E. Suiter, NEMA's president, has also come up for consideration, though his views do not quite coincide with those of many advocates of nuclear-attack preparedness. In testimony before Congress earlier this year, Suiter emphasized the role civil defense plays in

protecting people against natural and man-made disasters (other than war) — a role that should by no means be ignored — but, like former FEMA director Giuffrida, failed to address strategic and defense concerns.

The American Society of Professional Emergency Planners' (ASPEP) president, Ernest J. Terrien, is civil defense director for parts of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. A member of his local school board, he in many ways reflects the grassroots concerns of Middle America. A letter he wrote to the *Washington Times* last March sheds some light on his views:

[The job of the local civil defense director is] to mitigate the loss of life and property in the event of a natural, man-made, weather, biological, chemical, or attack-related scenario...Tornados, chemical spills, power outages, floods, hurricanes, snow and ice storms, fire, and you-name-it, civil defense people are there. We are the people who work with and coordinate the local response. [The 1985 federal] budget of \$181 million is not totally adequate to fund this necessary work...locals are picking up in excess of 60 per cent of the expenditures — about the best bargain the federal dollar is buying. Dedication, service, expertise at 40 cents on the dollar...Remember, civil defense is planning to save your life!

Two prominent Democrats have also been mentioned in Washington circles. One, attorney Stuart L. Pittman, was federal civil defense director in the Kennedy administration, at a time when money and enthusiasm both ran high. (The budget took a precipitous dive after 1963 and never recovered.) Another, former Florida state legislator Frank Williams, was considered for the post by President Jimmy Carter; he was also for five years president of The American Civil Defense Association. Earlier this year Williams cabled the subcommittee that authorizes money for civil defense:

The American people have incessantly and overwhelmingly shown support for civil defense protective measures. Government failure to act meaningfully in their expressed vital interests is [an] unforgivable display of contempt. This condemning of citizens to nuclear hostage roles while providing for political and military leadership is [the] epitome of blind irresponsibility.

Other men and women, of course, are being looked at by the White House, including some of FEMA's regional directors and Washington planning staff. There is no shortage of competent leadership in this field.

## **"LET'S KEEP THE NUCLEAR SCALES BALANCED. LET'S PREVENT A NUCLEAR WAR."**

The vacancy in FEMA's top chair is a happy opportunity for President Reagan to reassert his once-strong and long-standing public commitment to protecting Americans from all forms of disaster, including enemy attack. As Congressman Mitchell once said:

Let's give the American people a civil defense system as good as the Soviets'. Civil defense is passive. It protects people. It saves lives. Let's keep the nuclear scales balanced. Let's prevent a nuclear war. □

## INTERVIEW . . .

# JOSEPH L. LAFLEUR



*[Wisconsin native Joseph L. LaFleur has been director of FEMA's Emergency Management Institute for slightly over one year. One of the youngest FEMA executives at 34, LaFleur looks determinedly at discharging his responsibilities in the best interest of his country. The following interview by Journal of Civil Defense editor Walter Murphey took place on August 16, 1985.]*

Murphey: Mr. LaFleur, our *Journal of Civil Defense* readers would certainly like to know something about the new Emergency Management Institute director, especially inasmuch as we are now getting a new FEMA director. Could you give us an idea of what your objectives may be for the next year or so?

LaFleur: The Institute is very hopeful that it can continue to reach the leaders of our country in civil defense and emergency management, particularly those who are information seekers during the discussions and decision-making processes of the future. They then in turn can become information disseminators should any type of national emergency come upon our country. In the field we hope to support the state emergency management offices, the development of training materials and hopefully we will return to the support of the K-12 education program which has been discontinued for approximately the last 18 months. We are hopeful that by being very supportive of state and local emergency managers we'll also be able to improve our delivery of technical information materials. We hope to use computer-aided instruction, teleconferencing and a broadened home-study approach.

Murphey: What is the status of the K-12 program?

LaFleur: The K-12 program goes back many years. Some people knew it as a book entitled "Your Chance to Live." It has been variously piloted in other formats for about the last five or six years in North Carolina, Arizona and other states. We have not had a focussed program because the Congress has been asking us to review this material due to a number of anti-nuclear groups raising questions about the distribution of information on wartime mobilization preparedness.

Murphey: Will this also entail a reprinting of "Your Chance to Live" or some similar book?

LaFleur: We do not expect to reprint "Your Chance to Live." But similar materials for student activities and information for students at various grade levels need to be available to the school systems of the United States.

Murphey: That's good to hear. What about the fate of CRP and a possible increase in emphasis on a shelter program? I notice that you have some shelter classes upcoming.

LaFleur: Yes, we will continue to provide courses on shelter management and courses for shelter systems officers. It's important that we support the emergency management community because we are seeing almost daily evacuations around the United States, some small, some large, but nonetheless the skills that are necessary in operating evacuation activities and operating the shelters associated with those evacuees are critical skills for the emergency management community and for the safety of the public. We intend to support those programs, and evacuation is certainly one of the ongoing methods of protecting the public. Skill-building in evacuation is certainly manifested in the 1986 Emergency Management Institute catalogue through courses like "Evacuation Planning" and various exercise-based courses.



Murphey: What about the relationship between civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)? Do you get into that at all in your course?

**LaFleur:** It seems that there should be a natural tie between the SDI and programs of preparedness for the civilian population. We are discussing the Strategic Defense Initiative in Contemporary Issues seminars and in National Security seminars. However, at this time there has been no direct programmatic linkage with the SDI program — that is, based on a policy of any type for implementation or standards for future activity. So right now it is in the discussion phases in our courses.

Murphey: Now, who are these courses open to? The local civil defense staff people and so on? I know you have some limitations, but can you give us an idea about what the composition of your classes is?

**LaFleur:** Our courses are designed for both a multidisciplinary audience as a support system for the local and state emergency management as well as specifically targeted courses for local civil defense directors. So there are courses for local officials, for state officials and for federal officials as well as for volunteers and members of the private sector. Volunteers are certainly eligible to attend if they are identified in the local emergency management plan. The emergency management staff can encourage involvement by the private sector so that we can make a strong business-government interface, particularly for technological disasters which may come upon us — such as chemical emergency or radiation emergency. So we hope to provide leading-edge information for key people in emergency management at all levels.

Murphey: Survivalists have recently, in the last three or four years, become affiliated with the local civil defense people. We look to them — TACDA does — as sort of realists here implementing what the old civil defense people wanted, that is shelter and dispersion and so on. Now, in order for them to attend the classes there they would have to be volunteers with a civil defense organization. Is that right?

**LaFleur:** Yes, they would have to be tied to an official government entity which has the legitimate, approved emergency management mission for protecting the public in a city or county or at state level.

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### ... THE POSSIBILITY OF THE DETONATION OF A NUCLEAR WEAPON BY SOME OTHER COUNTRY ... IS REAL

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Murphey: There's been some criticism — I think unwarranted — of the EMI being associated with the Fire College. Do you look upon that association as an advantage or not?

**LaFleur:** First, I think it's an advantage to have the Emergency Management Institute near the FEMA headquarters and near the seat of government of our country in Washington, DC. The efficient use of government resources by having the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy share a campus is certainly in the best interests of the taxpayers. There are some excellent benefits where we are trading faculty and we are sharing curriculum programs. For example, in the hazardous materials area where the Emergency Management Institute handles awareness and public policy planning formulation and courses. The Fire Academy handles chemistry and tactics for hazardous materials and hazardous materials strategy, which is the curriculum tie between the two institutions. So, in general I think it's efficient use of taxpayer dollars, particularly in a time of declining government revenues for government programs. And, overall, it's beneficial for us to be here in the Washington area.

Murphey: How do you think The American Civil Defense Association and the *Journal of Civil Defense* can best serve you? Sometimes I think the impression is that we're asking too much, and I can well understand that because we would like a program much more ambitious than we now have. But, at the same time, we'd like to tie in with you and help where we can.

**LaFleur:** We would be very appreciative, and have been very appreciative in the past, for the support of The American Civil Defense Association for assisting the emergency management community on a nationwide basis in maintaining the high standard of activity level that is necessary for national preparedness. Many times we focus on the issues which get the most attention in our newspapers such as our home-town events of hurricanes, floods, fires and tornadoes. But every emergency management individual must remember, must emphasize to elected and appointed officials, that really we wear two hats. There are our local and state priorities for emergency management, and there's our national preparedness responsibility. And The American Civil Defense Association has been a persistent and very effective force in making people remember that there are two responsibilities in emergency management, not just the local, day-to-day responsibility.

Murphey: Then our emphasis on homeland defense in wartime is not really unwelcome.

**LaFleur:** No. As a matter of fact it is a vigilant presence that is necessary because as you move through the generations there are very few people that understand what an international conflict can be and what it extracts from a society in order to protect itself. I'm particularly concerned and appreciative of the fact that TACDA maintains a vigilance for fallout protection. With the growing nuclear community in the world the possibility of the detonation of a nuclear weapon by some other country, although the United States might not be involved in the conflict, is real. The necessity of dealing with the fallout is something we must continually prepare ourselves for, and therefore I consider that to be an important element of national preparedness.

Murphey: Is there anything that you'd like to add, Mr. LaFleur?

**LaFleur:** This has been a very important year in terms of the emergency managers of this country dealing with the Congress of the United States because of some potential funding cuts. And adding them together — federal, state and local interest groups — to try to emphasize to our Congressional leaders the importance of solid citizen preparedness and citizen protection is an effort that should have started a long time ago. I'm glad to see it this year, and I hope it continues in the future. And through training I think we have one of the best avenues of not only educating people but protecting them. □

# REVIEWS

**HOW TO MAKE NUCLEAR WEAPONS OBSOLETE**, by Robert Jastrow. Published by Little Brown. Hardback, 175 pages. 1985. \$15.95.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey.

For the many curious amateurs — like myself — who have somewhat fuzzy ideas about the anatomy, the applications and the capabilities of "Star Wars" hardware and software Dr. Jastrow's new book puts these matters neatly in place. The lay reader, through Jastrow's knack for bringing the arcana of space technology "down to earth" as it were, gains a clear and simple understanding of what missilery and anti-missilry are all about.

*How To Make Nuclear Weapons Obsolete* is like a good road map that makes sense out of a maze of highways and byways and streets and alleys and capricious topography. It removes the veils from previously ill-defined and non-defined terms, techniques and tools.

The X-ray Laser, for instance, comes forth in Jastrow's explanation in a way that interrelates its nuclear explosion, x-rays and laser — and the manner they function in the role of destroying attacking missiles. The neutral particle beam, the "smart bullet," the altitudes of various orbiting components, decoys, layered defense and so on are also given lucid explanations.

Jastrow is Professor of Earth Sciences at Dartmouth University, and he was founder of the NASA Institute for Space Studies.

*How To Make Nuclear Weapons Obsolete* points up other considerations that affect the probabilities of nuclear war and nuclear peace. In respect to Soviet objections to "Star

computer-designed accuracy now coming into play for nuclear weapons. Because accuracy has improved from an estimated "miss" of one mile in 1960 to 300 yards in the 1970s and to 150 yards today (25 yards with the Pershing II) nuclear warhead yields have decreased dramatically, and with further improvements will drop even more! "This development has its good side and bad side," he points out. The good side is the reduced fallout. The bad is that a first strike becomes a "feasible military operation."

"Star Wars" is the ultimate nuclear war spoiler. Jastrow sees it — as the title of his book indicates — as the real road to disarmament and to practical peace. He concludes that "the new technologies of missile defense . . . can impart to the governments of the U.S. and the USSR the confidence needed to take that critical first step toward nuclear disarmament."

Therein lies the book's real message. The book's dedication expresses that thought in this way:

"To the men and women who want to see nuclear weapons disappear from the face of the earth."

That includes Joan Kroc and Helen Caldicott. They should read what Dr. Jastrow has to say. They should digest it.

## SPECIAL OFFER — \$7.95

*How To Make Nuclear Weapons Obsolete* may be obtained by Journal readers for \$7.95 prepaid from:

MODERN SCIENCE LIBRARY  
P.O. Box 1168  
White River Junction, VT 05001

(Please make reference to this notice.)

## THE ULTIMATE NUCLEAR WAR SPOILER

Wars" he underlines the fact that the Soviets have for years been developing their own "Star Wars" program, are in effect ahead of the United States. "If one country gets a missile defense before the other," he writes, "it will be the Soviet Union that does so and not the United States."

Dr. Jastrow examines also the

**AVANT LA BOMBE** (Facing the Bomb), by Michel Maurice Bokanowski (in French). Published by Editions Albatros, 21 rue Cassette, Paris VI<sup>e</sup>, France. Paperback, 115 pages. 1985. Price: 50 francs (Fr.)

— Reviewed by Robert Baffin.

*Avant La Bombe* is another

French plea for a two-fisted French civil defense program. Author Michel Bokanowski, former member of the French Chamber of Deputies, former de Gaulle minister and former French liberation fighter in World War II, is now French senator from Hauts-de-Seine. His dramatic pitch for preparedness reflects that of the Haut Comité français pour la Défense Civile (see February issue of *Journal of Civil Defense*: "In France: New Focus on Civil Defense.")

No compromise, no excuses. Bokanowski wants the whole ball of wax: blast shelter where it's needed and fallout shelter elsewhere. All organized to give maximum protection against nuclear attack to the French people. While the French Government busies itself with trivia, he says, it "does not fulfill one of the principal tasks for which it exists: the safety of the people. The president of the republic is obliged, according to the terms of Article 5 of the Constitution, to assure 'the continuity of the state.' Questions: What is a country without its people? Is the president of the republic fully discharging his duty?"

Curiously, Bokanowski — like other French leaders — is of the opinion that the U.S. has a "serious" civil defense program, and he describes it in three pages. This illusion is also embraced by the Haut Comité français pour la Défense Civile.

Perhaps this question should be posed: With the attention of French leaders now focused on the requirement for civil defense will the French government really do something about it?

If so, it might be a lesson for the United States.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** *Day One* by Peter Wyden, a fascinating account of early nuclear research and the people involved, will be reviewed in the Journal's December issue. Published by Simon & Schuster, 415-page paperback, \$3.95

*WE CAN PREVENT WWII*, by Sam Cohen. Published by Jameson Books, Inc. (P.O. Box 738, Ottawa, IL 61350). 1985, hardback, 129 pp. \$13.95.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey.

It's hard to do justice to Sam Cohen's new book *We CAN Prevent WWII*, in a short review. One thing: it's a stark, sobering look at what can or will happen to a people more concerned with week ends, social intrigue and pocketbooks than the simple problem of survival. Indifference to that by government (and its citizens) can make pursuit of the nice things in life quite unnecessary.

Cohen's book, then, is frightening. Worse than that, it's logic is irrefutable. Every sentient American should read it. Including members of Congress. *Especially* members of Congress. Bureaucrats too.

Sam Cohen is best known as inventor of the neutron bomb. He is also a writer and cosmopolite and as frank and informal as the guy on the next bar stool. On November 4th at the TACDA seminar in Los Angeles Cohen will be moderator for the panel on "War Prevention."

"If our country is to survive the perils of the nuclear age," says Cohen, "it can come about only if the American people come out of their cocoon of ignorance and apathy, attempt to understand what the issues really are (which can be easily done because the issues are basically simple), and fight back — for their lives."

To be brutally brief, American strategy according to Cohen is one of "suicide." One of the things we need to do to retreat from this deadly strategy and to create a strategy of survival is to bring back our troops from foreign soil (by increments) and let our present allies — with weapons and equipment supplied by us — protect *themselves*. Which they are admirably capable of doing. (France is an example.)

This act alone would provide the required funds to build the defense of America — now so tragically lacking. Cohen's dedication seems to bear on this. It reads:

"To Our Founding Fathers, who would be appalled."

Cohen quotes *Inside the Soviet Army* by Viktor Suvorov (assumed name of a Red Army officer defector now under sentence of death). Suvorov says:

"The philosophy of the Soviet General Staff is . . . 'If you want to stay alive, kill your enemy. The quicker you finish him off, the less chance he will have to use his own gun.' In essence, this is the whole theoretical basis on which their plans for a third world war have been drawn up. The theory is known unofficially in the General Staff as the 'axe theory.' It is stupid, say the Soviet generals, to start a fistfight if your opponent may use a knife. It is just as stupid to attack him with a knife if he may use an axe. The more terrible the weapon which your opponent may use, the more decisively you must attack him, and the more quickly you must finish him off. Any delay or hesitation in doing this will just give him a fresh opportunity to use his axe on you. To put it briefly, you can only prevent your enemy from using his axe if you use your own first."

But in view of all this, can war be prevented as the title of Cohen's book seems to promise? Yes, he says. And there are three important "ifs":

*If* our government stops policing the world with American military forces;

*If* our government provides for the "common defense" of the country and its people — its first duty; and

*If* — most important of all — the American people "come to their senses" and demand that their government "change its ways."

Letting current policy continue won't do it argues Cohen, and his final chapter is titled "Can We Face the Issue?" And Cohen answers: "I don't know. It's up to the American people to decide."

That's the problem Sam Cohen leaves us with. If we have enough Patrick Henrys among us the chances of licking the problem are good. There's no other way.

*MISSILE ENVY: THE ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR WAR* by Dr. Helen Caldicott. Published by William Morrow, New York, 1984; 365 pages. \$15.95.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

This book was reviewed by Dr. Jane Orient, in the October 1984 issue of *The Journal of Civil Defense*. As usual, Dr. Orient approached the critique objectively, and she points out several of the many errors in the book. This review will attempt to point out the credibility (or lack of it) based largely on Caldicott's own words.

The book is a mix of several subjects: a great number of statistics, some of which may be accurate; a condemnation of the Government of the United States, and Ronald Reagan in particular; an effort to gloss over the crimes of the Soviet leaders; a not-so-subtle effort to influence politics in the United States; and a strange obsession which gives sexual connotation to military terminology.

There is little point in commenting at length on the matter of statistics. In her writings and her pronouncements, Caldicott has indicated that she knows the state of the armaments of the Soviets, as well as those of the United States. She knows the social, economic, and educational status of the Cuban people before Castro, and since that regime. And she knows how much the Third World countries spend on social programs and on military weapons. She is a veritable encyclopedia of information and misinformation.

#### **A STRANGE OBSESSION WHICH GIVES SEXUAL CONNOTATION TO MILITARY TERMINOLOGY.**

Of the United States, Caldicott says: "It seems clear that in its relations with other countries, the United States has pursued an aggressive, often antidemocratic, policy, more intent on opening the doors for resource and labor exploitation than on implanting democratic norms and political practices." She continues: "Since the 1917 Russian revolution, movements for self-

# REVIEWS (Cont.)

determination in Latin America have usually been labeled 'Communist', and so any U.S. intervention is justified in the name of anti-Communism."

Again: "Somewhere in the last thirty-eight years, the United States of America has lost its direction and its soul . . . I come from a country, Australia, where our tax dollars are used for our benefit and not the death of society . . ."

Still, for many years, this lady has lived and worked in the United States, and has enjoyed the blessings of this nation. One wonders how many other countries would have allowed Caldicott to practice in their hospitals, and especially after she became one of the harshest critics of the government.

Of President Reagan, Caldicott says: "Ronald Reagan is to some a prenuclear hero — strangely anachronistic and almost willfully ignorant as he struts the nuclear stage."

Caldicott continues (in speaking of Reagan): "He is not a man of great intelligence, and he lacked both empathy and a deep understanding of the complex subject of nuclear weapons." (Definition: "not a man of great intelligence" meaning: "he does not agree with me.")

Caldicott comments on the Russian invasion of Afghanistan: "The Kremlin overruled the military and KGB advice and took defensive action in response to an unacceptable challenge to strategic Soviet interests in an area of vital concern."

Politics in the United States (as well as in other countries) can sometimes result in bitter struggles. But a new dimension is added when an individual from another country, and a harsh critic of the United States, attempts to influence our elections. Caldicott: "The hope is the 1984 elections. We must elect a Senate, a Congress, and a President who are serious about the salvation of the planet." And again: ". . . our world will be technologically out of human control by 1984 and under control of computers, unless we elect politicians in November 1984 who will cease production and deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles and remove those few already deployed." (It seems that all

of these constructive ideas are aimed at the United States, while Russia, as a superpower, is virtually ignored.)

As a corollary to the above, Caldicott now makes two really astonishing statements. "The only way a relationship works is for the partners to capitulate on their own wants and desires and to reach out to the other — in other words, to negotiate from the position of so-called weakness and not one of strength. It ALWAYS works . . . To do this is a sign of real courage and strength. When two wolves are involved in a death struggle, the losing wolf typically recognizes his failure and bares the jugular vein in his neck to his attacking opponent. The other wolf then capitulates and walks off." (!!!!)

There are those of us who love this country. Caldicott may bare what she wishes; but we are going to protect the jugular.

In speaking about unilateral disarmament, Caldicott attributes a quotation to Walter Cronkite: "Journalist Walter Cronkite recently told me that for years he has been in favor of unilateral nuclear disarmament. He thinks that America should totally disarm within ten years and some of the money saved should be used to create satellites and communications systems to educate the people of the world about how to live in peace. The money could also be used for food programs, and to help the industrial conversion process from weapons to peace. He said that he favors passive resistance — that if tens of thousands of people just sat down in front of the Russian tanks, what could they do?"

But in all this strange book, perhaps the most bizarre of all is the seeming preoccupation with sexual symbolism. Caldicott says (and I must assume she is serious): "I recently watched a filmed launching of an MX missile. It rose slowly out of the ground, surrounded by smoke and flames, and elongated into the air — it was indeed a very sexual sight, and when armed with the ten warheads it will explode with the most almighty orgasm. The names that the military uses are laden with psychosexual overtones: "missile erector, thrust-to-weight ratio, soft laydown, deep penetration, hard

line and soft line."

Caldicott: "Another time I was invited to speak on a Chicago TV program. I thought I would be alone, but at the last minute a retired brigadier general turned up to participate in the discussion. For ten minutes, he talked in a calm, cool, nice way about nuclear war and the possibility of the world being blown up. He also used some factually incorrect information. As the arc lights were turned off at the end, he turned to me and aggressively said, 'You should go to Russia.' I thought for several seconds and decided to let him see the true fear in my soul, and I said to him, 'I f[-----]g want my kids to grow up.' Well, he could talk about nuclear war with absolutely no emotion, the deaths of hundreds of millions of human beings, but when a lady said 'f[---]k' to him, he was undone. He went wild and almost physically attacked me."\*

Everyone should read this book. At least everyone who, until now, thought Caldicott made sense. But don't buy it. Try to borrow it.

Caldicott's interpretation of military terminology as "psychosexual" has led the reviewer to a reevaluation of terminology we used during World War II. I had considered the language of that era as strictly official; but I now realize, thanks to Caldicott, that we were in fact guilty of terrible obscenities.

It becomes increasingly apparent why the war lasted so long. While we were supposed to be fighting the Axis, we were in fact engaged in lewd and prurient activities!

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\*Perhaps it would be wrong to condemn this lady for her use of an old, four letter, Anglo-Saxon word. Caldicott says she wants her children to grow up. No one can guarantee that, especially if she continues to lend her influence to the planned destruction of the United States. But it would seem we can make her this promise: if her children do grow up, they will no doubt be the inheritors of a rich vocabulary.

(Editor's note: After some debate — and with the concurrence of Dr. Klinghoffer — we substituted blanks for certain letters in the words in question in order to avoid offense. Dr. Klinghoffer will make the keynote address at the TACDA seminar in November.)

**RECOVERING FROM CATASTROPHES**, by Peter J. May. Published by Greenwood Press, Westport, CT and London, England, 186 pages. Hardback. 1985. Price \$35.

— Reviewed by Betty H. Nice.

The message conveyed to me by *Recovering From Catastrophe* is — if you are planning a disaster, be sure it is a “biggie” and that it occurs in an election year. That is when the President visits the scenes of destruction and desolation and Congress goes into immediate action to provide disaster relief.

Mediocre disasters are ranked low on the totem pole — below such problems as inflation, welfare, traffic problems and pornography. Relief action by the Federal government is usually determined by agency heads after negotiations between their representatives and state and local officials.

The book is well written, comprehensive as far as the subject matter is concerned and displays understanding of the problems involved — but no startling solutions. It lays the credit for the problems where credit is due — on the “incompatibilities between the Federal structure and state (and local) counterpart disaster agencies and programs resulting from the frequent changes in the federal organizational arrangements.”

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**ASSUMPTIONS AND PERCEPTIONS IN DISARMAMENT**, by Daniel Frei. Published by United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva. Available from Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N.Y.

— Reviewed by Theo Titus III.

This book, or more properly, anthology of quotations, is not for relaxed reading. Though hardly enjoyable, it will be useful and probably valuable as a collection of statements of positions in regard to the individual interpretations of the many and varied sources quoted.

Useful segments provide a rationale for the differences in US/USSR conceptualizations, a partial background for some of the seemingly irrational actions on both sides, and

a rather broad outline of the perceived aims of both nations.

In addition, a third party viewpoint is explored, although this is not in much depth and leaves one the impression that most of the third parties are merely third world observers.

Conversely, after scanning the format prior to a thorough reading, the reader suspects that the assumptions and concepts must have been pre-established and the rationale developed to fit.

This reader also found it difficult to determine when he had already read the quotation at hand or whether it was merely the same statement made by one or additional persons.

The book could have said all it has to say in half the number of pages. Most of the material quoted, from several volumes of “U.S. Military Posture,” could have been condensed into the paragraph in the 1981 issue under the heading of “An Overview by General David C. Jones, USAF” which I will quote verbatim:

“Finally, I consider it fruitless to debate the inherently unknowable proposition of whether the Soviets are embarked on a master plan for conquest or are simply adept at creating and exploiting targets of opportunity. I believe the more useful perspective for the responsible strategist is to confront the realities of Soviet capabilities, take into account their clearly articulated sense of ‘manifest destiny,’ and take the actions necessary to deny the Soviets exploitable opportunities.”

Most of what is said under Chapter III is said quite succinctly in the above.

In the final analysis, the “Practical Conclusions and Recommendations” which fill only four pages of the 321 total offer little that has not been said again and again in the foregoing pages. They are more summarization and conclusion and they finally resolve themselves into a sort of a plea for “Mutual Understanding.”

There is perhaps some use for the book as a text for political science, but as reading for the average man concerned with the on-going exchange of US/USSR information and activity there is little new or innovative.

**DICTIONNAIRE DES SECOURS D'URGENCE EN CAS DE CATASTROPHE** (Emergency Help Dictionary for Disaster — with English Index), by S. William Gunn et al. Published by the Conseil Internationale de la Langue Française, 104, rue de Lille, 75007 Paris, France. 217 pages. 91.44 French francs.

Growing interest in sending help to areas stricken by natural disasters has seen the increasing involvement of national, international and private organizations.

With this has grown up a jungle of names, terms, expressions, abbreviations and acronyms that often are more confusing than illuminating.

This “dictionnaire” attempts to put phraseological order into disaster teamwork.

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# TOO GOOD TO FILE

It is always unwise to underestimate the effect of misinformation. The majority of the American people has a vastly exaggerated idea of the size of the defense program. In a poll conducted last year for our Committee, only 6 percent of the respondents said, correctly, that defense expenditures were less than 10 percent of GNP. (In fact, defense expenditures in 1984 were only 6 percent of GNP.) Fifty-seven percent thought defense spending exceeded 20 percent of GNP and 9 percent thought it exceeded 50 percent of GNP. With such inflated ideas of the size of the defense program people will naturally have inflated ideas of the difficulty of cutting the deficit without also cutting defense.

... In the last year that we had a balanced Federal budget, fiscal year 1969, defense expenditures were 9 percent of GNP, compared to the 6.6 percent in the current fiscal year ...

With the Administration's present plans, defense expenditures would rise to 7.5 percent of GNP by 1990 — less than in any year of the Eisenhower or Kennedy Administrations! With the Administration's defense program, output available for *non-defense* use in 1990 would be 25 percent higher than in 1984 ...

— Committee on the  
Present Danger

So bitter and vitriolic is the debate over President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative — the so-called "Star Wars" proposal — that the effect it is having on the Soviets has all but been ignored. Never before has Moscow shown such alarm over a U.S. initiative, or scrambled so furiously to derail one.

To understand the Soviet point of view, consider SDI from the perspective of a Kremlin leader. First, you must assume that the Americans will succeed in developing technologies capable of stopping your missiles. One need only consider the astounding progress in physics during the last twenty years to imagine how far science might advance in the next two decades. Add the incredible American ability in technology — the Manhattan and Apollo projects come to mind — and the Soviet concerns become understandable.

Allowing the Americans to develop and deploy a modern system of strategic defenses would be unthinkable. From the moment the perception began to take hold that the Americans were on the road to success, Moscow's capacity to influence world events through its only source of leverage — fear of attack — would begin to diminish. The result would be a redistribution of global power, beginning in the years before deployment and accelerating rapidly [after SDI deployment]. . .

A more important message of SDI is that the United States still has the *will* to defend itself, a message that is often obscured by political debate and budget battles in a free society. SDI shows that the U.S. has the energy and imagination to break free from the nuclear terror that is Moscow's primary source of global power and influence. SDI is a symbol of American confidence in its ability to use science and technology, together with the power of a free economy, to determine its destiny. SDI is no less than a reaffirmation of America's faith in itself. That is why SDI is Moscow's worst nightmare.

— from "Why Moscow Fears 'Star Wars'" in *NRA News*

... In recent years the Germans have quite frequently given their friends somewhat bizarre examples of the Germanic attitude of politics. Under the slogan "what should not be, cannot be," the wrecking of an air-raid shelter in a small provincial town in Hesse is meant to sound the signal for an attack against a new Civil Defense law in the FRG. Now that the government in Bonn has finally come to realize that Civil Defense and Disaster Control cannot possibly rely on volunteers, German politicians want to institute the long overdue principle of compulsory C.D. service. And so German pacifists are now mobilizing their forces, true to their old motto "better red than dead" ... The fact that with its inadequate Civil Defense and its modern armed forces the Federal Republic is exposed like no other European nation to blackmail does not seem to occur to these muddle-headed anti-Civil Defense agitators...

— from *Aegis* (Swiss) editorial

Telegram to President Ronald Reagan: IMPERATIVE FOR INTEGRATED AND EFFECTIVE HOMELAND DEFENSE PLANNING THAT NEW FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY DIRECTOR BE STRONG DEFENSE-ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL FULLY SUPPORTING SYNCHRONIZED STRATEGIC DEFENSES — TO INCLUDE MEANINGFUL POPULATION PROTECTION MEASURES. URGE YOUR PERSONAL ATTENTION TO SELECTION PROCESS IN ORDER TO HIGHLIGHT AND PROMOTE VITAL FEMA MISSION OF NATIONAL SURVIVAL. PLEASE COUNT ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION FOR ANY DESIRED INPUT.

— CHARLES L. BADLEY  
TACDA PRESIDENT

I can't help but ask why in 1985 ... do we not have some type of a reasonable homeland defense system *equal* to that of the Russians?

Why does our already inadequate civil defense program continue to decay and fall apart with so little evidence of national, state or local support? How do we expect to survive as a free nation, under God, if we neglect practical preparations to defend our homeland and all its people?

In 1980 you promised "to create a strategic and civil defense which would protect the American people against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviet population is protected." Mr. President, most respectfully I would ask, "What happened?"

— Oz Ellis, EM/CD Coordinator  
Columbia-Lowndes Co., MS

AMERICANS — WAKE UP! The United States has tried a *unilateral* Civil Defense freeze. And it has FAILED! The Soviets have not followed our good example. Their people have protection; Americans don't!

While the Soviets have outspent the United States 3 to 1 on STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS, they have also outspent us over 25 to 1 on CIVIL DEFENSE! The basic question is whether our nation is going to try to survive or give up! And that should be the question before the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES and U.S. SENATE.

— Idaho CD Assn. Newsletter

Switzerland has always held the view that a nation which cannot defend itself or protect its own spiritual and material values will sooner or later become the tool of foreign power politics. In order to avoid this danger our country has opted for a security policy in which all possible factors are taken into consideration. A critical factor in our modern world is the protection of the civil population — in other words, Civil Defense. This force's task is to ensure the survival of our population — for which our army is fighting — as far as this is possible in the context of modern threats. There can be no absolute protection, but at least the chance of survival can be increased, the determination of the nation to hold out reinforced and the government's susceptibility to blackmail involving threats to the population reduced. In this way Civil Defense makes an important contribution to holding off foreign threats. A credible protection for the population is a critical factor in avoiding war and ensuring peace . . .

Our long term aim is to build up a Civil Defense organization which can offer our population the greatest possible protection from the consequences of armed conflict with the shortest possible period of preparation. This would be based on well equipped and trained Civil Defense organizations and the availability of an up-to-date shelter for each and every inhabitant of our country. We should achieve this aim by the year 2000. At the present time we have already reached a situation where we can protect around 80% of our population . . .

Our Civil Defense protection tries to avoid becoming dependent on individual war scenarios thus remaining flexible when war scenarios change. We try to achieve a balanced protection which can function independently of the kind of war being waged.

. . . It is absurd to argue that our protection measures increase the chances of nuclear war. If any attacker were to use nuclear weapons against our country — which is only conceivable in the context of a widespread nuclear war, God grant this may never occur — he certainly wouldn't use these because of our

shelters. Polio was never caused because people searched for means to combat it. On the contrary! It was possible to greatly reduce the incidence of this disease thanks to these means.

. . . Our country has always tried to promote peace.

— Excerpts from interview of Hans Mumenthaler, Director of the Swiss Federal Office for Civil Defense.

•

Because the direct sources of terrorism are sometimes difficult to determine, direct military action is often deemed unproductive. Such military action inevitably will involve substantial damage to civilians, since terrorists typically merge with whatever civilian population acts as their (willing or unwilling) host. Certain terrorist bases do present viable military targets, such as the Syrian terrorist training bases in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon, but these have as yet been largely untouched by retaliatory Western action.

Since a substantial amount of terrorism appears to originate with individuals and small groups, it would seem that a program of effective action against terrorism must deal directly with the terrorists themselves.

Among other approaches, it is clear that the prevention and punishment of terrorism must involve good intelligence about terrorist activities and also the cooperation of the public. In this area, we could learn a lot from the Israeli intelligence service, since western intelligence concerning terrorism appears woefully inadequate.

— Lannon F. Stafford, Associate Editor, *Daily News Digest*

#### AMERICANS AT RISK

What is it that: Israel does — The Soviet Union does — Switzerland does — China does — Sweden does — Norway does — Finland does — and many other countries do that the U.S. doesn't do??????

Answer: Give citizens credible civil defense protective measures.

— Anonymous

. . . Dr. Edward Teller chided fellow scientists yesterday for their reluctance to work on President Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense system. . . .

In a recent letter to Dr. Teller, Dr. Hans Bethe, who headed a team that did the physics research needed for building the bomb [i.e. the first A-bomb], said he would not work on defensive laser weapons . . .

Dr. Teller decried that philosophy. . . . "They did it during the Second World War, [and] they will not say it was a mistake, but they are not willing to do it again," he said.

Thus, they were willing to work for war, "but they will not work for the preservation of peace. . . . In so doing, the critics of SDI have embraced the philosophy of mutually assured destruction — MAD — rather than SDI," he said.

"MAD has never been accepted by the American people. MAD has horrified the American people," he added. . . .

The Soviets have mounted a campaign to turn public opinion against SDI, he said. "Do you think they are protesting because it is unfeasible or because they want to save American tax dollars?"

The Soviets, in fact, put great faith in defense systems designed to destroy missiles launched against them. An anti-missile system has ringed Moscow for a decade and the Soviets have "already deployed a powerful laser" that Dr. Teller contends is a Soviet counterpart to the SDI system proposed by President Reagan . . .

Dr. Teller said he believes President Reagan's backing for SDI is the project's political key to success. It is necessary to advance far enough with SDI technology to demonstrate convincingly that it will work while Mr. Reagan is still in the White House, he said.

If a successful demonstration is not achieved, the SDI project could easily be shelved by the next president, he said.

— William Matthews in *The Washington Times*.

(Editor's note: Dr. Teller will speak on "World Without War — Is It Possible" at the TACDA seminar banquet on November 5th.)

# LETTERS —

On June 14, 1985 TACDA President Charles L. Badley, DDP President Max Klinghoffer, MD, and *Journal of Civil Defense* editor Walter Murphey sent a letter to National Disaster Medical System Director Thomas Reutershan criticizing his negative stand on medical response to nuclear attack. (This letter was published in the *Journal's* August 1985 edition.) Mr. Reutershan's reply to the above letter follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Aug 2

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your June 14, 1985 letter in which you take issue with my position on civilian medical preparedness for nuclear attack.

I appreciate being apprised of your opinion, and I regret that you disagree with mine.

As Emergency Coordinator of the U.S. Public Health Service and Director of the National Disaster Medical System, my job is to carry out the instructions of the Assistant Secretary for Health and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, which I try to do.

Sincerely,  
Thomas P. Reutershan  
Emergency Coordinator and Director  
National Disaster Medical System

On August 14th Badley, Klinghoffer and Murphey sent identical letters to the Assistant Secretary for Health (Dr. James Mason) and the Secretary of Health and Human Services (Ms. Margaret M. Heckler) which read in part:

Mr. Reutershan kindly replied to our letter . . . and stated that "my job is to carry out the instructions of the Assistant Secretary for Health and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, which I try to do."

Mr. Reutershan's statement appears to us to mean that he is implementing nonpreparedness policy allegedly promulgated by you . . .

We find this very difficult to understand and accept.

We respectfully request a clarifying statement from you.

Thank you.

Floriana, MALTA

Dear Mr. Murphey,

I do very much wish to thank you for continuing sending me a copy of your most interesting *Journal of Civil Defense*. The last number received was Vol. XVIII Number 2, which is replete with very objective material. I read the *Journal* from cover to cover and it is the only means which keeps me in contact with Civil Defence throughout the world.

Your editorials are highly enlightening and I hope your recommendations and appeals would be listened to by the powers that are. I know from personal experience the value of Civil Defence and certain powers, especially the western ones do not realize that once bitten twice shy.

Emmanuel S. Tonna

Orlando, FL

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed the June issue of the *Journal*, but must make strong objection to certain statements made in the article "America — sack it or save it?"

Oz Ellis writes, regarding Vietnam: "We once again dashed off to slay the Asian dragon, and again we faced that dragon with a poorly-trained and ill-equipped military." He goes on to claim that we were "unprepared on the field of battle." He writes nonsense.

American troops did not go to "slay" anyone or anything. They went to preserve the territorial integrity of a sovereign nation. As long as our combat troops — well-trained and well-equipped — stood on Vietnamese soil not one inch of it changed hands. In fact, American troops were the victors in every battle fought in that conflict.

Mister Ellis's comments reflect discredit upon the best American army to ever take the field. He owes them an apology.

Joseph F. Connolly, II

## REPLY —

Columbus, MS

Mr. Connolly,

My personal thanks to you for

your reply to my letter featured in the June issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

It was not my intent to reflect discredit or downgrade the American fighting man — but rather to highlight once again our national political attitude of "let's play war," instead of winning it! We have followed the "no-win" policy of military response since WWII.

In all honesty, we were *not* prepared to *fight* and *win* in Vietnam. Years into the conflict, and thousands of unnecessary deaths later, we still were not able to field the resources that could have given us a clear victory. This was *not* the fault of our troops but reflected the strategy of a politically dominated military. In simple terms, we played a political chess game in Vietnam instead of winning a war.

The sad truth today is that we once again are making the same old mistakes. We are as unprepared to defend ourselves as a nation and as a people as we were to win the war in Vietnam . . .

We have *no* present plans to upgrade our already inadequate civilian defense program to at least equal that which the Russians already have in place! . . .

My apologies to any and all military men and women who may have misread my June article. But there is *no* apology for the state of unpreparedness we find ourselves in today as a nation and a people! We have become the number-one target for any and all terrorist groups . . . even now we make fun of those who would advocate a "High Frontier" defense posture for our nation.

We *all* need to apologize for the complacent, uncaring attitude that so many Americans have today concerning the defense of our homeland and the cause of Freedom in general.

As a retired 21-year veteran with two tours in Southeast Asia, including 23 combat missions, I know firsthand the great fighting spirit of the American military men — and am proud to have served my country during the Vietnam era.

I hope we can regain our strength and build those defense systems that will checkmate any and all communist moves that we will surely face in the years ahead.

Best of luck to you and God Bless.

Oz Ellis

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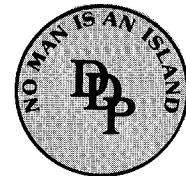
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| Sep 7     | Swiss Civil Defense Union Annual Conference, Montreux Casino, Montreux, Switzerland.   |
| Sep 28-29 | Operation Wild Eagle, Tippecanoe River State Park, Winamac, Indiana. Contact: Live Free, Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426 (312/928-5830).  |
| Oct 6-9   | "Emergency Medicine Today" Annual Educational Conference and Trade Show. Adam's Mark Hotel, Charlotte, NC. Contact: Lee Dodson (919/872-2224).   |
| Nov 2-3   | DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS THIRD ANNUAL SEMINAR, LOS ANGELES, CA. HYATT AT LOS ANGELES AIRPORT. CONTACT: DDP, P.O. BOX 1057, STARKE, FL 32091. (904/964-5397).  |
| Nov 3-6   | THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION SEMINAR, HYATT AT LOS ANGELES AIRPORT, LOS ANGELES, CA. CON-<br>TACT: TACDA, P.O. BOX 1057, STARKE, FL 32091. (904/964-5397).   |
| Nov 27-30 | 4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER MEDICINE, Palais Alpes Congrès, Av.d'Innsbruck, Grenoble, France, Contact: Secretariat of the conference, c/o S.I.M.C., P.O. Box 59, CH-1213 Petit-Lancy 2, Switzerland.  |
| 1986      |  |
| Jan 23-25 | SCS Multiconference, Bahia Hotel, San Diego, CA. Contact: SCS, P.O. Box 17900, San Diego, CA 92117, (619/277-3888).  |
| Mar 4-7   | Third Annual International Automobile Extrication Competition and Learning Symposium. Contact: EXTRICATION 86, c/o Orange Co. Fire Dept, 4700 Lake Underhill Rd., Orlando, FL 32807. (305/273-9001).   |
| Apr 11-12 | NUCLEAR WAR EDUCATION CONFERENCE: George Mason University. Contact: Robert Ehrlich, Physics Dept., George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030 (703/323-2303).  |
| Apr 14-18 | I.A.F.C. CONFERENCE IN EUROPE: Rotterdam Holland. Contact: Conference secretariat, First I.A.F.C. Conference in Europe c/o Congressdepartment, Rotterdam Tourist Office, Stadhuisplein 19, NL-3012 AR Rotterdam.   |
| Apr 24-30 | PARIFEU INTERSECURITE: International security and safety conference, LeBourget Exhibition Park, Paris, France. Contact: Comité des Expositions de Paris, 7 rue Copernic, 75016 Paris, France.  |

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IN ITS NOVEMBER 2-3 SEMINAR DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP) will come to grips with the growing threat of terrorism, especially nuclear and chemical and biological terrorism. Because nuclear terrorism has not occurred there is a sort of determined and desperate reluctance to face the possibility or probability or certainty that it will occur. But just as the first train robbery occurred, just as the first hijacking occurred, so will the first nuclear terrorist incident occur. DDP should be commended on facing the issue (and the criticism), evaluating the threat, and looking at ways to best handle it. Its seminar will be one of the first comprehensive looks at terrorist problems using new technologies -- what can be done, should be done and must be done to combat them and control them -- and to control casualties effectively. (See page 10.)

SCIENTIST C. BRUCE SIBLEY REFLECTS MOUNTING MEDIA CONCERN analytically in his article "Nuclear Terrorism and Civil Defense" in the May-June issue of his Practical Civil Defence. It's a chilling report. He prefaces the article with this statement:

The level of terrorist violence grows steadily day by day; in terms of geography, weapons deployed, numbers killed, and hostages held to ransom. The latter part of this century is witnessing the evolution of a new range of terrorist weapons, devices which rely on microchip electronics to steal advantage over the ever vigilant eyes of the State's security forces. The attempt upon the life of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and some of her cabinet ministers with a sophisticated 'sleeper' bomb, planted weeks before its intended detonation -- clearly illustrates the extraordinary degree of audacity afforded to determined individuals by modern electronics. And in Europe, a number of incidents involving peacetime nuclear reactors and terrorist action reinforces the conviction that sooner rather than later some attempt at gaining access to nuclear material will prove successful. Such an assault might result in the terrorists seizing small quantities of radioactive waste products or even some fissile uranium or plutonium. Once in charge of these small amounts of radioactive material, various options involving nuclear blackmail will greatly increase the coercive power of terrorist demands. An alternative scenario involving the seizure of a nuclear installation might lead to the threatened destruction of crucial reactor control systems or the rupturing of tanks containing radioactive waste products. Either action, if carried out, could pose a serious threat to civilian populations living in close proximity to the site, and more extensively downwind of the event.

IN HIS 9-PAGE ARTICLE SIBLEY GETS INTO THE DETAILS of how a nuclear device could be used. One paragraph, however, is particularly revelant in broad terms:

It has just been disclosed that both the United States and the Soviet Union have signed an accord in connection with mutual response to any terrorist act involving nuclear weapons, domestically or abroad. To be sure, there has always been a 'gentleman's agreement' between the nuclear powers on this worrisome problem -- but the most recent contract of common interest proves beyond doubt that governments perceive that the time of nuclear terrorism is rapidly approaching.

THAT DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS UTILIZE ITS LOS ANGELES SEMINAR to place a scientific-political emphasis on the coming dimensions of terrorism and their impacts on medical response requirements puts a before-the-fact spotlight on the awesome threat. It will give early guidance to those who must concern themselves with the threat and with the event itself. And to those who seek knowledge on the subject. TACDA seminar participants may wish to consider attending these DDP presentations.

## "WORLD WITHOUT WAR"

The front cover and the lead story on page 6 tell enough about TACDA's Los Angeles seminar without gilding that lily elsewhere in the *Journal*. It should be clear why it is billed as "The Civil Defense Summit." The names of the speakers and panelists alone attest to that fact.

But "nobody's perfect," and that applies to organizations as well as individuals. TACDA has taken a few lumps along the way during its 22-year history. But support from dyed-in-the-wool patriots has kept TACDA facing into the wind in spite of that, and especially in spite of its failures year after year to stimulate enough interest inside government to move forward on a realistic civil defense plan.

Recently (yesterday as of this writing) one of our friends and critics cited these failures and observed that TACDA had "blown it." The idea was perhaps that TACDA dump its efforts and settle for a temporary watered-down approach to disaster response, hoping for something better later on. Or quit.

No way. Lowering TACDA sights to the natural disaster field and maybe renaming TACDA "The National Emergency Services Society" might please a goodly number of limp souls and put it in bed with other organizations which have mapped out their strategy in this way. (Thank God we have many staunch friends among their members.) Divorcing TACDA from the concept of the 1950 Civil Defense Act simply cannot be considered.

Sure, one child lost in a fire is too many.

And ten people lost in a blizzard.

And a hundred lost in a tornado.

And a thousand in a flood or a hurricane.

And fifty thousand a year on our highways (most of them unnecessary).

And maybe a hundred thousand in a major earthquake.

But none of these tragedies endangers the survival of the nation — the United States.

Nuclear attack does. That's why TACDA's emphasis is here.

As for quitting? Well, consider that not so terribly long ago many of us saw Hitler gobble up most of Europe piece by piece: Austria, the Sudetenland, Poland, The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. When the Nazis stood within eyesight across the English Channel ready to pounce on Britain it did not quit, and in the end — with a little help — victory was the reward.

A fine example for TACDA. TACDA's not about to quit either.

And there's another side to the coin:

Things are beginning to look better. A congressional committee the other day asked: Why so much attention to natural disasters and so little to our major danger — nuclear attack?

The Strategic Defense Initiative is in the spotlight, along with its promise to severely limit and deter nuclear aggression. Its proponents point to civil defense as a necessary backup.

New books serve to give the public honest information that shows them the protection they want, is their birthright and is deserved. See reviews of Robert Jastrow and Sam Cohen books on pages 22 and 23. Others are coming.

Cohen and Joseph D. Douglass, Jr. team up in a searching SDI article on pages 16-17. Their message: there's more to be done — a lot more.

And people are even beginning to ask questions like "If nuclear winter is the ultimate calamity you PSR types claim it is why don't you talk in terms of *protecting* us from it instead of *exposing* us to it?"

TACDA's November Los Angeles seminar will explode with new demands that government accelerate action to discharge its first duty to its citizens: defend them! Give them a "World Without War" — nuclear war that is.

The TACDA seminar (and DDP's as well) will be a landmark event. Check pages 6 through 9.

Quit? Like John Paul Jones, "We've just begun to fight." TACDA, its allied organizations, and the American people. □

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