

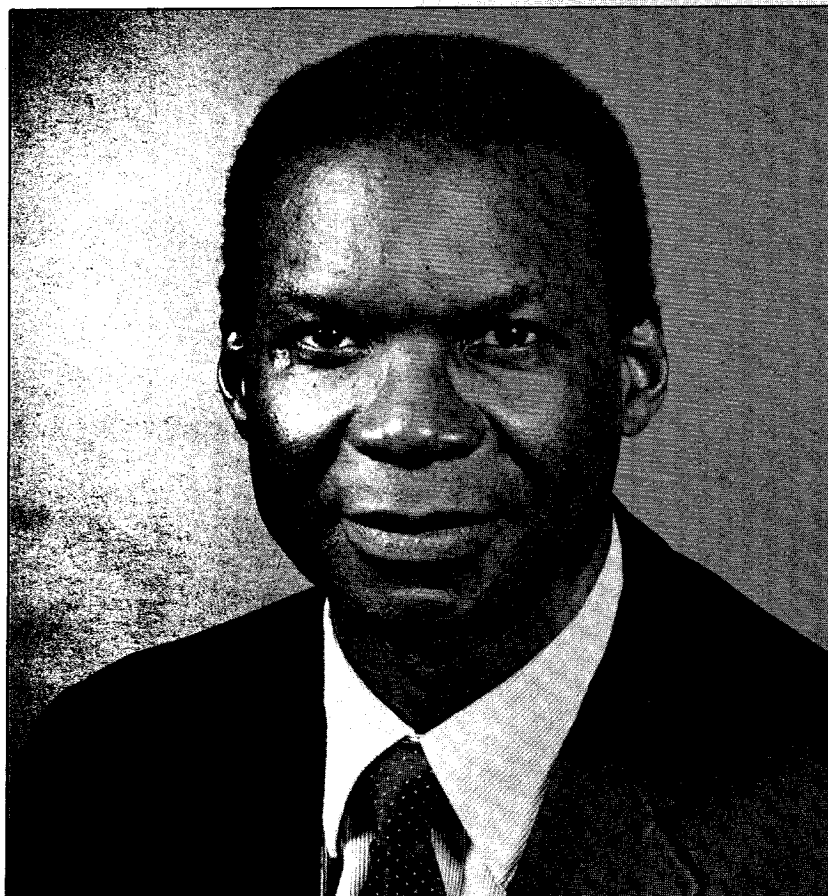
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DECEMBER 1985

VOLUME XVIII — NUMBER 6

Journal of Civil Defense

"I THRIVE ON CHALLENGE"



JULIUS W. BECTON, JR.
FEMA DIRECTOR

**NUCLEAR
WINTER**

RESOLUTIONS

**SEMINAR
TAPES**

The American Civil Defense Association



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association

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

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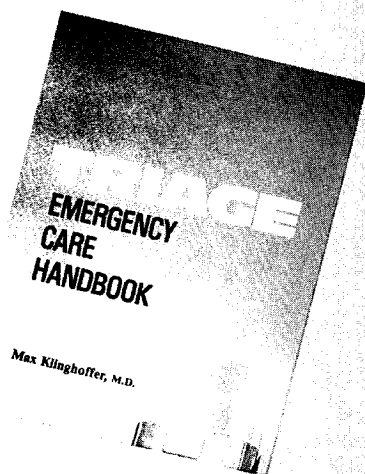
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FREEDOM: PRIVILEGE OR OBLIGATION?

— Col. John E. Bex, USAF (Retired)*

Since everyone loves freedom, it is something of a mystery why, throughout the long span of human history, all peoples have not been free, instead of so few. It must be — at least in part — because they have sometimes valued other things more. Burke said, "Depend upon it, that the lovers of freedom will be free." All too often in the demanding choice of freedom versus comfort, ease, and seductive temptations, it is the latter that have won out.

It is part of the deepest essence of freedom that it can never really be presented as a gift to anyone. It must be won and earned — and continually rewon. Each generation must wage its own struggle for freedom against all the current enemies of freedom — large and small, new and old, open and disguised. This struggle is neither easy nor simple, but there is no other way.

James Madison warned us:

Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe that there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments than by violence and sudden usurpation.

The enemies of freedom do not wear labels describing them as such, but generally profess to love freedom more than anyone else.

Freedom which amounts to anything means obligations, duties, eternal vigilance — and a wide-awake, critical examination of all the gaudy alternatives. It means responsibilities and self-control, and this alone is enough to make some men shamefully abandon it. We will keep our freedom only as long as we are deeply convinced in our heart of hearts that it is more precious than any of the things for which we may be asked to surrender it — perhaps piece by piece.

The glory and outstanding contribution of America to whatever there is of civilization on this "Planet Earth" certainly lies as much in its ideals for freedom as in its uniquely high standard of living. But the combination of the two is far from being a mere historical coincidence. Economic freedom has proved itself to be one of the most creative forms in existence.

Freedom is a privilege as well as an obligation. In America, we are still in relatively good position to make the everlasting fight to maintain our freedom against all encroachments. Elsewhere many people are born into a world where the conditions of the struggle for freedom are much more difficult, sometimes unimaginably so. Thus, we still enjoy an unusual privilege and good fortune, a privilege that perhaps only those who have lost it can truly appreciate.

One thing is certain — that only those who understand and accept the obligations of freedom will long enjoy its privileges. No one understood the obligation and privileges of freedom better than Benjamin Franklin, who said:

They that can give up essential liberty to obtain temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

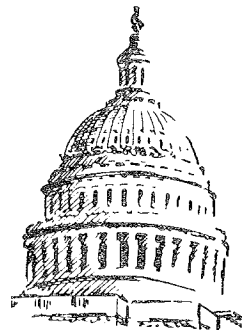
Old Ben said that in 1773. Today, his words are more significant than ever before. □

*John Bex currently serves as Director, Executive Programs Division, Federal Emergency Management Institute, (FEMA).

Becton Becomes New FEMA Chief

The Federal Emergency Management Agency, which has national responsibility for civil defense, has a new leader less than 60 days after Louis O. Giuffrida resigned in the face of charges of fraud and mismanagement on the part of his key associates. The speed with which the White House moved to replace Giuffrida amazed insiders who had anticipated many months of temporary leadership by Robert Morris, FEMA's deputy director. The new chief is Julius W. Becton, Jr., whose most recent post in the Reagan Administration was director of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance in the State Department's Agency for International Development. Becton, 59, retired from the Army in 1983 as a lieutenant general, which made him one of the highest ranking black officers in the military. But Becton does not like to be called "General" in retirement, preferring plain "Mister Becton." This immediately sets him apart from his predecessor, who obtained a quickie promotion to a generalship in the California National Guard after he was nominated for the FEMA job and delighted in the title.

Mr. Becton graduated from Prairie View A & M near Houston, Texas, and took a masters degree from the University of Maryland. He entered his Army career through OTC near the close of World War II and distinguished himself thereafter in combat and in increasingly important and responsible commands. He commanded the 1st Cav in 1975-76 and served as commander of the key VII Corps in Stuttgart, West Germany in 1978-81. Of most interest to civil defenders, he served a tour as deputy director of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) where he was in command of Army training, including military support of civil defense. If he has any orientation toward civil defense, it would be through this service.



Those who have met him are cautiously optimistic about the future of civil defense in his hands. He enjoys high respect from the Pentagon and the White House staff. He was confirmed by the Senate on October 28th shortly after being nominated and after a Senate Committee hearing that has been described as a "love-in." Especially important is the word that he enjoys a close working relationship with Robert McFarlane, the President's national security advisor. Becton takes over at a time when the NSC, FEMA, and the Pentagon are engaged in a new study of civil defense policy for the White House and the Congress. Developments following the recent Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Geneva may make this study of crucial national importance, especially if the two superpowers eventually negotiate a major reduction in offensive nuclear arms and a new set of limitations on active ballistic missile defense. That would make effective civil defense both more feasible and more desirable.

What kind of a man is Mr. Becton? He has a reputation as a fair, objective administrator. As one of the Nation's outstanding black officials, he has not accorded special privilege to his friends. In his initial meetings with the top FEMA staff, he emphasized a number of principles by which he would be guided. Among these were: "Integrity is nonnegotiable," "Disagreement is not disrespect," and "Be professional." On the other hand, he has yet to disclose what, if any, direction civil defense will take, based on his instructions from the White House. At the recent TACDA seminar in Los Angeles, which occurred just as he took over, he held back his deputy, Robert Morris, who had been scheduled to present FEMA's story, and sent Dr. William K. Chipman, who was given little new to say. Perhaps this will be the Becton position until the current civil defense review is complete and ready to present to the Congress in March. □

Howard Maccabee earned a doctorate in nuclear engineering. Then one as an M.D. He now directs an oncology clinic in the San Francisco area. He has devoted much of the last two years to debating the nuclear winter issue at strategic conferences, on TV and at universities. One article he wrote on the subject was "The Nuclear Winter Snow Job." He was one of the panel of four national experts to appear on the TACDA nuclear winter panel at its seminar in Los Angeles last month. In helping to set the record straight Dr. Maccabee contributes to a realistic defense posture, to preparedness and to peace.

NUCLEAR WINTER: WHAT DO WE KNOW, WHAT DO WE DO?

— Howard Maccabee, Ph.D., M.D.

What if Carl Sagan is right about "nuclear winter"? What if, as Sagan and others have predicted, a nuclear war would indeed cast so much smoke, soot, and dust into the sky and form a cloud blocking almost all heat and sunlight from the Northern Hemisphere that crops would fail, animals would die, and several billion people would stand to perish? What if we actually knew enough to confidently predict such an outcome? What should be done?

The fact is, however, that we don't know nearly enough to make that

example; about weather activity in the upper part of the atmosphere; about U.S. and Soviet military strategy; and on and on. Indeed, a National Academy of Sciences study that came out one year after the TTAPS study clearly indicated the "enormous uncertainties" surrounding the nuclear winter hypothesis.

Still, there are many reasons to believe that nuclear winter is *unlikely*. We know, for example, that the "nuclear cloud" that Sagan et al. assume would be uniformly dense

war would be fought. Going against what is known about both U.S. and Soviet military strategy, for example, the study overestimated the number and extent of attacks on cities. This is a crucial flaw in the hypothesis, for the bulk of the smoke and soot that the study predicts will form the winter-causing cloud is to come from the burning of cities.

For this and other reasons, the TTAPS study may have overestimated, by perhaps 10 to 13 times, the amount of smoke a nuclear war

... the TTAPS study clearly indicated the "enormous uncertainties" ...

prediction with confidence. And from what we do know, nuclear winter appears to be highly unlikely. The study co-authored by Sagan (and referred to by the acronym "TTAPS") that first presented the nuclear winter hypothesis in 1983 is admittedly a *tour de force* of scientific speculation. Yet it is flawed by many unrealistic, inappropriate, or highly uncertain assumptions about a great many factors — about the light-absorbing properties of smoke and dust, for

would in fact be patchy, with breaks allowing much more sunlight and heat than the TTAPS study supposes to reach the earth's surface. Moreover, the study not only underestimated the mitigating effects of the enormous amount of atmospheric water (in washing debris out of the sky), but it also largely ignored how heat stored in the oceans would greatly counteract any cooling that a nuclear cloud might cause.

The TTAPS study also erred in its assumption about how a nuclear

could produce. So the formation of a cloud of any significant magnitude in the first place is highly doubtful.

But suppose the nuclear winter prediction *were* scientifically valid. What then — what policy implications should we draw from this knowledge? One popular agenda includes proposals for a nuclear freeze and for ending all civil defense efforts aimed at preparing for and surviving nuclear war — if we're all going to die from a nuclear

winter anyway, what's the use?

A more penetrating look at the situation, however, shows the imprudence of such proposals. Freezing the development and production of nuclear arms would keep in place older-generation, very powerful weapons that both the United States and USSR are currently phasing out in favor of more-accurate, less-powerful modern weapons. It is precisely those older weapons, however, that pose the largest risk of producing great amounts of smoke and dust. Signi-

system aimed at preventing incoming enemy warheads from reaching their targets. It is primarily the destruction of cities, with the greater production of smoke and soot, that would cause nuclear winter. A defensive capability could greatly reduce that risk.

If nuclear winter *is* possible, it is a threat to everyone. We can assume, therefore, that both U.S. and Soviet military planners, appreciating this possibility, will change their strategies to escape mutual suicide from nuclear winter. This

- Remove cities and urban areas from target priority lists.
- Continue to modernize weapons, increasing their accuracy and decreasing their destructive power, while at the same time negotiating mutual arms reductions.
- Develop and put in place active defensive systems that can destroy nuclear warheads before they ever reach their targets.
- Implement adequate civil defense preparations, and invite other world powers to join in an open race toward mutual assured survival.

... total explosive power ... has steadily and dramatically declined ...

ificantly, though the number of U.S. nuclear warheads has increased since 1965, the total explosive power of the U.S. nuclear arsenal has steadily and dramatically *declined* since then. Only through the modernization of weapons — primarily by increasing their accuracy — has this decline been achieved. A freeze would halt this trend.

Also in regard to weapons modernization, we should note the desirability of an active defensive

would include efforts to avoid attacking cities. Hence we can expect that if a nuclear war were to break out, there would be many survivors. They would need food, shelter, and medical attention, thus posing a great demand for civil defense preparations.

The very possibility of a nuclear winter, then, however unlikely, should impress upon us more than ever the importance of the following measures:

Unfortunately, many who ought to know better — including Sagan and other well-known scientists, such as Paul Ehrlich — present the nuclear winter hypothesis as all but certain, using it to suggest that such measures are futile. Yet it will only be through careful construction of a rational defense policy, not apocalyptic predictions of the end of humanity, that we will avoid disaster while preserving freedom. □

We must accompany our steps toward peace with the exertion of all our military readiness. One of the most important conditions for the implementation of this behest is to improve military-patriotic and mass defense work.

— *Pravda* (Moscow) — as translated and published by *Pravda Pulse*, Ft. Pierce, FL 33448-4323.

A conservative is just a liberal who has been mugged by reality.

— cited by Dr. Gerald L. Looney at the 1985 DDP seminar.

According to public relations executive Chris Olmstead the "big gun" of getting a national safety program like civil defense across to the public is through press releases at the **grassroots** level. Believe him! Chris was the sparkplug and organizer from the public relations firm of Cooper & Associates who managed press contacts at the TACDA and DDP seminars in Los Angeles last month. Here we try to exploit and disseminate his expertise.

THE MEDIA — ALLY OR ENEMY

(A Journal Report)

It's not hard to butt heads with the media because they're a bunch of headstrong rugged individuals, often with opinions. They're people. It's also not all that hard to be friends with the media because, in the final analysis, they need help. Lots of it. They want your input, provided you can make it palatable. And especially if you can make it dramatic.

What's more dramatic than war and peace? What's of more interest than increasing the chances of staying alive and free, well-fed, happy, fit and in tune with surroundings? Nothing.

That's why the media needs you and you need the media. And Chris Olmstead has a good list for guidance in making approaches to the media. It's called "Tips for Contacting the Media." Here they are:

TIPS FOR CONTACTING THE MEDIA

1. Make contact. If those you want aren't there, it is better to find out when they will return than to leave a message. If they are there, but busy, then leave word.
2. Contact the media every two to four weeks by sending out news releases. This includes making calls before you send releases and after to get response.
3. If the media show interest, ask them what they are interested

in and accommodate them with additional information from your office (or TACDA in Florida).

4. Keep things simple and direct. Always offer suggestions. Don't tell the media what to do. Keep a positive and upbeat manner at all times, even if they don't show initial interest.
5. *Be persistent!* This probably the most important point. It will often take 5 or 6 calls before you get through to a contact. Don't give up! These people are extremely busy and receive dozens of phone calls a day. If you are patient, you will get through.

And while you're at it don't forget that contacts with local, state and national politicians are also of top value. In addition to getting your message of preparedness to them you will get messages from them. Such messages are nectar for the press.

Put your information in the form of press releases (from your agency, from your civil defense association, from whatever) and you become a valuable source of news. Do that every 10 days or so and you may be getting calls from the media!

It's a 100% honest, patriotic duty. How to write a release? One way (not by any means the only way) is the Cooper & Associates way — and the success that Cooper has with it makes it deserve consideration.

You simply take your letterhead and center the words "NEWS RE-

LEASE" at the top. Then, spaced along the left margin you put these headings:

CONTACT: (person and phone)

After this put in your headline in bold caps.

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WHY:

(expand these sections with appropriate information)

WHO:

WHEN:

WHERE:

Clear? Maybe not quite. Let's take an example of a press release distributed by Cooper and Associates to announce the TACDA National Press Conference last month in Los Angeles. (See example, page 9.)

Results of the news release at right: EXCELLENT! Should you use this kind of format? You might consider it. More important: figure out what is most appropriate in *your* situation. What do *your* press contacts want? That may be what will best serve you.

But take the initiative. Issue press releases on your disaster exercises, on your classes, on what transpires in actual disasters, on what support you get and don't get, on the real importance of preparedness. And so on.

Such a program will be rewarding in many ways. Best of all it will give you real help in doing your job of providing protective measures for your community.

Try it.

□

NEWS RELEASE

CONTACT: Susan Cooper
Chris Olmstead
213/395-3606

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THREE SCIENTISTS WHO PLAYED KEY ROLES IN DEVELOPING THE ATOMIC, HYDROGEN AND NEUTRON BOMBS WILL MEET TO LAUNCH THE NEW NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR CIVIL DEFENSE.

WHAT: A national press conference, hosted by Lorne Greene, will be sponsored by The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA), in cooperation with High Frontier, Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP), Accuracy in Media (AIM), and other national organizations. The conference and subsequent two-day seminar will debate the value of Civil Defense as part of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and present new facts vs. myths on "Nuclear Winter."

WHY: The national campaign is designed to awaken the American public to the drastic need for survival through a National Civil Defense *Shelter* Program.

In the 1930's, two of the original Bomb developers, Eugene Wigner and Edward Teller, accurately warned the U.S. that the Nazis were developing a nuclear bomb. Today, they are warning us that we need Civil Defense.

"Civil Defense is crucial to the success of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars"). Edward Teller and I are in complete agreement on this," says retired General Daniel O. Graham, Director of High Frontier.

Dr. Teller and General Graham are speaking at the seminar and will be available to the press.

These and other key speakers will discuss the preparation and use of protective measures to save lives in the event of nuclear war or natural disaster. Recent news of the Mexican Earthquake and Hurricane Gloria indicates the importance of readiness.

Nancy Greene, Vice President of TACDA notes, "Having passive defenses doesn't threaten anyone. We would rather spend money to save people's lives than build bombs to kill innocent civilians."

WHO: National leaders in the fields of science, policy, international relations, the military and television, including:

H-Bomb architect Dr. Edward Teller, Nobel laureate Dr. Eugene Wigner, N-Bomb designer Sam Cohen, survival authority Cresson Kearny, actor Lorne Greene, and other leaders in fields which influence homeland defense.

Many other national figures such as Deputy Undersecretary of the Army, Amoretta Hoeber; Accuracy in Media Director, Reed Irvine and former Soviet propagandist, Tomas Schuman will be addressing the two-day seminar, which is completely open to the press.

WHEN: 9:00 A.M. - 10:30 A.M., November 4, 1985.

Following the conference will be a panel on Nuclear Winter from 10:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon.

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The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) held its 8th annual seminar November 3-6 at the Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport. Out of the fast-moving conference came the message that civil defense organizations must close ranks and combine their efforts for the kind of survival-oriented civil defense called for by the Civil Defense Act of 1950: one that provides a homeland protection for American citizens that will in fact bring about enhanced odds for peace — and for survival should peace not prevail.

TACDA "CD SUMMIT" ADDS FUEL TO QUICKENING CD/SDI CADENCE

— Kevin Kilpatrick

Never underestimate the power of a woman — especially that of Nancy Greene, who for TACDA's "CD Summit" brought in top scientists, top journalists, top scholars and top everything else to produce a seminar that, to borrow a word, was "tops."



Greene

In key supporting roles were three other women: Janice Tyliczka, Betty Nice and Linda Jordan of the TACDA staff.

And among the speakers there was the Honorable Amoretta Hoeber from DOD who dropped Yippie Jerry Rubin neatly in his place at TACDA's "National Press Conference" and was lead speaker on the "Star War or Star Peace" panel.

NEVER UNDERESTIMATE THE POWER OF A WOMAN.

A few men were also on hand. There was Edward Teller. And John Fisher, Cresson Kearny, Carsten Haaland, Reed Irvine, Charles Wiley,

General Daniel Graham, Lorne Greene and a good many more.

An inspiring backdrop to the seminar was the knowledge by participants that civil defense was on the upswing, and that 1986 looked as though it would be a very good year. DOD was backing it. SDI spokesman fingered it as a necessary addition to any proposed space intercept plan. The new FEMA leadership appeared to be embracing the requirement for a return to a meaningful CD program. And national civil defense organizations were suddenly moving to give coordinated support to homeland defense initiatives.

At the TACDA business meeting three hard-hitting resolutions were passed.

This year it appeared certain that a "CD Sunrise" was really at hand.

•
Thumbnail sketches of presentations and in order of appearance, follow. Full audio and audio-visual (color) tapes were made of all addresses and panel sessions — as well as Nancy Greene's superb National Press Conference — and may be purchased from Satellite Broadcasting, 4714 Mercury Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20853 (phone: 301-946-3041). See page 16 for details and order forms.

The program:

TACDA NATIONAL PRESS CON-

ERENCE, moderator, Nancy Greene. A two-hour grilling of seminar speakers by radio and TV networks and major publications. A give-and-take on national survival questions which clarified strategic defense issues and resulted in national media coverage.

"IS AMERICA WORTH SAVING?"

DR. MAX KLINGHOFFER, DDP 1985 president, new DDP executive director, author of *Triage Emergency Care Handbook*, veteran emergency physician. His keynote address, "Is America Worth Saving?" had a resounding positive answer and the warning that saving her meant getting out of the business-as-usual rut, mending fences and facing realities.

JOHN FISHER, president of the influential American Security Council and prominent American conservative, presented a logical solution to strategic defense problems in his address "The Need for a National Strategy of Peace Through Strength." Peace will be attained, said Fisher, by making war an unattractive option to aggressors — by being ready to make attack too great a risk.

The Nuclear Winter Critique, a follow-on of the National Press Conference, was moderated by Nancy

Greene and featured four of the leading authorities in the nuclear winter debate. **CRESSON KEARNY**, **CARSTEN HAALAND**, **DR. CONRAD CHESTER** and **DR. HOWARD MACCABEE** gave convincing evidence to refute the TAPPS exaggerations of the climatic effects of nuclear attack. The four scientists showed where astronomer Carl Sagan had erred and what the real dimensions of climatic effects might be. Kearny is the well-known author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* and a U.S. delegate to the International Seminar on Nuclear War (Erice, Italy). Haaland and Chester are esteemed nuclear scientists who have conducted research and published studies at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the past 20 years. Maccabee is a physician and a nuclear engineer. He heads an oncology clinic in the San Francisco area and has debated the nuclear winter issue across the nation during the past two years.



Herschensohn

Luncheon speaker for November 4th was the American Broadcasting Company's West Coast political commentator **BRUCE HERSCHENSOHN** who spoke on "The Politics of National Survival." Herschensohn stressed the importance of meaningful communications with elected representatives and the attention which politicians gave to those who put them into office — and keep them in office or vote them out. He outlined new SDI developments on that morning, and this resulted in an informal vote to send a wire to President Reagan. Both group and individual contacts are important said Herschensohn, and a few letters can indicate to a politician that things are stirring in his constituency.

In the "Fact Over Fear" panel moderator Conrad Chester and panel members **MARCEL BARBIER** and **DR. ALLEN TRIMPI** zeroed in on shelter and training questions. New

shelter designs were announced — plans are for sale (\$25 each) from the *Journal of Civil Defense*. Trimpi described new California Department of Education planning for nuclear education courses. Barbier outlined new shelter design ideas which he was working with.

"PRACTICAL WAR PREVENTION"

SAM COHEN (N-Bomb inventor) headed the "Practical War Prevention" panel and called for a phase-out of American troops stationed abroad. Panel member **RICHARD SINCERE** felt that American interests abroad required a continuing American presence. The third member of the panel was new DDP president **DR. GERALD LOONEY**, writer and lecturer. All three panel members agreed strongly that war prevention possibilities rested primarily on the ability of the United States to mount a credible homeland defense and that the critical question was adequate funding to achieve it.

The anchor spot of the day was to be Soviet defector Tomas Schuman who was to speak on "My Life as a Soviet Propagandist." Schuman, however, had been refused reentry into the United States from Canada and was unable to appear. In his place **COLONEL DISTAGIER WARDAK** of the Afghan Freedom Fighters gave a stirring address on resistance to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, describing in particular Soviet liquidation of civilians. Having received an education in chemical warfare and space weaponry in Moscow, Wardak joined his fellow guerrillas. Wounded in action in 1981 he and his family fled Afghanistan and took up residence in the United States. At the end of his dramatic talk he received a spontaneous and prolonged standing ovation.

To start the second day of the seminar proper — November 5th — California's "Quakey-Shakey" earthquake simulator (a specially engineered vehicle) was spotted in the Hyatt parking area for the inspection and testing of all interested parties. It stayed busy throughout its scheduled morning appearance.

Quakey-Shakey's "father," Councilman **HAL BERNSON** of San Fer-

nando Valley opened the day's presentations with his address on "Earthquakes and Antidotes." Bernson, who has been instrumental in promoting earthquake legislation, earthquake conferences and earthquake preparedness, outlined what was necessary to minimize casualties and damages due to earthquakes and educational initiatives with this as the objective.

Bernson was followed by **DR. RICHARD ANDREWS**. Andrews, Executive Director of the California Seismic Safety Commission until December 1, 1984 when he was appointed to head the southern region of the California Office of Emergency Services, spoke on "Tomorrow's Earthquake." The question is not "if" in contemplating a possible earthquake according to Andrews. It is "when." Dr. Andrews gave statistics to indicate probabilities as far as location and timing were concerned.

A fired-up **DOLF DROGE** uncoiled his six-foot-nine or thereabouts stature and in a few seconds had fired up his audience. (Flame-colored hair — and lots of it — helped.) Speaking on "The Real World of 1985," he explained with evangelistic zeal that there were forces out there dedicated to do us in, that we had best wake up and man the barricades, that time was short and that national survival was at stake. Droge (pronounced "Druj") has worked extensively abroad — in Eastern and Western Europe, the Near East, India, Japan, Mexico and so on. He is presently a consultant to the White House Office of Public Liaison.

"Media Responsibility" was the title of the presentation given jointly by **REED IRVINE** and **CHARLES WILEY**. Irvine is editor and publisher of the *AIM Report*, a publication of Accuracy in Media. AIM calls to account the transgressions of the

IN AND OUT OF SOME OF THE CHOICEST COMMUNIST JAILS

popular media, and Irvine follows this up with calling them to account at conferences and board meetings. Irvine's insistence on honest reporting can be nettling where what he and Wiley call "advocacy" or "adversarial" journalism reigns. Wiley, who

in his career as a war correspondent has been in and out of some of the choicest communist jails (he has been arrested by the KGB, Castro's G2, etc.), points out that anti-war movements give aid and comfort to aggressors and usually end up launching the war they are allegedly trying to prevent.

Among serious civil defense buffs **BILL CHIPMAN** is known as a "real pro." A veteran on the FEMA staff, Chipman has in past regimes suffered because he was convinced that civil defense had to do with wartime population protection. At the seminar he was pinch hitter for Deputy FEMA Director Robert Morris (whose subject was "FEMA Reemphasis on National Survival"). With Chipman out of the closet the feeling was that the new FEMA team would lock horns with the civil defense mission as originally defined in 1950. At least that was pretty much the consensus at the November 5th luncheon where Chipman spoke. His talk added much credence to the idea.

The "Star War or Star Peace" panel — moderated by Nancy Greene — brought together four strategic analysts who held the opinion that the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) must be disabused of the idea that it has anything to do with "arming space." The concept is that it *disarms* space by intercepting and destroying offensive missiles. It has no capability of killing anyone. It has the capability of *saving* lives. Lots of them. The dubbing of SDI as "Star Wars" has misled millions into thinking that SDI has offensive capabilities. This was the gist of the "Star War or Star Peace" panel discussion. Panelists were **DR. GERALD JOHNSON** of TRW (Senior Technical Staff), former representative to Strategic Limitations Talks and the Comprehensive Test Ban negotiations; **DR. ANGELO CODEVILLA**, a member of the University of Southern California Defense and Strategic Studies Program; **JOHN DARRAH**, Chief Scientist, Air Force Space Command; and the Honorable **AMORETTA HOEBER**, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army.

GENERAL DANIEL GRAHAM, former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency and now director of High Frontier spoke on "A Defense

That Defends." Graham noted that one of the main criticisms of SDI was that it was "useless" and could never be brought to a point where it would function as an effective defensive weapon. If it is useless, he asked, why then is the Soviet Union demanding that we discard it? It holds great promise according to Graham. Graham maintains that a well-developed civil defense is a basic requirement and a fourth "layer" of SDI. Graham also appeared as a member of Nancy Greene's "Star War or Star Peace" panel.



Teller

At the grand finale of the seminar, the November 5th banquet, the guest speaker was **DR. EDWARD TELLER**, H-Bomb architect, peace through preparedness advocate and champion of SDI. His topic, adapted from the seminar theme, was "World Without War — Is It Possible?" The answer was not easy. "We are," said Teller, "in a most serious situation.

"WE HAVE PRACTICALLY NO CIVIL DEFENSE."

We have practically no civil defense ... We have no active defense." The x-ray laser, he said, was an idea conceived by Richard Wood of Livermore Laboratories seven years ago. "We are making progress," he added. "The one real way to keep peace," he emphasized, "is to have defense."

Teller called the statement of Dr. Eugene Wigner, who was unable to attend the TACDA seminar, "really significant." (See next column.)

Master of ceremonies duties were handled by TACDA president Charles Badley, Carsten Haaland of ORNL, Indiana CD Association president Joe Klarke and actor Lorne Greene, who introduced Edward Teller. At the close of the banquet Teller was presented with TACDA's American Preparedness Award. □

STATEMENT OF NOBEL LAUREATE EUGENE P. WIGNER

(Dr. Wigner was unable to attend the TACDA seminar due to a family emergency.)

The effectiveness of defensive measures, and their importance in international relations, has often been grossly underestimated. When the first World War started in 1914, it was commonly believed that it would not last much more than a week — the rifles and machine guns would destroy most members of the armed forces — either the central powers, or those surrounding them, would give up. But this did not become true — the trenches which they dug protected most of the armies for about four years. Evidently, the effectiveness of defensive measures was grossly underestimated.

But protecting lives against weapons' effects is not the only expected and desired function of presently envisaged defense measures. Civil defense, evacuation of cities, and provisions of good shelters, would be very effective also in case of a nuclear war — as is demonstrated by the fact that the USSR has vigorously installed measures in these directions. An even more important function of the civil defense preparations and of the defense measures against incoming ballistic missiles (SDI) is their effectiveness to prevent

WE SHOULD STRIVE FOR FRIENDSHIP!

the threat of an attack. One can well imagine that an inimical country will threaten us with the destruction of a great number of our people unless we permit stationing one of their regiments in Buffalo, N.Y., another in St. Louis, MO, and a third one somewhere in California — or they can choose some other cities. Of course, if they attacked, we could retaliate but they can pretend not to believe this. And, in fact, retaliation would not revive the people they might kill. What I am saying is that the Mutual Assured Destruction situation is not stable — the country which pretends not to believe in the opponent's retaliatory power, can "blackmail." A situation in which a significant destruction of the opponent is not possible is a much more stable one than the very unreasonable MAD.

Lastly, it is much easier to establish mutual good will and in fact friendship, between two systems neither of which can destroy the other, than between two each of which possesses the ability to destroy the other. And we should strive for friendship! □

DDP (Doctors for Disaster Preparedness) held its seminar just prior to that of TACDA. Headquartered also at the Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport, the DDP seminar travelled to the University of Southern California Campus for its first day — November 2nd — returning late that afternoon for its reception and banquet. The November 3rd sessions were held at the Hyatt.

DDP TARGETS TERRORISM AND MYTHOMANIA

Mythomania, says one dictionary, is "an abnormal tendency to tell lies." According to **GERALD LOONEY**, who opened the DDP seminar on November 2nd at USC in Los Angeles, that is exactly what we are up against. In Looney's welcome and keynote address ("Nuclear Mythomania: the Arrogance of Ignorance") goblins and Santa both had parts in blindfolding the public. Looney is a prominent emergency physician.

GREGORY JONES followed Looney's cue in the following talk, "The Runaway Arms Race, The Growing Inevitability of Nuclear Doom, and Other Such Myths." Jones is Senior Policy Analyst for Panheuristics, Inc.

Still on the initial track, **C. IVAN HUDSON**, Manager of Advanced Research Projects for Titan Systems, Inc. covered "Deterrence and Nuclear Mythology."

WAYNE BLANCHARD of the Federal Emergency Management Agency gave an account of the somewhat rocky history of civil defense from the early 1950s and an explanation of where civil defense stood today in the eyes of government.

**FOR AUDIO AND AUDIO-VISUAL TAPES
OF DDP PRESENTATIONS SEE PAGE 16.**

"Cold War Myths and Future Realities" was the subject of the address given by **ROBIN RANGER**, Associate Professor, USC School of International Relations. The United States, said Ranger, cannot seriously be presumed to pose a serious military threat to the USSR.

ROBERT JASTROW, who could not attend the seminar, reported by phone patch. Jastrow is the founder of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, currently Professor of Earth Sciences at Dartmouth, and author of *How to Make Nuclear Weapons Obsolete* (1985). Jastrow cited the huge Soviet investment in strategic defense and warned that if we did not go ahead with our strategic defense we will be out of options in the 1990s.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory's **CARSTEN HAALAND** spoke on a favorite subject: "In the Shadow of Ground Zero." Haaland, a senior research scientist, cited American apathy as a disabling handicap. He referred to the fact that American military personnel immediately after World War II plummeted from 14.5 million to 1.8 million in just 18 months. Nothing like that happened in the Soviet Union.

ROBERT EHRLICH, Chairman of the Department of Physics at George Mason University (Virginia), selected as his topic "We should Not Overstate the Effects of Nuclear War." Arguments tend to polarize, Ehrlich pointed out, and this results in overstatements and understatements. Leadership action is needed to bring about a balance.

In his address "Medical Mythology vs. Nuclear Reality" **NEIL SHACHTER** of the UCLA School of Medicine brought up the attitudes of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) and the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. These organizations, he said, imply that those who disagree with them are irresponsible or favor nuclear war. How they come up with this idea, however, is not at all clear. The result is a kind of professional malfeasance.

HOWARD BERGER, president of Robotix Corporation, former Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense and Senior Strategic Analyst with the Rand Corporation, in summing up the day's input said that the real issue was the best way of going about a search for peace. Preparedness is always being postponed to some future date, and there is little attention paid to what can be done now. There is an attitude that holds we can't do anything because we can't do everything. We seem to be headed down the same path that Carthage took, and that has to stop.

The November 3rd session began with an address by **GERALDINE V. COX**, Vice-President and Technical Director of the Chemical Manufacturers Association and President of the Federation of Organizations for Professional Women. She spoke on "Chemical Hazards in Terrorism." Medical calls for information on the hazards of contact with them are growing. The National Chemical Information and Response Center is relied upon more and more in emergency situations involving chemicals. Chemical spills and leaking underground chemical depositories have become major problems. The potential for terrorist incidents involving chemicals is growing.

"Biological Hazards in Terrorism" was the subject presented by **JANE ORIENT**. Dr. Orient observed that biological warfare had the capability of producing casualties on a par with nuclear warfare. Delivery vehicles could be cruise missiles, artillery, aircraft, mines and ICBMs. Orient, a former school teacher and college professor, is a practicing physician in Tucson, Arizona (internal medi-

cine). She is also active in making public appearances and in writing in the field of medical response to disasters.

Luncheon speaker, **CAPTAIN LLOYD ANDERSON**, chairman of the Airline Pilots Association Committee on Hijacking, spoke on "Air Terrorism." In dealing with a hijack incident, Anderson pointed out, the crew must always act in the interests of the safety of the passengers. This rules out any attempt at countermeasures in flight. A hijacking must be treated as another "in-flight emer-

**... MATERIALS FOR CLANDESTINE
NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE ON HAND,
AND SO IS THE EXPERTISE.**

gency." A special set of psychological reactions comes into play between hijackers and their victims. In reply to a question as to why the Israeli airline had no trouble with hijackings, Anderson answered that El Al is a "military airline" and took measures that the U.S. public was not ready to accept.

CD/Emergency Management consultant **PHILIP BAILEY**, veteran civil defense director and politician, addressed the DDP seminar on "A Civil Defense/Medical Response Comeback?" He cited lessons from the past. Many disaster and war victims are casualties due simply to unpreparedness. It is also true that many victims owe their lives to measures that we have recently neglected. Medical Self-Help, for instance was an "excellent course." It needs to be brought back. The Packaged Disaster Hospital was a "unique idea" that was allowed to die on the vine. For basic humane reasons it must be reinstituted.

The final DDP address was delivered by **HOWARD MACCABEE**: "Nuclear Terrorism." Dr. Maccabee cited the facts that materials for clandestine nuclear weapons are on hand, and so is the expertise. Facing the problem and putting protective measures in effect means holding down casualties. So will planning for effective medical response impose controls on nuclear terrorism. All this, Maccabee said, is "manageable." Washington, he added, "is taking terrorism very seriously."

[For audio and audiovisual tapes
of above talks please see page
16.]



The American Civil Defense Association

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE TACDA BUSINESS MEETING — LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA ON NOVEMBER 6, 1985

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION 1985-1

CALL FOR TEAMWORK IN THE NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE EFFORT

- WHEREAS, National survival will primarily depend on the proper assessment of the nuclear threat to America and its people and the timely conception and implementation of an in-depth civil defense program in concert with the Strategic Defense Initiative; and
- WHEREAS, Civil defense in the United States continues to deteriorate despite rhetorical support by the Reagan Administration; and
- WHEREAS, Civil defense in other countries at risk in modern war (e.g., the Soviet Union, China, Sweden, Switzerland); is integral to national defense strategies; and
- WHEREAS, The promising Strategic Defense Initiative to destroy incoming nuclear weapons is now reversing the long-standing but outmoded deterrence strategy known as MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction); and
- WHEREAS, The Strategic Defense Initiative would be much more effective were it coupled with a civil defense backup; and
- WHEREAS, American Society of Professional Emergency Planners, American Strategic Defense Association — and now National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management — express along with The American Civil Defense Association and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and other concerned groups and individuals the need for responsible civil defense action; and
- WHEREAS, ASPEP on October 8, 1985 passed and adopted a resolution ratifying a November 1984 joint agreement among these groups calling for a "strong civil defense commitment to protect all United States citizens"; and
- WHEREAS, New FEMA leadership, reversing a policy of waning concern for population protection measures during the past 25 years, is not only receptive to ideas for civil defense improvement, but has taken the initiative in citing national survival requirements and the need for a prompt realignment and intensification of the civil defense effort; and
- WHEREAS, A teamwork approach to a planned civil defense revival effort by civil defense organizations and FEMA now appears to be practical —

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:

That a first meeting of the parties concerned be recommended and planned for February 23-26, 1986 in the Washington, D.C. area and that TACDA through its Executive Committee and staff determine a location, a possible host, and an agenda outline — and invite the participation of interested parties.

APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE TACDA MEMBERSHIP at Los Angeles, California, November 6, 1985.

**THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION
RESOLUTION 1985-2**

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE AND A STRONG CIVIL DEFENSE

WHEREAS, the Soviet Union has responded to the United States unilateral cutbacks and freeze of military weapons systems and civil defense with an unprecedented military buildup of all elements of their armed forces, including new intercontinental ballistic missiles, new long-range cruise missiles, multiple nuclear warheads, mobile launchers, new supersonic manned bombers, much larger and more capable strategic ballistic-missile submarines, a military space program, and civil defense designed to enhance national survivability; and

WHEREAS, The United States has no effective and viable strategic or civil defenses; and

WHEREAS, the President has proposed a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) calling for joint earth- and space-based defenses against a nuclear attack through defense technologies to intercept and destroy Soviet nuclear missiles before they reach our soil; and

WHEREAS, The Soviets already have a strong program of strategic defenses;

WHEREAS, Civil defense plays a key role in such a strategic defense system; and

WHEREAS, in President Reagan's words, it is better to save lives than to avenge them;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) declare its strong support for the President's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) that is designed to deter aggression, intercept and destroy missiles with defensive technologies, kill no Soviet citizens, and assure survival of the largest possible portion of our American people; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the renewed civil defense effort proposed by President Carter and reaffirmed by President Reagan, designed to protect the American people equally as well as the Soviets are protected, be given the financial, political, and moral support it deserves.

APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE TACDA MEMBERSHIP at Los Angeles, California, November 6, 1985.

**THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION
RESOLUTION 1985-3**

COUNTER TERRORISM AND TERRORISTS

WHEREAS, the growth of international terrorism has reached alarming proportions that mandate well-coordinated counteractions on both the national and international levels; examples are the hijacking of TWA Flight #847 and the piracy and murder aboard the cruise ship Achille Lauro; and

WHEREAS, The export of terrorism is an instrument of international aggression that crosses national boundaries and threatens not only domestic tranquility but the peace of the entire world; and

WHEREAS, As a crime against individuals terrorism is abhorrent; as a crime against humanity, it cannot be tolerated;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that The American Civil Defense Association strongly supports actions, including funding for those programs that now exist or that might be developed, to counter terrorist tactics that threaten to destroy the very fabric of civilized society;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government take special precautions and make a concerted effort to address the potential problem of "nuclear terrorism" — the use of nuclear devices to terrorize people and destroy property in an attempt to pursue political aims.

APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE TACDA MEMBERSHIP at Los Angeles, California, November 6, 1985.

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ER-TAG

Each ER-TAG set has its own serial number.

Size: 8-in.x4-in.

Entries carry through clearly to 2nd and 3rd copies with ball point

3 COPIES:

- Admitting Copy
- Information Desk Copy
- Patient Record
- Tear-off for patient's personal property (with patient serial number)

FRONT

← 30-Inch loop

USE BALL POINT **PRESS FIRMLY**

HOSPITAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL TAG

000017 A (METTAG NO IF APPLICABLE)

ARRIVAL TIME _____ DATE _____

NAME _____ SEX _____ AGE _____

Address _____ Blood Type _____

City/St _____ Religion _____

Allergies _____ Phone(____) _____

Patient's M D _____ NOTIFIED ☐ YES ☐ NO

KIN _____

PRIORITY	Check No.	1	2	3
I	CRITICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
II	SERIOUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
III	DELAYED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV	DECEASED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Diagnosis/Instructions _____

Disposition _____

Time _____ AM _____ PM By _____

ADMITTING COPY

INFORMATION DESK COPY

PATIENT RECORD

000017 A **PERSONAL PROPERTY TAG**

Loose-end tie →

BACK OF PATIENT RECORD COPY

MEDICATIONS:

(1) _____ DOSE _____

☐ ORAL ☐ IV ☐ IM

GIVEN BY _____

(2) _____ DOSE _____

☐ ORAL ☐ IV ☐ IM

GIVEN BY _____

(3) _____ DOSE _____

☐ ORAL ☐ IV ☐ IM

GIVEN BY _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

M D _____

NOTE: FILE THIS EMERGENCY MEDICAL TAG WITH PATIENT'S CHART WHEN TAG IS REMOVED FROM PATIENT

PATIENT'S NAME OR DESCRIPTION _____

ER TAGS

Partial Price List

(shipping included)

QUANTITY	PRICE (per tag)	TOTAL
50	.49	24.50
100	.47	47.00
200	.44	88.00
300	.41	123.00
400	.39	156.00
500	.37	185.00
1000	.36	360.00
5000	.35	1,750.00

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ER-TAG Phone: 904-964-5397

P.O. Box 910 **ORDER BY MAIL OR PHONE**

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Ship _____ ER-TAGS _____

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Bill to (if different from above): _____

Address _____

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- Outperforms Most Manually-Operated Centrifugal Blowers -

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8 Dimensioned Drawings

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by Cresson Kearny

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EL PASO CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION RESPONDS TO COLUMBIAN DISASTER, REPORTS ON MEXICAN ASSISTANCE

When news of the Colombian volcanic disaster broke on November 14th the El Paso (Texas) Civil Defense Association (EPCDA) was already in action. The first contingent of medics and medical supplies from EPCDA seemed to be on-the-spot before the eruption was over.

"That's the job we've given ourselves," says EPCDA Chairman Michael Webster. "Disaster help is an *immediate* need, and that means immediate response."

What kind of response? Walker's report to TACDA and the EPCDA involvement in September's Mexican earthquake gives us an idea. The report draft reads in part:

The El Paso Civil Defense Association quickly responded to the Mexico earthquake. Within a few hours of the destruction we were able to set up communications and establish a pipeline of transportation of emergency supplies into Mexico City and Ciudad Guzman in the state of Jalisco.

Through the primary mission we were able to provide physicians, nurses, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, organizers, heavy equipment operators and other volunteers involved with logistics.

The association gave food, clothing, medical supplies, blankets, fresh water, tents and other miscellaneous items.

Over 300 volunteers donated their time and effort for the cause and over 200 companies contributed goods.

Indirectly, and along with other organizations, we established and helped to maintain a fully-staffed medical unit serving a patient caseload of up to 200 a day.

In his action report from Mexico City team leader Craig Yarbrough lists actions as follows:

A: Within 24 hours of the earthquake transportation had been arranged and supplies were on the way to Mexico City.

B: Food and clothing provided.

C: On-sight survey done within Mexico City and in surrounding barrios of the damage and consequent needs.

D: EPCDA personnel help to set up a pharmacy.

E: EPCDA personnel work with the *Defensa Publica* to install a 90-meter

ham radio antenna for two-way contact with the U.S. prior to the reestablishment of telephone communications.

G: Radio communications equipment provided to assure ongoing emergency communications.

H: Arranged for the repair of radio communications equipment through the Embassy.

I: Provided fully-operational medical teams.

J: Provided engineering personnel.

K: Provided construction personnel.

L: Provided medical supplies for emergency medical clinic.

M: Helped locate supplies lost by other groups.

N: Provided transportation for supplies from almost anywhere in the U.S. to Mexico City.

O: Acted as envoy from the Embassy to several U.S. organizations.

This was just a "small portion" of actions taken observed Yarbrough.

The El Paso Civil Defense Association, according to Webster, is made up of *volunteers only*. That includes the permanent staff.

Asked if EPCDA would respond to disasters within the United States, Webster replied "Absolutely."

There is no limitation as to the size of a disaster the group responds to. Training zeroes in on response to nuclear attack.

TRAINING ZEROES IN ON RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR ATTACK

On October 8th EPCDA applied to TACDA for chapter status, and this was promptly granted on October 14th.

"We here are all pleased to be associated with The American Civil Defense Association," said Webster. "And we hope we can talk more and soon about future joint efforts regarding catastrophes — helping all of our people to be better prepared . . . to do a better job should the need arise even here at home . . ."

[Contact for EPCDA:

Mr. Michael Webster
El Paso Civil Defense
Association
4820 Dyer St.
El Paso, TX 79930
— Phone: 915-562-3284]

LORNE GREENE FEATURED IN CIVIL DEFENSE FILM

Satellite Broadcasting is now offering copies of the Lorne Greene-David Brinkley 28-minute 16mm film titled "Civil Defense and the Strategic Initiative — Partners in Survival." This is the film that was a center of attraction in the exhibit area at the TACDA/DDP seminars in Los Angeles. (See ad on page 3.)

"SENTRY" MAKES HIT AT TACDA/DDP SEMINARS

Scanner Corporation again displayed and demonstrated its pocket-size emergency alert receiver at the 1985 TACDA/DDP seminars. After exhaustive tests and adjustments "The Sentry" — as it is called — basked in generous compliments and approval. The handy unit, now in production, puts the CD official, the school, the factory, the government — anyone interested in being warned of emergencies — in immediate touch with alerting authorities.

Tests have been rigorous and have included thorough examinations by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Said Scanner Operations Officer Fred Houk:

"There has never been a way to talk directly to the people 24 hours a day. Now there is. In any emergency.

"There has never been a new, affordable device, with startling simplicity . . . until 'The Sentry.'"

Seminar participants agreed. They also agreed that the "Sentry" price of \$37.50 (+ \$2.50 handling and postage) was amazingly low.

[Orders may be sent to The Scanner Corporation, P.O. Box 130, Pinehurst, Idaho 83850 — or placed by toll-free phone: 800-647-7711.]

OMISSION . . .

An item under SPOTLIGHT in the Journal's October issue on the Oregon Defense Education Committee failed to give the organization's address. That address is: 85334 South Willamette, Eugene, OR 97405. And the phone: 503-345-3989.



The American Civil Defense Association

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091 • (904) 964-5397

"Preparedness — Protection — Peace"

Objectives:

- To provide American leadership and the American public with educational Civil Defense information that can contribute meaningfully to survival under conditions of nuclear attack;
- To help promote for American government, industry and population an adequate national program of Civil Defense — one that will provide an effective, practical system of protective measures against nuclear attack;
- 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.



The Journal of Civil Defense

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OUR GOVERNMENT IS NOT PREPARED TO PROTECT YOU AND YOUR FAMILY NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS

FULL-SIZE REPRINT OF ORIGINAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION. ALL DRAWINGS AND CHARTS REPRODUCED TO SCALE.

WILL GIVE YOU THE NECESSARY KNOW-HOW

This first-of-its kind book was written by Cresson H. Kearny, a survival specialist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, who is the leading inventor and tester of self-help civil defense equipment. There is a foreword by Dr. Edward Teller and a background article by Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, a Nobel prize-winning physicist. This book provides detailed, field-tested:

- Recommendations on crisis evacuation and what to take with you.
- Instructions for rapidly building six types of earth-covered expedient fallout shelters and for quickly making an essential ventilating pump. Also how to build inexpensive blast shelters.
- Information on how to process, store, and cook basic emergency foods (whole-kernel grains, soybeans, etc.), remove radioactivity and other contaminants from water, make expedient lamps and cold-weather clothing, and survive without doctors. And much more.
- Instructions for making the first dependable homemade fallout meter for accurately measuring radiation dangers. Only common materials found in millions of homes are needed.

In realistic tests from Florida to Utah, these instructions have enabled typical families to build shelters and essential life-support equipment under simulated crisis conditions.

This unique book has 239 pages (8 1/2 x 11 inches), with 83 dimensioned drawings, 26 sketches, 60 photos, and 4 cut-out patterns for the fallout meter. The low price is made possible by its being published by the American Security Council Education Foundation, a not-for-profit organization.

CITIZENS PREPAREDNESS GROUP OF GREATER KANSAS CITY, INC.*

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Please send me _____ copies of Nuclear War Survival Skills at \$10.50 (postage paid) \$9.00 Direct Sales.

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Name _____

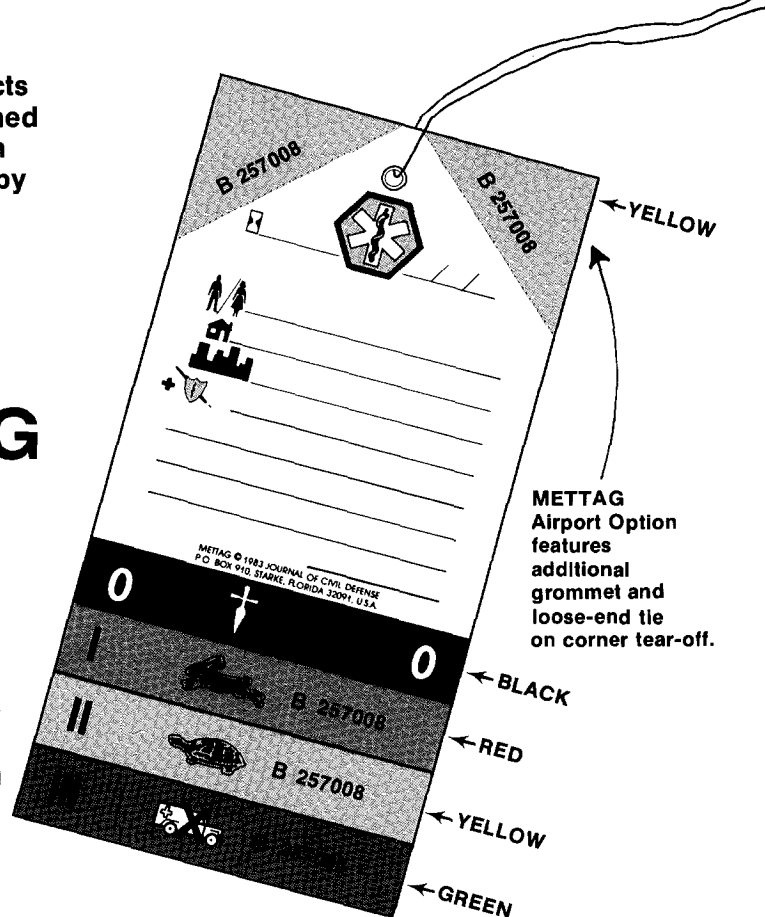
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City _____

State _____ Zip _____

*Formerly: Kansas City Emergency Preparedness Group

MEMO FROM METTAG

20 *Journal of Civil Defense: December 1985*

INTRODUCING:

(1) EVAC TAG

— a “door-knob” tag that indicates whether occupants have departed or have not departed a residence in times of an ordered evacuation.

EVAC TAG

NOTICE: This tag to be affixed, removed or changed by authorized personnel only. Violators will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

EVACUATION HINTS

If time permits:

1. Listen to evacuation instructions.
2. Take all needed medications, glasses, etc.
3. Turn off all utilities and appliances.
4. Lock all windows and doors.
5. Leave *quickly* and *safely*.
6. Proceed to locations recommended by authorities.
7. Indicate in Space 1 below where you are going. Notify authorities, friends and family as practical.

IF YOU NEED HELP CALL
EMERGENCY SERVICES

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

EVAC TAG Suggestions for Use

When evacuating an area and a house-to-house notification is made use EVAC-TAGs to classify the residence as follows:

- A. If *no contact* is made at residence leave complete tag on doorknob or other protuberance so that it can be spotted easily on a re-check.
- B. If contact is made and warning given but occupants are still in residence, tear off number 3 and leave numbers 1 and 2 showing.
- C. If contact is made and residents evacuate, tear off numbers 2 and 3 and leave number 1 showing.

In a multiple dwelling complex authorities may wish to modify this procedure.

(2) ID TAG ➔

— a pin on tag for personnel identification in a disaster or evacuated area.

ID TAG

DATE _____ TIME-IN _____ TIME-OUT _____

NAME _____

RESIDENCE _____

MISSION _____

LIMITATIONS _____

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

RESIDENT

PRESS

RESCUE

OFFICIAL

ID TAG Suggestions for Use

Dispense controlled number of tags to personnel.

Issue ID-TAGS at points of entry to a closed area.

Number and register people entering closed area.

Use pin to secure ID-TAG to the person's back.

Tear off strips according to the need of person.

Instruct people to leave closed area via the same point of entry.

SUGGESTION: If more than one entry point is used, different numbering series should be used, e.g.

East 1000 series or 1000E
West 2000 series or 2000W
North 3000 series or 3000N
South 4000 series or 4000S

Collect tags when the person leaves (reduces unauthorized entry).

ID & EVAC TAG PRICE LIST

Quantity	Price (per tag)	TOTAL
50	.41	20.50
100	.39	39.00
300	.33	99.00
500	.29	145.00
700	.286	200.20
1,000	.28	280.00

EVAC TAG and ID TAG samples may be obtained by phoning 904/964-5397 or writing METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. A complete price list and order form will also be sent upon request.

REVIEWS

AN OUNCE OF NUCLEAR PREVENTION, by David Lobdell. 50 manuscript pages. 1985. \$3. (From David Lobdell, 607 Flamingo Drive, West Palm Beach, FL 33401).

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey

Lobdell's "book" is not a book in the sense of neatly printed pages between an attractive cover. Call it a stapled soft-cover "study." Lobdell is a grassroots shelter-survival advocate who subscribes to the idea that today's Americans, like their pioneer forefathers, can contend with adversity and come out on top.

He has also had first-hand experience in building low-cost shelters. And he has taken pains to establish liaison with the experts, to make person-to-person contacts with foreign civil defense authorities. The latter includes close looks at Swiss shelter techniques and concepts. More. He has, one might say, "done his homework."

Lobdell backs up his recommendations with informal but specific drawings, and with specifications and lists of materials. With this he markets a homespun American philosophy that reminds one of Davy Crockett and Abe Lincoln. For instance, he writes:

If you care about the sanctity of human life, don't let anyone deter you from protecting the lives of your family and neighbors. Build a fallout shelter and pressure Congress to build shelters for everyone. . . .

May you live in such a house for 100 years and never need to use the shelter as a shelter; but don't bet your children's lives on that good wish. Fallout shelters are to war as vaccinations are to smallpox.

Lobdell's shelter is a 198 sq. ft. 20-person permanent concrete cylinder (like a tuna fish can) with a flat floor and ceiling that can be built for about \$900.00 in materials if you can lay concrete blocks and drive nails. (Ceiling is a reinforced one-ft. thick concrete slab.)

Included with the "study" are Cresson H. Kearny's latest unpublished 1985 directional fanning plans and a broad "recommended reading" list.

As indicated by the price of his study, David Lobdell is not out to make a profit. The \$3 will, he hopes,

cover duplicating, packaging and postage.

For those who really hunger for information on shelter and survival, and who do not object to a manuscript (but very clear) presentation, this study can be an important asset.

Recommendation (where this is the case): Send for it.

REFUGEE — U.S.A. (Firearm Basics), by Richard E. Oster, Sr. Published by Survival, Ink., a Division of FORESIGHT, 914 Pinehurst Dr., Arlington, Texas 76012. 100 pages, \$10 (if ordering from Texas add 44¢ tax). 1985.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick

This comprehensive booklet is rich in data on firearms planning and use in shelter situations. It is the fifth and last of Oster's series of five survival books. (Oster's other books are incisive studies of adaptations to shelter life, shelter design, emergency foods and other survival requirements.)

Firearm Basics approaches the gun question from the point of view of strict *defense* of those within a shelter. Defensive weapons are necessary just as they are necessary in protecting emergency operating centers. To plan without them is to court one disaster superimposed on another. Oster explains this at the beginning of his No. 5 book:

"Why does a Survivor need a firearm? There are a number of reasons. First, law and order, as we know it today, will be gone for some time after a major disaster, and especially in a post-nuclear attack environment. You will need a firearm to protect your loved ones and your possessions (many of them lifesaving to you and yours . . . food, water, medicine, etc.). . . ."

Oster describes other persuasive reasons for being armed in a disaster. He cautions that "a firearm is really a necessity in a post-disaster environment. . . . The early settlers of this magnificent country of ours needed firearms and the time is coming when it will be required again."

Oster's five books, written in

manuscript form, make a fine survival library for anyone seriously contemplating a possible shelter stay. As a master survivalist, Oster is one of America's leading authorities on how to make out in a world that must revert to living off the land and contending with the many emergency situations thrust upon us by disaster.

For further information write Dick Oster at the address listed above after the title.

BREAKING WITH MOSCOW, by Arkady N. Shevchenko, Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1985. 378 pages including index (8 pages). \$18.95.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks

In this long, sometimes tedious, and often fascinating autobiography, the highest ranking Soviet official ever to defect tells why and how he did it. He is Arkady Nikolaevich Shevchenko, now 55, a Russian ambassador and an Under Secretary General of the United Nations in the 1970's. He is also a Ph.D. and author of several other books including four on disarmament and some fiction.

Small wonder that *Breaking with Moscow* reads like a spy novel. Shevchenko in fact became a spy for the United States, and confesses it all in a book peopled with dozens of the makers of history, and he quotes their conversations verbatim and at length. He is especially interesting when he evaluates his Soviet colleagues whom he hated (though he insists his dislike of official superiors was exceeded by his detestation of the Russian system).

He has perhaps thrown new light on methods of espionage by both sides. He even has a word about civil defense in two paragraphs (no more) which may or may not have prompted Knopf to send a review copy to the *Journal*.

"Over 100,000 people (Russians)," he says, "work full time in the program. Soviet civil defense could limit damage to the basic political and military structure, protect the strategic command and ensure con-

tinuity. . . . But these measures are not geared to the survival of the population at large." He rates Russian civil defense as "pitifully inadequate." (One could say the same of civil defense in America.)

This is hardly a manual for defectors. But it will be read by many people for several reasons — by some because it is a good story of high adventure albeit without James Bond overtones; it is a contribution to files of the Western intelligence community; and historians will probe it in their studies of the Cold War.

SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE AGRICULTURAL PREPAREDNESS (Report No.: ADA-157359), by Leon Goure. 154 pages, 1985. Price: \$16.95 plus \$3.00 handling. Order from: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161 Attn: Sales Department — (Phone: 703-487-4650).

— Reviewed by Randy Holt

Dr. Leon Goure, in his usual credible research of Soviet civil defense objectives, produced this report on information obtained from unclassified sources.

This limitation somewhat inhibited detail in the scope of the project. In this respect, we quote Dr. Goure's own observation "Given . . . that the Soviets never publicly discuss specific attack scenarios and their consequences, it is difficult to fully assess the realism of Soviet plans and concepts for the reconstitution of agricultural production."

But this should not deter student knowledge, for the report is sufficiently comprehensive to provide an understanding of Soviet views on the:

- importance of providing for agriculture production in time of war, and for post-attack recovery of affected agricultural resources;
- threats to the agricultural sector;
- measures that would provide for protection, and in particular, concepts of immediate post-strike damage limiting operations;
- and, on post-attack reconstitution of agriculture.

An important conclusion drawn from the data studied: That the emphasis placed on the importance of agricultural civil defense in the

USSR is considered vital to the prospects for war survival and post-attack recovery.

One of the strengths of the Soviet concept is the reliance upon an in-being rural civil defense organization to implement plans for protection of agricultural resources, for damage limiting during the threat of, the actual attack, and for post-attack recovery.

The strengths may be offset by (1) a shortage of material resources such as power, fuel, transportation, and farm machinery. (It is pointed out, however, that current USSR agriculture policy is to continue a procurement program designed to almost double the existing inventory of mechanized equipment during the decade of the 1980s); And (2) storage of needed food products for use in the probable event of war-caused shortages. (Again, it is reported that there is a viable construction program under way for increasing storage and food processing facilities outside urban areas of greater than 50,000 population).

One section of particular interest in Dr. Goure's report is "Potential Lessons from the U.S. Civil Defense Program." Comparisons are made in terms of both the scope of peacetime agriculture and readiness for wartime measures between the U.S. and the USSR.

His list of some 20 bibliographical notes for U.S. reference in this section includes extensive studies by assigned personnel of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (produced for the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency) and by Systems Planning Corporation (produced for the Federal Emergency Management Agency). He lists two leaflets by the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which has been under Presidential Executive Order to develop and administer a U.S. rural civil defense program.

DAY ONE: BEFORE HIROSHIMA AND AFTER, by Peter Wyden. Published by Simon and Schuster, Inc. New York, 1985, 415 page paperback edition by Warner Books, \$3.95.

— Reviewed by Wm. A. McCampbell, Jr.

If a person wanted to wrap up all there is to know about the develop-

ment of the atomic bomb, the people and organization that did it, the testing of the weapon and the deployment of the two that found their way to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, *DAY ONE* is for that person.

If a person had only an interest in the personalities and idiosyncracies of the key scientists that served the Manhattan Project and their feuds and varying levels of cooperation, *DAY ONE* is where it is. Or how about an account of the organizational genius of Major General Leslie Groves, the boss of the Project, and J. Robert Oppenheimer, the scientific director? Or maybe the glitches that occurred along the way to Trinity (the Alamogordo test)? Or the skeptic that would change some of the subjective evaluations made by the author? (There is a bibliography presented that permits one's own research.)

DAY ONE addresses all of these queries in an organized, interesting, nonhysterical, and well-written presentation. The sense of drama is captured also as some 4,500 participants in the Project waited for the fruition of their months of (sometimes competing) (always frustrating) effort to produce the greatest scientific achievement of the twentieth century. The author prescribes no doubt that what came later . . . the bigger bomb, man in space, giant strides in technology, and in medicine . . . started with *DAY ONE*.

Anti-climatical, and souring this reviewer's overall appraisal, is a conclusion of the author who after such excellence in preparing the book, assesses the effect of the development of nuclear weapons.

(He dramatizes an incident that occurred following Trinity: George Kistiakowsky, the munitions expert who figured how to cause an implosion, was asked what he thought he saw that awesome Monday morning at Alamogordo. "Kisty" replied: "I am sure that at the end of the world, in the last millisecond of the earth's existence, the last human will see what we saw.")

The author then concludes his work not in terms of achievement but "How old will (his grandson) . . . live to be? Hiroshima tells us that the issue is reason versus extinction — not American deterrence; not progress versus technological standstill. The nuclear dawn brought false promise, but the day is not done. Not as of this millisecond."

LETTERS —

DIRECTOR THOMAS P. REUTERSHAN, NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM STICKS BY NON-PREPAREDNESS COPOUT

(Review of past correspondence: Shocked by a May 21, 1985 statement by National Disaster Medical Systems Director Thomas P. Reutershan that "I want to make it very clear that the NDMS is *not* designed to cope with the aftermath of a nuclear war involving attack on the United States," TACDA/DDP sent him a letter. The letter, dated June 14, suggested that he resign or be dismissed. It was published in the August issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

In an August 2nd reply (published on page 28 of the October *Journal*) Mr. Reutershan indicated that in making his nonpreparedness stand he was carrying out instructions from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health and the Secretary of health and Human Services.

On August 14th TACDA/DDP letters were sent to both the superiors mentioned by Mr. Reutershan citing his letter and requesting clarifying statements. Portions were reprinted in the *Journal's* October issue.

In a September 3rd reply, the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health (Dr. James O. Mason) wrote to TACDA/DDP (in part):

...In making presentations on the National Disaster Medical System, Mr. Reutershan has attempted to make clear that this System is not designed to cope with the medical aftermath of a nuclear war. He has also frequently stated that he does not know how to plan for the medical consequences of such an unthinkable event and that he does not know anyone who does (Mr. Reutershan's responsibilities bring him into regular contact with many recognized national and international experts on mass casualty medical care). He has repeatedly invited recommendations, from any source, on how to plan for such an event, but thus far has received no such recommendations.

Mr. Reutershan's conclusion (that we are unable to plan for the medical consequences of a nuclear war) is based on the following facts: (1) the potential numbers of American civilian casualties would exceed, by several times, the capacity of our existing health care system; (2) significant portions of our existing health

care resources would be damaged or destroyed; (3) it is impossible to predict what health care resources would survive and where they would be located; (4) it is impossible to predict what communications and transportation assets would survive and be available for the coordination and movement of health and medical care personnel, equipment, and supplies to locations having the most serious need; and (5) it is not possible, practically and economically, to "stockpile" medical equipment, supplies, and personnel in locations and quantities sufficient to care for the potential numbers of nuclear war casualties.

This conclusion has led him to state, on several occasions, that the only way to deal with the medical consequences of a nuclear war is to prevent such a war from occurring. Although you have interpreted these statements as signifying disloyalty to the President, such is not the case. In his 1984 State of the Union Message, President Reagan stated: "A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." Again, in his 1985 State of the Union Message, the President stated: "Since 1981 we have been committed to seeking fair and verifiable arms agreements that would lower the risk of war and reduce the size of nuclear arsenals . . . All of us have no greater dream than to see the day when nuclear weapons are banned from this Earth forever."

The Secretary and I fully support the President's statements and his efforts to prevent nuclear war through initiatives to strengthen our national defense capabilities, and through pursuit of negotiations designed to ease world tensions and reduce and/or eliminate the threat of nuclear weapons. . . .

Dr. Mason's letter was answered by TACDA/DDP on September 18th. Excerpts:

... we certainly acknowledge that the National Disaster Medical System, as it now stands, is not equipped to cope with the aftermath of a nuclear war. But if such a war remains a possibility (and I think you will agree with us that it does) then the medical planning MUST include, to as great an extent possible, such preparedness.

You state that Mr. Reutershan "does not know how to plan for the medical consequences of such an unthinkable event and that he does not know anyone who does." We in TACDA and DPD have repeatedly, and for many years, offered our help in these matters, and our membership includes many individuals with expertise in mass casualty care. The enclosed items emphasize our repeated efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 30, 1985

It is always a pleasure to send greetings to an organization like the American Civil Defense Association whose members are so dedicated to the defense of America.

I applaud your conviction that our Republic must be protected not only by a stronger, active national defense and a vigorous diplomacy, but also by increased civil defense measures.

You have my warmest wishes for a successful annual seminar in support of your important work for a safer America. God bless you.



to assist the Federal Government in such planning.

You further state: "Mr. Reutershan's responsibilities bring him into regular contact with many recognized national and international experts on mass casualty medical care." What experts? We cannot help but wonder if these experts represent those organizations which have constantly fought against preparedness for this nation. . . .

You state: "Mr. Reutershan's conclusion (that we are unable to plan for the medical consequences of a nuclear war) is based on the following facts: . . ." [You then in summary go on to point out the large numbers of casualties which would result from a nuclear war, with the corresponding loss of many of our medical people; that we cannot predict where we should locate supplies; that we do not know what facilities would survive.]

But if we accept a "worst case" situation and if we assume that our losses would be over 50% in all categories, and that our communications and transportation facilities would be severely damaged, and much of our stockpiles would be destroyed or inaccessible — *what then of those who DO survive?* Is it wrong for us (and this question is directed to you as a medical man) to hope to salvage some of those who survive, and to alleviate pain and suffering for those who cannot survive?

Have we become so calloused in thinking in terms of millions of casual-

ties that we cannot see the purpose in saving even one patient?

We think you may have misinterpreted the statements of President Reagan. True, he says (as does everyone) "A nuclear war must never be fought." Yet Mr. Reagan is a strong advocate of military preparedness, especially in weaponry and with regard to the Strategic Defense Initiative — and civil defense (see his telegram to TACDA enclosed).

Surely this indicates that the President feels nuclear war is still a possibility. And surely his intent is preparedness at all levels. And surely his compassion for survivors of a nuclear conflict would dictate support and implementation of preparedness to contend to the highest possible degree with medical requirements in nuclear attack aftermath. . . .

An answer to the above letter to Dr. Mason is dated October 8, 1985. The complete letter reads:

Gentlemen:

Dr. James O. Mason, Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, has asked me to respond to your letter of September 18.

While we appreciate being informed of your opinions, Dr. Mason's September 3 letter accurately states our position on the matter. Hence, I believe that further correspondence on these issues will not serve any useful purpose.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. Reutershan

Emergency Coordinator and Director
National Disaster Medical System

While Mr. Reutershan's letter apparently puts an end to TACDA/DDP correspondence with him, it serves to spotlight the problem: public officials indifferent to the public good, public officials opposed to the preparedness doctrine of their leadership, public officials subscribing to the disinformation sown by potential enemies, public officials who have "thrown in the towel" on planning for a meaningful medical response to caring for casualties in modern war.

The limp arguments presented in defense of inaction could also be applied to the recent Mexican and Columbian disasters where medical response can be described as "inadequate." This only incites medical response planners to redouble their planning efforts. This must apply also to planning for wartime medical response. That it does not may well condemn thousands or millions to needless death.

It can only give great comfort to

our potential enemies. It is a crime against our people.

For the moment we return to our original suggestion in our letter of June 14: that Mr. Reutershan, because of views that are out of harmony with those of the Administration he poorly serves, resign or be dismissed. If Dr. James O. Mason, Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, really espouses the same philosophy, he also is out of step with his Administration and should also be separated from it.

President Reagan embraces preparedness across the board. Deviates such as Mr. Reutershan have no place on his team. More later.

[Opinions and comments on the above are welcome by the *Journal of Civil Defense*.]

The November *TACDA Alert* newsletter published a letter from TACDA president Charles Badley to Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger along with a reply to it from DOD Deputy of Civil Defense Craig Alderman. Following is an excerpt of the Alderman reply:

. . . my predecessor, General Richard Stilwell testified before the House Armed Services Committee last Spring to the effect that something must be done now to develop a new and more effective civil defense policy for the Nation; and we are involved in that effort at this time. We concur, and believe FEMA concurs, with the view that a major element of a new National civil defense program should be the provision of expert guidance, information and encouragement to political entities and to citizen groups, families and individuals willing to spend their own money and their own time to provide civil defense protective measures.

**[GENERAL BECTON] AND FEMA
FACE A TREMENDOUS CHALLENGE IN COORDINATING THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S
EFFORTS TO BALANCE OUR
COMMITMENT OF LIMITED
RESOURCES TO ACHIEVE
PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE
TO BOTH PEACETIME AND
ATTACK-RELATED THREATS
TO HUMAN LIFE.**

However, it is especially challenging to formulate the exact nature of the needed information, and a method for nationwide dissemination,

that will be effective on a sustained basis. The variables that determine effectiveness of delivering such information to specific market audiences are numerous. Thus, much must be done to ascertain parameters for a new civil defense program aimed at harnessing the voluntary commitment of resources for peacetime preparedness measures which will save lives in a National Defense emergency. Your association may be particularly helpful to FEMA in its task to define specific information and dissemination requirements.

Finally, we are pleased to support President Reagan's nomination of Lieutenant General (USA-Retired) Becton to become the Director of FEMA; and we look forward to working with General Becton in all matters pertaining to civil defense. He and FEMA face a tremendous challenge in coordinating the Federal Government's efforts to balance our commitment of limited resources to achieve preparedness for response to both peacetime and attack-related threats to human life. DOD is firmly committed to supporting FEMA in that undertaking within the limitations imposed by our primary missions.

Arlington, Texas

Dear Walter:

A comment on the Spotlight article titled "Do you have a shelter?":

You need a PS that also points out that the bulk of the people need a BLAST Shelter because they live on target. You might as well tell a person in the Ghetto that they need a swimming pool in their backyard. It is financially impossible, except for the wealthy, to afford a target type shelter. The only way we will ever get such shelter is to do like the Swiss (and others, including the Soviets) have done and that is for the government to put a plan into effect (as you noted in the article) and build them for everyone. A Blast Shelter is expensive enough when you just consider blast, heat and radiation but when you must also consider the fire and carbon monoxide problem, as well as the debris removal on top of the shelter and maybe even the air intakes and door you are talking a lot of bucks (building them one at a time). People living outside the blast area could come up with a shelter if they desired. With CRP almost dead (and tough to implement even when it was alive), there is little hope for those on target unless they happen to be in that small govt/military group who have protection.

Richard E. Oster, Sr.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

"The American Civil Defense Association's Conference November 3-6, 1985... was outstanding. Here is why: It was the first such conference that I have attended that was primarily devoted to *preparedness against nuclear attack!*"

— Captain T. J. Wadsworth
(representing the Idaho
Civil Defense Association).

QUOTES FROM 1985 TACDA AND DDP SEMINAR SPEAKERS

The Soviets have not only developed the world's biggest nuclear arsenal, they are at least a decade ahead of us. Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) proposed by Robert Strange McNamara has been bankrupt from the beginning. The probability of war will diminish with strong Active and Civil Defense.

— Dr. Edward Teller

Absolutely not! The Soviet Union isn't an industrial power, and therefore in that area is not a superpower. Economically the USSR is not a superpower. Agriculturally it is not a superpower. As far as human rights go the Soviets are definitely not a superpower. In fact, the only thing that makes them a superpower is their military and nuclear armament power.

— Bruce Herschensohn

The Soviets 14 so-called republics are made to obey the Kremlin. The Soviet Russian government is the controller and sponsor of international terrorism. Expansionist policies are planned in Moscow... To date we have been fighting the greatest land power on the earth with empty hands. But as long as Afghanistan is alive the Soviets will not and cannot attack Pakistan. I believe the economy of the Soviet Union cannot sustain a long war in Afghanistan, but if they are able to convert my country to a "Cuba" they can move out to Pakistan and Iran. Let me ask you: How can the Soviets claim that they have been invited by the Afghans when they have killed a million of our people?

— Distagier Wardak

The United States does not have a strategy. And if we don't have a strategy it is a little hard to say how does civil defense fit in to that... The Soviets have a goal and a strategy to achieve that goal. The United States has simply been reacting to Soviet initiatives...

— John Fisher

It's very unusual for a scientist [Dr. Carl Sagan]... to hire an advertising agency... and spend \$200,000 on an ad campaign for the nuclear winter hypothesis — which should be renamed "The Nuclear Winter Snow Job."

— Dr. Howard Maccabee

I'd rather talk about Nancy Greene. Nancy has put on, in my opinion, one of the most effective press conferences ever. [Standing ovation.]

— TACDA President Badley

When it says in print or when someone says on radio or someone says on television...: "President Reagan's plan for 'Star Wars'" you are putting in the minds of the people of the world that the President has a plan for war, 'Star Wars,' when in fact it is exactly the opposite. It's meant to prevent war, not to bring about war.

— Bruce Herschensohn

There are tremendous advantages to home shelter, not the least of which is that they give you very good protection with very little warning — and the protection can be as good as you want.

— Dr. Conrad Chester

We're in the ludicrous situation right now where even though we can't do it we're spending between eight and nine out of every ten defense dollars toward the defense of practically every other country in the Free World instead of directing these monies to ourselves and our own direct defense. It's exactly the opposite of what it ought to be and, I might say, of what the Constitution requires: that the government provide for the common defense of the American people... We're going to have to switch this policy emphasis

away from defending everybody else and put the great bulk of our defense budget funding in our own direct defense — active defense... and equally important — as a matter of fact even more important — into civil defense... "Fortress America" sounds like a nasty word, but it may be our only hope if we are going to survive.

— Sam Cohen

Except in the period between the resignation of Richard Nixon in 1974 and Ronald Reagan's inauguration in 1981 America has successfully resisted... Soviet expansionism... Since 1981 not only has no country fallen to Soviet domination because of the increased resolve on the part of the American people and on the part of the American Government — not only has no country fallen to Soviet domination — we have actually rolled back Soviet domination in the Caribbean, and we have been able to prevent Communist takeovers in most Central American countries... so I think to retreat to a "Fortress America" mentality ignores the realities of the world...

— Richard Sincere

[Discussion of the "Fortress America" idea brought about compromise ideas to the effect that the United States must continue to support freedom and self-determination throughout the world and must also devote much more attention to devoting its resources and planning to the defense of the American homeland.]

I'm saying that the proposal being made now is frustrating this one thing that the Soviets thought would give them the edge to take Western Europe by telephone — and that was that the U.S. would remain defenseless. There would be no shelter system, there would be no evacuation of the cities... [Europeans] know what a bombing is, know what a shelter system can or cannot do — and they would also know that the United States can be talked out of deploying the SDI... You as citizens have a role to play to see to it that SDI is deployed.

— Dolf Droge

[In the news media] it is very very important that you keep a very fine line drawn between the "fact" and the "opinion" because as every intelligence service that has ever existed knows when you eliminate the line between the two you get rotten intelligence. And when you eliminate the line between the two you get poor news coverage. And unfortunately that is what has happened to our news coverage. That line has been blurred and sometimes totally erased.

— Charles Wiley

I believe we need no longer worry about the future of TACDA and DDP. TACDA and DDP, although still small in numbers, are being heard more and more, and their voices are becoming stronger. If we can help to bring about favorable changes in federal agencies our work in disaster mitigation and in the defense of our people will go forward more rapidly. Younger members are already accepting positions of responsibility. . . . America is going to survive.

— Dr. Max Klinghoffer

We don't have a defense really against attack through our media. If there is any lesson from the Viet Nam War that we ought to have learned and which unfortunately we didn't learn . . . that is that we didn't lose that war because our military was incapable or incompetent. We didn't lose on the field of battle. We lost here in this country. We lost in Washington, DC. We lost because the will to fight was eroded and undermined by an enemy that knew how to exploit and manipulate public opinion. And how do you manipulate public opinion? Through the news media. . . . It didn't end of course in Viet Nam. It's going on today. . . .

— Reed Irvine

I think that you too as the months go by will be impressed by Mr. Becton (Julius W. Becton, Jr., new director of FEMA). . . . You'll find him an effective communicator and a strong supporter of the issues, I am certain. He's shown again in his dialogue with the senators not quite two weeks ago that he has an open

mind on these issues. . . . I think you'll find him to be the kind of person who will give your views and opinions very careful consideration.

— William Chipman

We have to pressure SDI to understand that civil defense is absolutely crucial to the success of a strategic defense architecture in the years to come. We cannot have a minimal — even 80% effective — system as proposed as deployable in five to seven years unless we go along with a civil defense program simultaneously so that when they are deployed they are deployed together in an overall national strategy.

— Nancy Greene

The SDI research program is structured in five areas. First there's an area that we call "Surveillance, acquisition, track and kill assessment. Secondly, there are directed energy weapons; third, kinetic energy weapons; fourth, analysis of lethality and survivability; and fifth, systems architecture and battle management. The Army has major portions of four of these five areas.

— The Honorable Amoretta Hoeber

I think SDI will contribute a great deal towards getting motivation and pressure on to do more about civil defense.

— Dr. Gerald Johnson

You may be sure we will not know precisely what the Soviets have in this field [boost-phase intercept systems] or how good it will be even after we have some inklings that they have deployed some of these things in space. Even if we could take a picture of a Soviet space laser we could not tell how good it was. We do have information, however. . . . that Soviet laser weapons will be in space in this decade, quite possibly as early as the first flight of the Soviet heavy-lift booster, which was originally supposed to go in space this year.

— Dr. Angelo Codevilla

It is very clear that the different types of lasers starting with the x-ray laser are in fact new ideas —

and trying to do something about rockets when they're in the boost stage where they are very bright targets and it's fairly easy to know where they are. . . . And the reason the Soviet Union is very concerned about this is, in fact, that they have a large investment currently and under development of big, slow boosters. And the worst of all their worlds must be to worry about [this] should we have the will to make a decision . . . and do something about it.

— John Darrah

The Soviets called it [U.S. budget cuts during the McNamara era curtailing missile defense] "bourgeois naivete." And they were absolutely correct. . . . It was "bourgeois" because we were trying to save money. . . . And it was "naive" because it literally mandated the non-defense of the United States. . . .

— General Daniel Graham

I submit to you that the American scientific public and the American medical public have presented the view that there is only death, and it was not until 1983 that a group of doctors stood up and said, "Hey, wait a minute — the same data from Boston indicate that half of Boston would still be alive. What are we going to do about it?"

— Dr. Gerald L. Looney

The real issue, and the one that the nuclear critics don't really face up to is that we're all interested in avoiding nuclear war. The issue is: What's the best way of doing that?

— Dr. Gregory Jones

I was really puzzled by this logic: . . . it seemed to be a good idea if you killed people with nuclear weapons, a bad idea to kill missiles with nuclear weapons — a good idea to defend your missiles and a bad idea to defend your people. I didn't understand that.

— Dr. C. Ivan Hudson

Thus, 1964 marked a major turning point for civil defense in the United States, beginning a long slide downhill toward a paper plan-

(Continued on page 28)

TOO GOOD TO FILE (Cont.)

ning program centered around crisis-implemented civil defense actions. Civil defense officials began to speak in terms of "shelf programs" to be activated during a crisis provided there was enough time.

— Dr. Wayne Blanchard

(In answer to a complimentary comment on his presentation Dr. Blanchard said in part: "It [FEMA approval of his presentation] is an indication, I think, of future directions. I'm encouraged by that development.")

In the 1990s there will be another wave of Helen Caldicotts. . . . Hence, I think the important thing to do is constantly to try to put out in every way we can some of the basic data points and some of the basic arguments to make the case for an effective defense policy and, as part of this to make the case for an effective civil defense policy and effective civil defense budget.

— Dr. Robin Ranger

It is striking to note that the Soviets, while bitterly denouncing our efforts as an embryonic missile defense program, have for the last 20 years . . . been spending approximately one-tenth of their defense budget . . . on their own strategic defense effort, comprising air defense, civil defense and a very large "Star Wars" program.

— Dr. Robert Jastrow

The chilling statement is made here [in Dr. Richard Pipes' book *Survival Is Not Enough*] that the Soviets would rather erode American strength without a nuclear war. But, if they can't do this without a nuclear war they are preparing to emerge victorious. In other words, the Soviets are preparing to dominate the world.

— Carsten Haaland

While most people are very well aware of the dangers of *understanding* the effects of nuclear war, I think that they are much less aware that there is another side to the coin, and that there are real dangers in overstating them as well.

— Dr. Robert Ehrlich

If one knew nothing else about these organizations (Physicians for Social Responsibility and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War) one would already be obliged to object to them. Do those who disagree with them advocate social *irresponsibility* or *promote* nuclear war? These names constitute ad hominem attacks on those who disagree and are a deliberate deception.

— Dr. Neil Shachter

I'm *not* for war . . . but if you look at . . . what would be left at the end of a nuclear war between the two superpowers the worst *reasonable* estimate . . . is that our population and our GNP and our resources would be set back to about what they were 50 years ago. That's pretty horrible, but people lived 50 years ago, and they survived and they grew into this nation. And I think if you start comparing it that way you'll find out you *could survive*.

— Dr. Howard Berger

We feel it's very important that every community think about total disaster planning, not only the tornadoes, not only the floods, not only nuclear but *comprehensive* . . . because there are a lot of resources other than the emergency response professionals that need to be called into play.

— Dr. Geraldine Cox

When we talk about disaster preparedness it is proper that we consider it as an umbrella, if you will, for the capabilities in the field of medicine, radioactivity, shelter, communications, fire, police and a host of all these other services that go into an emergency program.

— Philip Bailey

The best solution (to contend effectively with nations involved in air terrorism), of course, is to persuade these governments to change their policies. If that fails then the entire international community *must* act in conscience to isolate these offending nations.

— Lloyd Anderson

I'm going to talk to you about a still higher form of killing [than

chemical warfare] which is biological weapons whose yield of death per gram is a hundred thousand to a million times higher than for chemicals. This is the same ratio as that of nuclear to conventional explosives.

— Dr. Jane Orient

"I want to be as clear about this as I can. We simply cannot afford a penny-wise pound-foolish attitude about the cost of adequate civil defense. Everyone in this country — all of us — must face the fact that civil defense is, and will continue to be, just as vital to American security as our armed forces . . ."

— Harry Truman

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The need for an effective Civil Defense is surely beyond dispute . . . No city, no family, no honorable man or woman can repudiate this duty.

— Sir Winston Churchill

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:

- 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?
- 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.
- Surveys.** What nuclear war education is being offered in your country, state or region?
- Resources.** What resources exist for use in nuclear war courses, including books, films, guest speakers, and computer software?
- 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.

☐ I would like to present a paper on the following topic:

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City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

PHONE _____

Please tear off and return to:

Robert Ehrlich
Physics Department
George Mason University
Fairfax, VA 22030
(Phone: 703/323-2303)

UPCOMING

MARKETPLACE

1986

- Jan 23-25 SCS Multiconference, Bahia Hotel, San Diego, CA. Contact: SCS, P.O. Box 17900, San Diego, CA 92117, (619/277-3888).
- Feb 18-20 The 25th annual State Emergency Management Conference, sponsored by Division of Emergency Management. Contact: Division of Emerg. Management, P.O. Box 4087, Austin, TX 78773, (512/465-2138).
- Feb 23-26 National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM) Mid-year conf. Capital Holiday Inn, Washington, DC. Contact: President Ellis Stanley, P.O. Box 1086, Durham, NC 27702, (919/683-4517).
- 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, The Netherlands.
- 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.
- May 5-7 Hazardous Material Spills and Conference and Exposition, Adam's Mark Hotel, St. Louis, MO. Contact: HMS '86, Trade Associates, Inc., Suite 200, 12250 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852-1608, (301/468-3210).
- Jun 9-13 Planning for Nuclear Emergencies, Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, 677 Huntington Ave. Boston, MA 02115, (617/732-1171).
- Jul 14-18 Advanced course in Nuclear Emergency Planning. Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, 667 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115, (617/732-1171).
- Sep 15-17 Topical Meeting on Radiological Accidents: Perspectives and Emergency Preparedness. Bethesda, MD. Contact: Dr. Emmanuel Glakpe, Mechanical Engineering Dept., Howard Univ., Washington, DC 20059, (202/636-7741/6600).

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From: METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091 (Phone: 904/964-5397).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS NEWSLETTER: \$30 yr. Plans, Strategies, Incidents, Networking. Free Sample, Box 204J, Barre, VT 05641.

CHANGE SHOULD BE STIMULATING, and in today's civil defense picture -- with a turnover in leadership -- there is definitely that promise. We are tempted to look at 1986 with somewhat unguarded optimism: civil defense just might get its hooks back into civil defense.

HOPES HINGE HIGH ON NEW FEMA DIRECTOR JULIUS BECTON. His desire for challenge (he's got it!), his brilliant military career and the unbridled admiration of past associates bode well for a CD upsurge.

BECTON'S DEPUTY, ROBERT MORRIS, comes on as another blue-chip leader. With a team at the top like this things have to happen.

THEN THERE'S ELLIS STANLEY, this year's NCCEM president. Stanley represents another turn toward realism. A long-time TACDA member, Stanley suffers none of the unfortunate paranoia toward TACDA that seemed to handicap some of the past NCCEM/USCDC leadership. And Stanley's successor next year will be Kay Harmon, another hard-core CD advocate.

DR. GERALD LOONEY, NEW DDP PRESIDENT, will build on Dr. Max Klinghoffer's 1985 accomplishments. With Looney as president and Klinghoffer taking over the new position of executive director, DDP's battle for enhanced medical response to disaster can only get closer to victory.

THE EL PASO CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION, a new TACDA chapter, specializes in "hands-on" involvement in disaster, has sent substantial aid in personnel and supplies to the Mexican earthquake and the Columbian volcanic disasters. Its emphasis is squarely on response, including medical response, to all disasters. (See first SPOTLIGHT item, p. 18.)

ADD TO THAT A NEW EDITOR FOR THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE (recommendations and applications are solicited) and maybe a few more new faces here and there to blend in with the old reliables, and 1986 begins to look good -- very good indeed.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Topical Meeting on Radiological Accidents: Perspectives and Emergency Preparedness, September 15-17, 1986, Bethesda, MD. Sponsored by the Environmental Sciences Division of the American Nuclear Society, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The meeting will review what has been learned from past accidents involving nuclear materials in order to foster effective emergency planning. Contributed papers are welcomed on any of the following topics: radiological accidents, health and economic consequences of accidents, technical and institutional problems in emergency preparedness and response, public perception and media coverage of accidents, and public acceptance of emergency preparedness. Sessions will be organized into oral and poster presentations.

An original and four copies of a 1200-word summary of any paper submitted should be sent to Dr. Conrad V. Chester, Technical Program Chairman, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, POB X, Oak Ridge, TN 37831 (615-574-5813) by February 28, 1986. Authors will be notified of acceptance by April 7, 1986. Camera-ready copies of accepted summaries for publication in the program will be due June 9, 1986, with camera-ready copies of full papers for publication in proceedings due September 3, 1986.

Registration information can be obtained from Dr. Emmanuel Glakpe, Mechanical Engineering Department, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059 (202-636-7741/6600). □

EDITORIAL . . .

REAL NAME OF THE GAME: ACTION!

Looking back a month to the TACDA and DDP seminars in Los Angeles, there was much to inspire CD buffs: top strategic defense authorities that wouldn't stop, unprecedented national press coverage, participants who added much to presentations with searching questions. The account of the proceedings (pp 10-13) and selected speaker quotations (in "Too Good To File," pp 26-28) testify to that.

But how do we "carry the ball" from there so that seminar conclusions pay off in population protection?

It's too easy to revert to being passive on that point, to point to government and military leadership bunkers and clap our hands (FEMA's underground facilities, NORAD, Mt. Weather, and other federal, state, county and municipal emergency operating centers that dot the U.S. landscape). But protection measures for the people? Frank Williams' 1978 *Journal* article "Let There Be Truth" comes to mind. He wrote:

Silent steel doors — like a scene from science fiction — lead into an outsize buried complex. They shut behind you. Deeper silence. The sleek subdivided space spread before you is encased in a heavy jacket of reinforced concrete. Utilities, clocks, furnishings are shock-mounted. Systems are redundant. Special valves protect ventilation shafts and pipes. Supplied with its own food, its own water, its own power, its own accommodations, its own fuel — completely independent of outside help — it can be a sealed-off "home" to a select group for two to four weeks. This in a brutal, close-in nuclear attack environment.

Is this protective shelter that government has built for people?

No. It is shelter that government has built for *government*. One of many.

Well, you might ask, where are the shelters government has built for people?

And the answer is simply that government does not build shelter like this for people. Not in the United States. Government builds them for government. For emergency operations. Some are highly sophisticated. Some are less so. Over 4,000 such shelters exist for officialdom, for the military.

But not for the people. Why? What's to happen to the people?

Good questions, and difficult — embarrassing too. The easy way out is to let them die on the vine. Political expediency demands that political attention be focussed on pork-barrel issues, hand-outs, etc.

On the other hand, it is also easy to convince conscientious politicians and public servants that they really need to turn their attention to defending John and Jane Doe. But action?

And it's easy to convince the Does. Over 80% want protection, are willing to pay for it with government funding. They even think that government has already provided it.

There is even solid proof of the value of population protection. World War II gave that proof. In tiny Switzerland it even meant peace. Completely surrounded by belligerent Nazis in World War II Switzerland, thanks to its tough defenses and "don't tread on me" attitude, could tell Adolph Hitler to back off — and he did. As a matter of fact, Switzerland through this policy has successfully parlayed its bunkers and bravado into 170 years of peace in the midst of recurrent war. So has Sweden. Today both shelter their populations.

What are we waiting for? Or do we still want to offer our people as hostages? The "name of the game" is really *action* — action without further delay.

That was the clear message of the TACDA and DDP seminars. With an awakening public, with promising new FEMA leadership, with NCCEM's new president Ellis Stanley asking for teamwork among the civil defense organizations (and with TACDA, DDP, ASPEP and other groups ready to add their collective weight), maybe the time for action has at long last come. Let's not only *hope* so. Let's make it be so. □

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