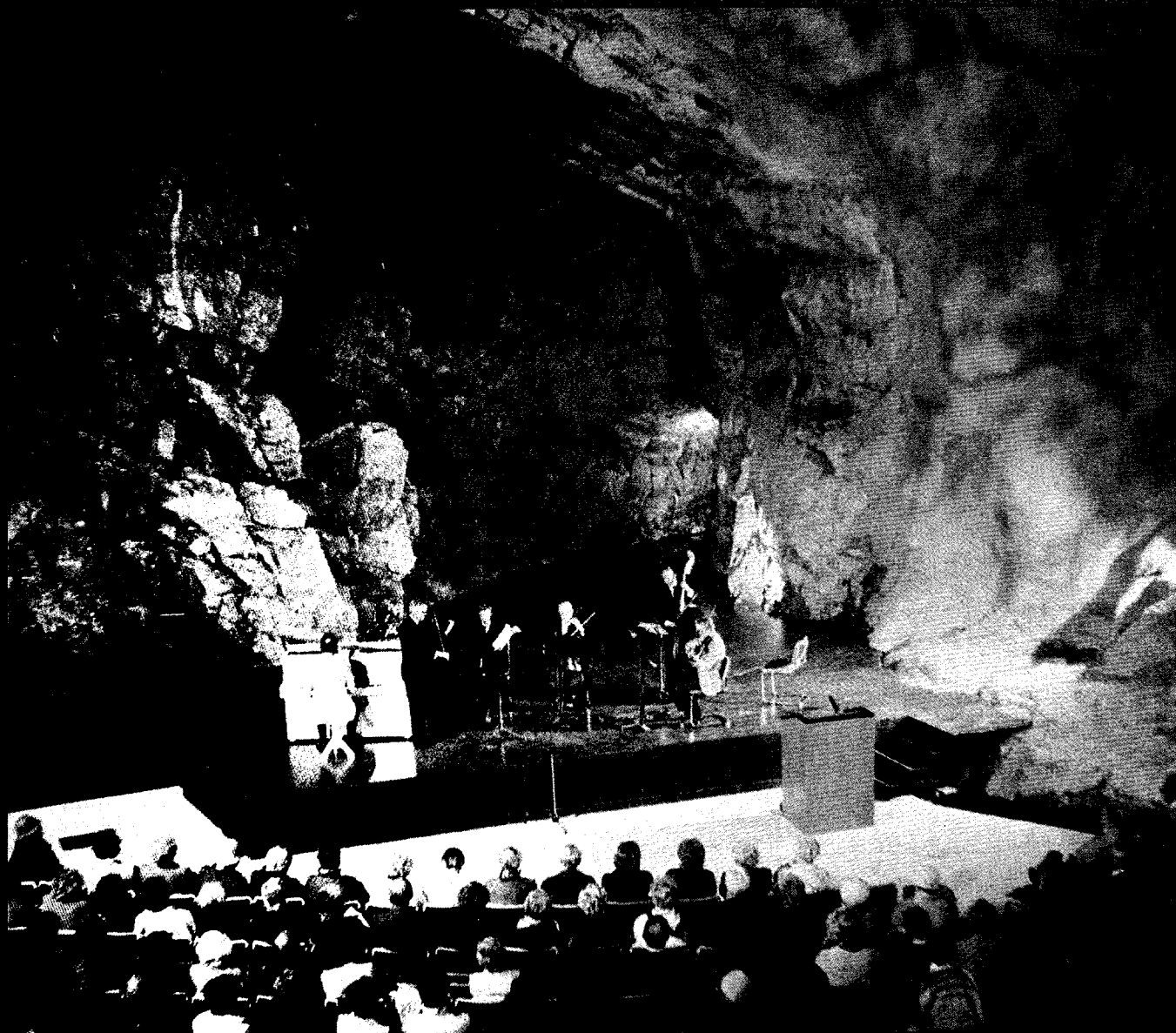
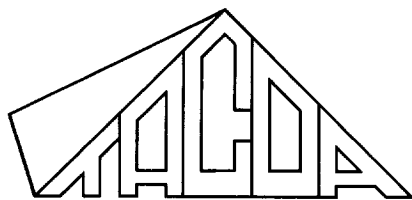


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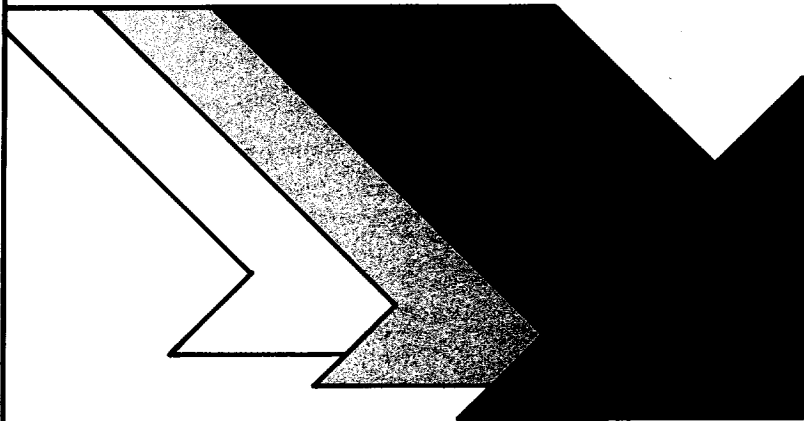
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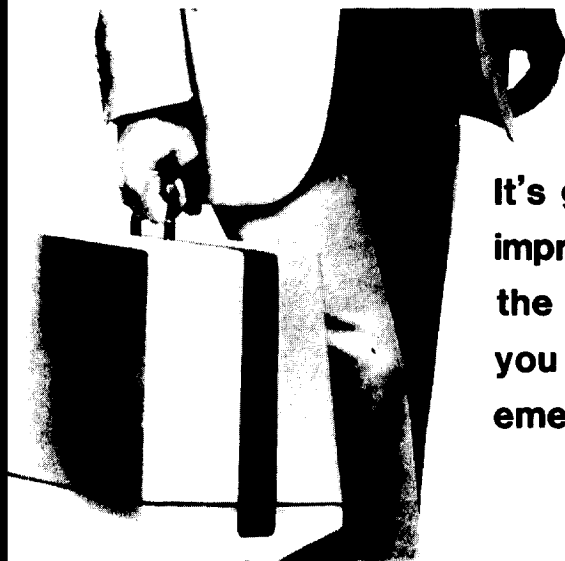
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DOES A BARKING DOG EVER BITE?

House and Senate hearings on the forthcoming 1987 budget for civil defense as proposed by the Reagan Administration have now been held but no committee "mark" is available at this writing. Hence, I have no evidence as to whether the defense of the President's request by FEMA Director Julius Becton, Jr. was effective with respect to either authorization or appropriation committees. He wasn't asking for much. After all, the budget request is for \$126.6 million, down about 3 percent from this year's \$130.8 million. But the Congress is trying to deal with the realities of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction act and cutting funds from an obviously inadequate and still slightly controversial civil defense program might salvage some other minor program closer to the hearts of some in Congress.

Becton's initial pitch, made to the House Armed Services subcommittee chaired by Ronald Dellums (D-CA), tried to make two basic points, both calculated to signal that the Reagan Administration had not abandoned civil defense even though the Congress had turned down funding for a fresh initiative three years running. The first was that the 1987 budget request, virtually the same as this year's appropriation despite the emphasis on deficit reduction, was merely a holding action until the "civil defense review" announced at last year's hearing and then mandated by the Defense Authorization Act could be completed and a new program decision obtained from the President. The second was to announce an intent to enforce the letter of the Federal Civil Defense Act, which permits use of funds appropriated under the act for preparations for peacetime emergencies only to the extent that such preparations contribute to and do not detract from attack preparedness. It is common knowledge that many States and local jurisdictions have avoided any effort on attack preparedness for the past several years and thus this threat to cut off Federal funding might have the effect of increasing the progress on attack preparedness despite the low budget request.

This basic two-pronged approach to budget justification was followed with minor variations not only in presentations to the Senate Armed Services Committee and both appropriations committees but also in speeches and letters to State and local officials and other interested stakeholders. Witness this capsule justification in the March/April issue of the FEMA Newsletter:

"Civil Defense: First, the need for U.S. budget deficit reduction makes it necessary to impose a second year of retrenchment in this activity. During FY 1986, significant savings can be realized while a new, realistic, and cost-effective civil defense policy is designed. Secondly, in reviewing State and local

civil defense programs, FEMA believes the only way American taxpayers can get the kind of protection the law requires is to fully enforce the Federal Civil Defense Act, which makes it clear that civil defense funds are to be utilized for peacetime and war-related crises. If key State or local officials cannot be convinced to support the war-related as well as peacetime priorities of civil defense, it will be necessary to reallocate funds to other jurisdictions where genuinely all-hazard policies and approaches are followed."

What are we to make of all this? The optimists among us would say that a new day is dawning. We at last have Federal leadership that will insist that civil defense funds are spent for attack preparedness. And shortly the Administration will unveil a new, realistic, and cost-effective program to replace the chaotic situation of today. There is, true, a stream of rhetoric insistent on attack preparedness. But will that barking dog ever bite? Mr. Becton may believe what he is saying but key members of his staff would much rather that the civil defense controversy remain stilled. Not long ago, they were insisting that the Federally funded State planners stop preparing crisis relocation plans and start preparing plans for peacetime emergencies. Will they now reverse the process? And how would they tell if the States were actually doing war-related planning? The reporting system has virtually been dismantled. Unless measurable goals in terms of in-place shelter plans and hosting plans are established shortly, little beyond rhetoric is likely to result.

Moreover, we may have exaggerated expectations about the civil defense review that the FEMA Director says is underway. Last year, we were told that the review would be a joint effort of the National Security Council staff, the Department of Defense, and FEMA. There is little evidence of such a joint effort. Inquiries suggest that the NBC staff has little or no interest in the subject. More likely, an internal FEMA study will produce a program paper in the next few months that will satisfy the congressional insistence on a study, propose a civil defense effort much more modest than the first Reagan initiative, and leave in doubt whether any such program would be approved by the Congress. □



In the running debate between preparedness proponents and advocates of appeasement there has been little effort on the part of either to sit down and dispassionately discuss the issues — that is until April 11-12 at Rosslyn, Virginia's Key Bridge Marriott. There Dr. Robert Ehrlich almost single-handedly conceived, engineered and produced his "Nuclear War Education Conference." And here the Journal's Richard Sincere reports on it.



Nuclear War Education Conference: An Adventure in Horse Sense

— Richard E. Sincere, Jr.
Journal Contributing Editor

"Feminist scholarship suggests that the increased incidence of rape, incest, and child abuse in the United States is linked to the nuclear era's increasingly militaristic society."

This was one comment from the floor at George Mason University's conference on Nuclear War Education held on April 11-12 in Rosslyn, Virginia. Luckily, this was not a typical statement of either speakers or the audience.

The two-day conference was densely packed with papers, panel discussions, and luncheon and banquet speakers who represented all points of view on nuclear weapons policy, U.S.-Soviet relations, and education. One major topic was:

What Is Nuclear War Education?

The first of two major panel discussions tackled the multifaceted question, "Nuclear War Education: Propaganda, Humanity's Salvation or Consulting Opportunity?" The panelists were Harmon Dunathan of Hampshire College, William Kincade of the Carnegie Foundation, Michael Nacht of the University of Maryland, and Thomas Smith of the American Security Council. Loren Thompson of Georgetown University was commentator and moderated the question-and-answer session following the panelists' remarks.

Harmon Dunathan noted that the current drive for nuclear war education is not new, that in fact in the months immediately following Hiroshima, many prominent Americans argued for some form of education about this new weapon, the "atomic bomb."

But there was resistance to

change, Dunathan said. Like Winston Churchill, most Americans were "always ready to learn, though personally [they] don't like being taught." So once again we are talking about the need or desire to have nuclear war education available on college campuses.

William Kincade, formerly with the Arms Control Association and now co-director of a program in secondary education about this and similar issues, questioned whether "nuclear war education" is the right title to use at all. He argued that we cannot concentrate on either war or peace and that the issue that should impel us is *not* "humanity's survival" but a requirement in a democratic society that we have citizens who are literate about questions that affect them and their society.



For the past twenty-five or thirty years, Americans have relied mostly on experts for their views on nuclear weapons. This Kincade called the "stewardship approach," and he suggested that it is coming to an end. People are now interested in taking these matters into their own hands instead of exclusively relying on the specialists.

He noted that up till now the focus in nuclear war education has been on the issues experts disagree on: What is the nature of the Soviet Union? What is the nature of deterrence? What is the impact of nuclear weapons? Now we must look more closely at what the experts *agree* on, and there also has to be closer

collaboration between the experts and classroom teachers. Educators, he said, must overcome their suspicion of specialists and invite them to cooperate in educational efforts.

Michael Nacht, author of *The Age of Vulnerability*, is a specialist who has taught these issues in the classroom, and so brought a unique perspective to the panel. "The whole question about nuclear weapons and the Soviet threat," he said, "is a religious war." What he meant by that remark is that we have deeply-held views on this issue that are "not susceptible to change by data." The job of the educator, therefore, is not to proselytize, but to provide a road-map of the religious war for students to follow and then make up their own minds. In order to be fair, a teacher must label advocacy as advocacy; he may discuss issues with his class, but when presenting a personal opinion, he must say "This is my opinion; others may disagree."

Nacht gave three specific suggestions for classroom teachers. First, present students with "decision-forcing" situations. An example would be giving a student all the information Harry Truman had up to the point he had to decide whether to drop the Hiroshima bomb, then ask: Will you use it? Why or why not? Second, make students flip sides on arguments; force them to make the best case they can for views they find crazy. Third, explain how the policy process works, looking at all its components: the Department of Defense and all its subdivisions (Army, Air Force, Navy), the press, the arms control community, and the 535 strategists on Capitol Hill.

Thomas Smith of the American Security Council gave a low-key presentation of the work ASC does in providing information to elementary and secondary students and teachers. He noted that on the high school level, at least, nuclear war education seems limited to highly-structured, pre-packaged programs like *Choices*.

In fact, Smith pointed out, there are hardly any materials available that present what he called the "hard-line, pro-defense" point of view. In contrast, twenty years ago there was plenty of such material available.

During the discussion period, it became apparent that many professors would like to present a more balanced view to their classes but were unable to find the right materials, or when trying to get guest speakers to present an alternative view were disappointed. One professor from Detroit expressed special disappointment at being unable to obtain a speaker who could explain U.S. civil defense policy. He had tried to get a FEMA spokesman or a State or local civil defense official, but even at the lowest levels failed. (It seems TACDA could be quite helpful in this area.)

An Assessment

Much material was covered in a very short time. Over thirty-five

papers were presented or prepared in addition to two panel discussions and four luncheon and banquet speakers (Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Mark Palmer, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs; George Weigel, Catholic theologian and president of the James Madison Foundation; and Jane Wales, executive director of Physicians for Social Responsibility).

George Mason University's "Nuclear War Education Conference" was a success in substance and in attendance. Participants came from all over the United States and from abroad as well. Discussion was lively, although it was apparent that most of the audience came from perspectives that could be characterized as less than hardline, more akin to Educators for Social Responsibility than to the Coalition for Peace Through Strength. (A more scientific assessment of these views, based on a computer-coded survey of attendees, will be published by the conference planners.)

In a telephone interview following the conference, Professor Robert Ehrlich*, who as chairman of the George Mason physics department was the sole coordinator for the effort, told me that despite being exhausted, he was "very pleased" with the results. "The quality of the

papers was high," he said, and there was "a reasonable degree of balance."

Asked if there would be another conference soon, Ehrlich said that there definitely would be one next year and it will take place either at a Washington hotel or on the campus of George Mason University. Other follow-ups to this first conference include publication of a selection of the contributed papers by Greenwood Press sometime before the end of 1986 and the availability of both audio and videotapes of the entire conference produced by Satellite Broadcasting of Rockville, Maryland (the same company that records TACDA and DDP conferences).

Overall, it appears that college and university teachers have a strong commitment to discussing nuclear war and nuclear weapons issues on their campuses. Organizations like TACDA and DDP can play a role in making our views known to the educators and to concerned student groups that contribute to curriculum development. Many outlines prepared by professors for their courses include a section on civil defense, but many teachers are complaining about a dearth of material available.

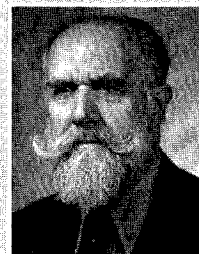
Perhaps TACDA can step in to fill the gap. □

*Dr. Ehrlich will address the TACDA/DDP seminar in Dallas, October 17-21.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS BY ETHICS AND PUBLIC POLICY CENTER VICE PRESIDENT RAYMOND ENGLISH

"Arms Race and Arms Control: Popular Conceptions and Misconceptions"

(Delivered at the Nuclear War Education Conference)



Raymond English

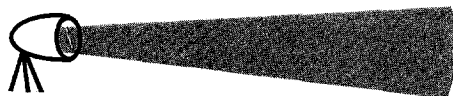
Many wars — perhaps most wars — begin with one side relatively unprepared. It takes two to make a quarrel, but it takes only one to stage an attack or an invasion, such as Pearl Harbor in 1941 or the Soviet occupation of Kabul in 1979.

World War II was largely brought about by the failure of Britain and France to keep up in the arms race.

Human beings, political ambitions and rivalry, and mutual distrust, not the presence of arms, are the causes of wars. Thus a neglect of armaments by one side, since it will tempt the other side to gamble on easy victory, is much more likely to precipitate war than is a serious and sustained arms race.

Eternal vigilance is the price of mutual trust.

The main aims of both defense and negotiations from the point of view of the West are to preserve freedom and justice wherever possible, and to prevent the outbreak of a major war between the superpowers. The great danger of too much talk about arms control is that the pursuit of disarmament, by becoming an end in itself, will lead the democracies into debilitating concessions that, by reducing our deterrent power and weakening public morale, will make a major war possible. If the Soviets are given that temptation the blame will rest as much on the Western democracies as on the oligarchs in the Kremlin. □



BALLOT

Enclosed in the June issue of the Journal is a BALLOT on the "Choice of War Deterrence/ Survival Programs." We ask that readers who feel it is appropriate consider marking selected boxes, inserting desired remarks (if any) and returning it as addressed. It may be reproduced, modified and utilized as desired.

SWISS VIEW

... The superpowers must still prove that they are ready once and for all to kill the sacred cow represented by their atomic arsenals. In any case, however, it would be stupid to neglect civil defense on the pretext of a warming of east-west relations, which could be only temporary. As a matter of fact, even without atomic weapons, the destruction potential of conventional bombs remains terrifying. Our posture of neutrality, founded on the principle of deterrence, will remain credible only if we follow unperturbed our objectives in the domain of population protection. That does not mean that we deny or reject any moves toward detente or disarmament. Quite the contrary! But a civil defense completely in place, assuring shelter for the entire population, constitutes a contribution to the maintenance of peace at least as important as disarmament conferences.

— Heinz W. Müller, editor
Zivilschutz (Swiss Civil Defense Magazine).

"THE HOUR IS LATE"

If it were not for the efforts of Edward Teller,* who with Eugene Wigner, were the first physicists to warn the allies of Nazi A-bomb experiments in 1938, World War II might well have been lost to the Nazi oppressor.

Again, if it were not for Edward Teller, another world oppressor, the Soviet Union, alone would possess the secret of the hydrogen bomb, and all the risk that implies for democracies.

History has proven Edward Teller right. For many long years, almost

alone, he has campaigned tirelessly for strategic defenses: for civil defenses and what is now known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. If America does not listen to him now, the right to control our own destiny will surely lie in the hands of others.

In 1939, we had time to defend ourselves against a determined enemy, at great cost of human life and suffering. Still, the outcome was long uncertain. Now, however, the hour is late and time is no longer our friend.

You must prepare to defend yourselves and the free world, America, for you are the last best hope of humankind to resist war and the enslavement of Soviet totalitarianism.

— Sir William Stephenson
(British security chief for Western Hemisphere during World War II — known as "Intrepid.")

*Edward Teller will address the TACDA/DDP seminar October 20, 1986.

SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF CALLS FOR "WORLD WITHOUT WAR"

The theme of TACDA's 1985 seminar last November was "World Without War."

On February 20, 1986 Soviet civil defense chief General A. T. Altunin, wrote in *Economicheskaya Gazeta*:

"A world without war and without weapons — that is the ideal of the CPSU and the Soviet state, an ideal whose origins lie in the intrinsic nature of our socialist system.

"... An important role in resolving this task [the economy's survivability and military support] is played by civil defense, which is called upon to ensure the protection of the population from modern means of destruction, an increase in the stability of the functioning of national economic sectors and facilities during wartime, and the carrying out of rescue and urgent emergency repair work in centers of contamination.

"Civil defense training is not merely the assimilation of one branch of knowledge but the mastery of very specific duties and methods that you need to be ready to carry out at a moment's notice.

Realizing that the need for constant readiness to carry out civil defense measures is a demand of the time stemming from imperialism's aggressive essence, Soviet people actively participate in their implementation."

THE LAROCHE 'NONCONNECTION'

With Lyndon LaRouche and his far-right fusion energy army back in the news with a determined effort to win legislative seats in the 1986 elections TACDA has been queried on its possible relations with the group.

"TACDA has no relations with the LaRouche people," says TACDA Executive Director Walter Murphey. "It is true that LaRouche representatives have attended TACDA seminars. These are open meetings. And it is true that TACDA looks upon fusion energy as a promise of the future. But it is also true that LaRouche group tactics have been highly suspect, that the LaRouche background is tainted, and that LaRouche attacks on American patriots like Daniel Graham are distasteful and wierd. TACDA has no use for this sort of thing and has responded negatively to approaches. So I would say that there is a 'non-connection' here, one that has been underlined for several years and will be underlined now and into the future."

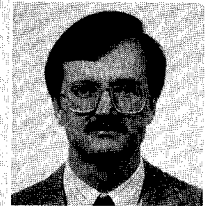
SHUTTLE RACE LOOMS

According to *Aviation Week & Space Technology* the first Soviet space shuttle will probably be launched late this year or early 1987.

And Arianespace, at the French Space Center in equatorial Kourou (French Guiana) is expanding its launch facility "to capitalize on suspension of U.S. space shuttle operations and enhance the Ariane vehicle's ability to compete for commercial launch contracts."

U.S. planning for nine shuttle flights starting in March 1987 at the earliest are based on all going well in repair and redesign. Mid-1987 may be a better estimate according to a National Space Transportation Systems official.

Writer-medical researcher Bob Shepherd of Portland, Oregon feels that America should (at long last) consider seriously its population defenses and that TACDA and DDP must look for ways to provide incentives for people to act on their own.



Robert Shepherd

Two Proposals for THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

— Robert Shepherd

The American Civil Defense Association just sent me the "instructions for making and using a homemade plywood double-action piston pump." Having read both Cresson Kearny's *Nuclear War Survival Skills* and Dean Ing's *Pulling Through* many times, I have been wondering for some time how to make a durable and efficient piston pump. In what appears to be his usual fashion, Kearny has made a piston pump, tested it, improved it, and so on and has chosen to share with us, at no profit to himself, the plans for the current best model.

We all share a sense of frustration that the American government does not take a more active role in protecting its most valuable resource: its citizens. (Other NATO governments manifest the same lack of initiative.) But The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) is providing a real service by bringing together and helping organize those of us who feel that Americans are worth saving. TACDA's publication, the *Journal of Civil Defense*, provides a means of exchanging information and news among the members of TACDA and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness — for example, it was the *Journal* which told how to obtain the instructions for the plywood piston pump.

It is teamwork which gives us strength to carry on in the face of massive indifference and occasional opposition, to spread Baden Powell's simple message: "be prepared." It is teamwork which lets us together be much more effective than any one of us could be on his/her own. It is teamwork which will enable us to expand our numbers and our support, and ultimately to achieve the required funding for a national Swiss or Swedish style shelter program. Ultimately the spirit of teamwork could extend to include the citizens of the Soviet Union, so that we could all say, "Let's quit wasting so much effort and money getting ready to cripple each other, and let's get on with more interesting pursuits."

Until that time of global teamwork arrives, the goal of a national shelter program should be relentlessly pursued. In light of work already done, I think that we should give credit to the individuals who have contributed most to the group effort.

Is there a particular kind of activity which perhaps deserves special attention? The spirit of teamwork would correctly say no: "No man is an island." But think of what we are trying to do: we are trying to insure that individual Americans have the knowledge, initiative and resources to survive the worst disaster imaginable, and begin work again as soon as possible.

Ideally, the resources available to every citizen would include a comfortable, ventilated shelter, stocked with water and food, so that all the knowledge the citizen would need would be a map, and all the initiative (s)he would need would be the desire to get to the shelter.

The people who devote themselves to the pursuit of new knowledge are scientists. Scientists have certain characteristics in common with supporters of civil defense: they share a common body of beliefs and knowledge, they have professional journals and annual meetings, and they have their best discussions with like-minded individuals. Scientists do have a preferred activity: they give the greatest encouragement to people who successfully test new hypotheses in a reproducible manner.

I believe that the organized supporters of civil defense should similarly give the greatest encouragement to those who are able to demonstrate, in a hands-on, nuts-and-bolts manner, how the individual or small group can most effectively improve his/her chances of survival in a nuclear and post nuclear situation. Until a national shelter program becomes a reality, we will be most credible, and we will provide the most visible leadership, if we answer the question, "What would you do for problem X?" with matter-of-fact instructions. I would accordingly like to make two proposals.

1. The American Civil Defense Association and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness should fund research into ways in which individuals and communities can improve their chances of survival. A source of funds and a review board to set priorities and evaluate proposals would be needed. The National Institute of Health (NIH) has well established guidelines by which peer review decisions are made: for example, the proposals which are most favorably reviewed are those which include some preliminary data. The NIH granting mechanism could serve as a model. The results of funded studies would be published in the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

2. In recognition of the individual who has worked for decades to produce tested and workable plans for an expedient fallout shelter, an expedient blast shelter, an inexpensive and sensitive fallout meter, and low pressure and high pressure home-built air pumps, The American Civil Defense Association should institute an annual Cresson Kearny Award to recognize the individual who has done the most to enhance the chances of survival of the individual American and his family. The Cresson Kearny Award would be given only if a worthy set of practical instructions had been generated in the preceding year. □

LETTERS

GRASS ROOTS APPEAL

The American Civil
Defense Association

To Whom It May Concern:

It is my opinion that what the Civil Defense Movement in the United States lacks, outside of obvious Governmental support, is an effective "grass roots" organization.

A perfect example of what can be accomplished by this type of organizational structure is the National Rifle Association.

The NRA supports its members and affiliated clubs by providing leadership, information and training, and by effectively lobbying for pro-gun programs.

In turn, the affiliated clubs support the parent organization financially through dues and club fees, and by the continuous recruitment of new members.

An added benefit for members of NRA affiliated clubs is access, on a regular basis, to responsible people who share similar views and interests. The prestige of being nationally sanctioned, for many, removes the stigma of being labelled a "gun nut". (Does "survivalist" come to mind?)

This type of reciprocal structure is exactly what the Civil Defense Movement needs, and I respectfully submit for your consideration that The American Civil Defense Association has the mechanism in place right now that can make it feasible.

TACDA's willingness to screen, sanction and provide basic guidelines for the millions of civil defense minded citizens in this country may very well be a turning point.

Leo E. Kelly, Survivalist
Bedford, MA 01730

DANGER NO. 1: COMPLACENCY

Excerpt of letter in *National Review* -

It would seem that the highest priority of the Department of Defense would be to defend citizens, not leave them open to attack. MAD and the ABM Treaty have not made the world any safer. Instead they have made it an even more danger-

ous place, creating a Mexican standoff between two mighty military forces, each waiting for the other to blink. The nuclear balance of terror we now live under is a result not only of Soviet aggressiveness but also of American incompetence. As the military historian B. H. Liddell Hart wrote concerning the Allies' role in causing the Second World War, "If you allow anyone to stoke up a boiler until the steam pressure rises beyond danger point, the real responsibility for any resultant explosion will lie with you."

Douglas Mace
Bronx, N.Y.

METTAG EVALUATION

Ms. Brenda Reynolds
METTAG Coordinator

Our civil defense disaster training drills involve over fifty government, private, and volunteer departments. These departments, eleven hospitals, and several emergency transportation services are all well-aware of and have used METTAGS.

We support and utilize the coordinated method that METTAG provides — it ultimately will save lives and minimize injuries. These tags are respected by all medical, fire, and police personnel as an integral part of any disaster situation — for training or real.

The information, method, and METTAG system saves time, classifies casualties, and is the key instrument by which critical information can be recorded and provided for life-saving efforts. Thanks!

Charles A. Mazziotti, Director
Caddo-Bossier Civil Defense Agency
Shreveport, LA

IMPERFECTION: NORMAL

Excerpt of letter to Jacksonville (FL)
Times-Union:

I think an argument can be made that Sagan and the Union of Concerned Scientists are "off the wall" when they protest against the Strategic Defense Initiative on the specious ground that it is not 100 percent effective.

Spittfire fighter planes, barrage balloons and anti-aircraft guns were not perfect, yet they saved the British from defeat and slavery.

Polio vaccine did not save everyone from the scourge of this crippling disease, but it was developed.

God only knows how many humans were saved from the fearful consequences of plagues, hunger and ignorance by imperfect science.

It is disgraceful that we have intellectuals who subscribe to the notion that we are safer under the threat of extermination than we would be if we made an effort to develop even an imperfect system of defense.

Stewart R. Canfield,
St. Augustine, FL

"THE SENTRY"

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

The Emergency Alert Receiver ("The Sentry") put out by the Scanner Corporation in Pinehurst, Idaho appears to be well worth the money. It is a "must" for anyone in or near a target area who can relocate quickly to shelter. In these areas your life will probably depend on having a shelter and getting a warning the very minute it is first broadcast, even if it is midnight some Christmas when you are snug in your bed.

This receiver has excellent and versatile capabilities. Battery life (10 hours with nicads) must be respected, but here again there is flexibility. It's as simple as using a rechargeable flashlight. It can be plugged in to electric house circuits and can also be used with an automobile cigarette lighter. An owner needs to become familiar with all capabilities. And, who knows? It might even save your life in a tornado or earthquake or other natural disaster.

David Lobdell
607 Flamingo Drive
West Palm Beach, FL 33401

P.S. . . . My radio ["The Sentry"] has gone off four times in two months: two tornado alerts and twice when a local rescue squad Tone Alert system drifted off frequency (my radio was set on "scan" at the time — not set to just the weather channel). Of course, my "Sentry" has the three crystals that serve the National Weather Service from coast to coast, so I can get my warning on the road anywhere I go.

Warning and shelter add up to survival. Unfortunately, we're pretty much on our own on both counts.

COMMENT . . .

Soviet analyst Mikhail Tsyplun (Salvatori Fellow in Soviet Studies at the Heritage Foundation, educated at Moscow University and Harvard) notes in The San Diego Union:

While complaining about the American SDI research effort and pronouncing that it cannot work . . . the Soviets have been building their own strategic defenses. . . .

They also have . . . an extensive civil-defense program. . . .

Soviet propaganda, to its great credit from a Soviet viewpoint, has sold Western liberals on the idea that American preparedness against attack is useless, extravagant, impossible and provocative.

We have even seen our own civil defense bureaucracy at all levels — but with gratifying exceptions — turn away from its primary responsibility of wartime population protection and embrace response to the much more manageable lesser disasters (not to be neglected but not to be substituted for the "biggie" — not if we are serious about survival).

As expected, and as we have known for many years past, no such convenient delusions are permitted east of the Iron Curtain. Pravda Pulse recently translated and printed the Lithuanian (Soviet) radio broadcast reproduced on the right.

The Journal of Civil Defense reprints the translation with the permission of Pravda Pulse.

Pravda Pulse is published biweekly by News Pulse, Inc., Drawer 4323, Fort Pierce, FL 33448-4323. (Phone: 305-466-2454) Subscription U.S. \$64.20 one year.

**— Walter Murphey
Editor**

ПО СТРАНЕ СОБЕТОВ

(AROUND THE NATION)

Civil Defense in the Event of War

Meas

Agents

In towns and rayons where the enemy has succeeded in carrying out his attack and which are threatened by radioactive contamination, recommendations about the behavior of the population in the situation, reports on ways to overcome the consequences of the attack, and other necessary information will be given by the media which survive the attack.

In populated localities which have not been subjected to direct attack by the enemy's nuclear weapons, the danger to people is not excluded. After a nuclear explosion, as is known, a radioactive cloud is formed.

Radioactive contamination can be established with the aid of special equipment which is at the disposal of nonmilitarized civil defense formations. This is why the civil defense organs are engaged in a timely warning about the radioactive danger and in the organization of the population's anti-radiation protection.

In towns and rayons toward which a radioactive cloud moves after a nuclear explosion, with the direct danger of radioactive contamination or with the discovery of radioactive contamination, the signal: "radioactive danger" will be given. This signal will be given to the population on the cable broadcasting network. In towns and populated localities in the countryside it will be duplicated by the established sound and light signals.

When this signal is given it is essential to put on a respirator, an anti-dust mask made of fabric, a cotton-gauze bandage, and if they are not available - a gas mask; take a prepared supply of food products and water, individual means of medical protection, the first aid articles and go to an anti-radiation shelter or other shelter. Where there are none of the above-mentioned protective constructions, basements and above-ground constructions built of stone, after their preparation, may be used for protection against radioactive contamination.

If circumstances compel you to shelter in an insufficiently prepared building for this purpose, it is essential to seal it hermetically without delay: hang thick fabric over the windows and the doors and, when necessary, cover existing cracks with any material.

When there is a danger of radioactive contamination, animals must be driven into shelters which have been hermetically sealed and prepared for the prolonged keeping of cattle; one must densely cover all doors and cracks in stores, cellars, vegetable stores, and other places where food and fodder are stored; cover containers of pure water and wells.

Departure from protective premises after the signal "radiation danger" is given can take place only with the permission of local defense organs.

When there is a threat of the use or when the use by the enemy of chemical or bacteriological weapons is discovered, civil defense organs will

give the signal: "chemical alert." This signal is given along the cable broadcasting network and other technical means. In populated localities it is duplicated by the established sound and light signals. When this signal is given, it is essential immediately to put on a gas mask, factory-made means for the protection of skin, or simple means - rubber raincoats, coats of the "Balloon" type, and, if possible, rubber boots and rubber gloves, and immediately take shelter in a protective building. If there is no protective building nearby, any dwelling, production or auxiliary building can be used for sheltering from poisonous and bacterial means.

People who find themselves in the center of chemical contamination must leave it as soon as possible. The way out will be indicated by civil defense workers. If it is impossible to obtain such information, one must follow the way out in the direction of the wind. When leaving a center of chemical contamination, one must observe all safety measures bearing in mind that everything around one is contaminated.

If it is established that the enemy has used bacteriological weapons, the population will receive from the warning systems recommendations on what to do. However, one must be aware of the fact that one can leave a center of bacteriological contamination only with the permission of the civil defense organs and only after special treatment.

It is essential in chemical and bacteriological centers to pay the greatest attention and strictly fulfill the civil defense orders.

Many of you have noticed that civil defense signals, recommendations, and information to the population in various centers of contamination will be given on the cable broadcasting network, or, as we say, on the radio broadcasting network in towns and rayons. Therefore any citizen who wishes to obtain civil defense signals in good time and information of the civil defense organs in the case of war, should now, in time of peace, take care that a cable radio outlet from the town or rayon radio center is installed in his apartment.

The presence of the means of receiving signals, knowledge by the population of the methods of giving civil defense signals, of the location of shelter and refuges, skillful actions and strict observance of the regulations concerning behavior in the centers of destruction and contamination, will reduce by many times the possible losses when the enemy uses means of mass destruction.

Civil defense signals and actions by the population when they are given must be studied by the population during annual civil defense exercises. After these exercises people must well know how signals will be given and where the places for them to shelter are, at work and when they are at home. (Vilnius Domestic Service, Jan. 3, excerpted)

The nuclear war debate continues: How best to sidetrack this awesome threat?

The reason why the Soviets are so rigidly opposed to "Star Wars" (which has for 20 years been a full-blown research and development effort of its own) is that, with American technology, it has the potential for making attack missiles obsolete and Moscow's plan for world domination outdated. This is how, in the world of propaganda (which need not be logical) a "useless" weapon of defense can at the same time be "provocative." This is how it can be accused of "arming" space when, in fact, its only capability is to disarm space.

What better way to pull the rug from under the nuclear threat — to prevent nuclear war — than to deny the effectiveness of the weapons it must depend upon?

Here the subject of preparedness is addressed by Greenpeace spokesman Eric Fersht and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness executive director Max Klinghoffer, M.D. The exchange of views sheds light on current efforts to keep nuclear peace through:

- 1. Continued deterrence through maintaining credible nuclear "standoff" attack weapons.*
- 2. Disarmament: (a) multilateral, (b) unilateral.*
- 3. Development of defensive systems capable of destroying nuclear attack weapons ("Star Wars").*
- 4. A combination of two or three of the above.*

POINT-COUNTERPOINT

— A Journal of Civil Defense Staff Report

Letter excerpts, Eric Fersht of GREENPEACE to Max Klinghoffer, M.D. of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness:

Dear Dr. Klinghoffer,

Thank you for contacting GREENPEACE . . .

I must disagree with your view that working for a halt of the nuclear arms race is inconsistent with our work on behalf of wildlife and the environment. Personally, I can't imagine a greater threat to life on earth than nuclear war.

Of course, no rational person wants to see a nuclear war occur. However, there is a great deal of controversy over how to prevent it. There are more theories on nuclear weapons strategy than I can keep track of. Many people support, as you may, the maintenance of nuclear arsenals as a means of strategic deterrence. On the other hand, growing numbers of experts have come to believe that it is just this strategic deterrence concept that has led to increased and dangerous nuclear proliferation. The arms race has escalated to the point where geopolitical tensions are exacerbated rather than soothed by the existence of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. GREENPEACE believes that the arms race must stop. From a purely ecological standpoint, the continued development, testing, and potential military use of nuclear weapons is an insidious and unacceptable threat to our earth. . . .

Sincerely,
/s/ Eric Fersht
for GREENPEACE

**GREENPEACE BELIEVES THAT THE
ARMS RACE MUST STOP.**

NUCLEAR
ENERGY,
FOR BETTER
OR FOR
WORSE, IS
HERE TO
STAY.

Dear Mr. Fersht:

... All thinking people wish it were possible to make war a thing of the past, and to eliminate nuclear power as an instrument of destruction. But I doubt that is possible.

Nuclear energy, for better or for worse, is here to stay. We cannot "uninvent" the atom. Nor is it possible to guarantee that it will be used solely for peaceful purposes. Unfortunately, history does not record (so far as I know) a single case in which a lack of preparedness prevented war. The grim fact is that we must be prepared, or face the possible loss of all the freedoms we know and enjoy.

I believe it is an over-simplification to talk of nuclear disarmament considering the international situation today. If we consider a hypothetical case, let us suppose the United States decided to eliminate all our nuclear weapons. Do you believe other nations would also do so? And if we received "guarantees" from other nations, could we depend upon their integrity? If the United States had no such weapons, and an enemy had only ten, we would be at their mercy and we would face nuclear blackmail. It is not possible to verify the absence of such devices; even more to the point, it is not possible to detect the components of these devices, which could readily be assembled to create a warhead and the means to deliver it.

Going a step further: suppose the "superpowers" did in fact divest themselves of all nuclear weapons; what of those smaller nations which now have, or soon will have, the capability of making such devices. With a disarmed United States, would you now feel safe in trusting Khadaffy? Or Khomeini? About one hundred years ago, gun shops and hardware stores displayed signs which read: "GOD CREATED MAN; BUT SAM'L COLT MADE THEM EQUAL". The smallest nation, led by a fanatic, and with nuclear capability, now constitutes a grave danger to the rest of the world. . . .

I am fortunate. My work is in medical preparedness — preparedness for ALL types of emergencies and disasters. I am not trained in the development of weaponry. But my work in disaster medicine has made me realize how vulnerable we are.

I believe our military preparedness serves at least two purposes. If we are prepared to protect our population, and thus to guarantee our survival as a nation, it decreases the likelihood an enemy will attack us in a nuclear Pearl Harbor. If an enemy knows we will survive (and therefore retaliate) he will be less likely to attack. Further, simple humanitarianism demands that we give the best possible care to all casualties, regardless of the cause of their injuries. While we establish plans for the care of the sick and injured in floods and in airplane accidents, we do not stigmatize those who happen to be victims of terrorism or war.

In the early 1940s, I saw the consequences of lack of preparedness. I wonder how many lives we lost because, in many instances, our weapons were inferior to those of the enemy. I was a young medical officer during those days, in the Pacific Theater. It was probably the rifleman who ran the greatest risks. But it is likely the combat medical officer has the most grim overview of the consequences of combat. General George Patton looked out over the rows of grave markers in a military cemetery and said: "Monuments to pacifists". Our organizations, Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, and The American Civil Defense Association, believe strongly in Peace Through Preparedness. Our objectives are the salvage of life, and the alleviation of pain and suffering. The logo on our stationery you will recognize as a portion of the quotation from John Donne.

I believe that "any man's death diminishes me". I believe in armament as a strong deterrent against war. And I believe that, if the worst should happen, the survivors have every right to expect the best care we can give them. . . .

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

Addresses: Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.
Greenpeace, 1611 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington D.C. 20009



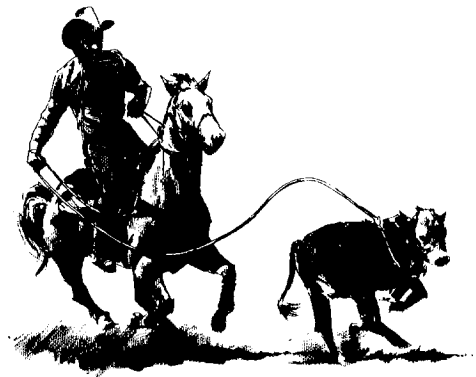
TACDA (The American Civil Defense Association)
DDP (Doctors for Disaster Preparedness)

Basic TACDA/DDP Seminar information:

Dates: October 17-21, 1986 (See Agenda Outline below)

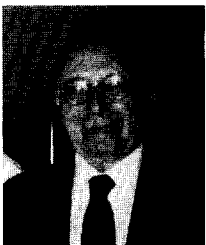
Place: Dallas-Hilton (downtown)

(For further information, registration, etc. contact
TACDA or DDP at P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 —
Phone: 904-964-5397.)

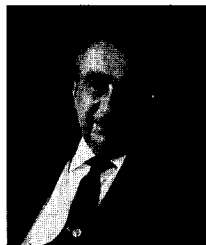


Foremost Civil Defense and Emergency Medical Experts to Face TACDA/DDP Participants at Dallas Seminar —

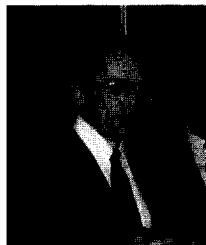
PSR-DDP Debate Looms as Major Program Element



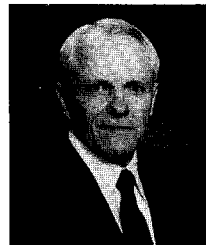
Eugene Wigner



Edward Teller



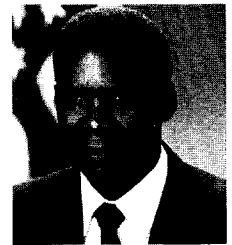
Robert Ehrlich



Cresson Kearny



Nancy Greene



Julius Becton

One thing is certain in sizing up TACDA/DDP seminar planning for October in Dallas: TACDA President Charles Badley, DDP President Dr. Gerald Looney and their program chairpeople have outdone themselves in scheduling speakers and panelists that will bring on line the most challenging program in seminar history.

For instance, the new civil defense minded FEMA director Julius W. Becton will deliver the October 20th

banquet address. H-bomb designer Edward Teller, involved in new space systems, will be anchor speaker the same afternoon. Nobel laureate Eugene Wigner, ORNL's Conrad Chester and Cresson Kearny, author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* will zero in on shelter-SDI needs and relationships and wind up with a panel Q&A session (Oct. 19th).

The October 18th program will see Robert Ehrlich address the seminar. Ehrlich organized and

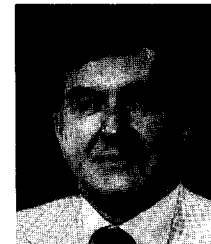
conducted the highly successful Nuclear War Education Conference in Washington, DC April 11-12. Also on October 18th the PSR-DDP debate will take place with Dr. Ken Lucas representing DDP.

Petr Beckmann, publisher-editor of *Access to Energy*, hard-core realist in matters of nuclear power and national defense, will also speak on October 18th.

Among other notables on the program are High Frontier's prime

TACDA/DDP SEMINAR OUTLINE

Friday, October 17	7-9PM	Welcome Reception
Saturday, October 18	8:45AM-12N	Morning seminar program
	12N-2PM	Luncheon Program
	2-5PM	Afternoon seminar program
	7PM	Reception
	8PM	Banquet program
Sunday, October 19	8:45AM-11AM	Morning seminar program
	11AM-12:30PM	Q&A Panel
		DDP Business meeting
	12:30-2PM	Luncheon program
	2-5PM	Afternoon seminar program
	5-7PM	Tour of industrial shelter
Monday, October 20	8:45AM-12N	Morning seminar program
	12N-2PM	Luncheon program
	2-5PM	Afternoon seminar program
	7PM	Reception
	8PM	Banquet program
Tuesday, October 21	9-11AM	TACDA Business meeting



Carsten Haaland



Daniel Graham

mover General Daniel Graham, Oak Ridge National Laboratory's popular nuclear scientist Carsten Haaland, Soviet dissident Yuri Tuvim, HUMINT editor Nancy Greene and scholar Irving Horowitz from Rutgers University.

Subjects will include updates on SDI, new FEMA goals, AIDS impact

"With the current upswing in civil defense interest, with more and more people making inquiries about shelter and survival products, and with emergency-medical requirements in disaster demanding attention, the TACDA/DDP seminar in Dallas this coming October takes on an aura of real importance. Add to this that new FEMA leadership has turned its attention abruptly to the real civil defense needs and the real civil defense problems of America, and we find the kind of turn-around to the kind of realism we have been advocating for many years — without success. At last we are back on a road that can lead to effective protective measures for the American people. At last we see the beginning of the teamwork that will put the accomplishment of such protection in motion. The TACDA/DDP seminar. At last we can afford — if we will work at it — a bit of optimism. Our seminar will be dedicated to cultivating this new approach to civil defense. We are especially happy to have, at long last, the opportunity to invite our friends in NCEM to be with us and lend their impressive expertise to giving America the shot-in-the-arm it needs and deserves."

— Charles L. Badley, TACDA President



Charles Badley



Ellis Stanley

in disaster (and measures to contend with it), techniques abroad and a new review of advances in radio-logical monitoring.

Exhibitors will add their considerable expertise to the seminar in the exhibit hall. With three receptions, two banquets, three luncheons, six coffee calls, admission to all seminar sessions and the exhibits the overall price of \$195 (\$220 after October 7th) is a real bargain. Partial registrations will be available as desired, and "spouse" tickets for luncheons and banquets will also be offered.

The TACDA/DDP seminar this year has, through coordination with the National Coordinating Council for Emergency Management (NCEM — formerly USCDC) arranged its seminar on a back-to-back basis with NCEM's annual conference. It follows the TACDA/DDP seminar at the Dallas Hyatt (also downtown), and TACDA/DDP seminar participants are cordially



Conrad Chester



Irving Horowitz

invited to attend by NCEM's officers.

A full seminar agenda will appear in the August 1986 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

The official airline for the seminar is Eastern Airlines, which is offering 60% off its regular fares for TACDA/DDP seminar participants (when calling be sure to mention the TACDA/DDP seminar — please see Eastern's advertisement, page 4).

For further information, registrations, etc. contact TACDA/DDP at P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (Phone: 904-964-5397). □

DALLAS HILTON HOTEL NOTICE

To assure reservations for TACDA/DDP seminar participants a block of rooms has been set aside. When making reservations be sure to indicate that you are a part of the TACDA/DDP seminar. Reservations should be made early inasmuch as the block of rooms will be held open until September 17th.

Overbooking has been a problem sometimes in the past. To avoid this, and to protect the customer, there is now a requirement for a one night's deposit. This is refundable if the room is cancelled at least 24 hours prior to scheduled arrival. This is becoming worldwide common practice.



REGISTRATION — TACDA/DDP 1986 Seminar, Dallas, TX — October 17-21

Registration — \$195 (After October 7th: \$220)

TO: TACDA/DDP Annual Seminar

P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091
(Phone: 904/964-5397)

- ☐ Enclosed \$ _____
- ☐ Please bill me
- ☐ I'll pay at registration desk
- ☐ Interested in shelter tour (Cost \$6)

Name(s) _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone (_____) _____

ROOM RESERVATION FORM

Mail reservation to:
DALLAS HILTON
Attn: Reservations Department
1914 Commerce St.
Dallas, TX 75201
(or call 800-HILTONS)

- ☐ Single or Double \$56
- ☐ Confirmation requested.

Please note "Dallas Hilton Hotel Notice" above. Thank you.

Arrival date/time: _____ No. of days: _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone (_____) _____

— TACDA/DDP SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —

OF SPECIAL NOTE . . .



ASPEP SPEAKS OUT

ASPEP (the American Society of Professional Emergency Planners) is the prestigious civil defense organization composed of highly trained and motivated disaster preparedness and disaster response experts. Its president is Ernest J. Terrien of Wisconsin. In the Spring edition of the *ASPEP Newsletter* Ernie has this to say:

Ever since the resolution calling for a joint conference with TACDA has passed at the USCDC (now NCCEM) conference in Denver (81) much effort has been spent trying to make it happen. With great pleasure I want to say that it will happen in Dallas, Texas this October.

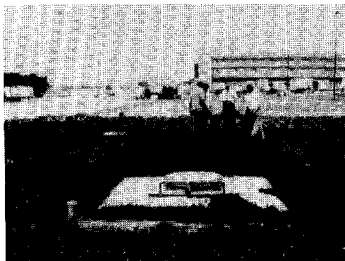
Imagine if you can The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA), the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM), Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) and ASPEP all meeting at the same time in the same city. With the current air fare wars many people should be able to skirt tight travel budgets and attend. This Civil Defense Summit of the real "Who's Who" in civilian protection should allow a lot of fences to be mended and a lot of progress to be made. Many of us have memberships in the other organizations, so who will be most helped (look in a mirror for that answer). What if John Fisher and the American Security Council decided to also meet at the same time in Dallas?

★

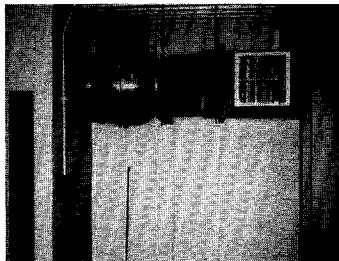
FEMA-REGION VI ARRANGES SHELTER TOUR FOR DALLAS CONFERENCES

FEMA-Region VI staff members are at work arranging for a special industrial shelter tour for participants attending the TACDA/DDP and NCCEM/ASPEP meetings in Dallas October 17-21. The tour is being planned for October 21st (between the TACDA/DDP and the NCCEM/ASPEP affairs) and will include three shelters in a three-hour period. The largest shelter is shown in pictures below and is described by FEMA Population Protection Program Manager as follows: "A 100-person underground, reinforced concrete/steel design of approximately 1000 square feet which is self-supporting for at least 14 days. The bid price for this structure in the area was \$294,000.00. Production costs would be cheaper now that all specifications, bugs, and redesign have been completed." (Located at Collins Radio/Rockwell International, Richardson, Texas.)

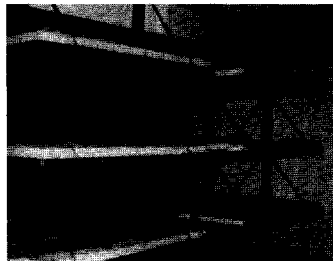
★



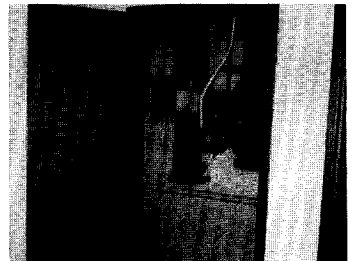
*Underground 100 person
blast/fallout shelter.*



Filtered fresh air intake.



Sleeping area — 50 bunks.



*Generator room and
exhaust air fan.*

BECTON STRESSES CIVIL DEFENSE IN STATEMENT TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

FEMA Director Julius W. Becton had this to say (in part) to the House of Representatives Subcommittee on HUD-Independent Agencies on April 9th:

... Civil Defense funds made available to States for attack preparedness may be used for preparing for, and providing emergency assistance in response to, peacetime disasters to the extent such use is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack-related preparedness.

Becton also stated that students at the National Emergency Training Center would attend on a cost-sharing basis:

The 1987 request includes a government-wide initiative to require more State and local cost sharing for training. FEMA proposes that students pay for their own travel to training courses at our National Emergency Training Center and also pay a lodging fee. This lodging fee, estimated at \$1,020,000 for civil defense and non-civil defense programs, will be collected and used by FEMA to provide for part of the cost of maintenance at the resident training facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The reduction for travel stipends will save the Federal Government a total of \$2,500,000 in civil defense and non-civil defense programs. The Federal Government will continue to pay a significant share of the costs at Emmitsburg including instructors' salaries, supplies, site administration, utilities, local travel and the like. Additional cost sharing will not lessen the excellence of our academic offerings. □

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Effective protective measures — SDI and Civil Defense — are what TACDA incessantly recommends in its educational pursuits.

FACT: If a nuclear war were to begin today the average Soviet citizen's chances of surviving would be fourteen times greater than yours. (Put another way, the U.S. could lose over 70% of its population while the Soviets could lose less than 5% of theirs.)

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FACT: Today the Soviets are spending more than 18 times as much on civil defense as we are — and their wealth is less than half ours.

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When emergency strikes it is vitally important to have expert counsel at one's fingertips. The *HAZARDOUS MATERIALS NEWSLETTER*, Box 204, Barre, Vt. 05641 recently published the following list of five "800" numbers and two toll numbers (good advice is worth a nickel):

- CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300. (24-hour EMERGENCY phone to the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated as a public service by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Identification of unknown chemicals, advice on initial response methods and procedures for specific chemicals and situations, assistance in establishing contact with shippers/carriers/manufacturers/special product response teams such as CHLOREP or the Pesticide Safety Team Network as necessary and appropriate.)
- D.O.T./U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802. (For required reporting of incidents in transportation where hazardous materials are responsible for death, serious injury, property damage in excess of \$50,000 or continuing danger to life and property.)
- E.P.A. Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program HOTLINE: 1-800-535-0202. (For communities to call to obtain 140-page interim guidelines regarding "Acutely Toxic Chemicals" which cover Organizing A Community, Developing A Chemical Contingency Plan, Gathering Site-Specific Information; also provided is a list of 400-plus "Acutely Toxic Chemicals." Guideline document may be used to obtain Material Safety Data Sheets for such chemicals.)
- E.P.A. RCRA HOTLINE: 1-800-424-9346. (To respond to any citizen's request for specific information, and to clear up confusion, regarding RCRA and "Superfund" regulations; also, to respond to requests for certain documents printed in the *Federal Register* for which this telephone number is given as a contact point. In addition, in response to policy questions from the regulated communities and state/local governments, personnel

will attempt to seek out correct person to provide guidance.)

- E.P.A. Small Business HOTLINE: 1-800-368-5888. (To respond with advice and information to problems encountered by small-quantity generators of hazardous waste.)
- Bureau of Explosives, Association of American Railroads, 24-hour EMERGENCY number: 1-202-639-2222. (Assistance for hazardous materials incidents involving railroads; often contacted through CHEMTREC.)
- D.O.T. HOTLINE: 202-426-2075. (Provides informational assistance pertaining to the federal regulations for transportation of hazardous materials, Code of Federal Regulations 49.)

CIVIL DEFENSE "SOUND POLICY"

"It is morally reprehensible to rely solely on more numerous and more destructive weapons to defend our country," says TACDA Vice-President Richard Sincere in a *New York City Tribune* article. "As long as innocent civilians are left vulnerable to enemy attack, the government will be culpable for their deaths should nuclear war occur. Jesuit philosopher Frederick Copleston put it bluntly: 'It is clearly not a government's job to render defenseless those whom it is committed to defend.' Civil defense protects a basic human right, the right to life. ...

"Hundreds of studies over the past thirty years have shown that civil defense preparations can significantly mitigate the effects of nuclear war and save millions of lives. The knowledge exists — it is up to the government to use and distribute it.

"The Reagan Administration has proposed a \$126.5 million 1987 budget for civil defense, administered by FEMA as one of many areas of disaster preparedness. The figure differs little from FEMA's request for Fiscal Year 1986 — yet like the \$166 million appropriated last year, this budget provides only a skeleton of what is needed to protect Americans against the hazards of enemy attack. ...

"To achieve President Reagan's bold vision of a nation protected from enemy attack — the vision of

the Strategic Defense Initiative — we must establish a comprehensive civil defense program. This first layer of strategic defense would be morally, strategically and economically sound policy."

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE:

Deepening Dilemma: Urban Civil Defense

From President Richard Nixon's Press Conference of March 14, 1969 [two years prior to the "Report"]:

Q: Mr. President, what effect, if any, will your Safeguard program have on the shelter program? Can you tell us anything about your long-range plans in this direction?

A: Congressman Holifield, in the meeting this morning, strongly urged that the Administration look over the shelter program, and he made the point that he thought it has fallen somewhat into disarray due to lack of attention over the past few years. I have directed that General Lincoln, the head of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, conduct such a survey. We're going to look at the shelter program to see what we can do there in order to minimize American casualties. ...

In July 1969 the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Civil Defense Directors drew up a "position paper" intended to furnish General Lincoln and his assistants with pertinent information for their study. The paper said in part:

"The country should enter into a larger, more vigorous and positive program that more adequately meets the threat. The public recognizes a lack of blast protection, especially for urban areas, and is concerned. So is Congress. Blast shelter, suburban shelter for evacuees, rural shelter, shelter incentives, industrial shelter and an accelerated program of shelter system management is warranted. The public wants to be told by the President and by Congress that such protection is required.

[Evar Peterson, Civil Defense Director of Long Beach, California and prominent on the civil defense scene, had this following to say in one of the many position papers submitted to the OCD Staff College in Battle Creek, Michigan.]

"I find that people are *not* greatly concerned about shelter because they are simply not aware of the implications. It appears that they have a blind faith that if and when their well-being is placed in jeopardy the government will provide."

REVIEWS

THE HOLOCAUST, by Martin Gilbert. Published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. 959 pages, 1985, \$24.95.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Martin Gilbert, the official biographer of Winston Churchill, is a fellow of Merton College, Oxford. This book is probably the most detailed and complete work on the subject of the Holocaust, and the events leading up to one of the greatest crimes in human history.

Most books on the subject deal with episodes involving mass murder. Gilbert deals with mass murder, but also documents events involving small numbers of victims. The witnesses to these crimes are so numerous, and their stories so identical, there can be no doubt of the accuracy of the narration. The book is published at a most appropriate time: when many groups in Germany and throughout Europe are systematically creating denials that the Holocaust ever happened; and while Neo-Nazi organizations throughout the world are "proving" there was no Holocaust. The book spares none of the guilty — the large number of the German people who were adults at the time; those who collaborated with the Nazis, especially the Poles, the Ukrainians, the Lithuanians, the Latvians, the Estonians. Much blame also falls upon the clergy, as well as the leaders of the Allied Nations who, in many instances, allowed apathy or bigotry to permit the murders of six million people.

Gilbert points out that the Holocaust was directed toward several groups: the Gypsies; the Slavic peoples; political dissidents; and the Jews — but mainly the Jews. Historically, Martin Luther, in 1543, incited violence by advising that synagogues be burned down; that Jewish homes be destroyed; and that their owners be driven out of the land.

While there were periods of decreased persecution, as in the nineteenth century, bigotry accompanied by violence remained endemic throughout Europe.

When Hitler seized power in Germany in the 1930s, he had no diffi-

culty in resurrecting old hatreds. Particularly in Germany and in Eastern Europe he found ready allies among the peasant class which harbored old jealousies and superstitions. In *Mein Kampf* Hitler stated, as he planned the greatest mass murders of history: "And I so believe today that my conduct is in accordance with the will of the Almighty creator". Thus the air of sanctity which pervaded the slaughter of millions. Legal restrictions were inaugurated with the promulgation of the Nuremberg Laws in 1935. Now Germany had both legal and ecclesiastical sanction for their murder plot.

This book is too filled with the horrors of Nazi crimes to detail many instances. But a review would not be complete without documenting some of the episodes. It is not difficult to understand why some people still refuse to believe the Holocaust happened; the sheer brutality and sadism defies belief.

When the Germans invaded the Soviet Union, the Einsatzgruppen, willingly assisted by policemen from Lithuania, Latvia, and the Ukraine, slaughtered the victims by machine gun fire. "Only the children were not



shot. They were caught by the legs, their heads hit against stones, and they were thereupon buried alive."

Men were forced to dig long trenches. Then the victims were lined up by the trenches, and systematically shot. The same slave labor was then required to pour lime on the bodies, and still another row lined up and shot. Those few Christians who tried to conceal; Jews were hanged. In Vilna, a German soldier seized an infant from its mother. Although she crawled on the earth and pleaded for mercy, the soldier smashed the infant against the wall.

A German officer, one Lieutenant Erwin Bingel, wrote his recollections while a prisoner of war. He told of the people stripped, and robbed of all their possessions. They were then marched to the

ditches and shot by "commandos" Bingel states: "With automatic pistols and .08 pistols these men mowed down the line with such zealous intent that one could have supposed the activity to have been their live-work."

At Babi Yar (a deep ravine) victims were lined up about a hundred at a time, and killed by machine gun fire. Children were thrown into the pit alive. Even though the bodies were covered with lime and with earth, the earth was moving long after. All this was witnessed by a Ukrainian watchman: "One child was crying: 'Mommy, why do they pour the sand into my eyes?'" One Lithuanian policeman boasted that he dragged small children by the hair, stabbing them with the edge of his bayonet, and then throwing them half alive into the pits. The smallest children he just threw into the pit alive because to kill them first was too much work. But the killings were often done on a much larger scale. In seven weeks, 265,000 were sent to the gas chambers at Treblinka. As the victims approached the gas chambers, an SS man called out: "Nothing is going to hurt you. Just breathe deep and it will strengthen your lungs — it's a good disinfectant."

Babies were taken from their mothers as soon as they got off the train. They were killed by firearms and thrown into the fire — no one bothered to see if all the children were really dead. Sometimes one could hear infants wailing in the fire. Staff Sergeant Hubert Gomerski and another SS man used to amuse themselves by swinging children by their legs and flinging them to their death. He who threw a Jewish child farthest won.

But the horrors are too many to include but a few in this review. When Churchill began to receive reports of the events in Europe, he said: "We are in the presence of a crime without a name." In contrast, Himmler stated: "Not one of all those who talk this way has watched it, not one of them has gone through it. Most of you know what it means when one hundred corpses are lying side by side, or five hundred, or one thousand. To have stuck it out and at the same time — apart from ex-

ceptions caused by human weakness — to have remained decent fellows, that is what has made us hard. This is a page of glory in our history. . . ."

The glory of which Himmler spoke included bringing poison gas pellets in vans marked with the Red Cross. And Adolf Eichmann made his much quoted statement: "I shall gladly jump into the pit, knowing that in the same pit there are five million enemies of the state." A survivor of Birkenau said: "People who live and think as normal people cannot possibly understand."

While *THE HOLOCAUST* is not primarily a treatise on civil defense, it does contain some lessons in civil defense. Had England, France, Poland, and the low countries not permitted themselves to become so weakened militarily, it is doubtful Hitler could have acquired such great power, and it is possible there might not have been a war. The lack of preparedness was not only military, but also psychological (hence the "sitzkrieg"). There was a belief that appeasement would solve the problem.

But while Chamberlain wielded his umbrella, Hitler was building the Luftwaffe, and his Panzers. Surely these historical events should be a lesson to those who advocate unilateral disarmament, and who argue against civil defense. The survival of Britain in World War II was due largely to three major factors: the leadership and the spirit of the English people; those few to whom so many owed so much; and the indomitable civil defense personnel who saved Britain during the blitz. General Patton, looking out over a large military cemetery said: "Monuments to pacifists." Surely the six million murdered by the Germans, and all the war dead, are a tribute to the advocates of appeasement.

There is one more lesson to be learned from this book. It is not really a lesson in civil defense, but rather a philosophical conclusion. In the social order which we euphemistically call civilization, forgiveness is often portrayed as a great virtue. It is not always so. While the act of forgiving may give us a feeling of sanctity, it may spell

the doom of future generations. In the name of our children, and their children, can we afford the luxury of forgiveness?

CIVIL PROTECTION — THE WAY AHEAD — How to Improve Credibility and Regain Public Support. Introduction by Tony Hibbert. Published by The Trebah Trust, Trebah, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth, Cornwall TR11 5JZ. In the United Kingdom £1.25 (postpaid); in the USA and elsewhere £2.25. Pocketsize pamphlet, 20 pages. February 1986.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

An emerging English organization called "The Trebah Trust" is devoted to revitalizing civil defense in the United Kingdom. Its latest publication is a 20-page pocket pamphlet entitled *Civil Protection — The Way Ahead*. The pamphlet is designed as a guide for civil defense leaders, especially those who are local councilmen and members of Parliament. Its "speaking notes" can be used by anyone to squelch opponents of the country's slow return toward universal civil protection.

The Trust describes itself as a politically independent organization working for effective civil protection and supplying research and information to the "National Council for Civil Defence" and to other pro-CD individuals and groups.

First, the Trust believes the Government's recent partial renovation of the UK's CD program has failed to restore public confidence at this very time when the threat to civilians has never, in the Trust's opinion, been more urgent or compelling. The Government, says the Trust, has not adequately informed the public and must share the blame for CD's low estate.

The pamphlet admonishes national and local leaders to nurture and expand civil defense and spread the truth everywhere. The Trust would disillusion the millions who live in so-called (though unprotected) "Nuclear Free Zones". In fact, says the Trust, 30% of all local

authorities openly disregard their legal obligations to provide protection as required by national CD regulations adopted in 1983.

The Trust battles endlessly with anti-CD forces. Such opponents are as well organized as they are in America. Analogous organizations of "concerned" scientists and physicians function noisily in both countries.

National and local leaders, says the Trust, have not reacted positively to such widespread opposition. The Trust believes the Government will generate public support when, and only when it initiates visible protective measures such as shelters, evacuation plans, and a trained corps of CD volunteers. (The Trust remembers 1938 when 1,400,000 adults had enlisted in the UK's famed corps of volunteers.)

The Trust credits the present British Government for having taken positive steps (the first since 1968) toward establishing a 15-year revival program, but declares this can be attained in Parliament only if the major political parties agree on goals and ways.

Some things are being accomplished by Government agencies. Publications are being rewritten, a new *Emergency Planning Guidance for Local Authorities* is in the works, and a film is in production.

The Trust sees its own task as a propaganda job. It must offset powerful CD opposition which appears to have biased the media. It sees an anti-CD slant in films and on TV which it attributes to "a very active anti-civil protection PR lobby and . . . the failure of the Government to present its own case effectively. . . ."

The pamphlet ends on a bitter note: "If . . . the Government conveys its message simply and clearly to the public it (civil defense) will receive the support of all. Those who have frustrated and sabotaged sensible and humanitarian preparation to save lives and reduce suffering will then receive the condemnation they deserve."

For serious civil defenders who want to know more about The Trebah Trust, a copy of the pamphlet is well worth the price (about \$3.35 U.S.).

UPCOMING

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- Jun 11-15 OHIO ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Columbus, OH, Contact: OAEMS, 114 E. Main St., Elida, OH 45807 (419/339-2735).
- Jun 14-15 OPERATION DEFENDER, Burkewood Compound, Clifton, OH, Field operations and combat training. Reg. by June 1st. Contact: Live Free, P.O. Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426 (312/928-5830).
- Jun 15-20 ANS Annual Meeting, to be held at the MGM Grand, Reno, Nevada, Contact: Thomas Halverson (312/961-4150).
- Jun 23-26 THE ELEVENTH NEW ENGLAND SYMPOSIUM, Mass. Chapter American College of Emergency Physicians, Wequassett Inn, Chatham, Cape Cod, MA, Contact: MASS/ACEP, 129 N. Main St., P.O. Box 836, Mansfield, MA 02048 (617/339-5759).
- Jun 27-29 PA ANNUAL STATEWIDE EMERGENCY 9 CONFERENCE, Harrisburg, PA, Contact: Pa. Emer. Health Services Council, P.O. Box 608, Camp Hill, PA 17011 (717/763-7063).
- Jul 1-3 CALIFORNIA AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION 38th Annual Convention and Trade Show, Sheraton Harbor Island East, San Diego, CA, Contact: CAA Convention '86, 3814 Auburn Blvd., Suite 70, Sacramento, CA 95821.
- Jul 9-12 1986 NAEMT/CLINCON, Nat'l. Assn. of EMTs and FL Chapter of ACEP, pre-hospital emergency care conference, Hyatt Orlando, FL, Contact: REGISTRAR, 600 Courtland St., Suite 420, Orlando, FL 32804 (305/628-4800).
- Jul 13-16 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, Region IV Conference, Contact: Glenn R. Bright, Sr., Office of Emer. Mgmt., 17 S. Vernon Ave., Rm. 178, Kissimmee, FL 32741 (305/847-1270).
- Jul 14-18 ADVANCED COURSE IN NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PLANNING, Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115, (617/732-1171).
- Jul 17-19 WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED SINCE THE BIG THOMPSON FLOOD SYMPOSIUM, Boulder Hilton Harvest House Hotel, Boulder, CO, Reg. fee \$100 (till 5/31) Contact: Eve Gruntfest, Big Thompson Symposium, Univ. of CO., Colorado Springs, CO 80933-7150 (802/933-6655 or 303/593-3513).
- Aug 25-28 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LARGE ROCK CAVERNS (LRC '86), Helsinki University of Technology, near Helsinki, Finland, Working language: English, Contact: Int'l. Symposium LRC '86, Lehtisaarentie 2, 00340 Helsinki, Finland (tele. 358-0-4566172 telex: 122 972 vtthasf).
- Aug 30-31 HOUSTON EMERGENCY SERVICE EXPO, Astro Arena, Houston, TX, Law, Fire & EMS groups, Contact: E.S.S.G., P.O. Box 96617, Houston, TX 77213-6617.
- 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 or 6600).
- Sep 15-17 AMERICAN COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS 1986 SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY, Georgia World Congress Center, Hall D, Atlanta, GA, Contact: ACEP, P.O. Box 619911, Dallas, TX 75261-9911 (214/659-0911).
- Sep 22-24 FIRST INT'L SEMINAR "HOSPITALS IN WAR" Stockholm, Sweden, Contact: Hospitals in War Int'l. Seminar, c/o RESO Congress Service, S:t Eriksgatan 115, S-113 92 Stockholm, Sweden (tele. +46 8 728 3350, telex 10057 CONGRESS S).
- Sep 26-28 1986 INDIANA CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, Contact: John Diener, Indiana EMS Commission, 315 State Office Bldg., Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317/232-3980).
- Oct 17-21 9TH ANNUAL TACDA/DDP SEMINAR, Dallas Hilton Hotel (downtown), Dallas, TX, Contact: TACDA/DDP, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (Ph: 904-964-5397).
- Oct 21-25 NCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Dallas Hyatt Hotel (downtown), Dallas, TX, Contact: Exec. V-P David S. O'Bryan, NCEM, 7297 Lee Hwy (Suite N), Falls Church, VA (Ph: 703/533-0251).

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For further information, references, interviews, etc. contact: Ernest J. Terrien, 7525 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis, WI 53214 (Ph: 414/476-4340, Ext.-240).

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by Cresson H. Kearny, 239 pp (8½ x 11), 83 dimensional drawings, 26 sketches, 60 photos, 4 cut-out patterns for a fallout meter. \$10.50 postpaid from Citizens Preparedness Group of Greater Kansas City, Inc., P.O. Box 413209, Kansas City, MO 64141.

SHELTERS: (1) Steel reinforced concrete (models for 6, 12, 24, 48, 96 persons) and (2) Prefabricated, metallic, drop into the hole (for 8 persons). Both types complete with blast doors and valves, life support equipment, furniture. Marcel M. Barbier Inc., P.O. Box 2905, Reston, VA 22090.

August 25-28: Finland Host to International Large Rock Caverns Symposium — Over 35 Nations Participate

— Walter Murphey

Combine the many advantages of commercial underground space with the need for civil defense shelter, and in many countries you see a dramatic growth in adapting to sub-surface construction — as well as the use of caverns provided by nature.

This is one of the principal points underlined by Dr. Kari Saari, co-

LRC '86 Working Language: *English*

organizer of Finland's Large Rock Caverns symposium (LRC '86) to be held August 25-28 at Helsinki University of Technology. At the podium will be engineers, scholars and analysts representing over 35 countries east and west and around the world.

"The law which requires that civil defense shelters have to be built for

On the LRC '86 program from U.S.A.:

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Minneapolis.

people working and living in urban areas," says Saari, "has greatly contributed to the underground construction in Finland. Many civil defense shelters are being used for various other purposes during normal time.

"... In Helsinki, the capital of Finland, where 500,000 people live, there are more than 50 public civil defense shelters and more than 50 are being planned. The minimum floor area per person in a shelter is one square meter [10.76 square feet]."

Public shelters are in addition to required private shelters in apartment buildings.

Among the LRC '86 participating nations will be Japan, Pakistan, West Germany, Poland, Brazil, Australia, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, Sweden, Panama, India, Canada, Yugoslavia and the United States.

LRC '86 will also feature:

- (1) An exhibit hall
- (2) Tours to scenic areas (and caverns)
- (3) Free social program (sauna, reception, concert, visits to Finnish homes)

The working language: English.

Registration fee for the full symposium is \$692, and for persons accompanying the registrant \$78 (subject to foreign exchange variations).

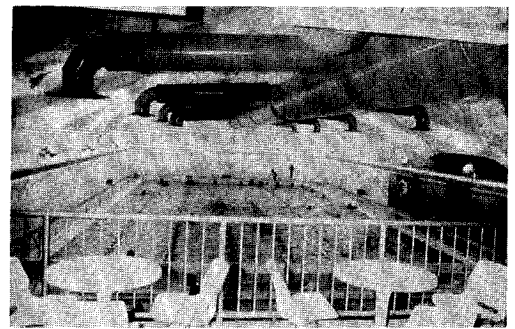
Detailed information may be obtained by contacting:

International Symposium on
Large Rock Caverns
Lehtisaarentie 2
00340 HELSINKI
FINLAND

(Phone: 358-0-4566172;
Telex: 122 972 vtthasf)

Types of underground installations (which can double as shelter) are athletic fields, schools, theatres, swimming pools, factories, shopping centers, homes, hotels, and so on.

"The costs of large underground caverns are not high," points out Dr. Saari. He puts excavation costs at about \$19.25 per cubic meter, and around \$288 a square meter for the finished product (\$27 a square foot). "The heating costs of rock caverns," says Saari, "are always lower than for conventional buildings. Ventilation costs are of the same order and



Finnish rock cavern designed to house a swimming pool — doubles as emergency shelter. Ventilation blowers are suspended from ceiling.

LRC '86 "is open to all interested individuals, institutions and companies from all countries."

Films and video programs will be shown during the last half hour of each lunch break and immediately following afternoon sessions.

maintenance and repair costs are always lower."

Where natural caverns already exist (and they abound in the U.S.A.) these costs can be significantly reduced. An American example of such caverns is the extensive underground caves in and around Kansas City. These are used commercially because they are cheaper and vastly superior to aboveground installations for a number of reasons. This is just a beginning, however. The entire population of Kansas City could be accommodated within these caves. Other underground caverns throughout America also can lend themselves to exploitation as valuable commercial (even residential) space — and safe haven in case of danger or disaster.

Utilization of this hidden bonanza will be stimulated by the exposure given to the vast underground world by LRC '86.

In this way, the concept of going underground could contribute dramatically, and with welcome economic advantages, to America's safety and survival.

Add to that a Helsinki August average temperature of 64°. See you there? □

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is irrational to judge the need for manned spaceflights by tragic accident. Pioneering is always dangerous, and if there are logical reasons why spaceflights should be manned, one accident does not refute them; if there are logical reasons that argue against manned space missions, one accident does not harm them.

Manned space missions have clearly proved their worth in rescuing satellites, space construction, and other activities for which computers and robots are simply not ready yet. More important, manned space flight will pave the way for the colonization of space: in centuries to come, the pioneers of humanity will surely march on to a New World without coercion, brutality or crisis, as did their forefathers half a millenium ago.

But such visions should not close our eyes to the deficiencies of the space program. Thinking minds did not need a space shuttle disaster to see what has been obvious for the better part of two decades: that much effort, time, cargo space — and now human life — has been wasted on publicity stunts. The obvious but inescapable truth about Christa McAuliffe's mission is that if it involved only lessons about space to school children, it could have been done from earth via satellite.

When the Apollo astronauts on the moon were made to demonstrate a feather and a hammer falling equally fast in the absence of an atmosphere, they were using no more accuracy, considerably fewer wits, than Galileo used in the 16th century. The "experiment" had all the scientific value of Mr. Whipple squeezing the Charmin.

When Rep. Bill Nelson, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Space Science, went for a ride in the *Columbia* last September, he got the publicity a politician dreams of, while NASA greased another Washington wheel; his stunt displaced road specialist Gregory Jarvis together with some experiments designed and paid for by Hughes Aircraft Corp.

ment of Defense, industry, and scientific institutions, been waiting in line, some of them for years. Among a multitude of applications, pharmaceutical companies process certain drugs in the absence of gravity several times faster than on earth. Whether such experiments take precedence over others, or whether both are canceled in favor of a politician's joy ride, is decided by a bureaucrat. Whatever the outcome, most of the bill is sent to the taxpayer. Brosz, editor of the highly informative and commendable newsletter *Commercial Space Report* (\$15/yr., Box 60, Sunnyvale, CA 94088), says "Justifying forcible removal from other people's wallets by expounding on the Wonderful Things one will do with it is at the root of the majority of the problems of our government and our nation."

Indeed it is, and nowhere more than in space. It is here that the government should be looking after its only legitimate mandate: the discretion to use force for the defense of its citizens' freedom. It is here that it should build a defense that defends freedom. And it is also here that it should get out of the way of the fledgling private space-companies that are being displaced, and in several cases actively obstructed, by NASA.

Where will these companies get the funds needed for their work? Same place the government gets it: from free enterprise.

Given freedom to proceed, they will be risking their own money, not the taxpayers', and they are unlikely to waste it on publicity stunts. Given freedom to proceed, they will develop nuclear rocketry, which by cold engineering logic is the best method to carry spacecraft beyond the limits set by chemical fuels, and which was abandoned in the early 1970s for political imagery.

If the government builds Star Shield to protect freedom including free enterprise in space, yet steps aside to let commercial pioneers compete, the heirs of the Wright brothers

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