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AUGUST 1986

VOLUME XIX — NUMBER 4

Journal of Civil Defense

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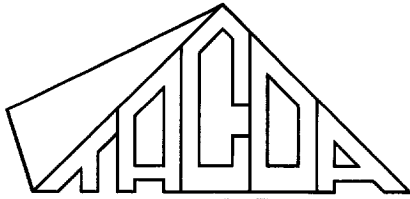
NUCLEAR WINTER UNMASKED

"JOIN US IN DALLAS"
(See pages 10-14)

IN THIS ISSUE:

EDWARD TELLER: "CIVILIAN PROTECTION"
"FOR THE ASKING: EMS TRAINING"
THIRD ANNUAL PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS
ARMS CONTROL CAPITALIST STYLE
PERMISSIVENESS: ROAD TO PANIC

The American Civil Defense Association



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The American Civil Defense Association

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Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

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CONTENTS

5 CAPITAL COMMENTARY, by Jerry Strobe — Where's The Beef?
6 CIVILIAN PROTECTION, by Edward Teller — The path to peace: through planned and deliberate protective measures.
9 FOR THE ASKING: EMS TRAINING — EMS Management Institute Director presents available EMS courses (no cost).
10 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR FEATURES ALL-STAR CAST — Dallas in October promises action springboard.
15 SPOTLIGHT — Soviet nuclear power accent; SDI "risk"; Reagan's Jack Dempsey story; etc.
16 THIRD ANNUAL PRESIDENTIAL PUBLIC SAFETY AWARDS — For civil defense: golden opportunities.
18 ARMS CONTROL CAPITALIST STYLE: NEGOTIATE WITH MONEY, NOT MISSILES, by Sam Cohen and Joseph D. Douglass — Disarmament with dollars.
20 REVIEWS — The Besieged Citadel; La Place de la Concord Suisse; Report from Switzerland; The Martyred City.
22 PERMISSIVENESS: ROAD TO PANIC, by Frank Williams — Uncle Sam a pushover?
24 TOO GOOD TO FILE — The "Peace Movement and War"; SDI Deserves Support; etc.
26 LETTERS — "Holocaust" protest; "Spread the Word"; etc.

27 CD ROUNDUP — High Frontier report; *Understanding Civil Defense* newsletter; "Sentry" update.

30 UPCOMING; MARKETPLACE.

31 LATELINE; Radiation Conference.

32 EDITORIAL: JOURNAL READERS VOTE FOR SHELTER PROGRAM.

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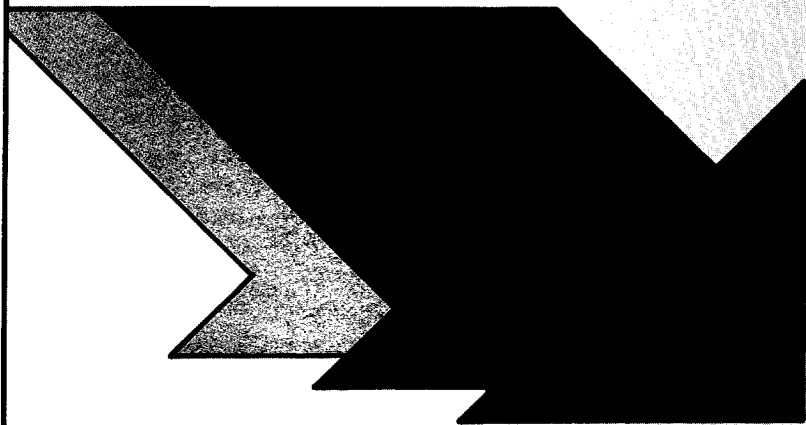
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WHERE'S THE BEEF?

The civil defense review that has been promised for over a year got leaked to the press in early May by someone in FEMA who apparently was appalled by its content. The program paper, which turned out to be an internal FEMA document, was slipped into the hands of Senator William Proxmire (D-WI). Senator Proxmire promptly made it available to the *Washington Post*, which gave it a front page story. The essence of the story was that the Reagan Administration was considering a new five-year civil defense plan that would emphasize the sheltering of State and local officialdom while encouraging the rest of the population to rely on self-help. The headline read, U.S. WAR-SURVIVAL PLAN FAVORS OFFICIALS.

Senator Proxmire, no friend of civil defense, led the attack. In a letter to FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, Jr., he was quoted as saying that the plan "appears similar to the Soviet defense system that protects its government and party elite." The *Post* also quoted the current director of Wisconsin's Office of Emergency Government as saying, "It's my opinion, and the opinion of the governor of the State, that there's no defense against a major nuclear attack."

FEMA spokesmen did little to change the impression that the program would give short shrift to population protection. Becton's associate director for State and local program support, Samuel Speck, was the most quoted. Whatever else he said, what got quoted was his observation that the proposed emergency operating centers (the reporters insisted on calling them "shelters") also could protect land records and other vital documents. That permitted columnist Mary McGrory to caption her derisive comment, "Politicians and Papers First." The resulting furor adequately demonstrated that even opponents of civil defense fully understand its necessary central purpose. Without a significant effort to change the vulnerability of the population, the other elements of civil defense don't make sense. The public and the media have a right to ask: Where's the beef?



Why the FEMA leadership failed to understand this simple truth is difficult to comprehend. The favorable public reaction to the President's recent emphasis on saving lives in justifying the Strategic Defense Initiative and the declining public attention to the more strident anti-nuclear movements should have provided a clue. The botched program design probably originated in response to an OMB edict to limit the program to a cost only about one-third the previous program, based on crisis relocation, that Congress has refused to fund for three successive years now. Someone may have pointed out that since the Congress had killed any serious attempt at population protection perhaps a low-budget approach to peripheral measures might be the way to go. After all, it would cost much less to protect a few hundred thousand officials than 230 million citizens. The result was a draft program estimated to cost \$1.5 billion over the next five years. Interestingly, the first year's budget, about \$230 million, is not too different from the first year of the crisis relocation program that the Congress has balked at. Altogether, we have here a recipe for disaster.

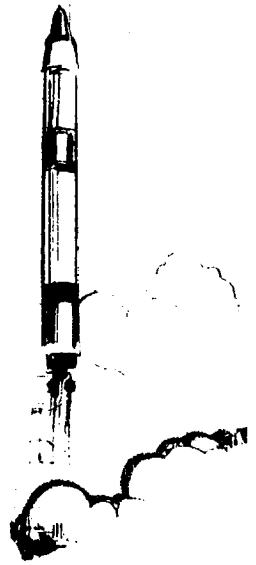
**... LISTEN MORE CAREFULLY ...
TO STEUART L. PITTMAN ...**

Mr. Becton and his associates now must go back to the drawing board. They should listen more carefully to experienced advisors such as Steuart L. Pittman, this country's only former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense. Becton still could fashion a defensible program on \$300 million a year if he followed through on his recent statements by insisting that State and local governments receiving financial support develop up-to-date population protection plans based on the best shelter available in the community. Some States, notably Texas, are doing just that. As for Senator Proxmire and the State of Wisconsin, perhaps they don't need the money. In any event, let them answer the question: Where's the beef? □

Edward Teller, who as a nuclear scientist designed America's H-bomb and more recently has been involved in the development of the X-ray laser, is an advisor to President Ronald Reagan. Dr. Teller here reveals (again) that he is a fervent supporter of civil defense. Both shelter and evacuation, he claims, have vital roles in a credible civil defense plan and must be exploited. (Teller will speak at the TACDA/DDP seminar in Dallas on October 20th.)

Civilian Protection

— Edward Teller



In what respect are China, the Soviet Union, Sweden and Switzerland alike? These countries have made real preparations for civilian protection in case of a nuclear war. In other respects they differ greatly. The Soviet Union and China suffered terribly during the Second World War; they understand the need for protection. Sweden and Switzerland were neutral during that war. They want to continue avoiding war damages.

The Soviet Union and China both possess nuclear weapons and, should nuclear war break out, might be among the combatant nations. Sweden and Switzerland, on the other hand, are less likely to experience direct attack. The requirements for civil defense are different in the two cases, but in both, population protection can be highly effective in reducing damage and death.

Neutral nations need to provide protection against the effects of radioactive fallout that, carried by the wind or rain, might occur within their borders. Exaggerated speculations about the widespread consequences of fallout began in 1950, when Einstein mentioned them as the means of ending life on earth. Endangering all humanity in this manner would require a few million megatons of explosives — about a thousand times more than is available in the combined arsenals of the world at this time.

However, fallout is the most serious widespread danger that might arise from nuclear war. The effects of radioactivity could become significant if fallout were concentrated by meteorological condi-

tions. The worst case of danger would occur if an attack scattered the contents of electricity-producing nuclear reactors and stored nuclear wastes. Even in this case, serious danger would occur only close to the zone of combat or in the region where meteorological conditions concentrated the fallout.¹ Shelters and apparatus for clean-up of contaminated areas can greatly decrease this damage under all conditions. Radiation meters, to determine the current level of radioactivity and to test food and water for contamination, are also needed.

Possible climatic changes, publicized as nuclear winter, require a different response. Smoke from burning cities and, to a lesser extent, dust stirred up by nuclear explosions could lead to widespread exclusion of sunlight thereby lowering of the temperature for weeks or even months. Early claims proved greatly exaggerated. However, during summer in regions distant from the oceans the effect might be a lowering of temperature by five to fifteen degrees. Even a small change in the temperature or a change in the precipitation pattern could cause widespread crop failures. Widespread contamination of food supplies or interruption of transportation facilities could further intensify food shortages. Food shortages are an obvious and ancient consequence of war. The proper response is to establish food reserves.

If active defense were to become a reality in the United States as well as in the Soviet Union, the widespread dangers of fallout and climate effects would be diminished; they may become insignificant. The

deterrent effect of active defense measures would greatly decrease the probability of war. But, in addition, a defense that was 80 percent effective would decrease the actual explosive power to 20 percent. Such a reduction would practically eliminate the danger of serious worldwide effects with a high probability. Protection against the few misdirected explosives that might reach a neutral country could be greatly increased by the deployment of a fairly simple active defense system.

With or without active defense, measures to protect the population in a country that might suffer direct attack can greatly reduce the loss of life. The Soviet Union has worked on a program of active and passive population protection for more than three decades. Soviet civil defense has provided secure shelters for 175,000 party and government officials, shelters for workers in important industries, and stockpiles of essential materials. The Soviets also have evacuation plans for non-essential city-dwellers and have designed easily improvised shelters. Tests of these designs at Oak Ridge National Laboratory indicate that they are very effective against both blast effects and the high levels of radioactivity that would occur in a country under attack.

For a country like the United States, protection of the population by passive means could save tens of millions of lives. Even elementary and inexpensive measures could make a difference between the survival or cessation of our ability to function as a nation. The effectiveness of civil defense would be

further enhanced if it were used in conjunction with active defenses, such as those being considered under the Strategic Defense Initiative. But no system of active defense is likely to be 100 percent effective. The greatest safety consists of not being near a nuclear explosion.

Today, voluntary evacuation could provide an excellent means of population protection for the United States. A well planned attack by the Soviet Union is the single major danger that could become a reality in the foreseeable future. So long as the United States has an effective retaliatory capability, Soviet attack would be preceded by an evacuation of their cities. Because of the nature of their economy, the Soviets would have to rely on public transportation — buses, trucks, and railroads. Not only would such a mass exodus be easy to observe, but counterevacuation would also be easy to accomplish. Given our transportation facilities, even starting late, we could complete an evacuation before the Soviets.

The traffic jams that occur on holiday weekends, when a considerable portion of city residents travel, may make such a plan seem impractical. However, in spite of slow traffic movement during these peak hours, major exodus and return are completed — even without planning — in comparatively short timespans. There is ample reason to believe that preplanned evacuation can be conducted rapidly.

Advance planning, although general in its nature, must provide for dispensing information, determining and scheduling evacuation routes, organizing centers and transportation for those without private cars, and preparing the reception areas. The steps that must be taken ahead of time can be made at moderate expense.

If a Soviet evacuation were observed, the President would announce

THE STRENGTH OF OUR SOCIETY LIES IN VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES.

nounce this fact and advise the nation that voluntary evacuation was beginning. People would be instructed by radio and television broadcasts as well as by recorded telephone messages and posted bulletins about whether to go, where to go, when to leave, and what to bring. Those lacking private transportation would be advised of their

nearest evacuation transport center. Those with extra space in their vehicles could voluntarily assist those at transport centers. For those unwilling or physically unable to evacuate, the location of the nearest best shelters would be provided.

No one should be forced to evacuate. Those preferring to go to a reception area other than the one

... CORES OF TALL WELL-CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS CAN BE MADE REASONABLY SAFE AGAINST NUCLEAR BLAST AND FIRE.

suggested (because of friends or relatives in a different outlying area) should be free to do so. The strength of our society lies in voluntary activities. Utilizing this characteristic as far as possible during a critical period would offer a great advantage.

Once the best reception areas are identified, the next step would be to plan the evacuation traffic patterns, including the departure schedule for the various areas of each city. Major streets would be converted into one-way arteries leading out of the city and access to these arteries would be scheduled for various city regions. At important nodal points, traffic police would direct traffic, and towing trucks would be available to keep these critical areas clear. Traffic police would notify evacuation centers of stranded motorists. The transport vehicles from evacuation centers would then stop along the evacuation route during their regularly scheduled trips to pick up those stranded.

Food and medical supplies sufficient for at least two weeks would need to be stored in the reception areas. Safe storage places for these supplies could be made available at low cost. Food supplies could be more easily provided in the United States than in almost any other country. For example, the amount of dried milk that has already been purchased by the government, if stored in reception areas, would be sufficient for many months. Grains currently owned and stored by the government could also be dispersed. While this preparation would involve some expense, careful planning and, possibly, tax incentives to major food wholesalers to establish safe storage centers in

outlying areas, could keep costs down.

Some policemen, firemen, and a few people to operate water, gas, electric, and communication services, must remain behind. Excellent shelters for these workers must be made available. Expense can be limited by keeping the number of such personnel as small as possible. Most facilities should cease operation during the evacuation period. Wherever feasible, production should be replaced by the available stored goods.

Earlier plans for population protection emphasized sheltering everyone within potential target areas. This is an extremely expensive project. However, shelters will continue to play an important role for those who must remain behind. Innovative designs should be considered. Contrary to generally accepted ideas, the cores of tall well-constructed buildings can be made reasonably safe against nuclear blast and fire. The buildings are constructed to withstand fire and earthquakes, and little modification

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF ALL DEFENSIVE MEASURES IS TO DETER WAR.

would be needed to enable their cores to withstand a nuclear explosion at a distance of a few thousand feet. The core contains the stairs, elevators, conduits for energy, water, and sewage disposal, and could in addition contain storage/shelter spaces. Such building cores could provide excellent protection for those required to remain in cities.

Threat of war is less horrible and less likely than real war. Protection of the civilian population provides a means to decrease not only the likelihood of war but even the probability of a threat of war. One possible situation is that, in a crisis, the Soviet Union might threaten war in order to achieve its ends. Soviet blackmail, to be credible, would have to include preparation for a nuclear strike, including Soviet urban evacuation. If the President had the ability to safeguard a high percentage of the population by counterevacuation, the possibility of such a threat would disappear.

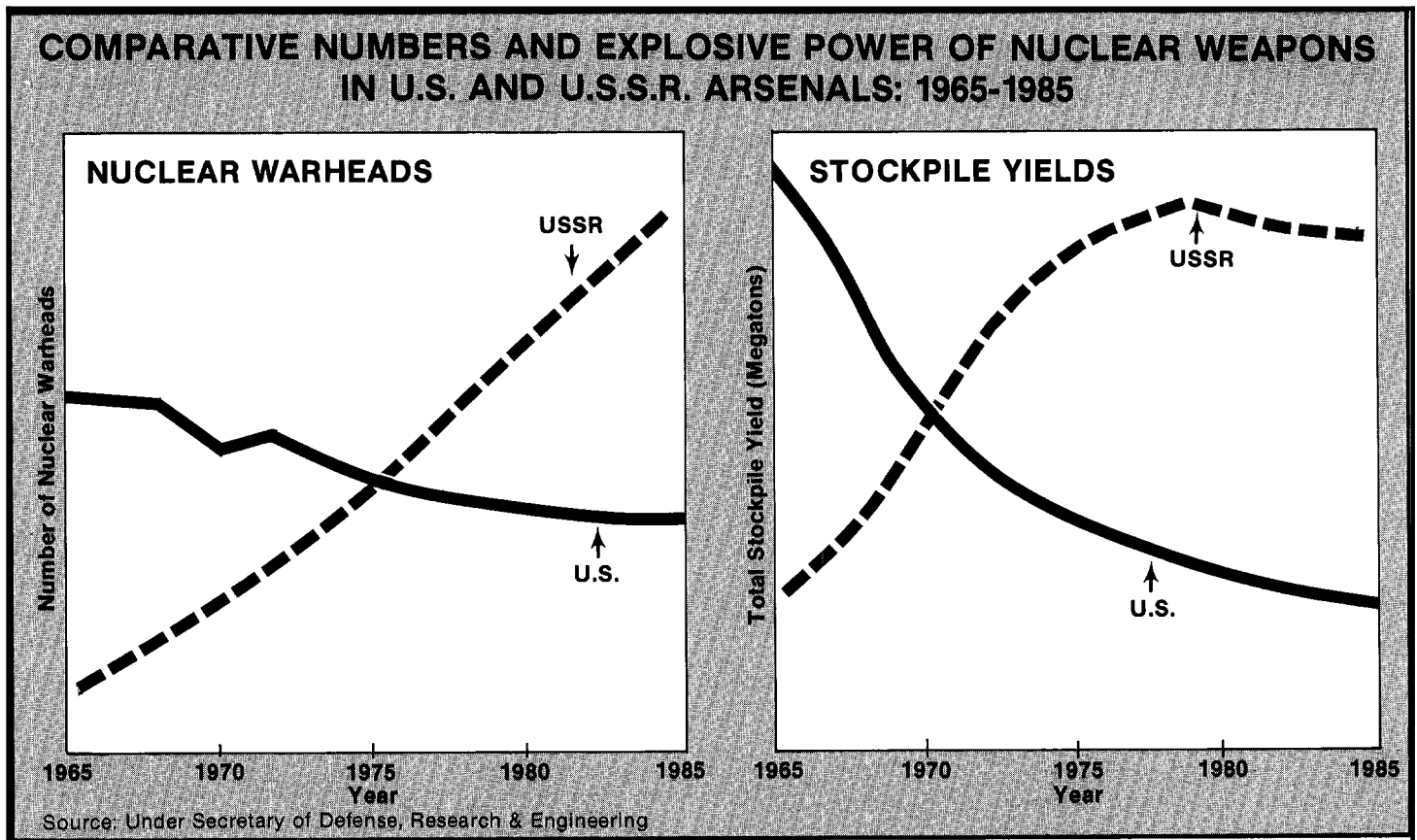
Opponents of civil defense argue that the Soviet Union would never threaten war under any circum-

stances. They may be right. But the means of nuclear attack that the Soviets have assembled are very much greater than the combined stockpile of the rest of the world.

this is so unthinkable that thinking about anything connected with it carries the taint of immorality. In an explicit or an implied form, Americans have been exposed time

tion?"

The reason at least in part lies in human nature. The usual and easiest response to a potentially great danger that is hard to measure or



The rapid build-up of Soviet weapons of mass destruction — during a period of voluntary decrease in American nuclear weapons — cannot be ignored.

The existence of multiple extensive Soviet defense measures and their present attempts to minimize

...RELATIVELY SIMPLE MEASURES OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE CAN ADD TO THE STABILITY OF PEACE.

the importance of defense are added reasons for establishing at least some protective measures. Passive protection offers as good a deterrent as an increased retaliatory ability, and it is far more attractive. The main purpose of all defensive measures is to deter war. Their very existence offers a good hope that they will never need to be used.

One of the main impediments to initiating a civil defense program is the paralyzing notion that a nuclear war would be the end of life on earth;

and time again to doomsday predictions. John F. Kennedy was the last president to support a major effort to protect the population. Yet, in his eloquent inauguration address, he claimed: "Man holds in his mortal hand the power to destroy all forms of human life." If his statement had been true, his subsequent efforts to provide civil defense would have been pointless.

In 1979, Nancy Greene, a strong supporter of civil defense and wife of actor Lorne Greene, contacted Leonard Hill, then vice president of ABC, about an idea for a film. She suggested that life in two cities — one with protective measures, the other without any preparations — be described after a nuclear attack. In 1983, ABC, under different management, realized half of the original idea: "The Day After" told the story of an unprotected American city. Many viewers asked: "Why was so little information available that would have saved lives? Why was so little attention given to protec-

even estimate is to do nothing except try to forget about it. But, having not quite forgotten about it, the danger visits us in our dreams. The immediate and real consequences of a nuclear war are terrible even without exaggeration.

The advancement of knowledge and technology has increased health and well-being throughout the world, allowed us to explore outer space and understand the nature of genes and viruses. It has also exposed us to novel dangers. While we have an increased ability to affect the future, we are not better able to predict it. Our greatest power continues to lie, not in our ability to control what other nations or other people do, but in our ability to foresee the various possibilities and guard against disastrous tragedy. Not only international agreements but also relatively simple measures of civilian defense can add to the stability of peace. This fact deserves more attention and effort than it has received. □

In a full-blown disaster one overwhelming problem is apt to be medical response. It has been so in disasters such as the Hiroshima bomb, the Mexican earthquake and countless others. The humane approach is to do everything possible to make medical care as effective as possible. Almost everything depends on local training, organization and expertise. One vital key to attaining it is the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) curriculum described here by EMS Management Institute director Joseph V. Saitta.

For the Asking: EMS Training

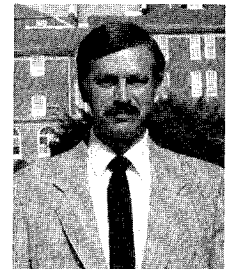
— Joseph V. Saitta, M.Ed.

Emergency Program Managers already have a variety of liaison contacts with public service agencies... police departments, fire departments, utility companies, etc. Do you really need to add another one to the list? Well, if it's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) you definitely do! They're the people that take care of the community's critical medical needs on a day-to-day basis, as well as during disasters.

EMS involves the provision of personnel (such as emergency medical technicians, paramedics and doctors), facilities (rescue stations, hospitals, etc.), and equipment (for example, monitor/defibrillators, telemetry systems, esophageal obturator airways, and medications like morphine, atropine, and epinephrine) necessary to manage the community's medical and trauma incidents.

If some of the equipment and medications listed in the previous paragraph sound like indecipherable tongue-twisters how do you

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*Joseph V. Saitta, M.Ed., is the Director of the EMS Management Institute in Sterling, Virginia. He has served as a curriculum developer, adjunct faculty and medical planner for a variety of federal agencies including the Indian Health Service, the National Fire Academy and the Emergency Management Institute. His previous contribution to the **Journal of Civil Defense** was "NETC: Training the Nation's Emergency Managers".*

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Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) have spared nothing to bring together a 1986 joint seminar that will highlight a current reawakening to the requirement for homeland defense.

DDP and TACDA for the first time in history combine forces to produce one meeting focussed on national strategic defense requirements across the board. A check of pages 11-14 will indicate the depth and breadth of the program. Top American authorities and vital controversial subjects in the national spotlight have been selected carefully so as to zero in on current problems and solutions.

As in the past the seminar will depend heavily on audience participation, with discussion and question and answer periods being scheduled throughout the three-day active agenda.

The seminar is *open*, meaning that the general public is invited to attend. It has been scheduled to precede the annual conference of the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM), and NCCEM conference attendees are being invited to participate in the DDP/TACDA seminar. It is being suggested too that seminar participants consider staying over in Dallas to attend the October 21-25 NCCEM Annual Conference (at the Hyatt Regency in Downtown Dallas). Some already plan to do this.

As in past seminars the exhibit area will be a gathering place for seminar participants at receptions, coffee calls, etc. where contacts may be made with exhibitors as well as one-on-one discussions between participants and speakers and among the participants themselves. (The exhibit area is on the mez-

minent speakers from across America will stimulate thinking on what can be done for preparedness and for peace.

A check of the following pages (11-14) will provide a good idea of what is in store for the DDP/TACDA seminar participant.

See you there?

Following pages:

Page 11 — Letter from DDP and TACDA presidents to seminar attendees.

Page 12 — Seminar speakers (pictures and biographical notes).

Page 13 — Seminar Agenda.

Page 14 — Seminar briefs, registration form, room reservation form.

zanine immediately adjacent to the conference room.)

Another first will be a debate on the issue of whether medical response to wartime disaster is practical or not. DDP will take the affirmative side and Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) will take the negative.

Still another first will be an examination of the AIDS epidemic as a looming disaster itself — and also as a complicating factor in other disasters.

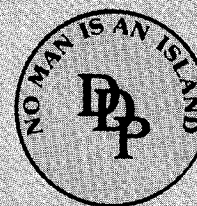
Edward Teller will take a look at the world in 2000 A.D. Eugene Wigner weighs the interplay of SDI and civil defense. Petr Beckmann relates nuclear proliferation to terrorism. Dissident Yuri Tuvim asks if the Soviet Union is really a threat. Carsten Haaland of ORNL checks on radiation "fact and fancy." Shelter comes in for a heavy accent. Pro-

SEMINAR THEME & LOGO:





Post Office Box 1057
Starke, Florida 32091
(904) 964-5397



The American Civil Defense Association — Doctors for Disaster Preparedness

1 August 1986

Dear Friends of DDP and TACDA:

As presidents of our respective organizations (Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and The American Civil Defense Association) we extend to you a warm invitation to our joint seminar in Dallas October 17-21. We hope to have the pleasure of welcoming you there.

As you may see in the accompanying article and in the agenda on page 13, we have spared nothing to bring to you the best array of international talent it has been possible to find. You will easily recognize many of these names as top authorities in their fields, and we are sure you will enjoy and profit by attending their presentations.

Instead of avoiding controversial questions we have focussed upon them. We will not debate the issues only from the podium, but the audience will be involved in discussion and question and answer periods. (All speakers, as in years passed, are being asked to devote the latter part of their addresses to rounds of audience participation.) As you may notice, a debate between Physicians for Social Responsibility and DDP will take place, and even here the audience will participate. The Strategic Defense Initiative and its relation to civil defense will be highlighted along with questions of medical response, shelter and evacuation and other preparedness measures. Leading physicians will cover the topic of AIDS, not only because it happens to be prominently in the news but because its growth spiral is frightening and because it can well become a problem of dangerous proportions during other disasters.

Dallas, as a central location and as the meeting place of NCCEM immediately following the DDP/TACDA seminar, has been selected due to its easy accessibility. And due also to its fame as a center for entertainment, dining, sports and shopping. The "Downtown Hilton," as it is known, was chosen due to its location in the heart of Dallas and to its superior conference facilities -- all on the mezzanine floors, integrated with but separate from other activities. You'll like it.

We invite you to join us. We hope you will join us. We need your support.

America must look to its tomorrows. And DDP and TACDA, with your help, need to contribute to a preparedness that will bring about long-lasting prosperity and peace.

Thank you, and "see you in Dallas."

Cordially,

Gerald L. Looney, M.D.
Gerald L. Looney, M.D.
President, DDP

Charles L. Saxley
Charles L. Saxley
President, TACDA

★ ★ ★ DDP/TACDA SEMINAR SPEAKERS: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Edward Teller,
H-bomb architect,
White House con-
sultant, X-ray laser
researcher, writer.



James W. Black, MD, Writer, diplo-
mate of American
Board of Psychiatry
and Neurology, air
crash expert.



Conrad V. Chester,
Dir. Emergency
Planning Research,
Oak Ridge National
Laboratory, writer,
lecturer.



Robert Ehrlich,
Author of *Waging
Nuclear Peace*, held
1986 Nuclear War
Education Confer-
ence in D.C.



Eugene P. Wigner,
Nobel Laureate,
writer, foremost
American CD
analyst and nuclear
scientist.



**Carsten M. Haa-
land,** Oak Ridge
National Laboratory
nuclear scientist,
nuclear weapons
effects analyst,
writer.



Julius W. Becton, Jr., FEMA Director,
first since Pittman
to require priority
for civil defense.



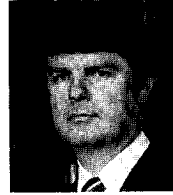
**Irving Louis Horo-
witz,** Rutgers Univ.
distinguished
Hannah Arent Prof.,
author of *Winners
and Losers* et al.



Max Klinghoffer,
Author of *Triage
Emergency Care*,
combat disaster
emergency MD, air
accident analyst.



Daniel Graham,
High Frontier
Director, cited by
Reagan for defense
contributions, SDI
backer.

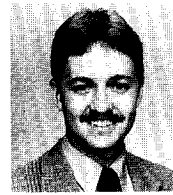


Joseph L. LaFleur,
FEMA Dir. of
Programs &
Academics, former
Wisconsin Emer.
Mgmt. Dir., former
EMI Director.

Manuel Acosta, MD, Responds when
needed for assistance in disasters.
He played a key role in medical
response to Mexico's 1985 earth-
quake.

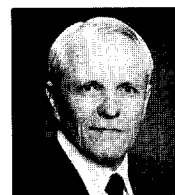


Yuri Tuvim, Prom-
inent outspoken
dissident, writer,
commentator, spent
years as USSR
mechanical engi-
neer.



Craig Yarbrough,
Disaster medical
specialist, directed
on-spot relief
operations for U.S.
group in Mexico.

Wes Wallace, MD, is Chair of House
of Delegates at Physicians for Social
Responsibility (PSR) and member
of the PSR National Executive Com-
mittee.



Cresson H. Kearny,
Top survival author-
ity, Author of *Nuc-
lear War Survival
Skills*, researcher.



**Randal P. Shu-
macher,** Dir. of
Health, Safety and
Chemical Regula-
tions for Chemical
Manufacturers
Assn.

Robert Mosebar, MD, is Medical
officer for combat developments at
the Academy of Health Sciences,
Fort Sam Houston, TX (U.S. Army).



Petr Beckmann,
Publisher, editor of
Access to Energy,
author, harsh critic
of anti-nukes.



Nancy D. Greene,
HUMINT editor,
Hollywood-based
strategic analyst,
leading commen-
tator on Soviet
military.

Michael Webster is Director of the
El Paso Civil Defense Association
and coordinates its disaster assist-
ance operations (e.g. 80 MDs to
Mexico).



Howard Maccabee,
MD, Nuclear engi-
neer, prominent
nuclear winter
writer and speaker.



Ken Lucas, Engi-
neer and MD (Univ.
of Bern, Switzer-
land), radiation
oncologist.

Robert Ricks, MD, is Director of the
Oak Ridge National Laboratory's
Affiliated Universities Radiation
Emergency Assistance Center.

Charles E. Haley, Epidemiologist,
career extends from local to inter-
national levels. He is currently on
Parkland Hospital's AIDS task force.

AGENDA

DDP/TACDA SEMINAR — OCTOBER 17-21, 1986

DOWNTOWN HILTON — DALLAS, TEXAS

— All activities take place in the mezzanine complex — DDP/TACDA registration desk open October 17, 2-9 PM; October 18th, 8 AM - 8 PM; October 19th, 8 AM - 5 PM; October 20th, 8 AM - 8 PM —

Oct 17	7:00PM - 9:00PM	Welcome Reception (Exhibit Hall)*
Oct 18	8:30AM - 9:00AM	Seminar opening (Masters of Ceremonies: Dr. Gerald L. Looney, Dr. Jane M. Orient, Charles L. Badley and Carsten M. Haaland)
	9:00AM - 9:30AM	Irving Louis Horowitz, Ph.D. — "Doctors and The Bomb"
	9:30AM - 10:00AM	Michael Webster — "Disaster Response in Mexico City"
	10:00AM - 10:30AM	Manuel Acosta, M.D. — "Epidemic Prevention in Mexico City"
	10:30AM - 11:00AM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	11:00AM - 11:30AM	Craig Yarbrough — "Effects of Disaster on Society"
	11:30AM - 12:00N	James William Black, M.D. — "Psychiatric Response to Disaster"
	12:00N - 12:30PM	Randal P. Schumacher — "Toxic Terrorism"
	12:30PM - 2:00PM	(Lunch) Robert Ehrlich, Ph.D. — "Campus Focus on Nuclear War"
	2:00PM - 3:15PM	(Debate) Wes Wallace, M.D. of Physicians for Social Responsibility and Ken Lucas of DDP — "Resolved: that physicians have the ethical obligation to cooperate with medical preparedness programs, including civil defense." (Dr. Lucas to take the affirmative and Dr. Wallace the negative.)
	3:15PM - 3:45PM	Robert Mosebar, M.D. — "Nuclear Battlefield Environment"
	3:45PM - 4:15PM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	4:15PM - 5:00PM	Robert Ricks, M.D. — "Response to Nuclear Accidents: Thoughts After Chernobyl"
	5:00PM - 6:30PM	DDP Business Meeting (Open)
	7:00PM - 8:00 PM	Reception (Exhibit Hall)
	8:00 PM	(Banquet) Petr Beckmann, Ph.D. — "Nuclear Proliferation and Terrorism"
Oct 19	7:30AM - 8:30AM	2nd Session, DDP Business Meeting (Open)
	8:30AM - 9:00AM	Seminar opening
	9:00AM - 9:30AM	Ken Lucas, M.D. — "Radiation Sickness"
	9:30AM - 10:00AM	Yuri Tuvim, Ph.D. — "Is There a Soviet Threat?"
	10:00AM - 10:30AM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	10:30AM - 12:00N	Howard Maccabee, Ph.D., M.D.; Robert Ricks, M.D.; Yuri Tuvim, Ph.D.; Edward Teller, Ph.D. — Panel: "Ask the Experts" (Questions and Answers)**
	12:00N - 1:30PM	Lunch served by Ready Reserve Foods (Emergency Foods) — pending
	1:30PM - 2:00PM	Eugene P. Wigner, Ph.D. — "SDI-Civil Defense Interdependence"
	2:00PM - 2:30PM	Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D. — "SDI Leakage"
	2:30PM - 3:00PM	Cresson H. Kearny — "Self-Help Civil Defense"
	3:00PM - 3:30PM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	3:30PM - 5:00PM	Shelter Panel Discussion (Questions and Answers) — Dr. Wigner, Dr. Chester and Mr. Kearny
	5:00PM - 7:00PM	Shelter Tour (for those who sign up for it)
Oct 20	8:30AM - 9:00AM	Seminar opening
	9:00AM - 9:45AM	Carsten M. Haaland — "Radiation: Fact and Fancy"
	9:45AM - 10:30AM	Joseph L. LaFleur — "Leadership — Where the CD 'Buck' Stops"
	10:30AM - 11:00AM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	11:00AM - 11:45AM	Howard Maccabee, Ph.D., M.D. — "Nuclear Winter Prevention"
	11:45AM - 1:30PM	Daniel O. Graham, Lt. Gen. — "SDI and Civil Defense — the Best Deterrents" (Lunch)
	2:00PM - 3:00PM	Charles E. Haley, M.S., M.D.; Max Klinghoffer, M.D. — "AIDS: The New Plague?"
	3:00PM - 3:30PM	COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
	3:30PM - 4:15PM	Nancy D. Greene — "U.S. Nuclear Strategy — Soviet View"
	4:15PM - 5:00PM	Edward Teller, Ph.D. — "2000 A.D."
	5:00PM - 7:00PM	OPEN TIME (press interviews, discussions, etc.)
	7:00PM - 8:00PM	Reception (Exhibit Hall)
	8:00PM	(Banquet) Julius W. Becton, Jr. — "A Key to America's Tomorrow: Emergency Management"
Oct 21	9:00AM - 11:00AM	TACDA Business Meeting (Open)
	12:00N - 2:00PM	Shelter Tour (For those who sign up for it)

*Exhibit Hall is adjacent to the conference hall and is open during entire seminar.

**The "Ask the Experts" panel will include one or two more selected speakers.

SEMINAR BRIEFS

SHELTER TOURS

Region VI Director, genial Jerry Stephens, has gone out of his way to arrange two shelter tours for seminar participants. The first tour will take place on the evening of October 19th (Sunday), leaving the Downtown Hilton at 5 PM — right after the close of the afternoon program. After a trial tour on June 20th, it was agreed that the focal point of the tour would be the remarkable 5,000-sq. ft. Region VI Emergency Operation Center. Other industrial shelters will also be part of the blitz tour (2 hours). A second tour, similar to the first, will take place on the early afternoon of October 21st, leaving the Hilton at 12 noon.

Take your choice.

SEMINAR OPEN TO PUBLIC PARTIAL REGISTRATIONS AVAILABLE

The DDP/TACDA seminar invites the participation of the public. Membership in TACDA or DDP is **not** required.

For those unable or not desiring to attend the complete seminar, partial registrations are available. \$110 for first half (to noon Oct. 19) or for the second half (noon Oct. 19 to the close). \$125 after October 7th.

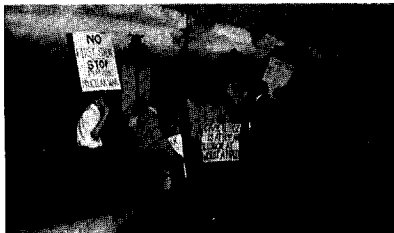
For one full day on Oct. 18 or 20: \$90, on Oct. 19: \$60. For a morning or afternoon session (without meals): \$20. Lunch or banquet: \$25. Reception & banquet: \$40. Reception only: \$20.

Other breakdowns can be arranged at the registration desk. Just ask.

PICKETS MAY BE "GOOD GUYS"

Pickets marched outside the hotel at the Los Angeles seminar last year (again). They can be expected to be on hand again this year in Dallas.

Seminar pickets are usually orderly people who carry signs indicating that they want peace, not war.



Previous TACDA pickets.

When we explain to them that TACDA and DDP (and SDI and civil defense) want exactly the same thing a dialogue usually ensues. We work on the theory that pickets are potential converts to preparedness. This could happen in Dallas (as it has elsewhere).

NCCEM CONFERENCE FOLLOWS DDP/TACDA SEMINAR

Two skips and a hop down the street (Texas skips and hops) you will find the annual NCCEM conference. It follows the DDP/TACDA seminar October 21-25 at the Hyatt Regency, also in downtown Dallas. A simple way to get there is to join the Tuesday (October 21st) shelter tour and get off at the Hyatt Regency at the end of the tour.

For complete information contact NCCEM, 7297 Lee Highway, Unit N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (Phone: 703-533-7672).

EXHIBIT AREA HOSTS RECEPTIONS

And coffee breaks. And any time during the seminar, experts in shelter, strategic defense publications, emergency foods, civil defense equipment, survival communities, warning communications and other fields invite you to inspect their wares and ask for information.

The exhibit area is immediately adjacent to the conference hall.

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS!

One of the hit events going on at the same time as the DDP/TACDA seminar and the NCCEM conference will be the "biggest bash" of the Texas State Sesquicentennial (Texas dates back to 1836). Admission: \$5. Location: the Dallas "Fair Park."

The DDP/TACDA registration desk will have brochures on the fair (and other Dallas area events) for distribution to participants free of charge.

ROOMS RESERVATIONS — NO DEPOSIT NECESSARY

The June issue of the Journal erroneously reported that a one day's room deposit was necessary at the Dallas (downtown) Hilton.

Not the case. In making your room reservation just give pertinent information and you're in. If you plan to arrive after 6 PM you will be asked to guarantee your reservation with a major credit card.

And remember: \$56 a night, double or single. And be sure to mention TACDA.

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.

No deposit required.
Give credit card
information if
arriving after 6 PM.

Arrival date/time: _____ No. of days: _____

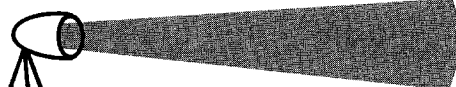
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

— TACDA/DDP SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —



AIDS: THE NEW PLAGUE?

America and the world are beginning to get the jitters about the progress of AIDS. No longer a male homosexual oddity, it threatens one and all. Given the current rate of increase it promises to be a disaster of its own in five years or so. It ranks too as a big factor to contend with in other disasters.

Epidemiologist Dr. Charles E. Haley and emergency physician Max Klinghoffer — as noted elsewhere in these pages — will undertake an analysis of the AIDS threat, where it can lead and what is being done to counteract it. This one-hour program begins at 2 PM on October 20th.

EASTERN OFFERS SPECIAL FARES TO DALLAS

Eastern Airlines has been designated the official DDP/TACDA seminar air carrier. Eastern offers 60% off "normal coach fare" for seminar participants (mention code: EZ10AP52).

These fares save money principally when tickets are purchased within one month of flight time. Those who purchase tickets over one month prior to flight time should check supersaver fares for comparison.

(Early purchases will also save considerable money on other airlines.)

Using Eastern where practical will help TACDA and DDP. Suggestion: Check with your travel agent.

DALLAS BECKONS THE BON VIVANT

Nowhere west of the Mississippi (or east of it either come to think of it) can you find the variety and concentration of the "good things in life" that Dallas offers.

French, Italian and Western cuisines — as well as others — are among the very best, and easy to get to. Shopping in Dallas is a completely new adventure. The famous Neiman-Marcus deluxe department store is 1½ blocks down the street from the Downtown Hilton.

Fairs, concerts, sports events (the Dallas Cowboys hold forth here), the theater, rodeos, you name it. Dallas offers a new experience.

JACK DEMPSEY AND "DEFENSE"

President Ronald Reagan's accent on America's defense preparedness is, to say the least, well known. In one of his popular radio/TV addresses to the nation he combined the appeal of George Washington and Jack Dempsey to underline his point, quoted as saying:

One cannot sit in this office reviewing intelligence on the military threat we face, making decisions from arms control, to Libya, to the Philippines, without having that concern for America's security weigh constantly on your mind.

We know that peace is the condition under which mankind was meant to flourish. Yet, peace does not exist of its own will. It depends on us — on our courage to build it and guard it and pass it on to future generations.

George Washington's words may seem hard and cold today, but history has proven him right again and again: To be prepared for war, he said, is one of the most effective means of preserving peace.

To those who think strength provokes conflict, Will Rogers had his own answer. He said of the world heavyweight champion of his day: I've never seen anyone insult Jack Dempsey.

PATIENT COMES FIRST

Commentator Mike Thompson of WIOD in Miami, Florida asked Dr. Max Klinghoffer the following question on a talk-show program:

"Dr. Klinghoffer, what is the difference between you and the members of PSR (Physicians for Social Responsibility) when it comes to defending the American people, when it comes to providing medical needs?" Klinghoffer replied:

"Our belief, those of us within TACDA and DDP is simply this: that the patient comes first whether he's sick or injured or thinks he's sick — the patient comes first. And that if a person is injured it should not matter to a doctor whether he's injured in an auto accident, a plane crash or a home accident, or whether he's a victim of war. He still deserves the best medical care we can give him, and it's our purpose to furnish that."

Dr. Klinghoffer is author of *Triage Emergency Care Handbook* and will be one of the two speakers to highlight the AIDS threat at the DDP/TACDA seminar.

MUTUAL AID MAKES PAPERS AVAILABLE FOR POSTAGE COST

The public safety newsletter *Mutual Aid* (EMS Management Institute, PO Box 102, Sterling, VA 22170) makes the following documents available to *Journal of Civil Defense* subscribers for cost of postage only as indicated:

- ☐ *Florida Statute on Infectious Disease Notification*—Provided by Robert S. Graves, Chief of EMS, Pinellas Park (FL) Fire Department, this one pager gives information on Florida's new requirement that hospitals notify infectious disease exposed pre-hospital providers (standard business envelope, 22 cents postage).
- ☐ *The Emergency Manager for the Year 2000* — Developed by Thomas E. Drabek, Ph.D. for the National Science Foundation. This 5 page brief provides insight into the current constraints and actions emergency managers can take to prepare for the future (39 cents postage, standard business envelope).
- ☐ *Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement* — used by three Yolo County (California) fire protection districts to provide more efficient and effective fire suppression and prevention programs (11 pages, standard business envelope, 39 cents postage).

Just mail request to *Mutual Aid* with postage remittance (total for all three documents comes to \$1) before the deadline, which is September 1, 1986.

STRATEGIC DEFENSE: HERE AND THERE

The Soviet strategic defense effort commands ten times as many resources as ours. They spend \$40 billion annually on civil, air and missile defenses, including \$3 billion on lasers alone. Yet the *defensive* side of the strategic balance has been largely ignored in the US media and in presentations by PSR representatives. If mentioned, it is dismissed as a waste of money.

— Dr. Jane M. Orient in *Postgraduate Medicine*

Need ways to give national recognition to deserving civil defenders? Here's one prime opportunity — right from the top: the President's Public Safety Awards. Read on.

Third Annual Presidential Public Safety Awards

(Interview with John E. Bex)



Who is John E. Bex? Executive Secretary of the President's Public Safety Awards Program, Chief of EMI's Executive Programs Division, former Region II Director. Bex has been a strong advocate, speaking and writing of adequate civil defense programs for all America over the past 16 years. The Journal's Kevin Kilpatrick asks Bex about civil defense participation in the public safety program.

Kevin Kilpatrick (KK): John Bex, whenever we see waves coming from the National Emergency Training Center up there at Emmitsburg, Maryland, it's apt to be you getting your feet wet in another promotional program. What is it this time with the new public safety awards program?

John Bex (JB): Well, the program is not really new. It's just that civil defense people need to become aware and active in it. Your Journal needs to look into it and give it maximum publicity thus stimulating interest in this activity. You need to exploit this challenge.

KK: And we haven't so far? What exactly is this "opportunity"?

JB: The program is the President's Public Safety Awards. It came into being with the passing of PL 93-498, the "fire law," in 1974. Under this authority for the first time in our history the President of the United States is authorized to recognize outstanding performance in the fire, police, and civil defense constituencies. The civil defense and fire service nominations go from the National Director of FEMA to the President, and law enforcement nominations are made by the Attorney General to the President. During any one calendar year, he may award up to 12 medals and supporting certificates to individuals who have been recommended based on their deserving records. Naturally, a recommendation should include what the individual has done, with supporting paperwork documents such as newspaper articles if they are available. Civil Defense needs to apply for its share of the awards by nominating deserving individuals.

KK: What kind of a "record" qualifies for award consideration?


JB: Valor is one thing. For instance, bravery and dedication in dealing with a chemical spill, earthquake, fire, or hurricane are excellent examples. On the other hand, consideration can be given to outstanding performance of duty over the year. Then there are accomplishments that an individual may have been responsible for — a brilliant disaster response plan, a productive training program, interdepartmental teamwork that results in meeting emergencies in stride, a series of inspiring emergency management articles, outstanding leadership in disaster management — the list goes on. You name it.

KK: What about service in facing hard-core civil defense, the nuclear threat?

JB: Absolutely. That qualifies. Especially now with a FEMA national director who understands this law and has the courage to insist on primary attention to war-related defense measures. What is more in keeping with "public safety?"

KK: What about past awards? How many of these safety awards have been in the civil defense field?

JB: Nominations for the first group to be considered covered through 1983. These nominations are presently with White House scheduling. It is expected that a board will meet to consider 1984 candidates in the near future. Nominations for the 1985 awards are open until November 15, 1986. So at this date we cannot answer your question as to



**PRESIDENTIAL
PUBLIC SAFETY
MEDAL (24-KT
GOLD). NOMINATIONS
NOW BEING
ACCEPTED FOR 1985
VALOR OR SERVICE.**

how many civil defense people have been considered or if any are scheduled for the gold.

KK: That's not a very good record.

JB: Well, that's neither a good record nor a bad. Only time will tell when the President makes the awards. This is where you come in. You let civil defense people know about the awards opportunity and how to go about recommending recipients, and you will get a much stronger participation in the program.

KK: I can think of a number of deserving civil defense people.

JB: Yes, a great number. But you

don't stop there. You *proceed* from there.

KK: Can you give us a formula?

JB: Sure, but that's a little dangerous. First and foremost, someone who knows of a deserving individual

personnel should be sent to the Superintendent, National Fire Academy, National Emergency Training Center.)

KK: What about awards for those who have performed beyond the call of duty *this* year — 1986?

ALSO DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICE [AWARD] . . . NO LIMIT

who belongs to a civil defense unit, paid or volunteer must have the initiative and persistence to follow through with the formula, or whatever you may want to call it. You've got to gather the evidence: statements of people in the know about the individual's accomplishments, documents that attest to them, press clippings, commendations, letters, whatever it takes, even photos and awards copies. Probably a lot more. It has to be organized into a written nomination with all things supporting the nomination. It's work and it's trouble, but believe me, it's worth it. What's more inspiring than a presidential award? And what's a better example to others?

KK: Once the nomination is drawn up with all its supporting documents, what do you do with it? Where do you submit it?

JB: Direct to the Superintendent of the Emergency Management Institute, and his address is the National Emergency Training Center, FEMA, Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727.

KK: Good! What's the deadline?

JB: November 15th of this year. And one important thing: these nominations cover the period November 15, 1984 to November 15, 1985. Don't forget that.

KK: What if someone wants further information?

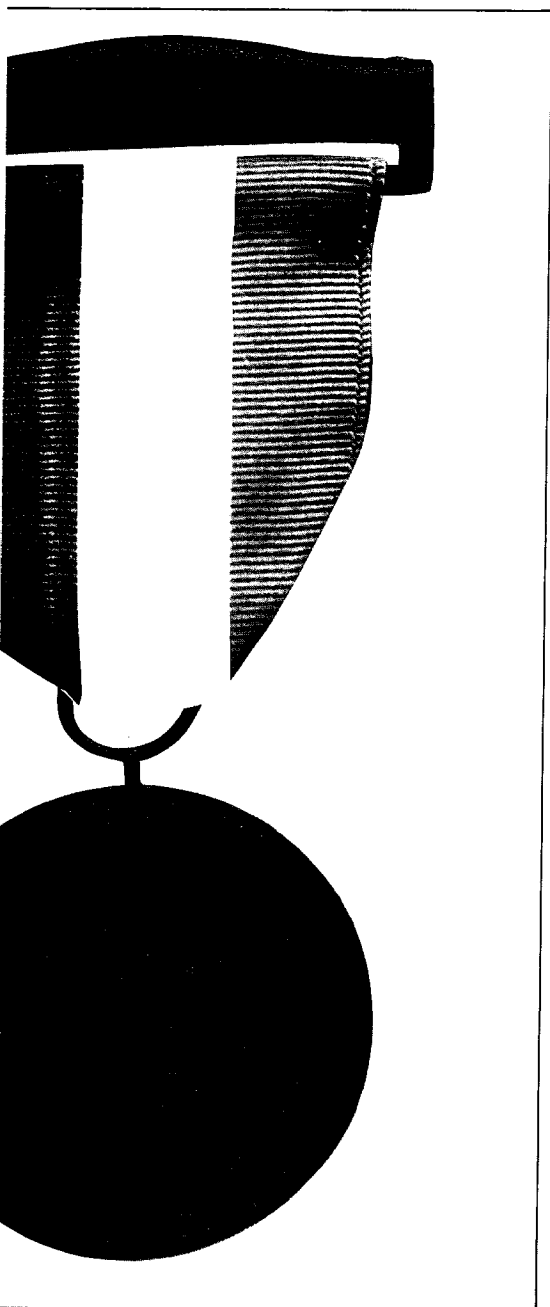
JB: Ask the same party, the Superintendent of the Emergency Management Institute. And by the way, in addition to the Presidential Awards there is also the Award for Distinguished Public Safety Service which the Attorney General and the Director of FEMA are authorized to present on an annual basis. There is no limit to the number of these awards. (Nominations for fire service

JB: All nominations for actions that take place between November 15, 1985, and November 15, 1986, must be submitted by November 15, 1987. I hope we have enough additional interest to get more nominations for this period than for the last, but right now we are interested in submissions before November 15, 1986 that cover the period November 15, 1984 for November 15, 1985.

KK: What's a phone number people could call for information?

JB: In the case of the Attorney General it should be 202-724-7733. For the Superintendent of the National Fire Academy, it should be 301-447-6789, and for the Superintendent of the Emergency Management Institute it should be 301-447-6251.

KK: Many thanks, John! This information I am sure will open wide the doors for civil defense nominations. And that we need. □



John E. Bex, Executive Secretary, President's Public Safety Awards Program.

Mischievously, Sam Cohen and Joseph D. Douglass put their tongues firmly in their cheeks and come up with a "Mafia" disarmament proposal to the Soviets that is "too good to refuse."

Cohen is known best for having designed the controversial N-Bomb, and Douglass — a prominent strategic analyst — recently published with Jan Sejno his latest book (1986): *DECISION MAKING IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES: AN INSIDE VIEW*.

On the surface the proposition to the Soviets seems to have Wall Street overtones and to be curiously attractive. The proposition is also — as the article speculates — highly immoral. It would in the end, if offered, be refused. Not on moral grounds, but because the Soviets are implacably dedicated to communizing the United States (and the rest of the world) and could not be bribed out of it. That is made clear in the Cohen-Douglass dénouement. A strong implication appears to be that we are still back at square one where we desperately need a supertough defense.

Arms Control Capitalist Style: Negotiate With Money, Not Missiles

— Sam Cohen and Joseph D. Douglass

"Without the MX," President Reagan told the Congress early in 1985, "our chances of reaching an equitable agreement with the Soviet Union to reduce significantly the size of our nuclear arsenals are substantially lowered."

Accordingly, the President requested from the Congress an arsenal of 100 MX missiles. These

This has become the "logic" of nuclear arms control, as practiced by the United States. We spend enormous sums of money building up our nuclear strength while professing hope for a treaty that will enable us to tear it down. Whether the Soviets accept this strange logic, is most doubtful. But we assume they do, even though their

their nuclear forces than building up ours as a bargaining chip?

There may be if we pay heed to the old capitalist tradition, "Money talks." Why not substitute money for missiles as the "bargaining chip?"

Why don't we, when we return to Geneva, offer a deal to the Soviets where we pay them to do what they claim they want to do? Why don't we offer to take our missile buildup money and give it to them on the condition that they reduce their missile forces by an equivalent monetary amount? And we would promise to erase our buildup plans if they accepted our offer. Surely, in Mafia parlance, this would be an offer they couldn't refuse.

Were the Soviets to accept our offer, they could gain in three vital ways.

First, since they supposedly are in dire economic straits these days, the infusion of tens of billions of free American dollars into their economy should be a godsend.

**WE SPEND ENORMOUS SUMS OF MONEY BUILDING UP OUR
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weapons would then be used as an arms control "bargaining chip." However, the Congress has been willing to fund only 50 missiles; so as we plan our arms control and negotiations strategy, we do so knowing, that by the Administration's yardstick, our bargaining power has been significantly reduced.

recent proposal to reduce offensive nuclear forces by 50 percent gives no hint of such acceptance.

Now let us assume that the Soviets are genuine about nuclear arms control and truly wish to consummate a reductions treaty. If this is the case, is there a more credible way we can induce them to reduce

Second, being able to eliminate the cost of operating and maintaining tens of billions of dollars worth of nuclear weapons systems should yield great monetary savings.

Third, again assuming Soviet sincerity on nuclear weapons reductions, the reduction in political tensions and the reduced threat of nuclear war should be an unquestionable blessing.

DOES THIS PROPOSAL SEEM TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE? OR TOO SIMPLE TO MAKE SENSE . . . ?

To be sure, on our side we would not reap as great a harvest as the Soviets. We would not have a gift of tens of billions of dollars; but on the other hand, we wouldn't be that much poorer either, since otherwise we would have spent it on a nuclear buildup. If it might seem immoral to give to the Soviets, our sworn enemy, such an enormous gift, keep in mind that it would be for the purpose of reducing the chances of nuclear war and its hideous consequences. What could be more moral? Not only that, but if this gift provided a realistic opportunity to avoid nuclear war, this amount of money would be meaningless compared with what we would lose if our country were destroyed in a nuclear war.

Does this proposal seem too good to be true? Or too simple to make sense, since making sense out of nuclear arms control has proved to be so complicated? What kinds of objections might be raised?

Well, the Soviets might want to object on the grounds that the terms of such a reductions agreement would grossly favor our side. Strangely enough, they might object on the grounds that our gift to them is too big. They might argue, and rightly so, that their nuclear weapon production costs are much less than ours. While we do not know precisely what Soviet weapon production costs are, what we do know is that the non-union Soviet labor force is paid only a small fraction of our unionized force. And we also know that their weapons are much simpler than ours, and thereby less expensive to produce.

Thus, were the Soviets to subtract tens of billions of dollars worth of missiles from their force, this could reverse the current imbalance which is decidedly in the Soviet favor. This

would not be an equitable agreement. So they might say: "How about only a \$10 billion gift? We can live with that." Or they might ask us to give up a disproportionate amount of our force, to allow an equitable agreement. The simplicity becomes complicated.

On the other hand, were the Soviets really sincere about reducing nuclear stockpiles, reducing

communizing the south, we would give them a fantastic amount of money — let's say, \$100 billion. An offer they couldn't possibly refuse.

They would go from rags to undreamed of riches, the world's most prosperous communist country. The enormous death toll would stop. The destructive American bombings would stop. On any count, they would be vastly ahead.



tensions with the U.S., and reducing the chances of nuclear war, why haven't they accepted the reduction proposals made by the Carter and Reagan administrations?

So what if they had to reduce their missile stockpiles disproportionately to ours. If the result would have been an increased nuclear stability, decreased military expenditures, and better prospects for peace, they should have jumped at our proposals. After all, we did exactly that during the mid-1960s when we unilaterally curtailed our missile buildup in the hope that the Soviets would stop their buildup at our level. But they never stopped, and still haven't. Maybe they're not sincere about equitable arms control agreements, in which case we shouldn't be in Geneva.

During the Vietnam War, any number of people had the bright idea of a monetarily-based disarmament agreement with the North Vietnamese. If they would stop fighting and give up their objectives for

So would we. The war, which we lost, cost us much more than \$100 billion, about \$400 billion. We suffered fifty thousand fatalities and far more casualties. Our country was tragically divided. And so on.

BUT THEY [THE SOVIETS] NEVER STOPPED. AND STILL HAVEN'T.

However, had such an offer been made to Ho Chi Minh, he would have dismissed it out of hand. Communizing South Vietnam was the only thing that really mattered to him. Is it possible that defeating and communizing the United States is what really matters to the Soviets? They have always said so. Do they regard disarmament treaties, as Lenin is alleged to have said, as a means for disarming the bourgeoisie and arming the proletariat? If so, they couldn't even be bribed, let alone persuaded by negotiation, to agree to a treaty that we claim would be in the interest of peace. □

REVIEWS

THE BESIEGED CITADEL AND OTHER LASTING MEMORIES by Emmanuel S. Tonna. Published privately by the author at Malta, 1982. 248 numbered pages, index, foreword, introduction, 40 photographs.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

A courageous civil defense played a memorable part in Malta's victory in the Mediterranean in World War II. No one tells the epic story better than Emmanuel S. Tonna whose vivid memoir, published four years ago, has come at last to our attention (by way of a gift copy from the author to the *Journal's* editor).

Tonna is a reliable and readable historian (he produced five books about Malta) and he is the island nation's ranking authority on civil defense.

He started as a volunteer in the "S.C.'s" — a "special constabulary" whose members held a dual position of air raid warden and auxiliary policeman. He retired in 1971 as Malta's bemedaled "Commissioner of Civil Defence," top man in the Malta government's emergency services. He had served in civil defense for over 30 years.

The war years, of course, were probably his most trying. Malta had become a besieged fortress and the object of near constant attack. Both civilian and military casualties were heavy.

Totally unprepared in the beginning, the Maltese managed to survive by digging deep rock-bound shelters. The island government encouraged private shelters by giving tools to the needy. Hundreds slept in an unused railway tunnel. Food and other supplies delivered by convoys, usually months apart, were stocked in the shelters. In 1940 gas masks were distributed to adult civilians and were stocked for babies and children.

We can share Tonna's frustration over food and medical shortages, public dissatisfaction with the rationing system, the absence of fuel, unpopular community feeding in "Victory Kitchens" while commercial restaurants were required to close, and the daily fear of death by bombing.

As the frequency of air raids declined, so did interest in civil de-

fense. In 1943 General Eisenhower said Malta had passed "through the stages of woeful unpreparedness, tenacious endurance, intensive preparations, and . . . a fierce offensive."

In a recent letter to Walter Murphy, Tonna said Malta's shelters, hewn from solid rock, are maintained no longer. "Civil Defense in Malta," he said, "is a thing of the past."

If you want this interesting book, write the author at "6 Sarria Street, Floriana, Malta." He may find a way to unearth a copy or two.

LA PLACE DE LA CONCORDE SUISSE, by John McPhee, published by Farrar Straus Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003. 150 pages. \$12.95.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

A charming book chock-full of humor and information pertaining to the Swiss army in action (maneuvers). Featured are the mountains, the cows, the caves, the Swiss officers and GIs and their weapons, *modus operandi*, appetites and complaints.

Shelter is discussed in a light-hearted manner, and the impression can be gained that author McPhee is more of a good writer and humorist than an expert in the field of civil defense.

He quotes the Swiss as saying that "Switzerland does not have an army, Switzerland is an army." And he writes the following:

In August of 1945, in the square in front of the Ionic columns of the Curia Confoederationis Helveticae, in Bern, General Guisans [Swiss Army chief] stood before thousands of soldiers and civilians and received in formal ceremony their profound gratitude. The Swiss were celebrating the end of the war as if they had won it, and they had.

And without really firing a shot, it might be added. A bang-up defense scares the hell out of people, especially aggressors.

McPhee writes for the *New Yorker*, and in his book makes clever use of French and German expressions throughout. That too adds to the book's Swiss charm.

MAKESHIFT SHELTERS: TECHNICAL NOTES ON THEIR CONSTRUCTION by the Swiss Federal Office of Civil Defence and the U.K. Nuclear Protection Advisory Group; published by Octagon Press Ltd., Lynton House, 7-12 Tavistock Square, London WC-1 H9 LT; 1983, 88pp. \$17.50. (Available also from I.S.H.K., P.O. Box 176, Los Altos, CA 94023.)

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway.

The title of this work is misleading within the U.S. civil defense context. In the U.S. "makeshift" and "expedient" mean digging a foxhole and covering it with a door and soil, or covering a work bench in a basement corner with books. This hard cover book is about enhancing the protective capabilities of carefully selected structures to protect a number of people against all weapons effects.

Definitions aside, this is an excellent, technical study for architects, engineers, construction contractors, and emergency planners involved in creating public shelter capabilities. Procedures are given in logical steps. "Specs" and drawings are given on sealing openings, reinforcing entrances, emergency exits, reinforcing ceilings and walls, and ventilation. Tables on materials and manhours required are included.

People familiar with the U.S. public fallout shelter survey activity may be concerned about 3 points in this work. 1. While discussed briefly in Appendix I, not much is said about selecting structures worth strengthening. 2. There is no "protection factor (PF)" standard or goal. 3. Holding that such shelter can protect against conventional, chemical and biological weapons, and direct effects of nuclear weapons seems overly optimistic.

In regard to these points it can be said: 1. Switzerland faces circumstances which impose planning assumptions different from those in the U.S.; and 2. if war strikes a population, some shelter is much better than no shelter.

Overall this work is concise and comprehensive. The reviewer thanks William F. Ladson for his assistance in preparing these comments.

REPORT FROM SWITZERLAND:
SIX NEW CD BOOKLETS

Friends of America in Switzerland shook their heads in the late sixties when the U.S. let its civil defense planning go down the drain.

They are still shaking their heads.

On a warmish spring day two months ago we lunched with Dennis Wedlake and wife Suzi at their charming home in the Swiss capital of Bern. Beneath his kindness and diplomacy we had no trouble detecting disappointment, perhaps even alarm, that the American government still thought the wolf at its door was grandma.

Wedlake, retired from the Swiss Federal Office of Civil Defense but still active as a translator, produced six new Swiss publications, four of them the standard "yellow booklets" which explain to Swiss citizens civil defense requirements, and two of them "white booklets" on Swiss civil defense laws.

All the booklets are revisions of older editions. They are:

The Swiss Federal Law on Civil Defense (white booklet);

Swiss Federal Law concerning Building Measures for Civil Defense (white booklet);

Swiss Civil Defense, Abridged Version (yellow booklet);

The Federal Office of Civil Defense — A self-representation (yellow booklet);

The Civil Defense Facility in the Sonnenberg Tunnel in Lucerne (yellow booklet); and

Life in a Shelter (yellow booklet).

These booklets, as most official publications, are printed in the three official Swiss languages: German, French and Italian. English is not a "Swiss language." It is not spoken currently anywhere in Switzerland.

Why then were the booklets that Wedlake gave us in English? We didn't ask him. We had asked him that several years ago under similar circumstances, and he had simply smiled weakly and shook his head. So we pass that answer on to anyone who wants an answer.

To us it brought something else to mind. When Switzerland is pointed out as a country which has

tended to its fences and fortresses and remained at peace for over 170 years, Americans are apt to shake their heads and smile and observe that Switzerland with its tiny dimensions and its 6½ million population can hardly be compared to a superpower.

Why not? Is it an advantage to be small in the face of a covetous conqueror? Is it an advantage in a world war to be completely surrounded by warring hordes? Is it an advantage to be threatened day in and day out?

Obviously, it is not. Switzerland remained at peace *in spite of* these remarkable disadvantages. It remained at peace because it was defended to the teeth. Adolph Hitler was cowed. He didn't dare attack pint-sized Switzerland. It would have cost him a price he knew he could not afford. (It would have meant a much earlier defeat for his Nazi steamroller.)

Hitler wisely turned his attention elsewhere.

Is there a lesson there now for us? Is "peace through preparedness" a valid pursuit? Why not?

To get back to the booklets. They're not only *printed* in English. They're free — as long as they last. Just ask for them from:

Federal Office of Civil Defence
Information Service
CH 3003 Bern
Switzerland.

A few 1986 statistics go with the above. For instance, there are 5.7 million "fully protected" shelter spaces now in Switzerland. That means protected against blast and fire as well as fallout and chemical attack. That means that there is full protection for over 85% of the people, and the aim is 100 % by the year 2000.

There are also, in addition, 1.8 million spaces that are not artificially ventilated, rated as substandard. Counting these we find that 115% of the Swiss can be sheltered.

Not bad.

They have 102 underground hospitals with operating rooms, 298 first aid stations and 740 first aid posts (all "protected"). And so on and on.

In 1985 the Swiss spent 214 mil-

lion Swiss francs on their civil defense program. That's about the same that the United States spends for a population over 35 times as large.

Peace for 170 years? Is that too big a price to pay?

Maybe so.

— Walter Murphey.

THE MARTYRED CITY — Death and Rebirth in the Andes, by Anthony Oliver-Smith. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 269 pages, bibliography and index.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

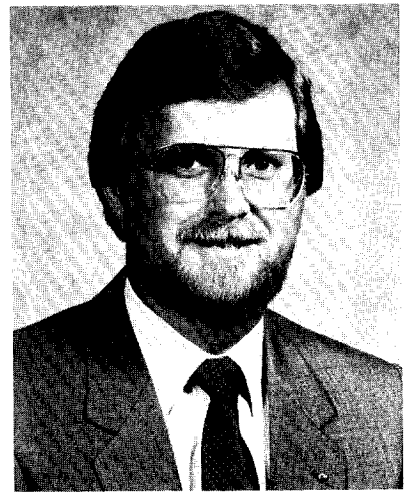
Civil defenders who have not experienced a major natural disaster can discover what it's like in this scholarly study of death and survival in Peru. The author, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Florida, has written a fascinating account of a Richter 7.7 earthquake which on May 31, 1970, unleashed a stupendous avalanche which totally destroyed the Peruvian town of Yungay and killed 4,000 of the 4,500 residents. Some hundreds of other towns and villages suffered perhaps as much. The casualties increased the worldwide number of deaths attributed to natural disasters to more than two million in the past forty years. Professor Oliver-Smith called it the "worst natural disaster in the recorded history of the Western Hemisphere."

Readers will note the absence of civil defense. There was none. The author, nonetheless, connects major disasters with the threat of nuclear destruction which he declares has become a "real possibility and a universal fear."

The book will probably appeal especially to the author's fellow anthropologists and all who are concerned with the cultural and sociological aspects of disasters, particularly the changes in economic and political institutions. Emphasis is on the processes that people everywhere use to adapt to effects of their catastrophes.

Civil defense professionals can read the book as a forecast of their problems if they anticipate anything like the Yungay incident.

At America's bicentennial in 1976, patriot-politician Frank Williams looked at the condition of his country, and was shocked. The virile pioneer American, the red-white-and-blue doughboys and GIs of our 20th Century wars were becoming scarce items on the American scene. The prognosis was frightening. It still is. More so. That's why we here reprint Williams' 1976 article, anachronisms and all.



Frank Williams (1976)

10 YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

PERMISSIVENESS: Road To Panic

— Frank Williams

Behind the glitter of our American Bicentennial there looms an ominous moral crisis — clearly the greatest in our history. We have begun, loosely, to call it “permissiveness.” Not a very adequate word, but the best we have at the moment.

As a politician I am awed by its magnitude and its implications.

Bluntly, it all boils down to a serious doubt that our country, while celebrating its 200th birthday today, will last out the remaining two

national life. It has both its domestic and international aspects. From a vigorous, responsible people that characterized the first 175 years of the “American Experiment” we have become a self-indulgent, guilt-ridden, sycophantic bunch of apologists.

As one example, take crime. We have coddled the criminal until today he enjoys the status of a privileged citizen. We have tied the hands of our law-enforcement people with restrictions that make jus-

300 percent.

Crime pays. It's a good business. The risk of getting caught is minimized. Only 5 out of every 100 criminals are convicted where major crimes are involved. And even these look to being soon free. That element of society which is attracted by “easy money” no longer has effective restraints.

In the early 1960's I was a prison guard. Then the prisoner could be controlled because justice was fair and tough, and the penalty for re-

**... WE HAVE BECOME A SELF-INDULGENT,
GUILT-RIDDEN, SYCOPHANTIC BUNCH OF APOLOGISTS.**

decades of the 20th Century. A fast-growing number of my colleagues in local, state and national politics are accepting this same disturbing vision.

Permissiveness — you might define it as a consuming desire to sympathize with, to help the forces that work against society and to whitewash their threat to our existence — now pervades our entire

tice a mockery. We blindly try to rehabilitate those who will not be and can not be rehabilitated. We are making country clubs of our prisons. We are being laughed at. We deserve to be laughed at. And, as a result in the past fifteen years the crime of murder has increased over 100 percent; rape has increased over 200 percent; and armed robbery has increased over

volt was severe. But not today. “Permissiveness” has taken over. We seem to feel that prisoners have a right to riot. The prisoner knows that he has a good press and that there is a great deal of “understanding” for his misfortunes. Even if he should kill a guard his penalty is apt to be of wrist-slapping dimensions. Today the life of a guard is in real jeopardy. The trained, experi-

enced, competent career guard wants out, wants another job.

Crime is only one field where permissiveness has gained the upper hand. Education, welfare, national economy, the family unit and the professional world are other examples. Decadence is indeed pronounced.

Politics itself is infested with abuses and laxity. We have come to expect them. Local, state and national governments have in both manpower and cost exploded beyond all reason. Where do they stop?

All this is only the tip of the iceberg.

In politics this attitude of indulgence and permitted contempt for values spills over into the international scene. Here too, it is less disturbing not to make waves, to be permissive. President Ford, for instance, is busy assuring and insisting that the United States still holds position No. 1 in the lineup of military powers. But others, including Ronald Reagan, Elmo Zumwalt, Henry Jackson, James Buckley, James Schlesinger and Edward Teller, shoot holes through the claim. The *Journal of Civil Defense* has for several years pointed to the United States as "Number 2" in military strength.

What are we really?

We are No. 2 in offensive capability. That's for sure.

And in *defensive* capability? Well, we are No. 22!

I think it is appropriate here in the *Journal of Civil Defense* to examine the question of home defense as it relates to our permissiveness hangup.

Few people want to talk about this, and our national leaders — Republican and Democrat alike — have successfully brushed it under the rug these past twenty-odd years. The defense of Americans (except of the chosen few in government and in the military who must be protected to carry on official functions) has become a standing joke. Arguments for it are ignored and obscured.

The story — the *real* story — of the need for a home defense is written in vital statistics emanating from the same source that ridicules the lessons they give. One example is PONAII, a recent government nuclear attack study. It shows that 53.8% of our population would

have survived an assumed attack with our present undeveloped home defense setup, *but that well over 90% would have survived had we taken the trouble to protect our people.* But we won't do it.

The idea turns us off.

* * * * *

The remedy for our soaring crime rates is obvious: make a U-turn on the road to permissiveness and come back to a policy of toughness. Executing hardened criminals may be repulsive to the cake and cookie advocates (and to others as well, including myself), but if it will result in dramatic decreases in the number of murders and rapes of innocent victims. What is the real moral decision?

Over 30 states have now submitted new laws "with mandatory aspects" to the U.S. Supreme Court in order to make capital punishment acceptable. Penologists agree that permissiveness in the field of crime has been a total failure. It has been responsible for the needless deaths of thousands of crime victims. Its continuation would take an even greater toll.

OUR ONE BIG ACCOMPLISHMENT ... SELF-DECEPTION.

Fortunately, as these facts indicate, there is a move now to become more realistic in dealing with the problem of crime. My estimate is that within the next five years or so we will again — through a policy of toughness — regain our composure in this respect.

There are indications that education, politics and other areas may also benefit by this same overall awakening. They have to. The alternatives are unacceptable.

* * * * *

The situation we face in protecting our American population from modern weapons is somewhat different. We quickly forget international crises. We want to forget them. The nightmare we woke up to when we found out that Cuba had Soviet missiles (1962) sent us frantically off on a fallout shelter binge. But when the crisis subsided we lampooned what we had done. And national leadership was so weak it failed to react.

Looking at what had happened 5

months later an article in the March 23, 1963 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* ("The shocking truth about our civil defense") said:

"The lion's share of blame for the CD crisis must be borne by the top officials of our national Government — the President, the Secretary of Defense and their advisers. The hard fact is that the American people have not been given the kind of leadership they have a right to expect."

That leadership is still lacking. Former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Foy D. Kohler, says this today:

"Soviet civil defense measures, indeed civil defense measures on either side, have consistently been treated in U.S. estimates as an essentially insignificant consideration. Now we are finding that they may be decisive, and that the whole foundation of the U.S. deterrence posture is crumbling."

Like the ever-mounting oil crisis (we will soon be over 50% dependent on oil imports) civil defense problems are not immediately visible, and we view them with yawning and boredom. Until they strike and overwhelm us. Our one big accomplishment here has been self-deception. A real emergency will precipitate panic. Panic is the price of permissiveness.

Is there really hope? Could it be that, like the apparent awakening to the need for crime control, it is possible that once we are provided facts instead of myths (the preposterous "overkill" story is one) we could seriously lay the groundwork for an effective program of homeland defense — and along with it greatly improve our capability to respond to *all* types of natural disaster and major accidents?

After all, home defense is the first duty of a conscientious politician. Nothing is more important than the defense of our country and its people. At least, nothing should be. Upon the successful accomplishment of an effective home defense our very survival depends.

Our Founding Fathers said it. And today at our Bicentennial I borrow this message and repeat it. If America is to be around come the 21st Century we need to fight for that concept.

I for one intend to.

□

TOO GOOD TO FILE

THE "PEACE MOVEMENT" AND WAR

All the things that are being advocated by the "peace movement" today were tried for years, beginning in the 1920s and 1930s. That is what led to war.

... As Hitler began assembling a massive war machine in the 1930s, the Western democracies made little effort to defend themselves. Militant "peace" movements throughout the democratic world made it politically impossible to rearm on a scale that would deter aggression.

Anyone who supported beefed-up defenses was denounced as a war monger, a promoter of an "arms race" or a tool of the munitions industry. An effort was even made to get Winston Churchill recalled from Parliament for advocating more military defense.

In the Pacific the sleek, new modern Japanese navy was a growing contrast to the aging and sometimes obsolete ships of the U.S. Navy. The U.S. Army suffered from the same deterioration. It had few troops and these were pathetically ill-equipped.

The treacherous and devastating attack on Pearl Harbor — right in the middle of negotiations — was the payoff of two decades of illusions. The war already under way in Europe was now truly a Second World War.

All over the world, young men paid with their lives for the moral posturing of clergymen and editorial writers who had long advocated peace through disarmament. The "peace" movement never understood that the only one you can disarm is yourself.

— Thomas Sowell in *Military*

SDI "DESERVES SUPPORT"

A new group of scientists and engineers has stepped forward to endorse President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, saying the program is "worth pursuing and deserves the full support of the scientific community, Congress and the American people."

Known as the Science and Engineering Committee for a Secure World, the group has 80 members from around the country. The committee's acting chairman is Dr. Fred

Seitz, former president of the National Academy of Sciences and president emeritus of Rockefeller University . . .

— *The Retired Officer*, June 1986

CANADA AND U.S. SIGN EMERGENCY PACT

WASHINGTON — The United States and Canada today (April 28) signed an agreement in Ottawa which provides for planning coordination and mutual assistance in peacetime or wartime civil emergencies that affect both countries.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the United States by Julius W. Becton Jr., director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and William B. Snarr, executive director of Emergency Planning Canada.

"This agreement will strengthen coordination and cooperation between our countries, making both nations better able to cope with a wide range of emergencies," Becton said, after signing the agreement. . .

— from FEMA News Release No. 86-28.

CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM SAVES LIVES IN DISASTER

HOUSTON — One of the nation's top emergency managers says America's civil defense planning program is paying significant dividends in the number of lives saved during hurricanes.

Samuel W. Speck, an associate director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), told the National Hurricane Conference here that many of the plans created for use in case of attack are equally useful when hurricanes threaten the nation's coastline.

"Plans to remove large numbers of people from harm's way work no matter the nature of the threat," Speck said. "The evidence of their usefulness is quite clear."

He said application of this dual use planning concept, along with other techniques developed by federal, state and local emergency response officials, have sharply reduced the number of fatalities attributable to these devastating storms . . .

"There can be no doubt that our ability to respond to a hurricane dis-

aster has been enhanced by the civil defense program," he said. "It is this program that has helped to fund plans, emergency operating centers, full-time staffing, warning and communications systems and other necessary tools of the emergency management trade."

— from FEMA News Release No. 86-31

SDI — INDUSTRIAL BONANZA

In a Brussels speech, Fiat chairman G. Agnelli predicted that European involvement in SDI would give Europe a tremendous boost economically — as it has already given the United States. Said Agnelli (as reported in the *High Frontier Newsletter*):

We at Fiat use many robots in the manufacture and assembly of our automotive products. The technology for these machines was "spun off" the remote planetary probe and image processing programs of the space program.

Indeed, space technology has entered our mundane lives so pervasively that it is impossible to pass a single day without encountering some article developed out of the space program.

The effect all this has had on industrial economies is enormous. The entire Apollo program cost the American taxpayer some \$23 billion over 12 years. The return on the investment has been staggering. NASA has conservatively estimated that the direct return on every dollar invested in the space program is on the order of eight-to-one.

A Chase Econometrics study of 1976 made the following estimates: For every \$1 billion invested in space research and exploration, the American gross national product increased by \$23 billion; more than 800,000 new jobs were created.

I believe SDI is potentially the same sort of focusing program as the Apollo or the space shuttle. Although it has a military purpose, it is purely defensive; indeed, its ostensible goal is the prevention of mass destruction. . .

Whether one supports the strategic goals of SDI is immaterial to the fact that the program presents European industry with the oppor-

tunity to participate in what could become the greatest research and development program of the decade. Through SDI, we may experience the revitalized high technology economy we desperately need.

Primary economic benefits are those derived directly by the transfer of SDI technology into our industrial base; spinoffs of this nature will show the greatest return on investment in the near term.

LASER ANATOMY

The X-ray laser uses a nuclear explosion as its power source; it has been labeled a "third-generation nuclear weapon." . . .

But the label is highly misleading. The hydrogen bomb is a weapon of mass destruction; the X-ray laser is quite the opposite. It is not a bomb, but a power source of a *directed* energy weapon. A space-based X-ray laser would be incapable of doing damage on the ground because the beam could not penetrate the atmosphere. But a single device the size of a packing crate would theoretically be powerful enough to destroy the entire Soviet ICBM force, if all the missiles were launched simultaneously. The X-ray laser is an *antiweapon*. . . .

Unlike the X-ray laser, chemical lasers can pass through the atmosphere. But they are notoriously inefficient, and the fuel requirements are enormous — many thousands of space shuttle loads of fuel per battle station, according to *Star Wars: Defense or Death Star* by Robert Bowman. . . .

Supposing that a laser battle station could burn a city, it would be millions of times more expensive than the city busters we already had (hydrogen bombs). On the other hand, a laser that could destroy 100 nuclear warheads, and thereby save 100 cities, might be a very good investment.

— Dr. Jane M. Orient in the
Tucson Citizen

SOVIET EMIGRES SUPPORT SDI

*From an open letter to Americans
by 30 emigre Soviet scientists:*

In relation to the Strategic Defense Initiative we must tell you,

from our experience and understanding, and even though Gorbachev may deny it, we are convinced that:

1. The Soviet scientific community and government leaders believe that effective strategic defenses are technically possible and doable.

2. The Soviet Union has been intensely working on its own version of the Strategic Defense Initiative since the late 1960s, and puts much more of its efforts and resources into its "Star Wars" and strategic defense programs than does the U.S.

3. Development and deployment of Soviet "Star Wars" systems is part of the Soviet Union's global strategy against the non-communist world which seeks by coercion to usher in the "final historic era" of world-wide Communism and "peace" maintained by Soviet military power.

4. The Soviet Communist leaders can be expected to continue working on their "Star Wars" system, either overtly or covertly and with high priority, no matter what they say or what they sign, or what the U.S. does. . . .

As former citizens of the Soviet Union, we love the country of our birth as much as we love the country of our choice. We want for all the millions of our countrymen, a future of peace and, eventually, freedom. The Strategic Defense Shield will, we believe, help achieve these goals by discouraging the Soviet leaders from using nuclear blackmail to gain their ends, and instead encourage them to turn inward and begin addressing the needs of the Russian and other people subjugated by them.

— *Wall Street Journal*

HIGH SCHOOL JUNIOR WRITES ON NEED FOR SDI

The construction of this absurd number of weapons (the current world inventory) was necessitated by the actions of politicians, who chose to adopt a policy of Mutually Assured Destruction — a MAD strategy. It was based on the theory that if there is no defense on both sides, each side will realize that if one attacks, the other will be sure to retaliate. However, perhaps President Ronald Reagan put it best when he

said that "to rely on the specter of retaliation is a sad commentary on the human condition." Obviously, this MAD strategy has not worked. Even the Soviets have labelled it "bourgeois naiveté," because they knew that we would adhere to it, and they would not.

**AGGRESSORS WILL NOT ATTACK
THOSE ADEQUATELY ABLE
TO DEFEND THEMSELVES . . .**

There is a vision of success, even amongst all this failure. Giulio Douhet has said that "Victory smiles upon those who anticipate the changes in the character of war, not upon those who wait to adapt themselves after changes occur." President Reagan has seen the changes in war's character, and his vision is one of a defensive shield over America. Aggressors will not attack those adequately able to defend themselves, and clearly, the Strategic Defense Initiative is the type of defense America needs.

— Clare Lambert in her 24-page (+glossary, footnotes, bibliography and list of contacts) research paper for Advanced American Cultures, Upper St. Clair High School, Pittsburgh, PA

DEFENSE: GOVERNMENT'S JOB

Many states and communities have shirked their civil defense responsibilities, probably violating federal laws and regulations in the process. If they refuse to be prepared for nuclear attack under this new proposal (FEMA requirement that monies be used for civil defense purposes), *they'd lose federal money for hurricanes, floods, and the like*, according to FEMA chief Bec-ton.

All things said, the new FEMA plan is a step in the right direction. But I still think the government can and should, do more. Defense is the government's main job; that includes civil defense. *The very least it should do is give tax credits to citizens who build and maintain their own civil defense shelters. . .*

— Editor E.G. Ross in
Understanding Defense

LETTERS

Tacoma, WA

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

As a subscriber to JCD I protest the inclusion of the book review "The Holocaust" in the June issue. It is completely irrelevant to civil defense. This is stated twice in the review itself. This propaganda wasted 1½ pages that could have been devoted to something useful. In reality, there is little enough of that anyway.

I could expound voluminously and document why I feel as I do, but I don't think it would serve any purpose at the present time.

For equal time and space I suggest reviews covering the cover-up of the Israeli attack on the USS Liberty, the cover-up of the Katyn Forest massacre by the Russians or the firebombing of Hamburg and undefended Dresden (where more people were killed than in the H & N atomic bombings). These stories are true — not propaganda.

Comments?

William D. Hill

Comments: The *Journal of Civil Defense* is much interested in lessons that disasters provide. It was for this reason it published the review of *The Holocaust*. It has also published materials relating to Hiroshima, Nagasaki, the Titanic, and many other disasters which produced mass casualties. It has compared the effects of the bombings of Stuttgart and Pforzheim for civil defense lessons. It would be glad to consider more materials on Hamburg and Dresden, which also have civil defense lessons.

To hope that disasters such as these can be avoided in the future is perhaps utopian, perhaps not. As philosopher George Santayana observed: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

We would hope not to repeat Dresden, Pforzheim, Coventry, the Holocaust, etc. It is in this spirit we report on them. We would disagree, therefore, that The Holocaust "is completely irrelevant to civil defense." A more careful reading, we suggest, would reveal that Dr. Klinghoffer did not say this in his review. Quite the contrary.

As for there being "little enough" of the useful in our Journal, the door

is wide open to criticism. We invite it. We appreciate your input.

— Walter Murphey, editor.

Sun City, Arizona

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*

Gentlemen:

As an avid follower of Disaster Preparedness I believe that more emphasis should be placed on "On Site Assistance" instead of Crisis Relocation. It would be totally infeasible to relocate thousands of people into another area in the event of a Nuclear Attack. The highway system could not accommodate this great influx of people nor would the towns and cities be able to take care of such a vast number of people (in some cases the towns would not take on any outsiders in the event of a Nuclear Attack).

The "On Site Assistance" program was cut short to promote the Crisis Relocation Program. In the early 70's the "On Site Assistance" program was started and really accomplished far more than the Relocation Program ever did. It brought about a coordinated effort within the county to cope with any emergency that may arise.

I was greatly surprised to learn that the area I live in has never had an "On Site Assistance" program and as a result whenever there is an emergency one can easily see that this area certainly should have had such a program.

Let us hope that the Federal Government will renew the "On Site Assistance" program.

Alfred W. Mack

Eugene, Oregon

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

I agree with the "grass root" article in the current [June] issue.

There should be more effort to educate the public, more pressure on politicians for civil defense reform (tax breaks for shelters, city-sponsored classes, shelter equipment and supplies, etc.).

We all know the politicians do very little without a great deal of public pressure, the recent articles about the CD shelters being built for the politicians should be used to advantage.

M. Burns

"The lessons of history are part of that long dismal catalogue of the fruitlessness of experience, and the confirmed unteachability of mankind. Want of foresight, unwillingness to act when action would be simple and effective, lack of clear thinking, confusion of counsel until the emergency comes, until self-preservation strikes its jarring gong, these are the features which constitute the endless repetition of history."

— Winston Churchill, 1935

Would you help . . . SPREAD THE WORD????

Dear Journal Reader:

Included in a recent effort to raise funds was a redoubled campaign to increase the sales of METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag). METTAG has for years been the major source of revenue for TACDA, and the result of the new METTAG campaign has been a marked increase in sales. This sales increase has, to an extent, made up for a shortfall in donations.

As a matter of fact, this indicates to us that we can probably do a lot better with METTAG if METTAG advantages can be introduced to many more emergency medical and emergency planning people — who appreciate the lifesaving value of triage teamwork. Included are hospitals, airport rescue services, fire departments, civil defense units, search and rescue teams, military medics, industrial first aid stations and all others concerned with saving lives and reducing injuries.

This is where we could sure use your help. Should you know of any of these people who could use METTAG to advantage and would let them know about METTAG, or let us know about them (addresses, etc.) that would help us to help ourselves. Which is the way we really want to go. Thanks!

Brenda Reynolds
METTAG Coordinator



PS: The METTAG Products Catalog is available for the asking from METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091 (Phone: 904-964-5397)

CD ROUNDUP

PREPARING A ROUT FOR SDI OPPONENTS

High Frontier has just released a detailed report on the main issues surrounding the Strategic Defense Initiative. The purpose of this book is to detail point-by-point the fallacies of the program's opponents, as well as to provide a clear, strong case for the immediate development of an SDI defense. Entitled *Deploying The Peace Shield*, the sourcebook is indexed into twenty-four separate questions about the program. Because it provides solid facts and information on the major points, it is expected this important work will discredit SDI's critics and change the course of the public debate. This is a must for anyone working on this issue or those who want to stay up to date. Available from High Frontier for \$5.00 each plus \$1.00 postage; 1010 Vermont Ave., NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-4799.

NEWSLETTER UNDERSTANDING DEFENSE MAKES DEBUT FROM EUGENE OREGON

Understanding Defense is a newsletter which covers the field its title indicates. And with gusto. Editor E.G. Ross until several months ago was editor of the Defense Education Committee newsletter (also based in Eugene, Oregon). His knack for coming to grips with American defense problems and his red-white-and-blue philosophy add support to those organizations and individuals concerned with the future of America. *Understanding Defense* sports its own cartoons, appears monthly, can be called "fearless." Subscription price is \$25 a year, mailing address: 1633 Best Lane, Eugene, Oregon 97401. (See excerpt from *Understanding Defense* under "Too Good To File" on page 25.)

DALLAS INVITES YOU!!!!
DDP/TACDA SEMINAR
October 17-21, 1986
NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE
October 21-25, 1986
(See pages 10-15 for details)

PRODUCT REPORT

"SENTRY" EMERGENCY RECEIVER ON DISPLAY AT DDP/TACDA SEMINAR

Idaho's Scanner Corporation will again have its "Sentry" emergency alert receiver displayed for examination and sale at the DDP/TACDA seminar in Dallas October 17-21.

The "Sentry" came in for high praise at the 1985 seminar in Los Angeles and has seen its popularity skyrocket in the past few months.

"We can't say enough about the helpful exposure that DDP and TACDA have given us at their seminars," said Scanner operations manager Fred Houck. "This has permitted seminar participants to thoroughly check out the 'Sentry.' As a result of this and other professional testing, some of which resulted in improvements, we now have an emergency alert receiver that gets the emergency message to the 'Sentry' owner as intended day or night wherever he may be."

The battery-powered portable unit is designed for most efficient use with rechargeable batteries and adapters which operate the radio and recharge the battery simultaneously from either household or vehicle power sources. Both adapters (AC and DC) as well as NI-CAD rechargeable batteries are available from Scanner Corporation.

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automatically resets, can be manually reset and will awaken a sound sleeper. It can be ordered in the standard version with three National Weather Service channels or with a combination of special frequencies. Prices at this time range from \$37.50 to approximately \$100 depending upon the channel complexity desired.

"After two years of putting the 'Sentry' through its paces, asking for corrections and improved capabilities," says TACDA executive director Walter Murphey, "TACDA is able to say that it endorses the 'Sentry' as an emergency receiver that does an admirable job. Its size is a tremendous advantage and makes it portable on the road, at sports events, in bed — you name it. While further improvements are sought — like increased battery life and protection against EMP (an unreasonable request that doesn't apply to other products) — the 'Sentry' is a marvel of miniature engineering as it is."

Scanner president Bill Mulberry underscores the "Sentry" life-saving potential. "The name of the game in an emergency receiver is alerting people to danger," he says. "Knowing what is happening in a tornado situation, a flood, a terrorist incidence, a conventional or nuclear or chemical or biological attack — that's the payoff. It saves lives, and maybe a lot more. The 'Sentry' can do this in all kinds of circumstances. Demonstrations and testing will be conducted again at the Dallas DDP/TACDA seminar. In addition to our exhibit there, we will invite seminar participants to our hospitality suite where, in a relaxed atmosphere, further checks of the 'Sentry' may, if desired, be made. In addition to exhibiting at the DDP/TACDA seminar we plan to demonstrate our 'Sentry' at the NCCEM annual conference, which immediately follows in the same city."

For further information contact:
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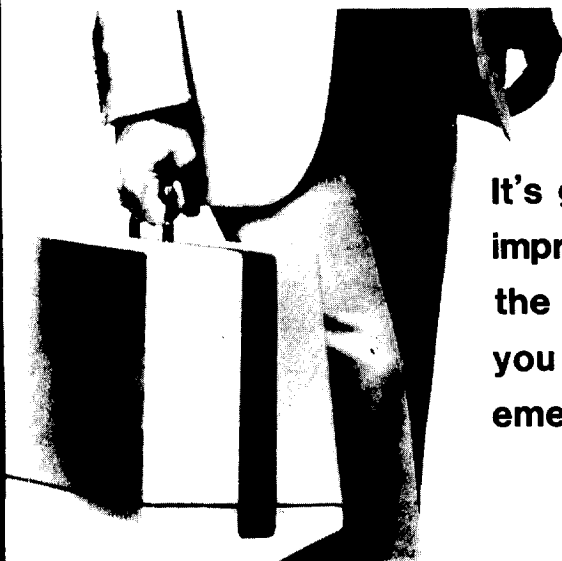
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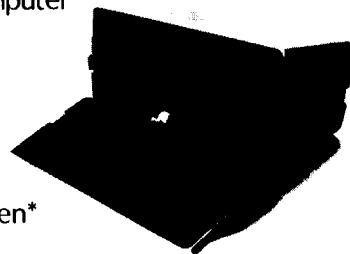
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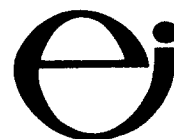
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Aug 25-28	INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LARGE ROCK CAVERNS (LRC '86), Helsinki University of Technology, near Helsinki, Finland. Working language: English. Contact: Int'l. Symposium LRC '86, Lehtisaarentie 2, 00340 Helsinki, Finland (tele. 358-0-4566172 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 13-14	9th ANNUAL WEST VA STATE RESCUE SCHOOL, Morgantown, WV. Contact: Monongalia County Rescue School Comm., P.O. Box 3424, Morgantown, WV 26507 or phone WV Fire Service Extension (304/293-2106).
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 21-24	INT'L. ASSN. OF FIRE CHIEFS 113th Annual Conference, Dallas Convention Center, Dallas, TX. Reg. Fee \$130 non-members, \$120 members. Contact: IAFC, 1329 18th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036 (703/450-6886).
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. Reg. fee \$195 before Oct. 7th. Contact: TACDA/DDP, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (904/964-5397).
Oct 21-25	NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Dallas Hyatt Hotel (downtown), Dallas, TX. Contact: Exec. V-P David S. O'Bryan, NCCEM, 7297 Lee Hwy (Suite N), Falls Church, VA (703/533-0251).
Oct 24-26	10th ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING SEMINAR, Springfield Marriott Hotel, Springfield, MA. Contact: Human Services Training Institute, Attn: I. R. Resrosiers, Box 1567 Springfield College, 263 Alden St., Springfield, MA 01109 (413/788-3409).
Nov 5-9	EMERGENCIA 86, 3rd International Congress on Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Congress Palace of the Barcelona Fair, Barcelona, Spain. Register by Oct. 20th. Contact: EMERGENCIA 86, Congress Secretariat, Palacio de Congresos, Feria de Barcelona, Av. Maria Christina, 08004 Barcelona, Spain (tel. 223.31.60; telex 53.117 foimb e).
Nov 16-19	AMERICAN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION 1986 ANNUAL MEETING and TRADE SHOW, Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Contact: AAA, 3814 Auburn Blvd, Suite 70, Sacramento, CA 95821.

INSTRUCTIONS for making and using a homemade plywood double-action piston pump; making and using a homemade filter box and filters by Cresson Kearny. 8 dimensioned drawings and 8 photos. \$2. postpaid from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.

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THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY on America's 210th Independence Day brought forth the best in Americans. It was heartening to see. It was inspiring to hear the music, the speeches, the "bombs bursting in air," and the bells on the hot dog and ice cream carts. Flags and smiles and pretty girls were everywhere, and it seemed as though George Washington, Patrick Henry, George Patton and a few other all-weather patriots were rejoicing amongst us, with us, for us.

CENTER STAGE WAS THE MILITARY, with Viet Nam, Korean, World War II and World War I veterans on their well-deserved pedestals. Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard. Even the Helen Caldicotts among us, domestic and imported, seemed to be mesmerized by the glory of America and democracy and Western culture.

A RAMPANT SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM WAS IN THE AIR. All the namby-pamby copouts were absent. No one was bellowing that SDI was too expensive, useless, provocative, and dangerous. Neither was anyone knocking civil defense. It was hardly a moment for the timid to parrot defeatist views.

BUT DON'T HOLD YOUR BREATH, and we're sure you didn't. Now, less than a month later, flags are tucked away, and "peace at any price" folks are back, hard at work.

WHAT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION DID, however, was to show us that deep down most Americans realize full well that freedom has a price and that the price has to be paid at intervals throughout history. When preparedness is given priority the price is reasonable. When preparedness is lax and aggressors gain the day the price can be terribly high. It was in World War II, and much of the horrendous price was due to people like Neville Chamberlain, the "man of peace" who trusted Hitler and Mussolini and came back from the Munich sellout with tempting but empty promises. The result of this peace offensive: the biggest blood bath the world has ever known.

THOSE STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PEOPLE who are today balking at the FEMA requirement that they spend civil defense monies for civil defense may milk a tear or two from myopic bleeding hearts. But they are in fact helping to pave the way for a slaughter that will make World War II look like a picnic. If only they could now, not later, absorb the lesson of Chamberlain and others!

THE DDP/TACDA OCTOBER SEMINAR IN DALLAS will address frontally the issue of peace, peace through preparedness -- a principle set firmly in historical fact. (See seminar story, pages 10-14, this issue.)

RADIOLOGICAL ACCIDENTS CONFERENCE

Topical Meeting on Radiological Accidents: Perspectives and Emergency Planning, September 15-17, 1986, Holiday Inn, Bethesda, Maryland. Co-sponsored by American Nuclear Society, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Department of Energy, with the endorsement and participation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation, the National Emergency Management Association, the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, and the Health Physics Society.

This meeting will review what has been learned from past accidents involving nuclear materials in order to foster effective emergency planning. Nine technical sessions are planned, in addition to a keynote speaker and two luncheon speakers. These sessions include the following: (1) Accident Experience, (2) Technical Aspects of Response-I, (3) Radiological Accidents (Poster Session), (4) Technical Aspects of Response-II (Computer Applications), (5) Economic Issues, (6) Institutional Issues, (7) Medical Issues, (8) Accidents and the Public, and (9) Forum.

Registration information may be obtained from Dr. Emmanuel Glakpe, Mechanical Engineering Department, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059 (202-636-7741/6600). Hotel reservations may be arranged directly with the Holiday Inn in Bethesda, Maryland (301-652-2000). A special rate of \$62.00 (U.S. dollars) per night is available for conference participants. □

JOURNAL READERS VOTE FOR SHELTER PROGRAM

In the *Journal's* June issue copies of The American Civil Defense Association's return ballot were inserted which asked readers to make a choice among three kinds of civil defense programs. These were (A) a program of shelter costing \$100 billion; (B) a program of evacuation costing \$7 billion; and (C) a program at today's level costing \$3 - \$6 billion. Replies are still coming in, and they number so far 147. Of that number 96.6% chose Plan A, 2.0% chose Plan B, 0.7% (representing 1 vote) chose Plan C, and 0.7% chose no plan.*

It appears to be significant, however, that 10% of the 96.6% who chose Plan A indicated clearly that they really favored a combination of Plan A and Plan B. This was not one of the choices, and had it been a choice it undoubtedly would have received a stronger vote. Significant also, is that *Journal* readers are pro-civil defense.

Comments were made by about half of those who sent in ballots. These were of particular help to the TACDA staff, and an article is being prepared for the *Journal's* October issue that will feature them. Here are some brief excerpts:

It is my feeling the best way to stay out of war is to be prepared. There is no free ride! If we want it, it will have to be paid for in some way.

May I suggest "Plan D," providing information and tax incentives as broadly as possible to stimulate shelter construction by private citizens or corporations.

Our government officials should have nightmares because of the gross negligence they have shown.

Your major editorial theme of insisting for the U.S. Government to initiate a full CD plan is beating a dead horse . . . aim your articles toward individuals, small groups and small organizations . . .

\$1/day would be more applicable, considering what the Russians and the Swiss and others are spending . . .

If we are to survive, it is time to gore some sacred cows!!!!!!!!!!

It's time we get off the pot and do it.

It is high time that we give the proper priority to the defense of the civilian population of this nation. To do less is a crime against our citizens.

These remarks appear to fit in with one of President Reagan's 1980 campaign pledges, which was:

To create a strategic and civil defense which would protect the American people against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviet population is protected.

"At least?" Maybe even better? Was Reagan serious? Of course. Then what happened? Did the inertia of the bureaucracy sabotage the idea? Were the pork barrels in Congress too inviting? Did votes count more than security?

Will FEMA Director Julius Becton's civil defense initiative meet a similar fate? Or can enough real patriots be found on Capitol Hill to serve the real interests of the people?

The "Cuban Crisis" of the early 1960s provoked sudden public interest in protective measures (shelter). With time this interest died. The Libyan crisis earlier this year, coupled with the Chernobyl accident, also made people think in terms of survival. But that interest, too, is dying fast. Only the media-maligned survivalists keep the faith.

It's not that government doesn't know what to do to provide protective measures for its people. It does. It proves that by providing protective measures for leadership. A recent proposal to provide more leadership shelter — \$1.5 billion worth — was greeted with ridicule in high places; the implication that protecting government without protecting the people was not really part of an honorable democratic process. (See Capital Commentary, page 5.)

Why not protect both? When the chips are down, will tens of thousands of government/military emergency staff march off to their holes-in-the-ground leaving their mates and kids to face the nuclear nightmare along with 99% of the rest of us? Who will be blamed then? And what will be done?

Do we die quietly? Do we forgive our myopic self-serving leaders? Do we rebel? Do we reinvent the guillotine? ☐

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