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VOLUME XIX — NUMBER 6

# Journal of Civil Defense



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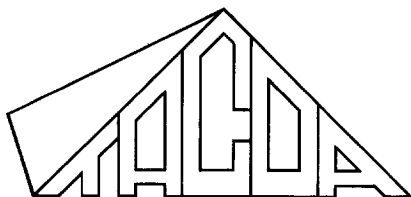
Greetings to everyone gathered for the ninth annual seminar of the American Civil Defense Association and to the Doctors for Disaster Preparedness who join in the discussions.

Your motto, "Peace Through Preparedness," sums up your goal and my goal. For almost a quarter-century you have worked toward a more secure and self-reliant America, and you deserve the thanks and congratulations of all Americans. Much attention has focused on our proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, which your association has supported from the outset. We are striving to bring this purely defensive SDI to birth, to modernize our strategic forces, and to reach fair and verifiable arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union. These initiatives can rid our planet of the nuclear threat.

Again, thank you for all you do. God bless you.

*Ronald Reagan*

**The American Civil Defense Association**



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# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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

VOLUME XIX — NUMBER 6

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## CONTENTS

**5 CAPITAL COMMENTARY**, by Jerry Strope — Can FEMA revive CD?

**6 IN DALLAS: CIVIL DEFENSE SUMMIT CHALLENGES AMERICA TO ACTION**, A Journal Staff Report.

**8 1986 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR PHOTOS**

**12 ORDER FORM, SEMINAR TAPES** — Audio and Video.

**13 THE RIGHT DECISIONS — THE RIGHT SOLUTIONS**, Address excerpts, AFA president Martin H. Harris.

**14 SPOTLIGHT** — NCCEM Conference activities; Mississippi defense philosophy; look at seminar exhibitors; *Fighting Chance* sales soar; new Canadian publication makes debut; 13-year-old on CD need.

**16 EDITORIAL ... VIRGINAL QUESTIONS FOR PROSTITUTED POLICIES**, by Dr. Gerald L. Looney.

**18 THE NEWEST CONCRETE SHELTER**, by Marcel M. Barbier — Latest Barbier shelter design.

**20 WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE ACCIDENT?**, by Kathy S. Gant and Martha V. Adler — Nuclear Power Plant exercise.

**22 REVIEWS** — FEMA Monograph Series (7 pamphlets); *Beyond Star Wars*; *SDI: The "Star Wars" Project*; *Civil Defense (A Soviet View)*; *In Defense of Creation*.

**28 TOO GOOD TO FILE** — A "red herring" for SDI opponents; nuclear attack statistics; more on Nuclear Winter; METTAG holds price line; the truth about Soviet SDI opposition; Patrick Buchanan speaks out.

**29 FEMA EENET SCHEDULE.**

**30 UPCOMING; MARKETPLACE.**

**31 ANS RADIOLOGICAL MEETING REPORT.**

**32 PEACE THROUGH PREPAREDNESS**, by Kevin Kilpatrick — Playing the odds.

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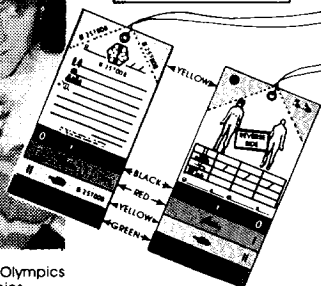
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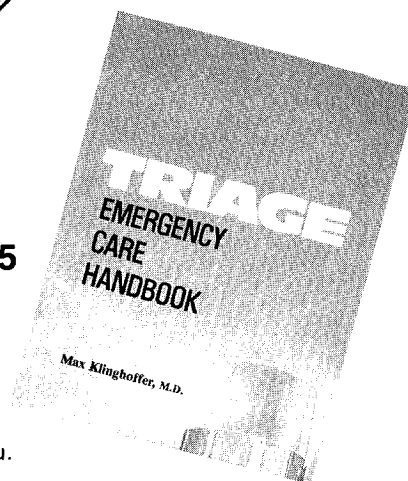
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## Can FEMA Revive Civil Defense?

While the attention of most observers here in Washington has been riveted on the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik and the midterm elections in which the Democrats recaptured control of the Senate, quiet changes have been taking place at the Federal Emergency Management Agency that give a glimmer of hope that the disastrous decline in nuclear attack preparedness might be halted and possibly reversed. This hope can be voiced despite the recent negative press coverage of a proposed new civil defense program to be offered by the Administration this fall.

As reported in our last issue, key aspects of the proposed program were leaked to Senator William Proxmire (D-WI), no friend of civil defense, who immediately criticized the apparent emphasis on hardened emergency operating centers and protected communications as a crude attempt to protect government bureaucrats better than the public. The FEMA spokesperson, Samuel Speck, added fuel to the fire by pointing out that EOCs also could protect land records and suchlike. Mary McGrory promptly wrote an egregious column entitled *Politicians and Papers First*. In September, Mr. Speck resigned his position as Associate Director for State and Local Programs and Support to accept an administrative position in a small college in Ohio. I have been assured that the program snafu had nothing to do with his leaving; that, indeed, his plans had been made long before.

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### DISASTROUS DECLINE IN NUCLEAR ATTACK PREPAREDNESS MIGHT BE HALTED AND POSSIBLY REVERSED.

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Be that as it may, the position of Associate Director, SLPS, an area largely supported by civil defense funds, is now vacant. Acting for the time being is the Deputy Associate Director, Dr. David McLaughlin, a longtime civil defender. Dave is highly knowledgeable in the civil defense field, having been Director of DCPA's Civil Defense Staff College and director of what is now FEMA's Region Five. Softspoken, personable, and a very effective speaker, FEMA Director Julius Becton would be well advised to leave David McLaughlin in that position for as long as he is allowed to.

A further change in the leadership of the State and Local Programs and Support Directorate of keen interest to civil defense advocates is the selection of Frances Diaz to head the Program Support Division, replacing Joe Mealy, who retired recently. A dedicated civil defender, ex-regional director, and

former mayor, Frances has demonstrated a hard-headed capability to get the job done. This is an important attribute in a position that deals with State and local governments on nuclear preparedness programs such as radiological defense, EMP protection, communications and warning, and, yes, EOCs.

Another high-level change at FEMA of considerable interest to the civil defense community is the departure of Bernard McGuire as Associate Director for National Programs. This Directorate is responsible for forward planning on civil defense programs. McGuire, an Annapolis graduate, left quietly to rejoin his consulting firm at about the same time that Samuel Speck departed. Thus, two of the three Directorates of major interest to civil defense proponents (the other is the training directorate) now have vacancies in the top job. Acting in McGuire's stead is George Orrell, who came to FEMA from the Army Corps of Engineers some years ago to initiate a now defunct industrial protection program. An excellent engineer and program manager, Orrell brings a wealth of experience to his new assignment.

Why do these changes in the FEMA leadership offer a glimmer of hope if the proposed program is as wrongheaded as claimed? A little more digging suggests that the new FEMA program may make more sense than Senator Proxmire and Mary McGrory would lead one to believe. It seems that the new program emphasis is in response to a new Presidential directive to plan to "surge" civil defense preparedness at State and local levels in a future crisis since the Congress in its wisdom has refused to fund the original Reagan/Carter program. Well, some protective measures such as shelter digging and getting citydwellers out of town may be suited to an urgent period when everyone is scared and asking what to do, but some things like EOCs, EMP protection, and more radiation instruments don't surge so well. Apparently, the new approach is to buy the long leadtime things and lay the groundwork for an effective surge when the need becomes manifest. It might work and as long as Congress clips the budget it may be the only thing to do. □



*In spite of modest attendance the DDP/TACDA joint seminar in Dallas October 17-21 seemed to herald much better things to come for 1987 and beyond. And about time. A blue-chip array of inspiring speakers called for an equally distinguished audience to look at implementing survival goals with fresh perspective and born-again enthusiasm.*

# In Dallas: Civil Defense Summit Challenges America to Action

— Journal Staff Report

"I guess but I do not know," said **Edward Teller**, "that in the year 2000 the world will not be the same as it is today. We are in a tight balance. It is called 'The Balance of Terror.' And that I believe will not last. In the year 2000 the world will be much better than today — or much worse. And which it will be is to a great extent in your hands, not only because of civil defense but because you are members of a minority who happen to know of many things that otherwise go unnoticed. To act on your knowledge and to act right is all-important."

Teller also spoke of the Reykjavik conference with the Soviets. "I know," he said, "that in Reykjavik there was a real possibility of — to speak frankly — another Munich. That possibility did not become a reality because of one man. And one man, I would like to say, who acted ingeniously, firmly and virtually unaided. There are many difficulties in our work, many dangers for our future, but we have one asset: Ronald Reagan. He has a sense of humor. He has a sense of balance and he has a sense and a high respect for the future . . . Ronald Reagan stood up for freedom. The question is now whether the American people will stand up for themselves." Congress, he added, has refused to do anything about civil defense, and it has cut SDI down from around 2% of the military budget to about 1%.

Featured prior to Teller's address (presentations here are not given in the order they were delivered) was a first-time debate between Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP). **Dr. Wes Wallace**, a PSR official, disagreed with Teller and with his opponent, **Dr. Ken Lucas** of DDP. He called civil defense an "illusion" and said that it deters us from addressing the

real issues of nuclear war. As for the Soviet program, Wallace said that the Soviets "see their civil defense as a psychological placebo for their people, something that will induce them to be more trusting of their leadership and to go on with their own nuclear war preparedness effort." He felt that prevention was the way to go. In reply to a question he answered: "We don't receive any money from the KGB." In his summary he observed: "I think we have something we can learn from each other."

Dr. Lucas, Wallace's DDP opponent, pointed out that "Opposition to civil defense and to physician participation has usually been done by means of emotional appeal at which Dr. Caldicott is a master, and by argument by assertion . . . The task of this meeting, for DDP and TACDA, is to get their message to the people and to urge them to provide their own shelter and evacuation program. The government will probably not do it for them . . . The best use of the FEMA budget would be to send educational materials prepared by TACDA to every household in the U.S. . . . I believe that non-participation in civil defense is an unethical position. I ask Dr. Wallace . . . Were the civil defense doctors and nurses acting unethically when they responded to the Chernobyl disaster? Obviously not. But keep in mind they had to have the preparation for their response in place before the disaster."

Dr. Wallace predicted that AIDS would be prevalent after a nuclear war. "What would I do if deterrence fails?" he asked, and he replied, "I suspect I would die along with almost everyone else on this planet."

Dr. Lucas claimed that in addition to being prepared for nuclear war casualties doctors should be prepared to deal with casualties caused by nuclear terrorism. "It will," he

said, "take no increase at all in technology for Colonel Quaddafi or some other madman to sail a nuclear weapon aboard a freighter into one of our seaports and use it. We have no meaningful response prepared for such an event. We have no meaningful response for a disaster such as Chernobyl."

Dr. Lucas also gave a presentation on "Radiation Sickness." It is, he said, a complex subject and one on which there is much misinformation. It should be understood that radiation also has beneficial uses. "I've been causing radiation sickness for the last 15 years," he stated [as an oncologist].

A special program on the AIDS problem was conducted by physicians **Charles E. Haley** and **Max Klinghoffer**. Dr. Haley predicted an increase in AIDS "over the next few decades." But, he said, the epidemic will peak and decline. Where it would peak — at 1% of the population or 5% or 10% — he could not say. Military checks for AIDS among recruits have resulted in finding 1.49 positives per thousand recruits.

Dr. Klinghoffer questioned the theory that AIDS could not be transmitted by casual contact. "We simply do not know," he said. "The reason that we do not know is that AIDS is another of those diseases with a long incubation period and a long prodrome [appearance of symptoms]. If a disease has a long incubation period and a long prodrome I think it is impossible for anyone to say that an individual who is exposed now and does not have clinical evidence of the disease in two or three years is not going to get the disease. The disease may have an incubation period of five years or much longer. So I am very concerned about this 'casual contact' business, and I think that we are premature in saying that we cannot get it by casual contact. . . . The

information we have on AIDS today will be looked upon as primitive a few years from now."

Former Czech **Petr Beckmann** spoke on "Nuclear Proliferation and Terrorism." The main point, he said is political and not technical. Terrorists will get the bomb. How long will it take? "I don't know," said Beckmann, "but the day will surely come. It will not take as long as it took after the mention of gunpowder from the first big cannon to be the Saturday night Special that could be hidden in a pocket." Closing our eyes to this possibility, Beckmann said, reminded him of the story of a husband who became suspicious that his wife was not faithful. But not having concrete proof he was hesitant to act on otherwise convincing evidence. So one night he followed his wife to a rendezvous with another man. They went to a motel. The husband peeked through the keyhole and saw his wife disrob-

provide an effective medical response to disaster.

**Dr. Hal J. Dewlett** of the Texas Board of Health spoke on "Epidemic Control in Disaster." He emphasized measures to control epidemics. Water and food contamination need prime attention, disposal methods need to be effective. Insect problems — especially that of mosquitos — require solutions. Above all, proper information to the news media and to the people are vital.

Psychiatrist and writer **James W. Black** highlighted difficulties that followed the DELTA air crash of August 2, 1985. Contacts with relatives of the dead and with survivors required special approaches. "Race was not an important problem," said Black, "but religion certainly was."

Dr. Black gave a dramatic account of his involvement with the disaster's aftermath.

of bulk chemicals that could be very significant in creating manmade disaster. Known effects of these chemicals are readily available, and terrorists have information on how to handle them."

**Dr. Roger Linnemann**, who had recently conferred with Soviet authorities in Vienna on the Soviet medical response to the Chernobyl disaster, spoke on the successes and the problems involved in that operation. Due to the sensitive nature of his discussions with the Soviet medical authorities, Dr. Linnemann requested that no recording or detailed report be made of his address.

Responsibilities of leadership in emergency management are awesome. This was the message brought to the seminar by **Joseph L. LaFleur**, FEMA Director of Programs and Academics. LaFleur was formerly Director of Emmitsburg's Emergency Management Institute,



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ing. The man, too, kicked his shoes off, and began undressing. When he took his shirt off, he hung it over the doorknob which blocked the husband's view. "Damn it!" said the husband. "Back to this nagging uncertainty."

The real point, emphasized Beckmann, "is the determination to wage war against the terrorists just like they are waging war against us. And the thing that needs to be done now, *now*, *NOW* — not after the first illicit bomb used for extortion, but now, is to declare a clear policy of the government that says 'No!' We will not give in to extortion. We will not budge. We will not cave in."

**Dr. Irving Louis Horowitz**, Hannah Arent Professor at Rutgers University, spoke on "Doctors and the Bomb." He cited doomsday scenarios by H.G. Wells. "Where death takes place," he said, "is exactly in the area that men have the least amount of medical care and the least amount of medical preparedness." He pointed to DDP as the organization to bring about a new philosophy of preparedness that will

**Dr. Robert Ehrlich**, whose Nuclear War Education Conference each year in the Washington, DC area attracts both pro- and anti-civil defense activists, was a first-day luncheon speaker. "Most nuclear issues," observed Ehrlich, "are fraught with ambiguity, and by ignoring the uncertainties inherent in these issues we only cheapen the debate. Those on the left and the right each have some validity to their arguments, but too often they ignore the enormous uncertainties about nuclear matters, and instead they resort to straw-man arguments and ridicule to dismiss legitimate concerns from the other side."

Most Americans, Ehrlich said, are ill-informed about nuclear issues.

The use of chemical agents by terrorists was the subject of the address by **Randal P. Shumacher**, Director of Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations for the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Terrorists wishing to accomplish their aims by using chemical agents, according to Shumacher, "have at their disposal a large supply

and before that Wisconsin Emergency Management Director. "I am not telling you anything new," said LaFleur, "but there are many, many ripples in this puddle, other people coming into it who need your input — they need your enthusiasm, they need your knowledge. And if we can supply materials for this they will get into this business a lot faster, and they will have the advantage of all this information. . . . Please don't underestimate your importance to us."

LaFleur cited the spread of emergency management degree programs in universities like North Texas State, the University of Wisconsin, Penn State, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Southern California.

Through the efforts of Dr. Jane Orient a special panel, "Ask the Experts," made brief statements and fielded questions on Sunday morning. The panel consisted of **Yuri Tuvim** (a former Russian), **Edward Teller** (a former Hungarian) and **Petr Beckmann** (a former Czech).

(Continued on page 10, col. 1)

# 1986 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR PHOTOS



*Henry Turk & MaryAnn Darrow*



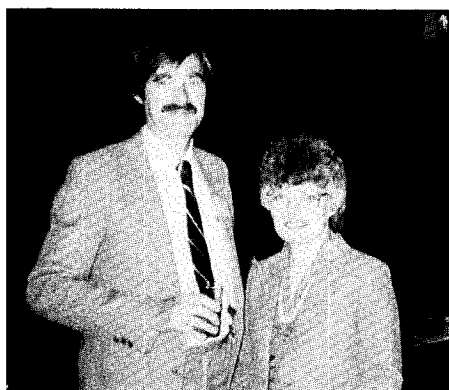
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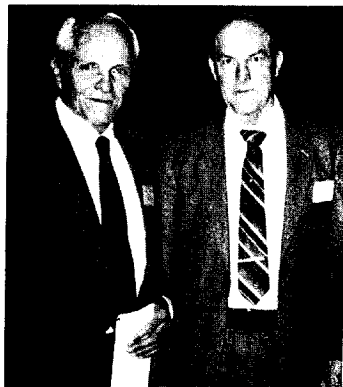
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*Cresson Kearny & Ed York*



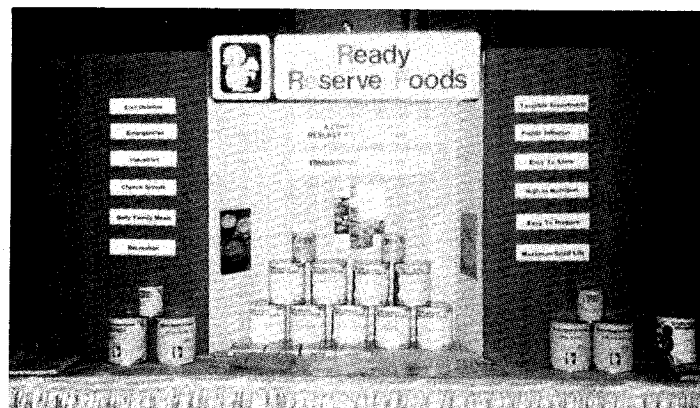
*Capt. Wadsworth*



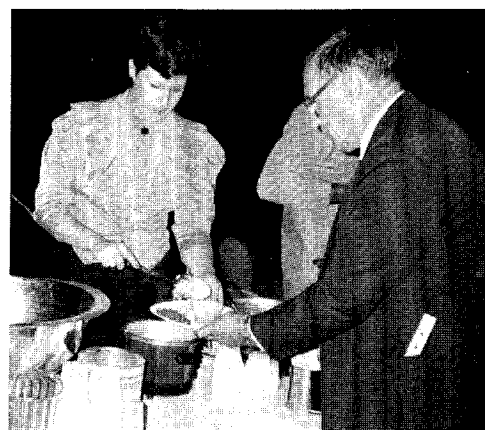
*Mr. & Mrs. M. Barbier, Dr. & Mrs. W. Nesbitt, Bob Glidewell*



*Charles & Leona Badley, Edward Teller, Nancy Greene*



*Paul Gauthier*



*Ready Reserve Foods Luncheon*

## SEMINAR (Continued from page 7)

"Is there a Soviet threat?" asked Tuvim. "Yes there is. But everybody knows it . . . The Soviet threat is not because the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons. That the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons makes this threat more grave. But actually, it's not nuclear weapons, it's the Soviet system which endangers our health."

Commented Edward Teller: "I believe that we are living in a complex interconnected society. . . . Technology can aid those who want power if it is used, and particularly if it is *misused* for that purpose . . . This is not an argument against technology. This is an argument against the misuse of technology."

"No nation in the history of mankind," said Beckmann, "has ever been attacked that had two things: No. 1, the will to resist; No. 2, the capacity to win. What we ought to do to prevent war is to work on these two points."

The question-and-answer period brought out a number of preparedness points. The consensus was that nuclear blackmail was even more of a threat than nuclear war. The danger of misunderstandings with friendly nations brought the citing of an old Russian proverb by Tuvim: "Keep your friends so your enemies will be afraid of you."

**Conrad V. Chester**, Director of Emergency Planning Research at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory presented the topic "SDI-Civil Defense Interdependence." For instance, noted Chester, if you assume 8,000 ICBMs targeted on the U.S. and an SDI system that lets 10% of them penetrate there is an estimated fatality total of 60 million. "But if you now impose on this system without changing the targeting a 50 psi shelter plan . . . this gives 5.3 million fatalities, a relatively small number." (This is 2.2% based on a population of 240 million.) Chester outlined other possibilities. Assuming the same 8,000 ICBM attack and the achievement of the SDI goal of letting only 1 in 10,000 ICBMs through you then get a fatality expectancy of 1.5 million (slightly over 1%). Add to this the 50 psi shelter system and you achieve the fantastically low fatality figure of 15,000.

Chester also delivered an address on the Chernobyl disaster, the technical malfunctions, why they happened and failures in response to

the emergency.

The author of the widely read book *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, **Cresson H. Kearny** felt that history had given ample proof of the value of expedient shelter. "At Nagasaki," pointed out Kearny, "within a hundred meters of ground zero, workers in tunnel shelters — and they didn't have blast doors — some of them back in a ways, survived unhurt. Others were hurt moderately . . . by red-hot particles that were swept in with the blast wave." Kearny cited the construction of some Russian expedient shelters in America by Americans who were given monetary incentives. "Americans will work almost as hard to save their lives as they will to make money," said Kearny.

The problem of civil defense is obviously a political one, and "28% of the people on earth already have good civil defense systems, and America has none. That's obviously wrong." So said **Arthur Robinson** to the seminar audience. Robinson, a chemist, is co-author with Gary North of the new book titled *Fighting Chance*. The book has sold over 130,000 copies, and sales are expected to reach 250,000 by the end of the year and keep climbing into 1987. The book is a "non-profit" venture. Why this book? "I thought maybe you needed some troublemakers, troublemakers on *your* side of the issue instead of troublemakers against you. If a guy is a microbiologist and lives on a sheep ranch in Oregon [which describes Robinson] there isn't a lot they can do to his career in civil defense." (See book excerpt on page 15 under SPOTLIGHT.)

Chester, Kearny and Robinson then formed a panel that took questions from seminar participants.

**John Wadsworth**, an "under 50" newcomer to civil defense like Robinson, began his disaster assistance work during the 1983 Salt Lake City floods and has since been promoting active preparedness measures. "The most important thing to people were their social relationships," stressed Wadsworth. "Then all the other things took on meaning. But without the social fabric nothing really worked." Another Wadsworth observation: "For America today, time is running out."

**Craig Yarbrough** is another "under 50" newcomer to DDP/TACDA but a real veteran in foreign disaster relief operations. (Correction: Yarbrough is in the "under 30" category.) "The goal of any type of assistance project," says Yarbrough, "should be to maximize the beneficial effect of the aid on the population and economy of the geographical area affected." Generosity is not enough. It often backfires and causes problems because the needed supplies are not sent and those that make for complications — a glut on the market, for instance — *are* sent. The first determination in a disaster should be what is actually needed.

Is a little radiation necessary for good health? Perhaps so said **Carsten M. Haaland**, a foremost radiation authority who works with Engineering Physics at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. That's a new theory. Haaland replied to requests that he develop a more comprehensive radiation chart, introduced it in his presentation and distributed copies to the audience. (The *Journal of Civil Defense* plans to print Haaland's new chart, probably in its February 1987 issue.)

"I was asked to come up with a *simplified* annual radiation dose chart," explained Haaland. "Impossible. But I have done a new one which simplifies things as much as they can be simplified at this time. In our chart we take a number of factors — into consideration like shielding of the body and of buildings and so on."

With Haaland's new chart, for instance, one can estimate contribution of radiation received by jet air travel (which is 0.3 milliroentgens per hour for normal subsonic jet travel). Television, Radon and medical contributions are also addressed. As well as exposure to nearby nuclear- or coal-powered electric power plants.

In closing Haaland stated that the Radon problem can be significant but can be reduced. Most combined contributions add up to a fraction of the 5,000 milliroentgen permissible annual industrial dose. Even this can be controlled to a significant extent.

**Howard Maccabee**, oncologist and nuclear engineer, spoke on the



much-ballyhooed "Nuclear Winter" hypothesis marketed by Dr. Carl Sagan and others.

Coming to Dallas directly from China, Maccabee observed that the Chinese, although "30 to 50 years behind us in almost every other aspect of modern civilization" were 20 years ahead of us in their shelter program.

Turning to the Chernobyl nuclear accident, he observed that "the one point that . . . has not been emphasized properly" is that they evacuated "more than a hundred thousand people in a matter of a few hours after they made a decision to do it."

Sagan, said Maccabee, has tried to show that Nuclear Winter is inevitable. New calculations, he said, "seem to show that Nuclear Winter is possible but unlikely." Much can be done to decrease this possibility. With the ongoing trend to smaller nuclear weapons the possibility decreases. It also becomes a strong argument for SDI. "So," concluded Dr. Maccabee, "in this kind of a situation what this means is that the need for civil defense, the need for medical preparations, and above all the need for food storage is greater than ever."

**Nancy Greene**, editor of the intelligence newsletter *HUMINT*, internationally known strategic defense analyst, made a dramatic appeal for recognizing the real significance of the Soviet threat. "We need to have a unified foreign policy to be successful because we are at war out there. It may not be a shooting war, but it's a war nevertheless. We are 'Enemy No. 1' for the Soviet Union . . . and we have to realize that they are our enemies."

Greene turned to the Challenger tragedy. Was it sabotage? Was it the work of a laser or high-powered rifle fired from a location near the launch pad? Was NASA security lax? Was altered Soviet close-in observation of similar launches of significance? She revealed that the Soviets now have a secret high-powered rifle that is effective up to a distance of five miles. Was it involved?

"I contend," said Greene, "that the Soviets are planning a first-strike . . . within the next two to five years, and that they must try to delay our deployment of any SDI system before that time. . . . We cannot allow

that to happen."

"SDI and Civil Defense — the Best Deterrents" was the subject addressed by **General Daniel O. Graham**, director of High Frontier, Reagan advisor and SDI expert and supporter.

"There is a very definite linkage between civil defense and SDI," affirmed Graham. "They are the same thing . . . protection of the American people against nuclear attack." He pointed to the Reykjavik conference as a "close call" for SDI. "Without SDI the Soviets can hold a sort of 'blackmail threat' over the U.S. Gorbachev also showed that the Soviet Union cannot easily offset us — or he wouldn't have been so worried about SDI. Washington bureaucrats also have a dampening effect on SDI development — and the military itself with its pet competing projects."

SDI must not be kept in the laboratory, said Graham. To keep it as research lines us up with Gorbachev, but many of our politicians take this position. "Those of you who are interested in the defense of your fellow-citizens — and you must be or you wouldn't belong to this association — should be interested in both the active and passive defense of our citizenry." And Graham claimed that this interest must be exploited in order to support our superior technology.

In answer to a question on budgets and the comparatively very low budget for civil defense, Graham replied: "There never has been much enthusiasm for civil defense. That's why it isn't in the Department of Defense anymore. There is even less enthusiasm now . . . because we are so embroiled in the fight over the active defenses." And he added that in his opinion civil defense will return to a position of importance. "Defense is defense," he concluded.

The TACDA banquet address on October 20th was delivered by FEMA Director **Julius W. Becton, Jr.**

He first quoted from his July report to Congress:

"National survival would be in jeopardy after a major nuclear exchange. State and local governments, lacking the capabilities to survive, would be unable to provide citizens even the most basic life-sustaining support."

And he went on:

"That conclusion certainly comes as no surprise to members of The American Civil Defense Association, who have been calling attention to the civil defense deficit in the United States for more than two decades.

"The real problem comes when the Congress begins to consider the political and budgetary choices generated by the Civil Defense Report. Obviously, there are two important and conflicting priorities at stake. On the one hand, there is the government's moral and legal responsibility to protect its people as far as possible against peacetime and war-related hazards. On the other hand, there is an obligation to maintain the fiscal integrity of the Federal Government against the deficits, whose long continuance could also pose a major threat to our well-being. In miniature, it is a replay of the national debate on budget priorities now going on.

"The situation forces us to consider how we might produce more civil protection for the American people with modest resources. It also points to the need for more personal responsibility for protection, more volunteers to improve local preparedness systems, and redirecting some of FEMA's resources to foster these efforts."

One quotation used by Becton seemed to fit the occasion:

"It wasn't raining when Noah built the ark."

Becton cited his recent insistence that federal monies allocated to states be used in ways that are productive for civil defense. "But I suspect," he said, "that *real* solutions, and getting on with the civil defense job in a meaningful way, must await consensus building within our political, economic and social systems. . . .

"There is a role for all of us to play in this, and none more so than members of The American Civil Defense Association, with its longtime concern for a rational accommodation to the hazards of our age." □

Audio and video tapes were made of all addresses except that of Dr. Roger Linneman (who asked that none be made). These tapes are available from Satellite Broadcasting. A list of the tapes and an order form appears on page 12.

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*To be sure, Soviet propaganda is good — VERY GOOD. While camouflaging Soviet military R&D, it mounts a continuous barrage to condemn and discourage strategic and civil defense in the United States and in other Western nations.*

# The Right Decisions — The Right Solutions

— Excerpts from an address by Air Force Association President Martin H. Harris  
to the California Air Force Association Convention, August 23, 1986.

We all hope, of course, for a more stable relationship with the Soviet Union. But this must be based on realities — not on pipe dreams . . .

Soviet actions worldwide are backed by a formidable military. In the past year, the Soviets deployed the SS-25 and have continued testing the SS-X-24, which will be shuttled around by railroad boxcar, making detection quite difficult. They also launched the fourth Typhoon and the third Delta-four class strategic ballistic missile submarines, adding to the longer-range and more capable MIRVed SLBMs in their inventory. Additional units are under construction and a still newer class of strategic ballistic missile sub is likely to enter the force in the 1990s.

Additional units of the new supersonic manned strategic Blackjack Bomber are undergoing flight testing, and additional new Bear-H strategic bombers have been produced. . . .

Right now, Soviet priorities are directed toward preventing development of U.S. Strategic defenses and renewing Detente, or what Moscow now refers to as the "Spirit of Geneva." Moscow is determined to ensure that the U.S. does not develop, produce or deploy strategic defensive weapons that might affect Soviet military power in the 1990s. The Soviets are also determined to move back into a "Detente" relationship where the U.S. — in the interest of improving relations with the Soviet Union — does not counter Soviet objectives at home or abroad. . . .

Moscow has been in the midst of a major disinformation campaign about its own buildup of strategic

defenses. In attempting to derail SDI, Soviet leaders are going to great lengths to conceal their own development of ground and space-based defensive capabilities that will become increasingly effective in the 1990s. Soviet leaders do not admit they are building up a defensive shield against U.S. strategic forces and refuse to discuss it publicly. When confronted with the evidence at public forums, they deny it. When shown U.S. Government testimony before Congressional Com-

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## THE UNITED STATES HAS ALMOST NO STRATEGIC . . . OR CIVIL DEFENSE CAPABILITY.

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mittees or drawings of Soviet defensive weapons that are coming off the production line right now, they claim this is American propaganda. Whenever the issue is raised, they bitterly proclaim that we're deliberately igniting Cold War tensions while undermining the cause of peace. . . .

Further, there is agreement that research and testing on ground and space-based systems — such as high energy weapons for anti-missile and anti-satellite purposes — has begun. This, in addition to the Soviets' extensive civil defense programs which are in place and functioning.

The United States has almost no strategic defense or civil defense capability. Despite this, Soviet leaders intentionally seek to give the impression to the general public in America, Western Europe and Japan, that it is the one-sided American effort in research and testing of strategic defense that is magnifying

the arms race and threatening peace. Soviet targets for these erroneous messages are the same — the media, churches, trade unions, professional organizations, peace, civil rights, feminist and environmental protest groups.

Soviet manipulation of Western media has been elevated to almost an art-form. We see full-page ads in leading Western newspapers, both here and abroad, charging SDI as a threat to world peace — countless appearances by the best Soviet propagandists and highly-rated talk shows and news programs, on-air and off-air meetings with news executives, city-to-city satellite hook-ups where so-called Soviet citizens talk with everyday Americans about their fears of nuclear war and the SDI program, and on and on.

... There will always be those who blame the weapons, rather than the nation wielding them. And there will always be those who believe nothing is worth fighting for. But somewhere in the middle there exists that vast majority of Americans who — when armed with the facts — can make the right decisions about what is necessary. It is to them that AFA must preach its message. In fact, it is these people we must involve in our activities throughout the nation. . . .

Such is the reality of a vibrant, functioning democracy such as ours. The solution is greater activity, involvement, and impacts by groups such as AFA. We must join the fray, influence the process, communicate our message, so that the fragile domestic consensus on America's defense needs and foreign policy goals is not torn apart by those who would risk the lives, fortunes and freedom of future generations. . . . □

## NCCEM PRESENTS KLINGHOFFER WITH NATIONAL SECURITY AWARD — LOONEY DEBATES PSR

The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM) held its annual conference immediately following that of DDP/TACDA, also in downtown Dallas (October 21-25).

Of special note was the presentation of NCCEM's "National Security Award" for 1986 to Dr. Max Klinghoffer, executive director of DDP and TACDA Board member. Klinghoffer was cited for his contributions to medical response to disaster and accepted the award at NCCEM's opening ceremonies on October 22nd.

On that same day at 1:30PM DDP's retiring president Dr. Gerald L. Looney participated in an hour-long debate on the subject of preparedness for medical response to nuclear attack. Looney's opponent was Dr. Brooks F. Bock of Detroit, a member of Physicians for Social Responsibility.

The well-attended conference was marked by patriotic fervor and emphasis on national defense.

An outward sign of this was the highly dramatic slide-film "America II" produced and presented by Jimmy Moore, writer-photographer of the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency.

At one point where a heart-warming picture of the stars and stripes graced the screen the background voice of Jimmy Moore sang out: "The flag stands for freedom, and they can't take that away!"

The bitter truth, however, is that "they can take that away." And this is precisely the objective of our enemies. The two-fisted sentiment expressed by Jimmy Moore should, in the opinion of those concerned with aggressor ambitions, be backed up with two-fisted preparedness.

With that in mind it is hoped that the contagious patriotic sentiments and talents of Jimmy Moore be further exploited.

### DEFENSE IN PERSPECTIVE . . .

An editorial in the TACDA Golden

Triangle Chapter newsletter in Columbus, Mississippi puts a resounding accent on homeland defense. By Oz Ellis, it reads in part:

"Our Congress, with knowledge that our government's primary responsibility is the protection of its people, is cutting away at our most recent defense budget and, after much debate, has yet to genuinely embrace the idea of funding and deploying a workable, reliable nuclear missile defense system. . .

"If we have learned anything at all from history then we ought to fully recognize that real **PEACE** can only come through a practical, strong program of world defense! Defense threatens **NO ONE** and once in place can provide the real world community security needed today. Plus, it also serves notice to those who would strike out at their neighbors, that we in the U.S. intend to always defend ourselves — whatever the cost! . . ."

### SEMINAR EXHIBITORS REPORT BRISK CONTACTS IN DALLAS

Making the exhibit area a Mecca for seminar participants, particularly during breaks and before and after seminar sessions, appears to give exhibitors the exposure they need and richly deserve. The 1986 DDP/TACDA seminar in Dallas proved the point again. Coffee calls and receptions were held in the exhibit area, and participants were encouraged to visit exhibits during free time.

Among the exhibitors in Dallas were three shelter companies. Marcel M. Barbier, Inc. (3003 Rayjohn Lane, Herndon, VA 22071 — 703-860-1275) was a repeat exhibitor, and an article by him appears in this issue of the Journal. Earth Systems (P O Box 3270, Durango, CO 81302 — 303-247-3858) exhibited for the first time, but an article featuring its shelter technique had appeared in the Journal several years ago. Acadian Contractors & Consultants, Inc. (P O Box 31662, Lafayette, LA 70503-1662 — 318-984-4886) also exhibited for the first time. The Journal is now planning a series of articles featuring shelter companies

and shelter techniques.

Ready Reserve Foods (P O Box 697, Beaumont, CA 92223 — 714-845-6464) was also a repeat exhibitor, and with its expanding business it plans to increase its exposure through TACDA and DDP. It served a luncheon snack for seminar participants on October 19th.

Whelen Engineering Company, Inc. (Route 145, Winthrop Rd., Chester, CT 06412 — 203-526-9504) was another repeat and featured its well-known lighting signal systems. VASI for the first time offered information on its specialized emergency courses (105 Lindsay Landing, Grafton, VA 23692). Live Free, the survivalist group with branches in a number of areas demonstrated in its exhibit its adherence to the basic civil defense philosophy of shelter and emergency stocks tied in with the original civil defense philosophy of the 1950s.

Other exhibitors included Access to Energy, Petr Beckmann's free-swinging newsletter published in Colorado; the Texas Division of High Frontier; North Texas State University; Satellite Broadcasting audio and video tapes; and the international triage tag, METTAG.

Suggestions from exhibitors were most welcome, and efforts will be made in the future, as they have been in the past to improve the seminar play of exhibitors. One suggestion that is being considered is that exhibitors be given the opportunity to give a brief presentation of their products and/or services from the seminar lectern. Exhibitors without exception reported encouraging contacts with seminar participants, orders and expressions of interest.

### DALLAS SHELTER TOUR POPULAR

A full bus load of DDP/TACDA seminar participants drove from downtown Dallas to suburban Denton on Sunday, October 19th to visit the Region VI Emergency Operating Center. Members of the Region VI staff and reserve officers, in addition to giving the visitors a detailed tour of the facility and



explanations of its operations displayed a twenty-person industrial shelter.

The success of this tour started the ball rolling for plans to conduct similar tours in the future.

The final count for the number going on the Dallas tour was 47, with several more not being able to make the trip due to the full load.

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### MORE ON FIGHTING CHANCE

Skyrocketing sales of *Fighting Chance*, the new book on civil defense reviewed in the October issue of the *Journal* make it a significant factor in bringing about a grass-roots demand for government attention to population survival in the event of nuclear attack. Arthur Robinson, one of the authors (the other is Gary North) spoke at the October DDP/TACDA seminar in Dallas on October 19th. The book's introductions reads in part:

Yes, Civil Defense is boring. It's boring until the day the air raid sirens sound, and you finally ask yourself the 64-billion-dollar question: "What do we do now?"

It's obvious what you'd do *today* if the warning is real and there really are 10,000 Soviet nuclear warheads on the way. *You would probably die.* You would because America doesn't have any Civil Defense. It also doesn't have any anti-missile defense. All we have is the threat of nuclear retaliation against the enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain, and even that threat is no longer believable, as

you'll see when you finish this book. *We have no defense against a nuclear attack . . . .*

*Americans are undefended.*

On page 129 under the heading of "Blackmail" the authors warn:

Without shelters for the U.S. population, the Soviets might be able to blackmail our leaders into surrendering without ever launching an attack. We might not even know about the surrender until it is irreversible. Selling out our allies in South Africa, Europe, Asia, and Central America might be carried out under Soviet orders to our leaders — and made to appear as reasonable, independent actions in our press.

In a substantial sense, our government's present fear that *deployment* of civil defense and *deployment* of strategic defense must be delayed, so that we will not anger or worry the Soviets, is itself a kind of implicit surrender. This policy, if continued, could easily lead eventually to actual surrender. We think it *will* lead to surrender, or nuclear annihilation.

The book also turns to the positive side of survival, which it accents heavily. It is also clothed in a heavily religious approach, which reviewer Don Hanks noted in the October issue of the *Journal*.

The book may be ordered at \$5.95 a copy from the American Bureau of Economic Research, P.O. Box 8204, Ft. Worth, Texas 76124. In bulk it may be purchased at much less. The American Society of Professional Emergency Planners (ASPEP) purchased 1,000 copies at \$1 a copy and is providing a patriotic service

by selling the books at the same price.

Christians across the nation should be, are, buying the book. Others too. It's a magnificent contribution to national survival.

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### NEW CANADIAN EMERGENCY MEDICAL PUBLICATION MAKES DEBUT

JASMU (*Journal pour l'Avancement des Soins Médicaux d'Urgence*) has just published its second issue out of Montreal, Canada. In French, the magazine's name can be translated: *Journal for the Advancement of Emergency Medical Measures*.

JASMU is backed by the Canadian Government and is distributed free of charge. Address:

JASMU

C.P. 826, succ. Tour de la Bourse  
Montreal, Quebec H4Z 1K1  
Canada

In an editorial in the September issue of JASMU, editor-in-chief Gilles Robillard says: "Let's make ourselves known, put ourselves in relation with other emergency medical personnel, undertake together the paths of research that will make known human and material resources, and evaluate the quality of our services."

JASMU is an exciting addition to emergency medicine literature. One question: Inasmuch as Canada is bilingual, why not consider the advantages of publishing JASMU in English as well as French?

### "WE SHOULD HAVE A CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM!" — SCIENCE STUDENT

When a 13-year-old girl in one of his science classes turned in an essay on the need for civil defense Edward Watson of New Bedford, Massachusetts thought it should see the light of day. "It is filled with a wisdom sadly lacking in our elected leaders," says Watson. "She was amazed to discover that the U.S. doesn't believe in protecting its citizens." Here is what she says:

"First of all we the citizens should definitely get a petition going to let the President know we care about what's going on in our world. Then, next, they should get money up by doing different raisings like a telethon or walkathon. Then they should start spending the money on equipment to build many underground bomb shelters with health foods, hospital equipment, generators, lanterns. But most of all they should have one of these shelters in every city. All this should have already been done. But obviously nobody cares.

"Yes, I think that the U.S. should have a civil defense program for its citizens. I really don't think it's any fair that the Congress and the President have shelters to go to if anything happens between the U.S. and the USSR. The President is the person who is supposed to protect this country. What kind of President is he if we have no civil defense? The idea of being "mutual" in my opinion is dumb.\* All that is gonna prove is that any country could blow us away. I really think we should have a civil defense program to protect the citizens of the U.S.A."

\*this refers to "Mutual Assured Destruction" (MAD.)

*California emergency physician Gerald L. Looney, one of the founders of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP), was DDP president for 1985-1986. An outspoken critic of the low-key American civil defense program, Dr. Looney here recommends that the United States emulate the Soviet Union's attention to population protection.*

## Editorial

# Virginal Questions For Prostituted Policies

The recent Soviet nuclear reactor accident at Chernobyl has generated more questions and comments from more national and international sources than any other event in 1986, and yet some of the most pertinent questions have not been answered, and a few crucial questions have not even been asked. Despite the initial exaggerations and distortions by the media, it

aster even worse by rushing people to a presumed safe area which is subsequently blanketed by fallout when prevailing winds take an unexpected shift).

For obvious reasons of security, none of the Soviet spokesmen discussed any details of their evacuation plans, and there was specifically no mention of their excellent blast and fallout shelter

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appears that the major documented deficiency of Soviet officials and nuclear professionals in managing this unprecedented disaster was an indefensible delay in informing their own citizens as well as the citizens of adjacent nations that the disaster had occurred, and that hazardous radioactive isotopes had indeed been released into the atmosphere. The few reporters and commentators who did question the failure of Soviet officials to order prompt evacuation of Kiev appeared satisfied to attribute the lack of alarm and evacuation to bureaucratic inertia and bumbling or to the obvious problem of knowing exactly *where* evacuees should be taken when winds were shifting and remaining unpredictable (a well-intended — but premature — evacuation could make such a dis-

system, which could be activated and utilized on a minute's notice. For reasons not obvious, none of the Western reporters asked about these plans or shelter systems. With such a shelter system available, it seems self-evident that evacuation becomes a much more flexible and even secondary component of an emergency response plan.

So much for the basic questions that remain unanswered: how about the issues that haven't even been raised, questions that remain unasked? What sort of similar fallout shelter system does the United States have? If we have none, how can this be possible in a nation that prides itself on technological thoroughness and preparedness? The answers to these virginal queries prove once again that truth remains stranger than fiction.



Nearly a quarter-century ago, a vigorous young Democratic president prepared a comprehensive plan for a very effective and efficient shelter system for the citizens of his country, a plan led by his Secretary of Defense, who was renowned for his analytical abilities and technological prowess. Tragically, this young leader was assassinated before this civil defense plan could be fully developed and initiated. His successor was an even more ambitious man, who had much different plans for his citizens. Unfortunately, he was faced with a fixed supply of public funds for a War on Poverty in the Great Society while waging an ongoing War in Asia, so the tenured

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### NO MENTION OF THEIR EXCELLENT BLAST AND FALLOUT SHELTER SYSTEM

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Secretary of Defense was asked to help in the search for guns *and* butter — even if it meant giving up the preceding plan to provide shelter for citizens. Using the ill logic that a shelter system should not be supported for civilians unless it could be shown to be 100% effective (by this criterion, virtually none of the Pentagon's military systems should have been funded or developed), this Secretary of Defense was able to change horses in mid-stream and found no ethical

inconsistency or moral dilemma in this turnabout.

Furthermore, he proudly developed a new doctrine which defied the constitutional mandate that this government must provide for the common defense of the people, and for the first time in the history of this Republic made it official policy of the US government to deliberately place its citizens at risk as pawns and potential hostages in a military nuclear crisis and as victims and tragic statistics in a civilian nuclear crisis.

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### PAWNS AND POTENTIAL HOSTAGES IN A MILITARY NUCLEAR CRISIS.

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To distance themselves from this official deceit, Defense Department officials arranged to have civil defense responsibilities transferred out of the Pentagon, to virtually disappear in the bureaucratic labyrinths of various civilian agencies. To make this distasteful concept of planned maximal vulnerability more palatable to the voters and their elected representatives, the Secretary of Defense developed a neat label with an even neater acronym: Mutual Assured Destruction, or MAD. Unproven but unquestioned was the word *mutual*, which implies acceptance and agreement among all parties involved. There was never any initial evidence that the Soviets even reviewed, much less agreed with and adhered to this doctrine, so from the start, our unilateral espousal of this policy actually represented Self-Assured Destruction (SAD). In fact, sometime after the Cuban missile crisis, the Soviet Union clearly rejected and repudiated this doctrine by embarking on a crash program of civil defense to assure survival of its citizens. This program has led to the development of their excellent system of radiation protective fallout shelters in all heavily populated areas, including the current facilities in Kiev.

However, the most hazardous fallout from the Defense Department's MAD doctrine has followed variable winds and settled on the civilian sector, where citizens were persuaded to accept this official concept of assured destruction and annihilation passively. Surprising-



Dr. Gerald L. Looney

ly, subsequent generations have embraced MAD with gusto and have even carried the doctrine a step farther, turning against civil defense with a vengeance and ridiculing or attacking anyone who dares mention the subject. They have truly kept American television and radio active with running monologues on the "evils" of nuclear war preparedness. One of the major paradoxes from the '60s was that the protesters, by espousing MAD and rejecting civilian protection, actually helped free up funds to support the very war they were protesting.

The US Defense Department's abandonment of civil defense and civilian shelters has saved millions of pieces of silver to ensure funding for new social programs and old military programs. However, this trade-off may prove to have been penny-wise and pound foolish, as it makes subsequent generations hostage to future nuclear military actions and civilian disasters, and it may well turn out that the ultimate

price of the Vietnam War will not be paid on Viet Cong trails, but on the highways of Vermont and in the hamlets of Virginia.

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### PENNY-WISE AND POUND-FOOLISH

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Because a few crucial questions were never raised, well-meaning — but ill-informed — leaders seduced public opinion and prostituted a vital public policy which remains essentially unexamined to this day. While Soviet politicians and scientists re-examine and debate their policies and procedures on nuclear crises, we should be doing the same in the United States. □

**Gerald Looney, MD**

*Director, Emergency Department  
Orthopaedic Hospital  
Los Angeles, California  
President*

*Doctors for Disaster Preparedness  
Starke, Florida*

*Long considered the "avant-garde" in the shelter business, Marcel Barbier here describes his newest shelter design. Reinforced and shaped for maximum strength and positioned for accessibility and utility, Barbier (President of Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.) introduces new wrinkles to appeal to people who want a shelter but want to avoid the "hole-in-the-ground" that defies easy entrance and use.*

# The Newest Concrete Shelter

— Marcel M. Barbier\*

Our company has just developed and built its newest concrete shelter.

This particular shelter consists of two rooms — (1) an entrance compartment used as storage place, decontamination and radiation labyrinth, and (2) the actual living space, provided with berths, toilet, and electrical pedal generator.

Barbier, Inc. has also a metallic, prefabricated, non rusting, drop-into-the-hole shelter (for eight). A few of these can be attached together in a string.

The shelter is buried half below ground level, and the half which projects above ground level is covered with at least 3' of earth on top, with 30° sloped berms on the sides.

The entrance is through a round blast door placed vertically above ground on the part of the one end face that stands aboveground. On the same face and on each side of the door two air vents are projecting

out, one for the intake and one for the exhaust.

In the entrance compartment, three steps lead to the floor. On the side there is a manhole leading to the living space proper. The geometry is such that an incapacitated person on a stretcher can still be

brought into the living space.

Attached to the air vents in the entrance compartment are two blast valves. The one on the intake leads via a flexible industrial hose to a filter (containing a dust filter and a high efficiency particulate filter) behind which is a high speed electri-



*Exterior of concrete shelter*

\*Marcel M. Barbier, Inc., P.O. Box 2905, Reston, VA 22090, Tel.: (703) 860-1275.



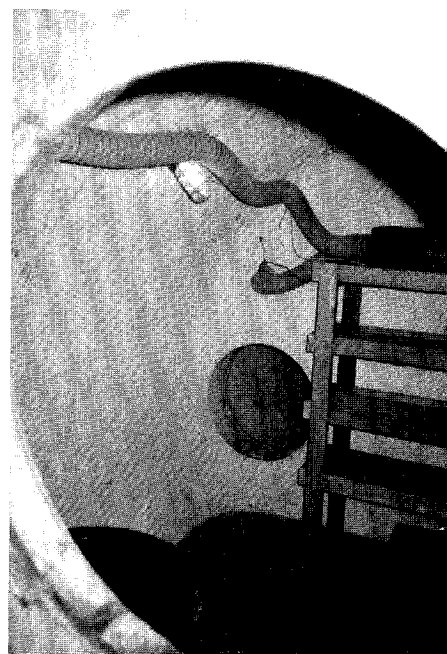
cal ventilator powerful enough to suck the air through the filter and send it into the living space through a duct in the wall. Used air from the living space is collected at another duct and transported by another hose to the blast valve of the exhaust pipe.

The hoses can be disconnected from the blast valves and the latter hermetically closed by screwing on their threaded cap ends attached to the valves by chains.

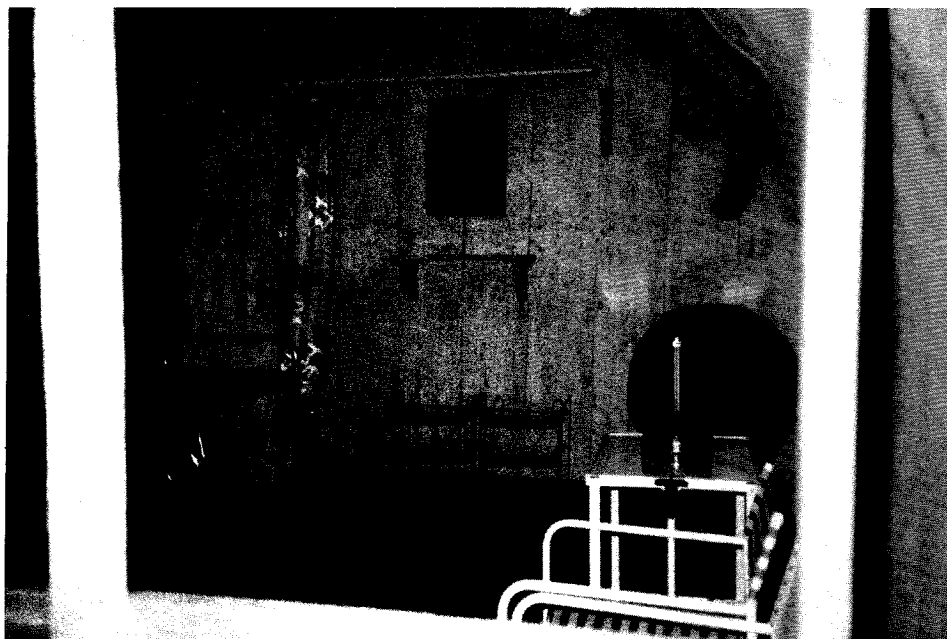
by a curtain, and can also be used for washing oneself out of a bucket.

Electricity is produced by a bicycle like pedal generator, which is sufficient to give lighting and operate the ventilator over a 12-V DC battery, and additionally provides exercise.

The design of this shelter has been arrived at after an extensive study to maximize structural strength, radiation protection, provide adequate ventilation, make



*Shelter vestibule seen from outside door*



*View of living space toward toilet and interior porthole*

The entrance compartment also features shelves for food storage and drums for water storage. The five 55 gal. drums foreseen would give water to 15 people for 15 days at 1 gallon per day per individual (and food) consumption plus water for flushing the chemical toilet.

best use of space and minimize costs. It should enable people to withstand air over pressure and ground shock waves, live in confine-

ment for 10 to 15 days (in the worst fallout) and use the shelter later as a dwelling or base camp until reconstruction is achieved.

It is advisable to have a well that can be operated by hand outside, in the vicinity of the shelter, to ensure a supply of water after the confinement period, at least in areas where destruction of the public water systems or utilities would be expected. There exist new deep wells operable by hand.

Concrete shelters of similar structure can be built larger, with more living spaces and holds up to about 100 occupants. □

### **THE SHELTER CAN SLEEP 14 TO 17 ADULTS.**

The living space can be equipped with twelve permanent berths 2'6" wide (or fifteen berths 1'10½" wide). Two additional beds can be added in the form of a double-deck camp cot, that can be folded and removed during the day. Therefore the shelter can sleep 14 to 17 adults. Foldable chairs and tables can be added at will. There is also a chemical toilet with a 6-gallon detachable waste holding tank (to be emptied outside). The toilet space is surrounded



*View of living space toward berths*

*Nuclear power plant accident drills? Over four months prior to Chernobyl, Beaver Valley in Pennsylvania tested its response to an accident involving the release of radioactive materials. Such exercises are thorough and frequent in the United States. They are given added emphasis by Chernobyl. Here two Oak Ridge National Laboratory scientists report on the Beaver Valley experience.*

# What Happens After the Accident?\*

— Kathy S. Gant and Martha W. Adler  
(Energy Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee)

Imagine the following situation: A fuel handling accident at the Beaver Valley Power Station has released a substantial amount of radioactive material in the surrounding areas in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The release has stopped, and Duquesne Light Company, the utility which operates the Beaver Valley Power Plant, has the situation at the plant site under control. In accordance with the state emergency plan, over 100,000 people have been evacuated from their homes. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

## FIRST TEST OF FRERP

has requested federal assistance under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)<sup>1</sup>; federal response centers have been established and response efforts are underway. Industries in the area have been shut down. Farmers do not know the fate of their crops. Barge traffic on the nearby Ohio River has been embargoed. Political and economic pressures

are building to allow people back to their homes and to get industries in the affected areas operating again.

Although this accident never occurred, these were the conditions faced by over 100 federal, state, local, utility, and other participants in the Relocation Tabletop Exercise (RTE). This federally-sponsored exercise, held December 9-11, 1985, in conjunction with Duquesne Light

FRERP	— Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
RTE	— Relocation Tabletop Exercise
PAG	— Protective Action Guidelines

Company and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was designed to identify problems that might occur in the time period beginning four days after a severe power reactor accident and to find ways for the federal agencies best to assist the state during this time. Although the FRERP had been exercised before, such as in the field exercise at the St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant in March 1984<sup>2</sup>, the RTE was the first test of the FRERP in the relocation phase of the incident. The individual response groups were not judged on their performance; the response system was under scrutiny.

The exercise was structured as a sequential series of nine mini-scenarios, each of which focused on

one problem. The players were stationed at eight response facilities, generally representing existing operations centers or centers for federal assistance, which had been established under the FRERP.

Most of the mini-scenarios focused on the general problem of getting people back into the evacuated area. Decisions had to be made on who would be allowed to return and to what areas, how people would be told to return, and what kinds of remedial measures should be taken in the area. At the end of each mini-scenario, the facilities reported on their actions, and there was general discussion of the specific problem featured in that mini-scenario.

## RECOMMENDATIONS . . . FOR THE MILK AND CROPS . . . FOR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Although the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had the primary responsibility for the response and the protection of the people, the federal assistance to the Commonwealth was still very important during this stage. The decisions that the Commonwealth had to make required information, expertise, and data. The federal agencies were working to help supply all this material. The radiological monitor-



Dr. Kathy S. Gant



Martha V. Adler

\*Based on work performed at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, operated for the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC05-84OR21400 with Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the U.S. Department of Energy.



ing and assessment effort, operating from the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center, grew, as large quantities of data about the actual levels of contamination had to be gathered and assessed. Other agencies, operating from the Federal Response Center, provided expert advice and assistance with non-radiological problems. Recommendations were made on appropriate measures for the milk and crops produced in the area and for ways to get the local industries back into operation.

The Environmental Protection Agency had been developing Protective Action Guidelines (PAGs), based on one-year projected doses from the accident, for use in making relocation and return decisions. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania personnel from the Bureau of Radiation Protection and the Emergency Management Agency considered these guidelines in making their recommendations and decisions. As an initial step, however, they chose a lower projected dose (about twice background) from the accident to define an area suitable for immediate return. Other areas would be opened for the returning population after additional measurements and evaluations were made. The Environmental Protection Agency is incorporating the Commonwealth's approach in the version of the PAGs that will go out for public comment.

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### ISSUES AND PROBLEMS . . . APPLICABLE IN OTHER SITUATIONS.

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Although they were interested in identifying problems and questions that might arise during the relocation phase, the federal agencies also wanted to know how the federal plan would function past the initial response and what additional procedures or modifications would be needed to assure appropriate assistance to the state. Conducting the exercise with state, utility, and local officials provided valuable input to the testing of the plan. Some of the results of the exercise may be specific to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the Beaver Valley Power Station, but issues and problems arose that would be applicable in other situations.

The FRERP worked well during the exercise. Most of the evaluators found no need for any major changes. Several situations arose which identified topics for discussion and the possible need for some revised procedures.

The roles of some of the major federal participants may change with time after an accident. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may wish to focus its efforts onsite. Some of its responsibilities in dealing with the state, for example making federal recommendations on the use of contaminated food, may be less appropriate or less in its areas of interest.

The Federal Response Center did not get as much play as expected during the exercise. It is not clear whether this was a result of the structure of the exercise, where problems were handled sequentially and less likely to overwhelm the state resources, that some state agencies that would normally respond were not represented, or whether the role of this center will change as the response moves into the recovery phase.

The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center continued to play a significant role in collecting and evaluating radiological information to support the state. The long-term coordination of this activity will pass from the Department of Energy to the Environmental Protection Agency. Although this transition did not take place during the period of the exercise, the two federal agencies

and the state had begun developing a long-term monitoring plan in preparation for the transfer.

Most emergency plans concentrate on the immediate response to the problem. This is the time period during which having plans to follow can produce a response which is better and faster than that which would occur on an ad hoc basis. The FRERP is most detailed in discussing the early response.

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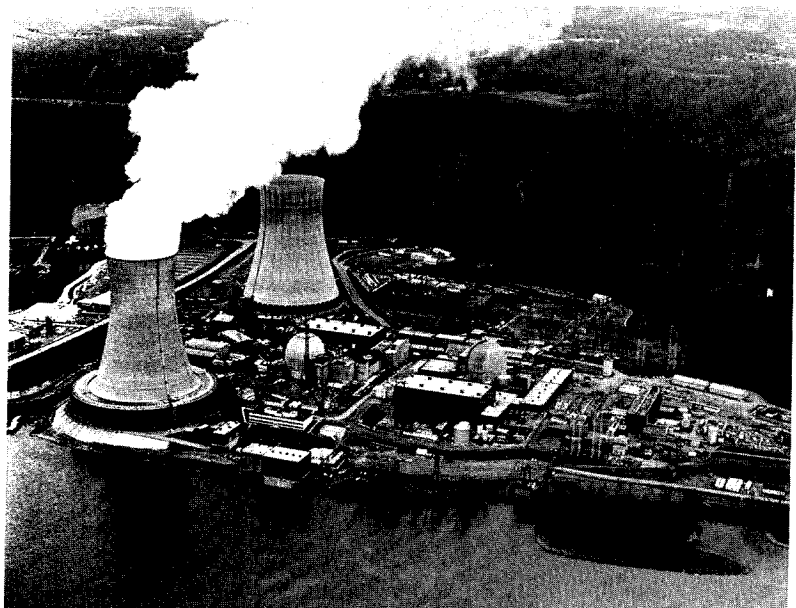
### USEFUL . . . TO THINK AHEAD

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Such detailed advanced planning is probably not appropriate for the post-emergency response, as each accident will present different problems. The principles of the FRERP can still guide such a response, but it is useful for both state and federal agencies to think ahead about what kinds of problems might be encountered, how they would approach them, and how they could work together to find solutions. The Relocation Tabletop Exercise was successful in forcing the participants to begin this process. □

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2. Martha V. Adler and Kathy S. Gant, " 'Accident' at St. Lucie", *J. Civil Defense*, 18(1):18-20 (February 1985).



Beaver Valley Nuclear Power Plant (photo courtesy of Duquesne Light Company).

# REVIEWS

## FEMA MONOGRAPH SERIES

(Seven FEMA pamphlets)

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway

Editor's Note: Single copies of the seven studies in the FEMA Monograph Series reviewed by James M. Ridgway are available free from the Learning Resource Center, FEMA National Emergency Training Center, Emmitsburg, Md. 21727.

*Organizational Behavior in Disasters and Implications for Disaster Planning* by Enrico L. Quarantelli, Director, Disaster Research Center, Ohio State University, FEMA Monograph Series 1984, Vol. 1, No. 2, 30 pp plus bibliography (FEMA 104/July 1986).

Dr. Quarantelli infers that much of the emergency operations planning instruction and emergency plan writing done under the name of civil defense/emergency management the past 30 years were and are inadequate. His theses are that producing a paper plan becomes an end in itself and that such a plan may hurt rather than help in a catastrophe.

His main charges are that many such plans look backward rather than forward and disregard the realities of individual and organizational behavior in big disasters.

Dr. Quarantelli holds there are 11 steps, some of them continuing, in community disaster planning:

- Convening meetings to share information;
- Holding disaster drills, rehearsals, and simulations;
- Developing techniques for training, knowledge transfer and assessments;
- Formulating memoranda of understanding and mutual aid agreements;
- Educating the public and others involved in the planning process;
- Obtaining, positioning, and maintaining material resources;
- Undertaking public educational activities;

- Establishing informal linkages among involved groups;
- Thinking and communicating information about future dangers and hazards;
- Drawing up organizational disaster plans and integrating them with overall community-mass-emergency plans; and,
- Continually updating obsolete materials/strategies.

This monograph summarizes over a decade of work by the Disaster Research Center. In addition to the center's own extensive investigations, the work draws from, and markedly adds to, case studies done by the American National Red Cross and the research done by the Disaster Study Group of the National Academy of Science. The monograph should be read and pondered by practicing emergency planners, operators, and instructors.

*Some Emerging Issues in Emergency Management* by Thomas E. Drabek, PhD, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, FEMA Monograph Series 1984, Vol. 1, No. 3, 22 pp plus bibliography (FEMA 105/July 1986).

This study is for federal and State legislative committee staffers working on emergency management statutes, and for emergency managers who want to change things by political action.

Dr. Drabek presents a matrix for determining and analyzing policy issues in pluralistic U.S. governments and society. He uses the

disaster time bases of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Six shifts in national trends are impacting upon emergency management issues: 1. federal focus on State and local governments; 2. demographics; 3. definitions of casualty and negligence; 4. multi- or integrated hazard management; 5. from structural mitigation to experiments with nonstructural mitigation strategies; and 6. professional expectations.

Nine "candidate" issues are put through the matrix to illustrate its application: 1. absence of a comprehensive disaster-loss data base; 2. training and certification of emergency managers; 3. funding for an all hazard community warning system; 4. State and local legal issues; 5. Good Samaritan legislation; 6. mental health needs of first responders; 7. post-event mitigation efforts; 8. nuclear war as a planning problem; and 9. all-hazard insurance.

To carp, this monograph should have been proofread. Paragraphs on pages 14 and 15 are garbled and an entry in the bibliography is dated 1988. Overall this work does stimulate thought on emergency management policy matters.

*Emergency Management in Public Administration Education* by Allen K. Settle, PhD, Department of Political Science, California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, FEMA Monograph Series 1985, Vol. 2, No. 1, 104 pp (FEMA 100/July 1986).

This monograph is aimed at deans



Dr. James M. Ridgway was the volunteer CD director for the City of Waukesha, Wisconsin 1950-55; headed the Civil Defense Staff College, Battle Creek, Michigan 1958-62; and managed the national civil defense training and education programs 1963-74. Initiatives by him and his staff included the Medical Self-Help, Civil Defense Education, Career Development, and University Extension Programs. These were supported by instructional materials and films that educated or trained over 25 million people in aspects of civil defense.

of graduate schools of public administration. State and local emergency managers would do well to see that it gets into the hands of such academic persons in their jurisdictions.

The monograph results from conferences co-sponsored by the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration and FEMA. The study makes a good case for emergency management as a respectable field for academic study. Five master level courses are outlined, sources of material are given in copious bibliographies, academic resource people are named, and areas of possible student research indicated.

The 5 suggested courses are titled: Emergency Management in Public Administration; Public Policy in Emergency Management; Intergovernmental Relations and Emergency Management; Planning and Emergency Management; and Public Management, Finance, and Liability Issues in Emergency Management.

Student research issue areas named are: liability, intergovernmental, news media, management, hazardous materials, nuclear facility, public support, research and information interchange, funding, and use of volunteers.

Except for appearing in a few titles in the bibliographies, civil defense—as defined by the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 as amended—escaped the attention of the conferences. It must be said, however, the conferences were held in 1983 when IEMS was the FEMA buzz word.

*Air Disaster Response Planning: Lessons for the Future* by Eugene E. Grollmes, S.J., Assistant Dean of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis University, FEMA Monograph Series 1985, Vol. 2, No. 5, 14 pp plus bibliography (FEMA 110/July 1986).

This work is for professionals in emergency management, fire, rescue, police, EMS, and medical communities, and for airport managers. It is noteworthy for its dramatic accounts of the Kansas City Hyatt Regency and some airplane disasters.

The study summarizes the recommendations of 16 of the rescuers and three survivors of the Hyatt disaster. Most of the recommendations can be anticipated by experienced emergency managers: plan, coordinate, and train before a disaster; consolidate communications; and establish a news point near the disaster area.

There are three significant observations or recommendations. First, EMS ambulances need to be more standardized in supplies and in their placement within the vehicles. Second, mental health crisis intervention is needed by people directly involved in disaster, both victims and rescuers.

Third, and most important, are the matters of leadership and communications in a disaster taking place in a confined area like the Hyatt lobby. The report indicates a fire chief was in charge but it took two hours to fetch bullhorns so orders could be heard. In the meantime everyone was doing everything.

To remove mystery from the title, Dean Grollmes was on the Missouri commission that investigated the Hyatt disaster. This led to a speech before a national conference of airport officials. Major airports have considerable firefighting and some rescue and EMS capability. The monograph recommends airport fiscal officers be included in emergency planning as a means of beefing up emergency resources.

*American Civil Defense 1945-84: The Evolution of Programs and Policies* by B. Wayne Blanchard, PhD, Planning Specialist for Civil Defense Programs, FEMA, FEMA Monograph Series 1985, Vol. 2, No. 2, 26 pp plus reference notes (FEMA 107/July 1986).

This monograph is for anyone who wants to know the history of federal civil defense programs from the Truman administrations through the first Reagan term.

Dr. Blanchard uses presidential administrations as the framework for the study and analyzes events in terms of international crises and changes; quality of civil defense leadership and planning; Congressional support and appropriations;

presidential interest and support; and defense policy. He is forthright in his evaluation of events and judgments on people.

Civil defense's stars crossed early in the Kennedy administration when international events, program, appropriations, and leadership came together. Since then there has been less progress and decline in program support.

In FY84, when the monograph was prepared, the total federal civil defense budget was \$161.5 million - 75¢ per U.S. citizen. This per capita figure is compared to \$6.50 in Denmark, \$11.30 in Russia, \$12 in Sweden, and \$33 in Switzerland. Blanchard's conclusion is logical and simple: no money, no significant attack preparedness in the U.S.

Since some national civil defense directors are named in the study and their work evaluated, one wonders about the omission of Joe Romm and Bardyl Tirana. Mr. Romm, who succeeded William Durkee, had major input into, and influence upon many of the studies cited in the monograph. Mr. Tirana, in the Carter administration, when necessary, could get the attention of the Secretary of Defense and of the White House staff. This is no small achievement in the tough Pentagon and Potomac leagues.

*Emergency Management: The Human Factor* by Thomas E. Drabek, *ibid.*, FEMA Monograph Series 1985, Vol. 2, No. 3, 36 pp plus bibliography (FEMA 108/July 1986).

This monograph holds highly useful information for local emergency managers and others planning emergency responses. Drabek's main point is, "that plans be adjusted to people, rather than adjusting people to plans."

Under eight headings he summarizes what social scientists have learned about human responses to disasters. The headings are: 1. hazard preception, 2. disaster planning, 3. warning responses, 4. evacuation processes, 5. emergency actions, 6. restoration activities, 7. reconstruction, and 8. attitudes toward mitigation.

Since evacuation takes a lot of heat as a protective civil defense

# REVIEWS Continued

strategy, this factor is selected from the list above as a sample of Drabek's work. In natural disasters such as hurricanes, about 50% of the population evacuates on warning. At TMI 38% of the people living within 15 miles of the plant moved even though there was not a general order to do so. In the Mount St. Helen disaster nearly 90% moved out on warning.

He lists four axioms on evacuation. 1. Evacuation occurs through multiple pathways. 2. Families leave as complete units, or account for the whereabouts of missing members. Family units may include pet dogs. 3. Public sheltering requirements vary, but usually do not exceed 3-6% of the evacuees. 4. Evacuation can be facilitated by specific actions by local governments such as encouraging predisaster family planning; assuring the public on security measures; suggesting people in safe areas invite relatives and friends to come and wait out the danger; maintaining continuous liaison with hazardous industries; and supplying the media with specific information.

Drabek concludes the section on evacuation by writing; "The bottom line for local governments remains akin to a 'pay now, or pay later' dilemma. Failure to build a community evacuation capability will have its costs during the emergency phase when larger proportions of the citizenry will confront life-threatening conditions. Failure in warning and evacuation systems stimulates search, rescue and recovery demands. 'Pay now, or pay later!'"

While human response to nuclear war and civil defense measures are not discussed in the monograph, there is some comfort in knowing that the findings of this recent research parallel those of limited studies in England and Germany after World War II. Faced with calamity, people do not go mad. They just try to cope with the circumstances as they perceive them.

*The Electronic Media and Disasters in the High-Tech Age* by James L. Holton, Emergency Public Information Project, National Emergency Training Center, FEMA, FEMA

Monograph Series 1985, Vol. 2, No. 4, 29 pp plus bibliography (FEMA 109/July 1986)

Mr. Holton has written a helpful and stimulating monograph. It should be read, remembered, and applied by governors' press secretaries, PIOs in state agencies, and all local emergency managers against the time disaster puts their jurisdictions in the national media spotlight.

Holton is a good journalist in that he carefully separates historic facts from his speculations on media influence on life and public opinion in the U.S.

Historically, he traces media technology and industry interest in news and special events coverage from World War II to the present. The chief event is local station remote coverage of events out of their immediate market areas. In terms of convergence, this compounds the local emergency manager's problems. Networks want general, dramatic action pictures. Local stations want specifics on what has happened and how to survive or meet the local emergency. In any major disaster Holton recommends creation of a Joint Information Center to serve media needs.

He has many positive things to say about relations between media and officials, what good media coverage can do for a jurisdiction that has a major disaster; and the functions of a joint information center. He discusses five continuing issues: 1. home team vs. visitors; 2. adversary relationships; 3. access to disaster areas; 4. handling of technical information; and 5. the public interest.

On the speculative side, Holton is concerned about public apathy about civil defense and other measures to meet or mitigate hazards. He fears the public has developed the feeling that there "... is no need for the citizen (viewer) to commit himself to any action or decision other than to turn on the set regularly. It is a kind of ultimate dependence for warning, protection and deliverance on this wonder of electronic paternalism in the American home. . . ."

*BEYOND STAR WARS—Protection in Time!* by Dr. David W. Gregg, Published by the author, 188 Calle La Montana, Moraga, CA 94556. 1986, 347 pages, \$4.95.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

Here is another new book *Beyond Star Wars*, wholly devoted to revival of civil defense in America — but with a difference from others. The author is David W. Gregg, a scientist for the past 25 years at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the nation's major nuclear weapons research facility. Differing from some other experts, Gregg does not expect the Strategic Defense Initiative to pay off before the end of the century. Instead of relying much on an unproved Stars Wars defense, he hopes first for a multipurpose shelter program to cost perhaps as much as \$40 billion. He would have all civil defense directed not by a FEMA-type agency but by a super-CD staff in the Department of Defense.

An unusual personality is Dr. Gregg. He is a chemical engineer (PhD) pursuing an MA in psychology. His research at Livermore made him a sort of historian, and his book into a polemic, recounting how and why civil defense became what it is. He also found some understanding of American bureaucracy — why he thinks FEMA is an inevitable failure as an element of national defense and why civil defense must be re-created and centralized in the national military establishment. He believes a comprehensive program, as a military necessity, should be funded at 10% to 20% of each annual military budget. He wants us ready when the time comes. (The book is subtitled *Protection in Time!*)

All the civil defense issues are covered in this informative and professional work. Some readers might buy a copy or two for favorite legislators. Letter writers can paraphrase a sample message in the appendix.

Possibly a Star Wars defense and a national shelter program can be developed jointly and sooner than Gregg expects, if we the people are willing to pay for it and will let our Congressmen know it.

*SDI: The "Star Wars" Project* (from *How to Make Nuclear Weapons Obsolete*, by Robert Jastrow — see review, *Journal of Civil Defense*, October 1985), published by The George C. Marshall Institute, 127 E. 59th St., New York, NY 10022. 1985, 36 pages, \$1 postpaid from publisher.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey

If you need a basic and thorough grasp of what the widely-misunderstood "Star Wars" concept is all about — and who does not? — this SDI booklet provides just that. It is condensed from Robert Jastrow's *How to Make Nuclear Weapons Obsolete*. Dr. Jastrow, Professor of Earth Sciences at Dartmouth University, is the retired founder and director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies.

In direct, simple, layman's language the pamphlet outlines the plan for removing Americans as nuclear fodder for nuclear attack adventures. It shows how a "perfect defense" — which critics correctly claim Stars Wars is not — is indeed not attainable and not at all necessary. It explains too, one by one, how much-vaunted counter-measures are not credible.

#### **"FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT STRATEGIC DEFENSE"**

The last 13 pages of the booklet are devoted to 24 of the "Frequently Asked Questions About Strategic Defense." Answers to them are the final convincers.

The George C. Marshall Institute has performed a great service in making this Stars Wars booklet available to the American public. It deserves the widest possible dissemination — especially to those quarters where homeland defense is held in low esteem.

The price of the booklet —\$1 — should encourage that.

*CIVIL DEFENSE (A SOVIET VIEW)*, by P.T. Shlyakhov (and others). Published under auspices of the U.S. Air Force. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Published

by the Soviet Union in 1970. \$7.00

— Reviewed by Theo Titus.

This book published in 1970 in the Russian language and translated and republished under auspices of the U.S. Air Force — (the tenth of 20 volumes in the Air Force's Soviet Military Thought Series) — is actually a series of volumes, consolidated under a single cover, is a broad view of what the Eastern Bloc feels is necessary to augment military and naval forces in a total war situation.

Beginning with the conceptualization of goals and following up with organizational response to those goals, it proceeds through the in-depth analysis of the strategic weaponry represented by the chemical, biological and radioactive fields as they existed in 1970. Obviously, advances in weapons effectiveness have modified some of the 1970 concepts, but the basic elements are stable and not subject to quick or drastic changes.

The succeeding section develops the concept of dispersal and evacuation, currently known in this country as "crisis relocation", in combination with "community shelter planning", neither of which is presently in good standing here.

A segment on protective measures is divided into parts covering preventive responses to attack by use of special clothing, filtering devices, and decontamination procedures and materials, most of which parallel and reiterate similar methods advocated in the U.S. civil defense literature. With our allowance for technical advances this whole segment is applicable today for any population group.

The next area treated is the design, development, deployment and function of the various shelter types, all of which are compatible and even interchangeable with the American literature as promulgated by OCD, DCPA and to a limited degree, FEMA. All the techniques of construction or modification to provide blast and fallout protection are very similar to U.S. concepts.

The deviation from the attitude of "shelter as a last resort" as usually accepted in this country is dramatically set forth in the segment dealing

with urban planning to minimize damage from nuclear attack and to facilitate accelerated recovery and resulting productivity. Probably the most interesting and certainly one of the most important results of such planning would be the ability of a nation suffering a nuclear attack to regroup and resume production on something more than a severely attenuated scale.

In planning of this type the volume deals with new or proposed industrial development as well as existing facilities. This fits into the Soviet view that a nuclear exchange will result in a definite win or lose status and that the nation which has structured its industrial complex to resist the effects of nuclear attack will fall into the winners column.

Population response and the subsequent actions and reactions covering pre-attack, attack, reconnaissance and evaluation, rescue and recovery are dealt with in considerable depth in the next section, which provides very detailed directions for all the phases mentioned.

The final chapter deals with the most significant portion of the civil defense effort. It is far more concerned with the concept of population training than the U.S. has been in recent years. The Soviet view recognizes close adherence to party principles (Marxist-Leninist doctrines) as being of equal importance with procedural activity and relies heavily on patriotism to inspire high levels of involvement in the defense of Mother Russia. The training portion covers every conceivable facet of total population involvement in a national program of civil defense.

A section following the main portion of the book is devoted to charts, tables and diagrams relating to the previous chapters.

It is obvious that the Soviet Union is totally committed to civil defense. The Russian conception of the term encompasses the broadest application possible. In all, this is a highly informative and revealing book with great potential for use by any nation concerned with the possibility of nuclear attack, and to a large degree, attack by use of conventional forces.

## REVIEWS Continued

**IN DEFENSE OF CREATION** — *The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*, by the United Methodist Council of Bishops. Published by Graded Press, 201 Eighth Ave., South, P.O. Box 801, Nashville, TN 37202. 1986. 96 pages. \$3.25.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

Time will tell whether the churches can effectively further the cause of world peace. So far, they have not, and they have more often served in the causes of war.

A modern example is the United Methodist Church whose powerful Council of Bishops is espousing a course intended to maintain peace among the powers — at whatever the cost or risk. The bishops' goals are not much concerned with defense. They stop barely short of endorsing total unilateral disarmament. They have been persuaded by a few scientists, especially Carl Sagan, that America's Strategic Defense Initiative is a sure route to warfare. They want an armaments

freeze and no more testing. They have faith that the Russians will disarm when we do. They honestly believe the USSR's 50 million Orthodox Russians, some millions of Muslims and Buddhists, two or three million Jews, and a smattering of Roman Catholics and Protestants, will establish new ecumenical ties to improve international relations. The bishops offer no criticism of civil defense. They simply ignore it, probably because the subject did not arise, and because American defense is not a subject of the bishops' interest.

Readers who want more information about the Methodist program will find it on 96 pages of fact and fantasy monumentally entitled *In Defense of Creation*.

The book was brought to our attention by a Methodist minister who requested help "in responding to this propaganda . . . that unfortunately my church is promoting."

The minister also received through church channels, and passed to the *Journal*, an eight-page folder devoted wholly to denigrating every civil defense program in

America. Slick and colorfully designed, it is an impressive eye-catcher. A typical page suggesting "What You Can Do" could have originated in Russia:

"Produce a booklet or brochure to explain to the public why civil defense plans are misleading and ineffective. . . .

"Dramatize the ineffectiveness of shelters . . . by staging shelter sit-ins and by the removal of shelter signs. . . .

"Urge your representatives . . . to withhold funds for civil defense. . . .

"Get a referendum opposing local civil defense. . . ." and so on.

The folder, *Dangerous Deception: Civil Defense Planning in the Nuclear Age* was produced by the National SANE Education Fund and is available at 15¢ a copy from SANE, 711 G St., SE, Washington, DC 20003, or from either of two co-producers, the Traprock Peace Center, Deerfield, Mass., or the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy in Washington.

Neither the book nor the pamphlet will help improve civil defense in America. Don't bother spending much time with either.

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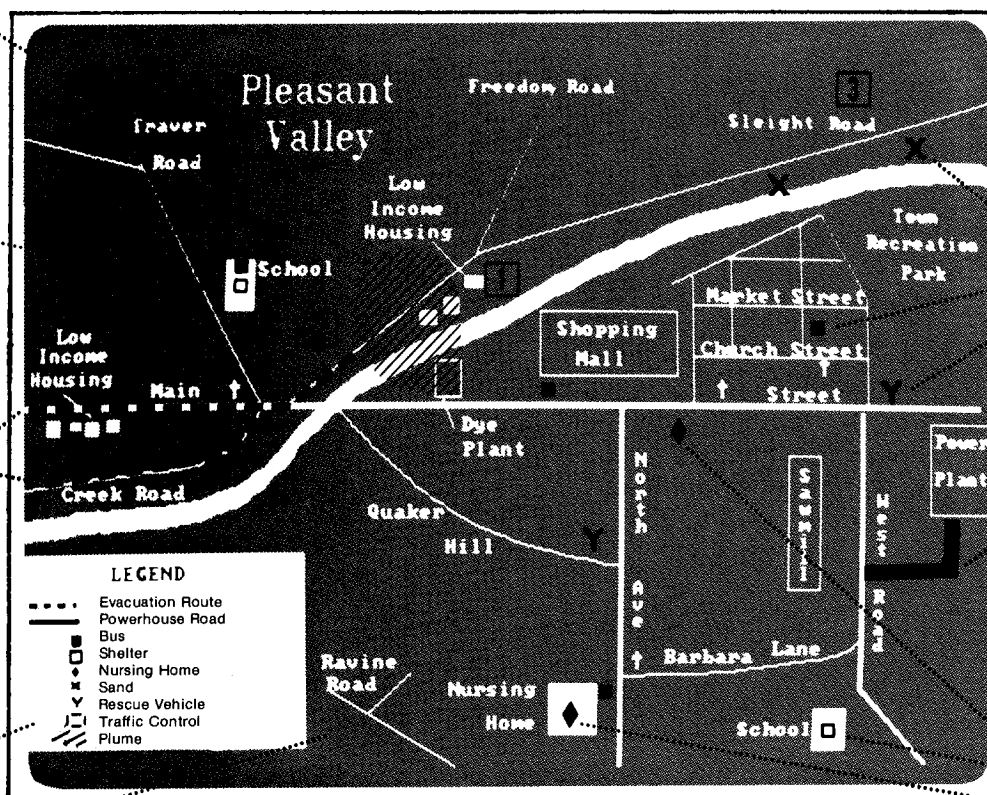
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## PEACE MOVEMENT PLANNED IN MOSCOW

"A war without mercy between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our moment will come in twenty to thirty years time. To win we will naturally have to have the element of surprise on our side. So the western bourgeoisie will have to be put asleep. *We will, therefore, have to launch the most spectacular peace movements the world has ever known.* They will contain electrifying proposals and extraordinary concessions. The capitalist countries, decadent and stupid, will cooperate with joy in their own destruction. They will jump at the chance of friendship and business.

And when their guard is down, we will crush them with our clenched fist."

— Dimitri Z. Manuilski, Soviet leader, served as President of U.N. Security Council General Council, speaking to the Lenin School for senior communist party cadres.

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## LEAKPROOF STRATEGIC DEFENSE A "RED HERRING" FOR SDI ENEMIES

The "National Security Report" section of *The Officer* (published by the Reserve Officers Association) calls demands for a leakproof homeland defense a "red herring" in an article by General Daniel O. Graham. The article reads in part:

As Clarence Robinson states, in an article in "Policy Review," even a two-layered defense system would force the Soviets to allocate 300 warheads to a single hard target to get a 50 percent kill probability. This "leaky" defense would put a first strike outside the realm of reason. . . .

But would such a porous defense protect population? The answer is yes. Intercepting any missile that would have killed people saves people. Certainly a defense that could stop only half of a salvo of all Soviet nuclear missiles would provide near perfect defense against one or a few missiles fired by accident or by some third country, a significant threat when one considers the accident prone Soviet system — witness Chernobyl.

. . . in 1985 U.S. banks anted up over one billion dollars for Soviet-run East Germany.

At the same time, the East Germans were funneling \$20 million to the Nicaraguan Communists who are actively trying to spread their "revolution without borders" to all of Central America.

— *Defense Watch*

Without any civil defense, essentially where we stand now, perhaps 60 to 80 percent of our population could perish as a result of a very large attack of 6,600 megatons . . . , but about 40 to 80 percent would survive without trying. With a civil defense program, at least 80 to 90 percent of the population would survive, resulting in at least 100 million more survivors than if there were no civil defense. . . .

In recent years it is estimated that the Soviet Union has been spending 30-40 times more per year on civil defense than the United States, spending possibly as much as \$6 billion in 1982 . . . This cost does not

include the money it puts into missile defense . . . .

— Carsten M. Haaland in letter to *Health Physics*

Nuclear winter may be possible, but it is highly improbable. To the extent that it is possible, the risk can be reduced by shifting strategy from targeting attacks on cities to "counterforce plus avoidance" and by emphasizing civil defense and preparedness, along with bilateral strategic-arms reduction and modernization of weapons instead of a nuclear freeze.

Apocalyptic predictions of the end of humanity, however, in spreading the message that such measures are futile, can only worsen our present unenviable situation. Such predictions are, as usual, more useful for irresponsible propaganda than for the kind of careful thinking that is necessary to avoid nuclear disaster while preserving freedom from potential aggressors.

— Howard Maccabee in *Reason*.

The viable defense against nuclear war is to disperse ahead of time, now, in peacetime, so that tempting targets cease to exist, and for every family to have modern earth-sheltered, solar-heated housing that would be safe and comfortable even without electricity. This housing should be fireproof and should contain enough radiation- and blast-protected space for every one in the building plus 50 percent more people. The Swiss discovered that such shelters add one to two percent to the cost of a new building. A small price to pay for the lives to be saved, and better yet, it will probably prevent an attack since it could not succeed.

— David Lobdell in a letter to *The Palm Beach Post*

## METTAG: No Price Hike!

Brenda Reynolds, Medical Emergency Triage Tag (METTAG) coordinator says: "No January 1st increase in METTAG or any of our other tag products will occur this year. The reasons are: (1) increased

METTAG sales — and stronger sales of our other tags, (2) further operational streamlining; and (3) a more-than-modest 1986 inflation rate.

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The frenetic Soviet opposition to SDI is ample proof of the success of the idea. Soviet reactions to SDI give the lie to domestic detractors who insist that "it can't be done" or that "the Soviets can easily and cheaply counter space defenses." The Soviets, having pursued their own "Star Wars" program for 15 years or more, know perfectly well that we can do it, and do it faster than they can. They know that United States and Allied defenses against their long-range missiles effectively counter their strategy based on a credible threat of nuclear first strike.

— *The Case for Space Defense*, by Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham (\$2 from High Frontier, 1010 Vermont Ave., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20005).

Shall America be defended?

Will the United States jettison the insane and immoral doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction and build a shield in space against the missile arsenal of the Soviet Union?

Or will we rely, in perpetuity, for our security and survival, on pieces of paper signed by the successors to Lenin, who once said of such treaties that they were like pie crusts, made to be broken? . . .

Sen. John F. Kennedy had it right in 1960 when he said that in matters of national security the policy of the United States ought not to be first *if*, or first *and*, or first *but*, but first, *period*.

— Assistant to the President Patrick J. Buchanan.



# FEMA ANNOUNCES 1987 VIDEOCONFERENCE SCHEDULE

A schedule for the Emergency Education Network's (EENET) 1987 videoconference series has been announced.

Upcoming programs, which are one-way video, two-way audio, will be transmitted via the GTE SPACENET 1 satellite (located 120 degrees west), Transponder 3 Direct (horizontal polarization) channel 5, audio side-band 6.2 and 6.8 megahertz. Interested persons can participate in the videoconferences from their communities if they have access to a C-band TVRO (television receive only) antenna—a "receiving dish"—or by making arrangements through a local cable company, hospital, university, or commercial provider.

For more information on the following schedule or individual videoconference programs, contact the EENET Office, National Emergency Training Center, Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727, telephone (301) 447-6771, extension 6308.

Date	Title/ FEMA Producer	Format*
Dec. 11 1986	Emergency Exercises—Getting Involved in Community Preparedness (State and Local Programs and Support)	B
Dec. 17 1986	Handling the Radiation Accident Victim in the Hospital Emergency Department (Emergency Management Institute)	B
Jan. 21 1987	The National Flood Insurance Program...TODAY Federal Insurance Administration)	A
Feb. 25 1987	Stress Management and Physical Fitness for Fire Fighters: Taking Care of Number One (U.S. Fire Administration)	A
Mar. 18 1987	Liability and Risk Management: Issues for Emergency Managers (State and Local Programs and Support)	B
Apr. 15 1987	Liquefied Compressed Gas: Prescription for a B.L.E.V.E.—Part II (National Fire Academy)	A
May 20 1987	National Emergency Preparedness: Every American's Responsibility (Emergency Management Institute)	A
June 17 1987	The Incident Command System: Professionalism in Managing Emergencies (National Fire Academy)	A
July 15 1987	Residential Sprinklers: Parameters for Success (U.S. Fire Administration)	A
Aug. 19 1987	Information Management: Avoiding the Disaster (National Fire Academy)	A
Sept. 16 1987	Meeting the Emergency Needs of Disabled and Elderly Persons (Office of Equal Opportunity)	A

\*Formats: "A" 10:30 - 11:00 a.m. EST - Test Signal  
11:00 - 1:00 p.m. EST - Program  
1:00 - 2:00 p.m. EST - Break (prerecorded material may be broadcast)  
2:00 - 3:30 p.m. EST - Program

"B" 11:00 - 11:30 a.m. EST - Test Signal  
11:30 - 12:30 p.m. EST - Prerecorded material may be broadcast  
12:30 - 4:00 p.m. EST - Program

A few weeks after each videoconference, copies of the program will be available for purchase from the EENET Office. This includes a National Fire Academy videoconference (not appearing on this schedule) which aired September 5, entitled: Liquefied Compressed Gas: Prescription for a B.L.E.V.E.—Part I.

# UPCOMING

# MARKETPLACE

- 1987
- Jan 9-10 6th ANNUAL EMS MGMT. CONFERENCE & TRADE SHOW, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Maureen Reineke, Minn. Ambulance Assn., 1821 University Ave #S-160, St. Paul, MN 55104 (612/645-9374).
- Feb 12-15 DISASTER '87, Hyatt Orlando, Kissimmee, (Orlando) FL. Florida Chapter of ACEP disaster mgmt. conference. Contact: REGISTRAR, 600 Courtland St., Suite 420, Orlando, FL 32804 (904/628-4800).
- Mar 18-20 HEALTH CARE: HIGH PERFORMANCE BY DESIGN, Mid-west Regional Mgmt. Conference and Expo, H. Roe Bartle Hall, Kansas City, MO. Contact: Jan Estell, Mid-West Health Congress, 4635 Wyandotte, Suite 205, Kansas City, MO 64112 (816/561-6202).
- Apr 4-8 1987 FIRE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTORS CONFERENCE, Cincinnati, OH. Contact: International Society of Fire Service Instructors, 20 Main St., Ashland, MA 01721 (617/881-5800).
- Apr 22-24 THEORY & PRACTICES FOR RADIATION PROTECTION & SHIELDING, American Nuclear Society, Holiday Inn, Knoxville, TN. Contact: D. C. Cacuci, ORNL, Box X, Oak Ridge, TN 37831 (615/574-6196).
- Apr 27-29 TEXAS EMERGENCY CARE SYMPOSIUM, San Antonio Convention Center, San Antonio, TX. Contact: Ruth Hargrove Dean, Texas Chapter-ACEP, P.O. Box 610717, Dallas, TX 75261-0717 (214/580-0367).
- Apr 27-30 7th SYMPOSIUM ON THE TRAINING OF NUCLEAR FACILITY PERSONNEL, Orlando, FL. Contact: Thomas P. Hamrick, ORNL, Bldg. 3042-MS-002, P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge, TN 37831 (615/574-7078).
- May 1-3 SOUTHEASTERN FIRE/RESCUE EXPO '87, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, Raleigh, NC. Contact: Marc Mesa, Show Coord., P.O. Box 779, Milford, DE 19963 (302/422-2772).
- May 8-10 STRESS: HELPING THE HELPER, Baltimore, MD, Omni Int'l Hotel. Contact: Jeffrey T. Mitchell, Ph.D., EHSD, Univ. MD Baltimore County, Catonsville, MD 21228 (301/455-3223).
- May 13-17 RESPONSE 87, Sheraton Twin Towers, Orlando, FL, sponsored by the National Assn. for Search & Rescue. Contact: Greg McDonald, NASAR, P.O. Box 50178, Washington, DC 20003 (703/352-1349).
- Jun 7-12 AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas, TX. Contact: Craig Grochmal (TPC), Stone & Webster, P.O. Box 2325, Boston, MA 02107 (617/589-2934).
- Jun 15-19 PLANNING FOR NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES, Boston, MA, Detailed coverage of all aspects of emergency planning. Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).
- Jun 21-25 FIRST INT'L SEMINAR "HOSPITALS IN WAR" Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: Hospitals in War Int'l Seminar, c/o RESO Congress Service, St Eriksgatan 115, S-113 92 Stockholm, Sweden (tele. +46 8 728 3350, telex 10057 CONGRESS S).
- Jul 9-12 CLINCON '87 PRE-HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE, Hyatt Orlando, Kissimmee (Orlando), FL, Florida Chapter of American College of Emergency Physicians, Contact: REGISTRAR, 600 Courtland St., Suite 420, Orlando, FL 32804 (305/628-4800).
- Nov 2-5 1987 SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY, American College of Emergency Physicians, George S. Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA. Contact ACEP, P.O. Box 619911, Dallas, TX 75261-9911 (214/659-0911).

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## NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS,

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

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# **Review of the American Nuclear Society Topical Meeting Radiological Accidents — Perspectives and Emergency Planning September 15-17, 1986, Holiday Inn, Bethesda, MD**

**Dr. Richard R. Pettijohn  
Director of Systems Research  
Center for Planning and Research, Inc.**

This meeting was attended by over 230 registrants, including representatives from Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of China, and Switzerland. The meeting was divided into nine sessions devoted to radiological accident experience, technical aspects, poster exhibits, computer applications, economic issues, institutional issues, medical issues, accidents and the public, and a forum with closing remarks and comments from the participants. A number of topics were addressed that had civil defense implications.

Due to the intense interest and general lack of accurate information regarding the Chernobyl accident (April 24, 1986), the meeting organizers included a number of speakers that had recently participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) meeting in Vienna, Austria, where a Russian delegation of experts recently presented their early interpretation of the cause, response and effects of this disastrous event.

To date, the Chernobyl incident has resulted in 31 deaths and 203 cases of acute radiation sickness as a result of human exposure to radiation doses ranging from 100 to 1600 rads, as estimated by chromosome damage studies. The Russians have estimated that there may be an excess cancer mortality of 21,000 over the next 50 years, primarily attributable to the inhalation and ingestion of radioactive cesium by the local population. Some U.S. experts that have analyzed the same data believe that the number of future attributable deaths may be closer to 2,100 and that the Russian estimate is for a worst case scenario. It was also reported that, while trace levels of the over 50 million curies of radioactivity emitted from Chernobyl were measured all over the world, no health effects are likely to be found in populations exposed beyond the 19 mile (30 kilometer) radius zone around the reactor. It was also noted that the disaster could have been much worse had it not been for the heroic efforts of the firemen and staff that prevented the fire from spreading to a second adjacent reactor. In addition, it was fortunate that the radioactive plume was carried to an extremely high altitude by the thermal rise of hot air from the graphite fire, thereby minimizing the dose to citizens as most of the radioactive plume passed high over cities and communities in close proximity to the reactor. An unfortunate result of this phenomenon was the eventual deposition of fallout to surrounding countries.

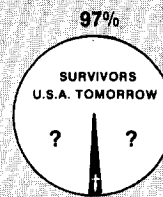
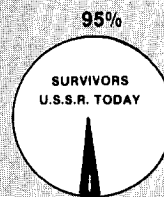
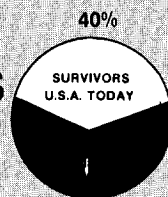
The Russian radiation emergency response program received excellent reviews from many IAEA meeting participants. Emergency planning had apparently been performed and precisely executed. Even what was interpreted by outsiders as an inexcusable delay in evacuating nearby citizens was attributed to a decision made as a result of a careful analysis of the estimated dose risk options. Calculations now confirm that the estimated dose obtained from an early evacuation would have been substantially higher than actually obtained by delaying evacuation.

It is interesting to conjecture that this high degree of regional and national emergency preparedness and performance may likely be attributed to the quality and success of the Russian civil defense program, rather than as a natural extension of any nuclear reactor emergency program. This thesis is supported by the apparent lack of emergency warning sirens, dose monitoring apparatus and personnel dosimetry at or in the immediate vicinity of Chernobyl.

The U.S. priorities for planning and response appear to be exactly opposite to those of Russia. The U.S. has almost 100 commercial nuclear power plant reactor facilities that have extremely detailed emergency plans for the localized area around each plant (ranging from 5 to 10 mile radius). Beyond this boundary lies the local general emergency response with contingent plans ranging from good to non-existent, depending upon the locality. A stronger civil defense program would greatly improve the level of preparedness in the event of a U.S. nuclear facility meltdown, much as it has apparently done in Russia. □

# PEACE THROUGH PREPAREDNESS

— Kevin Kilpatrick



In his letter to DDP and TACDA (see front cover) President Reagan notes that "Peace Through Preparedness" describes his goal as well as ours. And although by implication he embraces civil defense, his real preparedness thrust is with SDI. Perhaps we can understand that, with monumental opposition from the media and Congress and peaceniks, he chooses to carry one ball at a time. It's a rough neighborhood out there.

SDI by comparison with civil defense (the capabilities of which are "low and declining" in the words of the FEMA report to Congress) is not faring too badly. And, of course, DDP and TACDA are behind it a hundred percent. And it is pertinent to note that many leading strategic analysts — Daniel Graham of High Frontier, Edward Teller and Eugene Wigner to mention three — agree that if we are serious about effective homeland defense both SDI and CD should be developed. Graham, for instance, chose for his DDP/TACDA seminar topic "SDI and Civil Defense — the Best Deterrents."

Also at the DDP/TACDA seminar, Conrad Chester, chairman of the Emergency Planning Group at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, presented some revealing figures on the value of civil defense to SDI. They can be put in chart form like this (percentages added based on 240 million U.S. population):

Assumed Megatonnage in Attack on U.S.	Assumed Leakage	Estimated Fatalities	% of U.S. Population	Fatalities if 50psi shelter combines with SDI	% of U.S. Population
Case 1: 8,000	10%	60,000,000	25%	5,300,000	2.2%
Case 2: 8,000	0.01%*	1,500,000	0.6%	15,000	0.006%

\*0.01% is leakage GOAL of SDI

So, adding civil defense to SDI in the first case above (where we are in our planning about now) decreases estimated fatalities from 25% of our population to 2.2%. In the second case above (where we hope to get to) it looks even better. In both cases civil defense can be considered to be worth a substantial investment. How much?

The 100-billion-dollar figure frequently used can look enormous. Over a 12-year program it averages out at \$8.33 billion a year. This comes to a little less than \$35 a year for every man, woman and child in the country. Or about 9½ cents a day.

Apply FEMA Director Julius Becton's idea of providing know-how and letting the people build their own protection — which a million or so survivalists and serious civil defenders are already doing — and the problem gets simpler. Another cost-saving proposition is that of Jerry Houston (a federal prisoner) who has long been campaigning for the use of prison labor to work on adapting existing space (caves, mines, cellars, etc.) and on new facilities.

In 1984 TACDA — relying on scientific input — estimated that adding SDI to a credible civil defense would bring fatalities down to around 3% (represented by right pie chart above). And Soviet casualties, with the developed Soviet CD program in place (center chart), were estimated at 5%. The 60% figure for American fatalities without SDI or CD of course compares hideously with the 5% and 3% estimates. Although these latter figures were criticized they appeared then and they appear now to be valid.

Perhaps the real question is how much trouble and money should be channeled into protecting American lives in the event of nuclear war. As noted, the Soviets have achieved an admirable civil defense. So has China. And Sweden, Switzerland, Israel, Finland and other countries.

It is also of interest to note that heavy U.S. investments have been made to protect government and military leadership/administrative elements. Why not the people? Senator William Proxmire (D-WI) and columnist Mary McGrory brought this to light recently with considerable fanfare. Would it not have been nice, maybe even productive, if their concern for their fellow-citizens had been sustained? (See "Capital Commentary," page 5.)

The Swiss say that their extensive shelter system will have served its primary purpose if it is never used. This means that aggressors do not attack countries prepared to defend themselves and survive. And tiny Switzerland's record of 170 years of peace includes sending Adolph Hitler packing with his tail between his legs.

As important as SDI is, it should not be overlooked that combined with a credible civil defense it boosts its effectiveness in terms of lives saved ten times over.

President Reagan and FEMA doubtlessly know this. It would help if Congress and the media did also. □

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