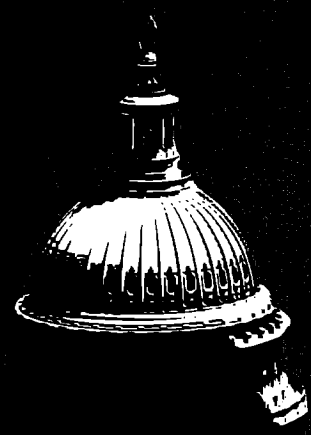


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*Continued from the Introduction  
to the Volume on the California Storm*

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... THE STATE OF THE ART ... FLASH FLOODS

... by ...



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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

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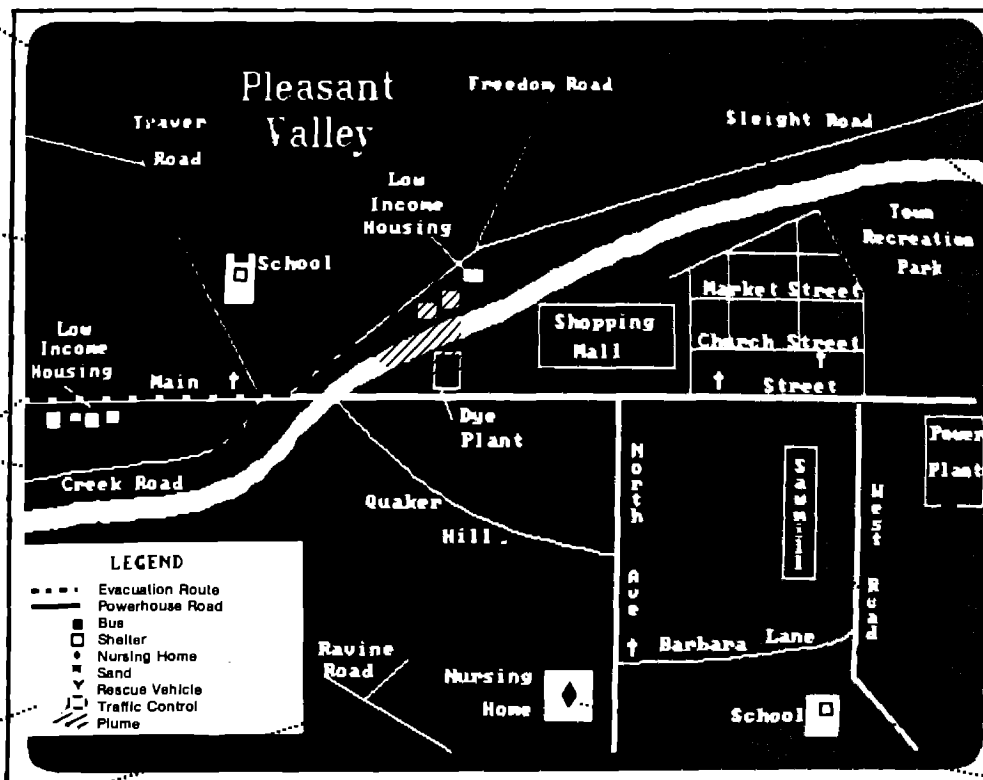
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"Our homeland was a completely vulnerable America lies defenseless. This is not only a national security threat. We do not need strategic defense perfection. But we do need to know what we're doing, beginning now."

—Congressman Jack Kemp

## The Name Resurfaces

What's in a name? Quite a bit in the political world and the name "Civil Defense" is no exception. The term came into being as a wartime function and became an accepted governmental function in peacetime in response to the nuclear threat. It still means "attack preparedness" to most professionals as well as the public. Attack preparedness is a controversial, emotional, and politically trying activity, especially at the local level of government. Thus, it is hardly surprising that scarcely a year has gone by since 1950 without some committee, study group, or official organization calling for changing the name from Civil Defense to something "more attractive."

Of course, the call was not really to change the name but rather to change the game. Let's go to work on more politically benign tasks such as 911, airplane crashes, and flood management. Let someone else worry about attack preparedness. "Someone else" could be almost anyone but most often it was the military. Many states assigned the civil defense function to the Adjutant General, who also headed the National Guard. President Kennedy saw a relationship when he transferred responsibility for civil defense to the Pentagon in 1961. A few years later, civil defense was "demoted" so to speak from the office of the Secretary of Defense to the office of the Secretary of the Army. That didn't work too well in practice so the federal agency was upgraded to the status of an independent "defense agency." Now, all defense agencies have the word "defense" as the first word in the agency name (Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, et al.) That was troubling because Defense Civil Defense Agency didn't sound quite right and Defense Civil Agency had the right words but in the wrong order except in France, Spain, and Latin America! Thus was born the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency and the name disappeared from the title of the responsible federal agency. Needless to say, states and local governments were quick to copy for the most part.

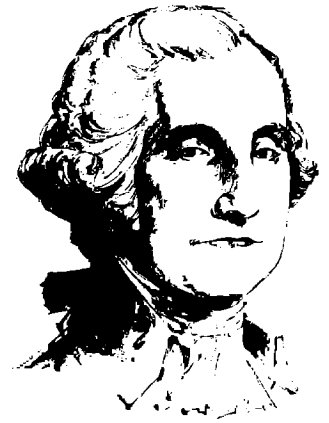
Nonetheless, the name, Civil Defense, could be found in the title of subordinate parts of the federal agency even when the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency was incorporated into the Federal Emergency Management Agency by the Carter Administration. Of course, everyone became emergency managers thereafter rather than civil defense directors and the like. The responsibility for attack preparedness got parcelled out and submerged within the organization. Then, several years ago, as "integrated emergency management" held sway in FEMA, the name finally disappeared from the organization chart completely. There was no longer any cubby hole in the federal agency labelled "Civil Defense." And perhaps that was just as well because at the time there was very little attack preparedness

activity going on in the country. It got so bad that about the time that Julius Becton was appointed the new head of FEMA the congressional conference committee on the defense authorization bill objected to the expenditure of civil defense funds for everything but civil defense and told FEMA in no uncertain terms to get its act in order.

There is a brighter side to the story. Every time someone suggested changing the name to something else, those convinced of the importance of attack preparedness rallied around the flag. Reading the *Journal of Civil Defense* and joining The American Civil Defense Association was one of the few ways left to rebel against the bureaucratic mumbo-jumbo of Integrated Emergency Management. And, around the country but mainly in the southern and southwestern states, one will find some state and local agencies still carrying the term, Civil Defense, in their names. In those locales, attack preparedness is still taken seriously. This is true even though at the height of the IEMS folly the Congress, responding to misguided state and local pressure groups, changed the legal definition to civil defense to include not only attack preparedness but also preparedness for peacetime disasters. That definition is not the accepted one. Civil defense means first and foremost attack preparedness although one would need to be from another planet not to understand that the civil defender is ready, willing, and able to manage the hurricane evacuation when it becomes necessary. Unfortunately, to those in the preparedness business the term, Emergency Management, has become the code word for "everything but attack preparedness."

Julius Becton is trying to change that. Using the means at his disposal, he is trying to get the civil defense function back on its feet. Last month we noted that Becton had used an attack preparedness exercise as one of his tools. That resulted in a confrontation with the governors of Oregon and Washington who refused to participate. We understand that the issue has now fallen into the hands of the lawyers. Don't expect any quick or startling resolution on that account. But FEMA Director Becton is moving in on several fronts. One of these is to reassemble the submerged parts of the civil defense function within his own agency. Normally, announcements of organizational changes in the government bureaucracy are greeted with a yawn. They are only of interest to the bureaucrats involved and their contractors. But *hear this*: As of May 1, 1987, unless the Congress objects, there is created within FEMA an Office of Civil Defense as a major element of the Directorate for State and Local Programs and Support! The name has reemerged and with it perchance the commitment. And three cheers for Julius Becton who made it happen! Now we have some place to write to. □

Veteran war correspondent and photographer Charles Wiley has reported from over 100 countries and has interviewed many of the world's political leaders. An outspoken proponent of a credible national defense, Wiley addresses citizen groups coast-to-coast as a member of Accuracy-in-Media's Speakers Bureau.



In an article on nuclear war courses in U.S. schools, the Associated Press included student reactions to "Choices: A Unit on Conflict and Nuclear War" developed for junior high schools by the National Education Association (NEA) and the Union of Concerned Scientists. The comments of Jay, a 13-year-old seventh grader in the midwest brought the following response from Wiley.

# The United States is the "Good Guy"!

— Charles Wiley

Major excerpts from a hitherto unpublished document prepared by Charles Wiley for The American Civil Defense Association.

Dear Jay:

According to a newspaper article, you learned at your junior high school that the United States isn't the "good guy." You're quoted as saying: "Everybody thinks that Russia is the bad guy. We found out that the U.S.A. is just as bad because we're doing a lot of things like they are, like making nuclear weapons, like we dropped the first bomb. We got the whole thing started."

For many, it is painful when a

always busy correcting.

The USSR, a totalitarian police state, is the nation of Lenin, Stalin, Beria, Arctic concentration camps, tens of millions of political murders and the destroyer of *all* basic freedoms. It rarely improves very much. . . .

Perhaps students who think that the United States is "bad" because we "dropped the first (atom) bomb" are not aware that there was a grim

their own women and children aboard — to stop Nazi nuclear experiments.

The American project to make atomic weapons was first suggested to President Roosevelt by the great scientist Dr. Albert Einstein, a man who was almost a pacifist in his views, but who knew that the democracies must enter and win the nuclear race if civilization was to survive.

The motive for dropping the atom bomb on Japan was to bring the war to a quick end — to save millions of lives and avoid mass destruction. The estimated cost of United States casualties in an invasion of Japan was 1,000,000. In addition, tens of thousands of American and other allied captives were near death in Japanese concentration camps. Any extension of the war would have doomed nearly all the prisoners. . . .

The cost to Japan of an invasion would have been countless millions of civilians and military killed — and the total physical destruction of the country. It was well known that the

13-year-old American has been taught that there is no "good guy-bad guy" difference between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The United States, the world's greatest democracy, is the nation of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the birthplace of countless freedoms — and some flaws, past and present, that we're

race — with the future of civilization at stake — between the Nazis and the United States to make the first nuclear weapons. Brave Norwegians and British commandos died — some tortured to death — in the struggle to keep Hitler from developing an atomic bomb, and many others risked their lives. It was finally necessary for the Norwegian underground to sink a ship — with

THE UNITED STATES: THE  
WORLD'S GREATEST DEMOCRACY



Japanese leaders were determined to fight to the bitter end — for the sake of their "honor" — and it was only the atom bomb that gave the Emperor an excuse to surrender.

Many, even among those who originally were strongly opposed to using the bomb, have come to the conclusion that it was the best decision. Dr. Taro Takemi, past-president of the Japan Medical

set them afire.

We wrote off billions of dollars of wartime aid to our allies, including the USSR, and took no reparations from our enemies. We poured out tens of billions to friends and former foes — and eventually helped both groups get to their feet. (Some of our aid went to Soviet satellites and we even extended a helping hand to the USSR itself.)

more wiped out than Carthage — and the Romans didn't need nuclear weapons to do it.

The problem then, as now, was people — not weapons. Attila and the huns — not swords and spears. Ghengis Khan — not crossbows and Mongol battle ponies. Cambodian communists — not the bloody clubs which they use to batter their victims to death. Soviet leaders who order the murder of 269 innocents on a civilian airliner — not the missile that blows up the plane. . . .

Today, we hear the same concern about "alarmists" who see "the USSR as evil" and "the Soviets as ten feet tall." And, as in the 1930's, those who expose the aggressors are called the "true enemies of peace."

As in all such situations, many pre-World War II "peace" activists were soon taking the side of the totalitarians on many issues. Clearly, it must so end. The natural "allies" of the "antiwar" movement — though often for far different motives — are the aggressors. . . .

Association, recently wrote: "I believe that the majority of the Japanese people now agree the bomb might be described as having saved Japan."

Despite the cost — about 70,000 died at Hiroshima (not, as often falsely claimed, hundreds of thousands) — the use of the atomic bomb was fully justified.

We were not the "bad guys."

Young Americans who think "we got the whole thing started" (the Cold War) have not been taught the history of the post-war era. Nor have they asked: "Why? Why would the democracies, who have more of almost everything for their people — plus freedom — want anything but good relations with others? What could they possibly gain?" . . .

In 1945, our country was the most powerful nation in history. Twelve million men under arms, the best equipped military force ever assembled. (And, a surprise to many, only 200,000 fewer than the "masses" of the USSR.) Our navy could have swept the seas of all the other fleets of the world combined. We were building 100,000 airplanes a year. Our flag, or those of our allies, flew over most of the strategic areas of the globe. The United States economy was booming — we had 40% of the world's total income — while other nations were down. And we had exclusive control of the atomic bomb.

Clearly, Washington could have become the capital of the world — the center of an American global empire. Instead, we conducted the greatest demobilization in history. We "brought the boys home" as fast as the ships could cross the oceans. We scuttled part of our navy and put part of it in mothballs. We literally piled airplanes like cord wood and

We offered to share control of the atom bomb.

The United States took down its flag from countries all over the globe — and asked for only enough territory to bury our dead. . . .

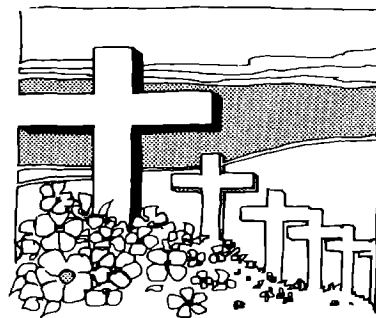
We don't need, especially in the nuclear age, "peace" theories that have been disproven repeatedly throughout the ages. In debating this issue across the country, I've asked one question of all my op-

ponents: "Give me a single example, in all Mankind's recorded history, when an aggressor has been stopped by anything but force or the threat of force?" I have never received a straight answer. If they can't show their way has worked even once in 6,000 years, please don't ask us to trust our families, country and civilization to their hands.

The history of "peace" movements is a history of war and enslavement. One of the earliest and most extensive "antiwar" efforts took place 2,000 years ago when Carthage and Rome were the super powers. In an attempt to establish "mutual trust" with the Romans, Carthage not only systematically disarmed, but eventually sent the sons and daughters of their leading families to live in Rome as hostages to guarantee good behavior. The result of this all-time great "peace" movement was that Carthage was destroyed and every man killed. The women and children were carried off as slaves and lost all identity as Carthagenians. The ruins were leveled to the ground and sown with salt so that nothing could ever grow there again. No nation could be

In England [in the 1930s] college students at the Oxford (University) Union voted almost two to one to take an oath that they would not fight for their country. Known as the Oxford Pledge, it spread throughout much of Europe and across the ocean to the United States. Millions took the Oxford Pledge. Other millions — 10,000,000 in Great Britain alone — signed "peace" petitions. In the United States, half of all college students are estimated to have taken part in the "antiwar" movement.

A great success — except for one problem. No one took the Oxford Pledge in Nazi Germany or fascist Italy or fascist Japan. And, as a study of memoirs, diaries and the



archives of those nations shows clearly, every gain by the "peace" activists encouraged the aggressors — and led to the most terrible war in history.

The "antiwar" movement of the

Beloff who, as a student, had been a leader in the fight for the motion a half century earlier. Now Lord Beloff, elevated to the peerage in recognition of a distinguished career as a historian, told a hushed

The most dangerous aspect of the "peace" movement is that it sends signals to tyrants that aggression can pay off.

On a personal note, I resent the fact that we who support a firm stand against the threat of totalitarian dictatorships are often accused of having little concern for the fate of mankind — or even of being "pro-war."

I've seen war up close: I served in one and have covered ten others as a newsman. I have witnessed the horrors of war — the terrible price of man's failure to control the worst in our nature. I've looked at death from along side the dying. I've smelled its sickening stench. I've seen the destruction — and cried with the victims.

At debates I'm often asked, usually with sarcasm: "Do you think nuclear war is winnable?" or "What would you consider acceptable casualties?"

In human terms *no war is "winnable."* You can preserve freedom and survive in better shape than others — but you never "win" a war.

Whenever I'm in Europe, Hawaii or Arlington, Virginia, I try to visit the American military cemeteries; among the most beautiful places in the world if they weren't so tragic.

What are "acceptable casualties?" Walking among the rows of crosses — those who didn't make it home to moms and dads or wives and kids — it is clear that there are no "acceptable casualties." One is too many.

### THOSE OF US WHO VOTED FOR THE ORIGINAL ACTION HAVE A DUTY TO MAKE ATONEMENT

1930's wanted the democracies to stay out of an "arms race" — and, unfortunately, they were successful. The free nations did not face down the threat of the aggressors — and Mankind had to endure the horror of a World War with a *quarter of a billion civilian and military casualties.*

The "peace" activists failed to reach another goal — to get the democracies to eliminate their poi-

son gas. Because "decent men would never use them under any circumstances" they wanted free nations to cease production and destroy their supplies of chemical weapons as a good will gesture.

Thank God they didn't win this one. Imagine the world today if the democracies had destroyed their poison gas. Does anyone, anywhere, believe for a moment that Adolf Hitler wouldn't have used his? We know that the fascist Japanese used poison gas against Chinese, who didn't have any. We know that the fascist Italians used poison gas against Ethiopians, who didn't have any. And we certainly know that the Nazis used poison gas against poor souls in the concentration camps, who didn't have any.

Civilization only survived World War II because the "antiwar" movement was just half "successful."

On February 9, 1983, 50 years to the day after the debate that created the Oxford Pledge, the motion was presented again: "That this House (the Oxford Union) will in no circumstances fight for its Queen and Country."

Leading activists from Britain's current disarmament movement, in keeping with their tradition, spoke in favor. But the most powerful voice in the debate was 69 year old Max

hall, packed with students: "Those of us who voted for the original motion have a duty to make atonement and to warn against the kind of foolish arrogance which led us to make statements which were factually and morally untrue. . . . I and my friends were arrogant. And I wish to apologize to the memory of those who died (in World War II) and beseech this House not to make the same mistake."

It did not. This time students voted overwhelmingly against the motion, 416 to 187. . . . Critics are not charging that there is a high percentage of pro-Soviet sentiment in the "antiwar" movement. We are only saying that those few who do support communist goals are the most effective organizers and propagandists. The others, the great majority, are much nicer people — but not very effective when operating in those circles.

### YOU CAN PRESERVE FREEDOM AND SURVIVE IN BETTER SHAPE THAN OTHERS — BUT YOU NEVER "WIN" A WAR.

One basic error of many in the "peace" movement is their belief that the cause of war and crime is economics. "Economics," if that is the proper term to describe a lust to control someone else's property, labor body, or mind, is the *motivation* — not the cause. The *cause* of war and crime is the perception of an aggressor or criminal that he can get away with it.

It is not by chance that more little old ladies get mugged than linebackers from the National Football League.

"Economics" is the motivation for war; perception is the cause.

They were the "good guys," Jay. And so are those, stationed across the world today, who stand guard against totalitarian aggression — so we can avoid a nuclear war.

Be proud of your country. Contrary to what you were taught, the United States is the "Good Guy." □

Sincerely,  
Charles Wiley

**Note: Wiley is scheduled to be luncheon speaker on November 7th at the DDP/TACDA seminar in Mobile, Alabama.**





## FEMA ON THE "HOT SEAT"

FEMA's insistence that state money allocated to them for civil defense be spent for civil defense has been drawing considerable fire.

Among those taking pot shots at FEMA is mordant Mary McGrory, the Universal Press Syndicate columnist. Says Mary:

FEMA, baring its teeth, has warned Washington and Oregon, which refuse to go through the motions of saving its citizens from nuclear bombs, that they will not get the money they need to cope with catastrophes not made in Moscow — fires, floods, hurricanes, volcanoes and such.

Well, that's not quite accurate, but in the light of general media inaccuracy she should be forgiven.

She digresses to bring in the perils of nuclear power, and of course here she cites Chernobyl and compares it to the Hanford (Washington) reactor. A balanced report would mention the differences as well as the similarities. She points out that it is "the same distance from Portland, Ore., as Chernobyl is from Kiev."

The Chernobyl accident was no peccadillo to be sure, and we need to know more about it and to learn from its tragedy. But, Mary, what happened to Kiev? Is it gone? Were there piles of corpses on the streets?

We learn by accidents such as Chernobyl, such as Three-Mile-Island (where the accident killed no one, hurt no one — except those killed by the substitution of a coal-fired plant). At Chernobyl 31 died over a period of say a couple of weeks — and during that same period over 1,500 died on America's highways.

"Nuclear power has been brutally mugged in the US," reported the *Daily News Digest* a while back. It's a scape goat for other sins.

But to get back to FEMA, McGrory quotes PSR's President Jack Geiger who says population protection is a "fantasy." But another critic, Rep. Les AuCoin, asks about the wives and children of those who must occupy emergency operating centers.

Well, Mary, what about them? And 230 million other Americans who are hostages to MAD?

## CENTER FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM CALLS FOR EARLY SDI DEPLOYMENT

With the vigorous backing of 63 national organizations — including TACDA — the Center for Peace and Freedom held a hard-hitting news conference at the Dirksen Senate Office Building on March 23rd. This was the fourth anniversary of the Reagan "Star Wars" address.

Conference spokesmen urged President Reagan to break away from the "research forever, deploy never" syndrome that the government bureaucracy appears to be saddled with. The idea of defending the American people was emphasized, and this through the U.S. goal of initial deployment of strategic defenses by 1995.

U.S. military and scientific manpower, it was further stressed, should be charged with the job of bringing deployment on line.

Among the news agencies covering the conference were CBS-TV, CNN-TV, UPI, NBC Radio and Reuters.

Petitions urging deployment are now in motion.

## DAILY NEWS DIGEST DISTRIBUTES COPIES OF FIGHTING CHANCE

In a note enclosed with complimentary copies of *Fighting Chance*, the highly successful book on civil defense by Arthur Robinson and Gary North, editor W. A. "John" Johnson of the *Daily News Digest* says:

Over the years we have covered the state of our Civil Defense system extensively.

Now, there is a single book that ties it all together. We wanted you to have it . . .

The book is done extremely well. I strongly encourage you to order copies of this book . . .

*Fighting Chance* sells for \$5.95 a copy, but a second insert in the copy distributed by the *Daily News Digest* offers the book in bulk at greatly reduced prices (for instance, 10 copies for \$15). Orders and information can be obtained from: Fighting Chance Fund, Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 97523.

Sales of *Fighting Chance* are now approaching the half-million mark.



## TACDA-JOURNAL SUPPORTERS PUT SHOULDER TO WHEEL

Initial response from TACDA supporters responding to a limited 1987 appeal for tax-free donations (TACDA IS "non-profit") indicates that there are patriots out there who want TACDA to stay in business. It also encourages TACDA to widen the effort in order to reach the modest goal of \$25,000.

"Donations are coming in ranging from \$10 to \$200 so far," says project coordinator Helen Baker. "And they say: 'Keep up the good work.'"

Your donation goes straight to TACDA — 100% of it. Many, many thanks!

TO: TACDA  
P.O. BOX 1057  
STARKE, FL 32091

BLESS YOU!!!!!!

YES! I'LL HELP. HERE'S MY TAX-EXEMPT DONATION OF

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ KEEP FIGHTING FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

What if a disaster should come with no warning — a possibility in the event of nuclear attack unannounced by preparations such as evacuation? An example of a recurrent "no-warning" disaster is the constant danger of flash floods along the Spanish Mediterranean coast. Two staff members of Spain's national civil defense office here give a graphic account of emergency measures to contend with them.

# Flash Floods in Spain

"An analysis of the causes that produce the loss of human lives in the Mediterranean area of the Iberian Peninsula, due to the autumn torrential rains, highlights that a high number of victims die when they are travelling by car and are taken unawares by flash-floods".

— José Luis Gonzalez García and María Victoria Soriano Parra,  
Dirección General de Protección Civil, Ministerio del Interior, Madrid, Spain

There are basically two different kinds of floods in Spain. The first one takes place slowly, in wide basins with smooth slopes. In these cases, it is possible to obtain hydrological information to activate the warning systems by using specific methods, such as pluviometers, gauging stations, etc.

The other kind takes place in little basins, with steep slopes and with an erratic flow which may sometimes produce violent watercourses that sweep away everything lying in their paths.

Conditions which favor the heavy autumn rains in the Mediterranean area of Spain do not change. The east wind, the ranges of mountains near the coast, the formation of cold masses due to high currents or cold fronts which play the role of catalysts for rains, are the common elements of a natural phenomenon that produces serious consequences in the Mediterranean regions.

The idea of emergency management emerges from these worries. Emergency management has its own techniques to mitigate the

negative consequences caused by disasters. These methods are articulated in the function called "preparedness" or "operational planning."

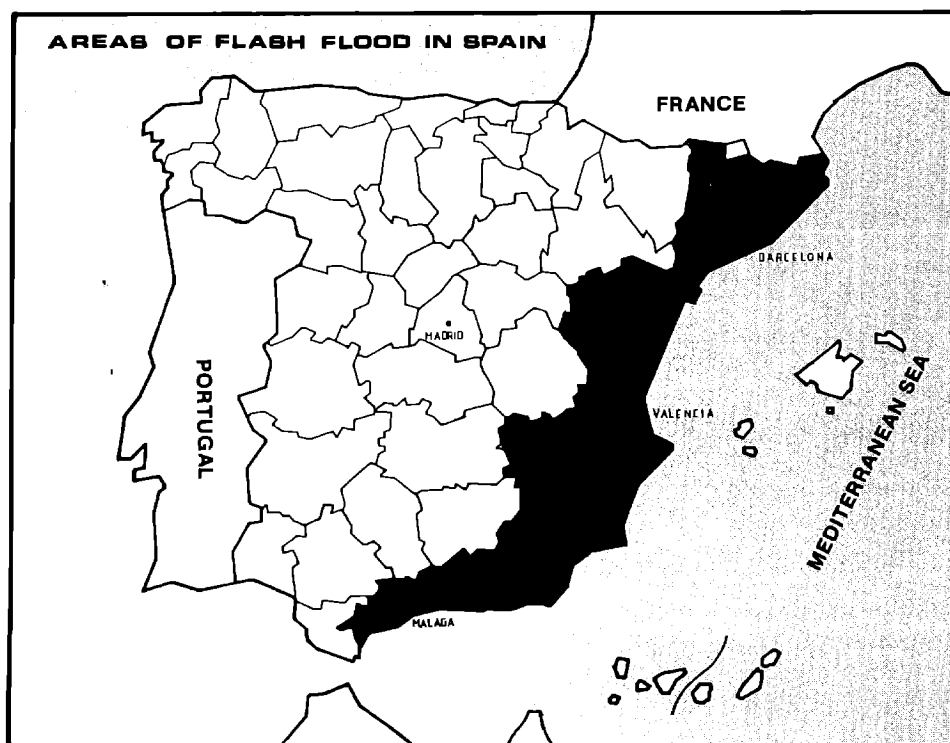
Actions such as warning, building of provisional defense works, evacuation, sheltering, rescue and relief, are some of the basic methods used to protect people in emergency situations. And there is no doubt that many critical situations in emergency cases can be efficaciously managed by using these kinds of techniques.

But, what happens in those cases in which the emergency takes place with *no warning*, with no time to undertake the programmed responses to minimize the harm to human life with efficacy?

The autumn flash-floods which threaten several Mediterranean areas of the Iberian Peninsula, are a suitable example. In these situations, the danger warning is subject to many uncertainties. The clouds that produce the heavy rains sometimes evolve within a few hours, escaping the forecast systems, and the riverbeds that collect the violent rainfall (usually dry ravines or rivulets) lack hydrological control.

We must remember that flash-floods provoked one of the most catastrophic floodings ever in Spain in recent years. In October 1973, the provinces of Murcia, Almeria and Granada (southeastern Spain) were heavily damaged by torrential rains which caused flash-floods.

In Puerto Lumbreras (Murcia), the rain that fell in only a few hours



originated a violent wave of water which lashed the Nogalte ravine, sweeping away all the houses that had been built near the river beds. This lack of prevention took a heavy toll on human lives and property: 82 people were killed and at least 100 houses were destroyed.

In the last two seasons, 17 people were killed in the Mediterranean area as a result of flash-floods. It is necessary to point out that 76 per cent of the victims were swept away by water when they were travelling

emergency can only be minimized by corporate or individual local relief efforts.

The aim of the citizens self-reliance would be then that people would be able to protect themselves, at least during the isolation phase of an emergency.

In Spain, the Civil Protection Act is clear on this point, and declares that in emergency situations, a very important part of the population depends on its own effort, at least in the first instance.

## THE CLOUDS EVOLVE WITHIN A FEW HOURS ESCAPING THE FORECAST SYSTEM

by car or while they were trying to rescue their vehicle. These situations highlight the almost total lack of public awareness about flood hazards and the elementary systems of protection.

These cases stress the importance of adding a new element to preparedness to compensate for the limitations of those public services that are in charge of acting in an emergency situation.

This element belongs to what is known in Spain as "self-reliance," which makes general participation in disaster management possible.

The introduction of this element of participation is essential. In every disaster situation there is a step, with a variable duration called "isolation phase," that precedes the arrival of the outer relief aid, and in which the negative effects of the

The first step would be to establish a thorough system of preventive and informative action so that people would be aware of all the risks that they may be affected by, and would know the protective measures they should undertake.

The majority of people are badly informed about how to protect themselves, and they do not usually know the most elementary preventive measures. This situation is aggravated by the fatalistic attitude of many people towards natural disasters.

The public information programs related to the flash-flood phenomenon should be a subject of major concern to governments so as to increase public awareness about the hazards that threaten their lives, what to do and how to act in an emergency situation. □



Aftermath of flash flood in Spanish province of Murcia.

## GENERAL ADVICE:

- Listen to the radio and TV for weather information and Civil Defense messages.
- Know where the high ground is and how to get there quickly.
- Be ready to leave dangerous areas immediately.
- Watch the areas where rivers can suddenly overflow their banks.
- Disconnect all electrical appliances and move all valuable personal and household goods, food and clothing out of reach of water if you suspect that flood waters may reach the house.
- Move weedkillers and insecticides out of the reach of water to avoid dangerous pollution.
- Turn off electricity and gas if you have to leave the house.
- Lock outside doors and windows when leaving the house.

## IF TRAVELLING BY CAR:

- Avoid entering flood waters in vehicles.
- Do not try to go across a flow if water reaches your knees or the axles of your vehicles.
- If water begins to overflow the road, leave your vehicle.
- If your vehicle stalls, leave it immediately and go to higher ground. Water can rise very quickly and sweep away the vehicle and the people inside.
- Be especially careful at night, because it is difficult to recognize the danger of floods.
- Remember that brakes cannot work if they are wet. Check them several times after crossing flooded areas.
- Bridges or roads can conceal water. The vehicle may be swept away and the road may be unsafe.
- Be careful with landslides, hollows, drains, loose or dangling electric wires and fallen objects.
- If your vehicle is sinking, leave by the window. Doors may be difficult to open due to water pressure.

Professor Philip Amermann has, before the fact, implemented the new FEMA "self-help" policy to the hilt — and far beyond. With an investment a bit out of reach of the average American he has blazed a private shelter trail that could well be imitated by others either on a deluxe basis or on a much more modest and less expensive scale.

# State of the Art: Family Fallout Shelter

— Kevin Kilpatrick

A 900-sq. ft. blast/fallout shelter that "has everything": redundant systems, an FPF [fallout protection factor] into the thousands, comfort, convenience, security. The works. Why?

"I've been asked that before," answers friendly Phil Amermann, a physics professor at a nearby university. "Even by my wife. It's something like this, I guess — I read about other countries protecting their people with shelter against nuclear attack. Switzerland is a prime example your magazine often cites. It figures that a Swiss citizen who earns \$30,000 a year or so is worth the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for his safety in the event poised nuclear missiles are for any reason unleashed.

"So I ask: 'Why not Americans?' 'And why not *my* family?'

"And I see top political and military personnel the world over, *including that in my own country*, provided with superbunkers specifically designed for protection against incoming nuclear missiles.

"And, again, I ask: 'What about the average American? What about me, my family, my neighbors — aren't we also vulnerable? What are we saving the politicians for if the rest of us are blasted?'

"The answer is obvious. What is not obvious is the reasoning behind indifference of our leaders to the safety of the common people. But we have to deal with the facts as they are and not as we think they should be. Either I tolerate the

government's lethal neglect or I take it upon myself at least to provide the best solution I can for the safety and welfare of my family.

"That's my answer to the 'Why?' question."

## WHAT ABOUT THE AVERAGE AMERICAN?

Professor Philip Amermann's shelter is dug into the hillside behind his suburban home and overlooks a winding river in the picturesque valley below. The green, well-tailored lawn descends to a tree line, and a 50-foot antenna shoots up from the shelter. Amermann has tried to foresee everything, even his own absence in the event of an international crisis. With this in mind, and even as a guide if he is on hand, he has drawn up a paper called "Instructions for Fallout Shelter in Event of Sudden Warning." The eight-page single-spaced typed document starts off:

Time permitting, grab food from the refrigerator and freezer to put in refrigerator and freezer in the shelter. . . .

### URGENT

Open the gasoline valve near the gasoline pump behind the toolhouse and open gasoline tank valves near the 3 telephone poles where the big main electric switch is near the garage pen.

### BATTERY ROOM

If electric power is off, go to the battery room and turn on the 12-volt light fixture in the east wall. There should be sufficient immediate light from the power failure light in the 110 volt socket, even if electric power



Exercise hikes — one on right recharges batteries, one on left helps pump filtered air into shelter.

has gone off. Work by the battery operated light and turn off the power failure light if you don't need it. Check battery caps and put them on the battery if they are off. The battery charger is plugged in to an appliance module (wall is marked with a pointer to "Appliance Module"). Remove the module and plug the charger directly in to the receptacle. Now go just inside the shelter door — on left wall are 2 switches. Turn off the battery charger switches, until the generator or power comes on.

## FILTERS

Go into the compressor room (the small door next to the battery room door) and put the fine micro mesh filter into the square space and lock into position using the wires hanging alongside — thread them through the holes in the sheet metal frame.

There is a spare micro mesh filter in the plastic bag in the compressor room. There are multiple air conditioner filters in the holder mounted in that narrow door. There is a box of spare filters in the compressor room. You'll have to guess when they need changing, basing it on prevailing circumstances, and perhaps on radiation readings in the filters themselves.

## GENERATOR ROOM

Go into the generator room. Power failure light, a flashlight, and 12 volt light fixture are kept in the generator room. The self-starter systems on the generators will not work reliably

under the circumstances and so the generator will have to be started with a pull rope, which is there in place. Also, when electric power has gone off, throw the main switch on west wall of generator room from top to bottom position. This puts the shelter on generator power supply. This also supplies electric power to the house if needed.

Detailed instructions continue: location of sanitary and medical items (including potassium iodide tablets); cache of flashlights, can-

drinking and a shallow well for flushing and decontamination. Communications include AM/FM radio, TV, CB and short wave. Cassettes can be used in a tape recorder. One exercise bike charges the battery system. A second one helps move air for ventilation.

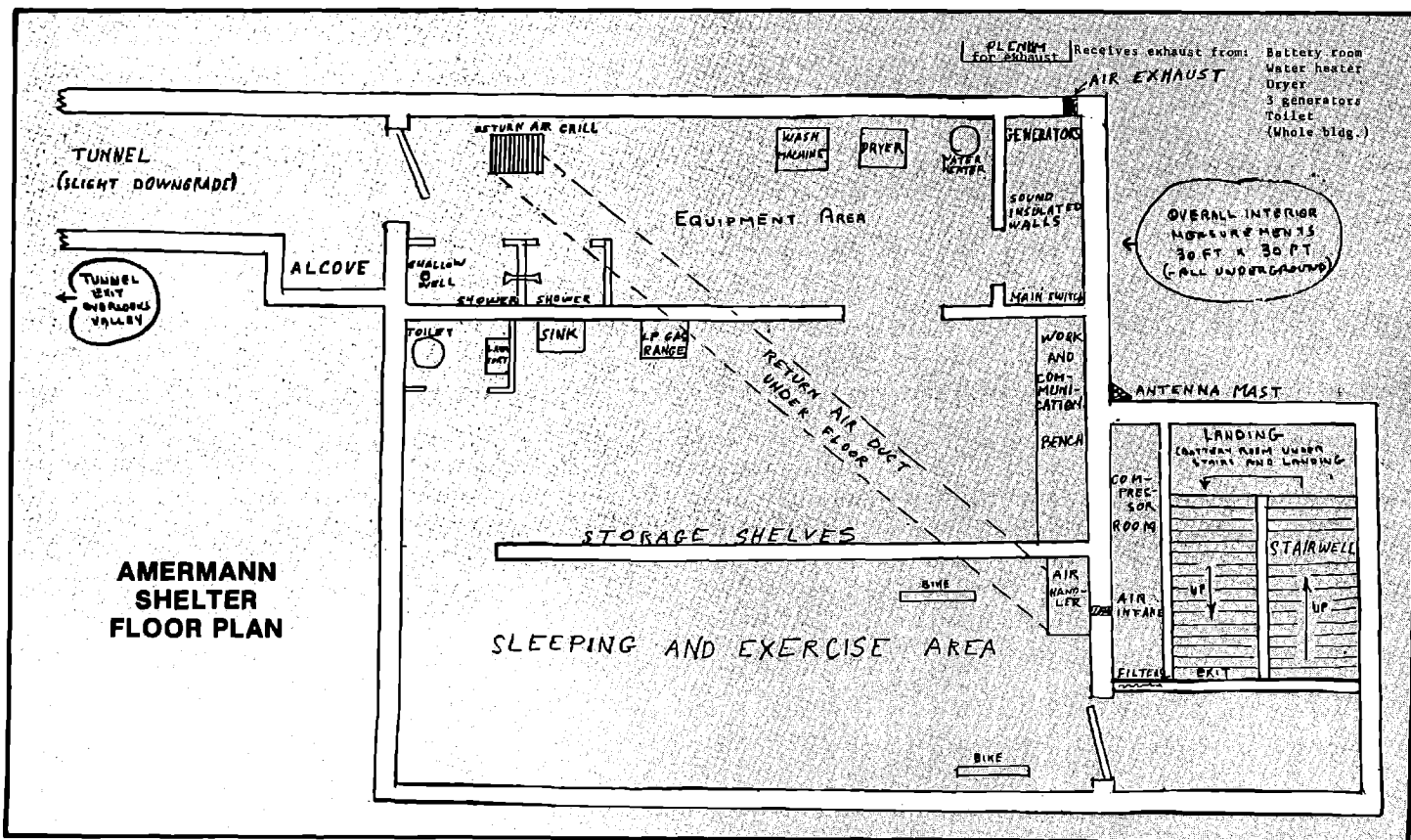
Shelter equipment includes changes of clothing after contaminated individuals discard their contaminated clothing and shower. Record-keeping materials, kitchen

## AMERMANN HAS SPENT AROUND \$65,000 ON HIS SHELTER

dles, etc.; use of bicycles for power and ventilation; use of gas masks; and TV monitor and video camera use. Heating and cooling — simplified by underground small temperature changes — is covered. Also the entranceways electric "charger" system, and the "motion sensor" which detects the presence of anyone entering the stairwell outside the shelter. Then there is the tunnel tear gas dispenser for discouraging unwelcome guests before they get to the shelter door. An intercom hooks the shelter to the outside entrance also. Water requirements are covered; there is a deep well for

gear, cookbooks, emergency goods, a grain grinder, bedding, protective clothing for outdoor forays, repair tools and equipment and so on are earmarked and explained. There is a library. There are games. A refrigerator. A stove. A washer and a dryer. Three 3500-watt gasoline-powered generators. One can use LP gas. Filters, extra battery and instructions for use. A reserve exhaust fan. Inverters to run 110-volt equipment on 12-volt batteries.

The most important item is water. If the house water system still functions that is used. If not, there is a deep well. Add to that stored water



(and keep the supply up at all times!).

Much more. Amermann has spent around \$65,000 on his shelter.

Is it a "white elephant" during normal times? Not on your life! Amermann uses it as a guest house. "It's a delightful controlled environ-

fense as a good investment because widespread preparedness makes attack sort of useless. So the real pay-off is not in using the shelter but in discouraging a scenario where its use is necessary. But about the 'nut' business, if I am a 'nut' there are millions more; unfor-

other countries where preparedness is emphasized. And just as much as the VIPs in government and military emergency centers. We need to find a way to take the blindfolds off our political leadership." □

### WE NEED TO FIND A WAY TO TAKE THE BLINDFOLDS OFF OUR POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

ment," he says. "It has everything a luxury apartment could ask for. Good for those who want peace and quiet — and for allergy sufferers a haven from pollen and other irritants. And using it as a guest house keeps it ready for business if we ever need it. It also has extra dividends: it is fireproof, it is almost maintenance-free, it has a life expectancy of a medieval castle, no noise pollution. And so on."

What do his neighbors think?

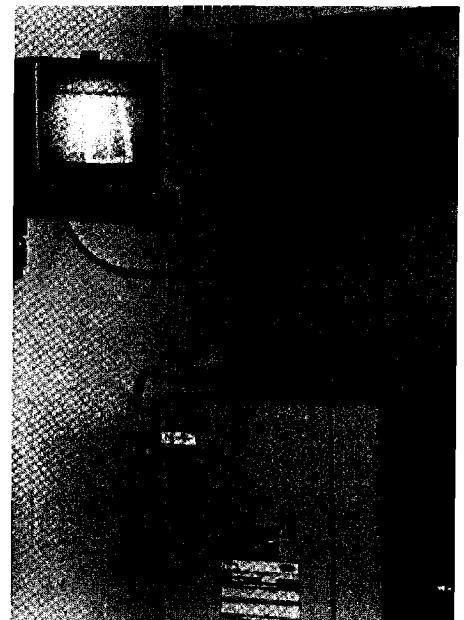
"They think I'm nuts," says Amermann. "And I hope I am and that my shelter is never used for its intended purpose. That's sort of like the Swiss philosophy. They see their civil de-

tunately for us most of them are in places like the Soviet Union, China, Sweden, Switzerland and Israel.

"And we have a few more 'nuts' right here in this county. We keep in touch and see one another now and

### LIFE EXPECTANCY OF A MEDIEVAL CASTLE

then. We don't exactly advertise, but we hope others will join our 'nut' club — and a few more do join now and then. Mainly, we think that Americans deserve protection from missiles just as much as citizens in



TV entrance monitor in the Amermann shelter spots callers. Voice communication helps with identification, purpose of call, etc.

## IN MEMORIAM — LEON STAR, M.D.

The world of aviation and New York lost one of America's pioneers in Emergency Aviation Medicine when Dr. Leon Star passed away from a coronary attack on February 4th. Dr. Star, a former Navy Flight Surgeon, and Dr. Lou Abelson, a former Army Air Corps Flight Surgeon, were the pioneer surgeons who founded what is now the JFK Medical Clinic in a quonset hut at Idlewild International Airport in New York City shortly after World War II. Idlewild later became John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK).

Dr. Star participated actively in aviation medicine from the era of the DC-3 (C-47) to the modern Boeing 747. He was involved medically with every accident and hijacking incident at JFK. He also helped ferret out drug smugglers for federal drug agencies. The JFK Medical Clinic now treats 200 patients per day.

Dr. Star lectured worldwide and authored many articles on airport/community emergency planning. He patented the innovative self-contained, four-wheel drive, air-conditioned 34-bed Container Hospital Emergency Mobile hospital and surgical unit (CHEM). This hospital is air-transportable in a C-130 aircraft and can be flown anywhere in the world.

Star and Abelson were leaders, with JFK authorities and the Air Line Pilots Association, in promoting airport disaster drills. These helped to promote changes in Federal Air Regulations to cover full-scale disaster drills at all U.S. carrier airports.

(Captain John X. Stefanki)



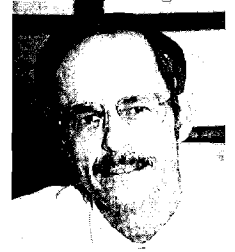
## GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI

# A Critical Need for Volunteers

— Reverend Ron A. Patterson



Reverend  
Ron Patterson



Bruce Savage

Since the mid 70's we have observed the continual weakening of our nation's civil defense program. A growing number of these programs at the state and local levels are under-funded, while others are barely tolerated by uninformed officials who have "more important" issues to promote and projects to fund.

*This trend must be reversed!*

During World War II, trained, but unpaid, volunteers played an extremely important role in our country's civil defense program. They served as air raid wardens, members of the ground observer corps, and the civil air patrol, to name just a few. These volunteers were dedicated to the task of protecting our citizens from the enemy.

Since that time, however, the volunteer has been phased out of programs in many states. Current civil defense programs appear to be

more of a correlation between existing local government agencies, such as the county sheriff and police, fire departments, public works, and communications.

There are a few exceptions, to be sure. Highlands County, Florida is one. That county, under the capable direction of Bruce Savage, has

We are overlooking the greatest resource for promoting and building a real civil defense organization — the trained, informed, dedicated volunteer. With current limited funding, civil defense agencies need to use volunteers for important staff functions, as well as for less important roles.

**WE ARE OVERLOOKING THE GREATEST RESOURCE FOR PROMOTING AND BUILDING A REAL CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION — THE TRAINED, INFORMED, DEDICATED VOLUNTEER.**

sought the assistance of not only volunteer organizations but individual volunteers in the planning and implementation of its emergency operation plan. Nationwide, other local agencies are also utilizing volunteers. But, unfortunately, these are exceptions. Most civil defense agencies simply do not involve volunteers as they did, say, 40 years ago.

Let's hope FEMA director Gen. Julius W. Becton, Jr. will encourage not only FEMA, but state and local defense organizations to recruit, train and use more citizen volunteers to give new life and strength to our nation's civil defense program. We need an educated, supportive public if our civil defense is to be what it must be for our survival as a free nation. □

## LETTER

TACDA

Dear Laura:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of April 1st.

Good for you and your political ambitions!

It is our opinion that many sincere and highly respected leaders and citizens want peace so badly that they will encourage their governments to disarm and to trust countries who do not disarm.

Peace is of course what everyone wants. Unfortunately, the road to peace does not seem to be that of unilateral disarmament.

George Washington is frequently quoted as saying that if the United States really wants peace it must be prepared for war.

Switzerland and Sweden have been prepared for war (armed to the teeth!) for over 170 years. During that time, in the midst of European wars, they have both enjoyed peace.

We cite this fact often. We also cite the fact that had we been prepared to defend ourselves before World War II there would have been no war, and many of us who marched off to war then would not have been rewarded with early graves. Winston Churchill put it well in the introduction to his volume, *The Gathering Storm*:

It is my purpose to show how easily the tragedy of the Second World War could have been prevented, how the malice of the wicked was reinforced by the weakness of the virtuous . . . We shall see how the counsels of prudence and restraint may become the prime agents of mortal danger; how the middle course adopted from desires for safety and a quiet life may be found to lead direct to the bull's-eye of disaster.

Enclosed is a copy of the April edition of our magazine. Good luck!

Sincerely,  
Walter Murphey

Dallas, GA

TACDA

Dear Sirs,

I am 15 years old and already I fear nuclear disaster.

I plan to get into politics and do all I can to stop the arms race between the nations of this world. I am very much against nuclear weapons and I see no way to have nuclear energy without nuclear weapons.

Please send me your publications and any information or opinions that may help me in fully forming my opinions. This information will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you,  
Laura

# NSDD-259 — A BEGINNING!!!

Resounding applause should greet National Security Decision Directive Number 259 (NSDD-259). The full text is printed on the facing page.

NSDD-259 is a courageous and realistic statement of federal policy. It is a clear and honest answer to those shortsighted states and political subdivisions who have been cajoled into rejecting preparations for wartime disaster, declining to participate in civil defense exercises. NSDD-259 is indeed a healthy sign of the new FEMA determination to upgrade the civil defense program in spite of the pitifully meager budget it is forced to work with.

NSDD-259 is, however, just a first encouraging blip on the screen of a civil defense reawakening. If this reawakening is really to develop there's much much more to be done. Preparedness measures have been encouraged before only to see the good intentions of well-meaning political leaders collapse and vanish.

For example, President Harry Truman's vision of a serious nationwide civil defense effort went down the drain when Congress emasculated his ambitious budget. President John Kennedy made a dramatic bid for population protection in concert with his national civil defense director Stuart Pittman. But when Kennedy was assassinated and civil defense was all but abandoned, Pittman resigned. President Richard Nixon looked into the need for shelter, but the "look" did precious little to help matters. President Jimmy Carter's administration saw the birth of FEMA, but instead of correcting deficiencies it came close to giving civil defense a coup de grâce.

As for President Reagan, his Republican Party Platform in 1980 pledged:

TO CREATE A STRATEGIC AND CIVIL DEFENSE  
WHICH WOULD PROTECT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE  
AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR AT LEAST AS WELL AS  
THE SOVIET POPULATION IS PROTECTED.

But Congress has balked at implementing even the most modest budget increases. At the last DDP/TACDA seminar Reagan, as has been his custom, sent a presidential message to the seminar opening. He said in part:

YOUR MOTTO, "PEACE THROUGH PREPARED-  
NESS," 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.

Words like that give cause for pride. They inspire us to be realistic, to be honest, to be candid, to demand the tools we must have for national and community and family survival.

It must be admitted frankly that we have experienced 35 years of almost total failure in the field of civil defense. This failure has given tremendous advantage to our adversaries — real "aid and comfort."

We must look anew to those members of Congress who have a sense of this shameless failure and who know that corrective action is imperative. The late Larry McDonald was one, and there are others, some of whom have written articles for the *Journal of Civil Defense* or delivered speeches calling for civil defense action.

It is true, as they know, that the cost of a meaningful civil defense is substantial. It is true also that the cost of refusing to defend America and its people can be the loss of the country itself.

NSDD-259, as welcome and promising as it is, can only be truly productive if it is followed — at long last — by leadership decisions that bring into being the same kind of protection for the American people that exists in the USSR, in China, in Israel, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries where the value of life is held in high esteem. This type of protection is also the same type that Congress has provided throughout the land for military and government leadership elements.

We don't need civil defense *or* SDI. We need civil defense *and* SDI.

Without this we are inviting World War III just as in the 1930s we invited World War II by failing to mount a credible defense. The big difference is that now time to remedy our deficiencies has been reduced from 15 months to 15 minutes, even less.

Are we up to it? Do the 1988 political campaigns, now in motion, present a final opportunity to bring into being preparedness and peace?

In this light NSDD-259 is a momentous *first step*. □

— Charles L. Badley  
President, TACDA

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1987

NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION  
DIRECTIVE NUMBER 259

**U.S. CIVIL DEFENSE**

It is the policy of the United States to have a civil defense capability as an element of our overall national security posture.

**PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS, AND OBJECTIVES**

The civil defense program will continue to support all-hazard integrated emergency management at State and local levels, to the extent that this is consistent with and contributes to preparedness of the Nation in the event of an attack, whether by nuclear or non-nuclear means.

The civil defense program must be clearly communicated to the American public.

The civil defense program will provide improved prospects for protection of the population and resources of the Nation in the event of nuclear attack and improved ability to deal with any occurrence, including natural, technological, or other emergency, which seriously degrades or seriously threatens the national security of the United States. The program will emphasize development of a civil defense infrastructure capable of rapid expansion in a national security emergency. The objective of the civil defense program will include:

(1) Population protection capabilities, with the Federal Government providing guidance and assistance to enable State and local governments to develop the requisite plans, systems, and capabilities.

(2) State and local government crisis management capabilities to effectively support the population in national security emergencies.

(3) Information to promote a clear understanding by the public of threats, including nuclear attack, which may affect their localities and on actions they should take to increase their chances of survival.

(4) Information to assist U.S. business and industry in taking measures to protect their work forces and physical assets in national security emergencies.

(5) Voluntary participation by citizens and institutions in community civil defense activities and emphasis on citizen protective actions.

(6) Plans for sustaining survivors and for postattack recovery.

(7) Plans which include provisions both for incremental or gradual mobilization of civil defense capabilities in a period of gradually increasing world tensions, and for a civil defense surge in an international crisis.

**IMPLEMENTATION**

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2251 *et seq.*) provides that responsibility for civil defense is vested jointly in the Federal Government and the States and their political subdivisions. Accordingly, the U.S. civil defense program will be based on the following:

(1) The Federal Government will focus on guidance to the public and to State and local governments to improve preparedness for national security emergencies. Financial assistance will be provided in cooperation with State and local governments.

(2) The Federal Government will encourage States to develop agreements to furnish mutual aid in the event of an attack or disaster.

(3) The States have the primary responsibility for developing their capabilities for peacetime emergencies and share responsibility for attack preparedness. They should support development of civil defense plans, systems, and capabilities for themselves and their political subdivisions. States will assure that where Federal civil defense funds and assistance are applied to natural and technological disaster preparedness, such use is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack preparedness.

(4) Local governments have the primary responsibility for developing their capabilities for peacetime emergencies and share responsibility for attack preparedness. They should develop under State guidance the capability to provide protection for their citizens in all emergencies which may affect their communities.

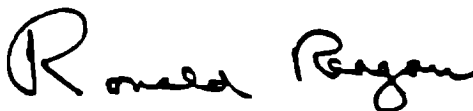
(5) Government at all levels should make information available to citizens on threats, including nuclear attack, which may affect their communities as a basis for individual and family plans and preparations to improve chances of survival.

(6) The program will utilize to the maximum extent the existing facilities and resources of the Federal Government and, with their consent, the facilities of States and political subdivisions thereof, and of private sector organizations and agencies.

Federal funds and assistance for all elements of the civil defense program will be applied to develop capabilities required for attack preparedness and other disasters having national security implications.

Under the general policy guidance of the National Security Council, the Federal Emergency Management Agency will have overall responsibility for development and implementation of civil defense programs authorized and funded under the Civil Defense Act of 1950 as amended. The Federal Emergency Management Agency will emphasize coordination with State governments and their local political subdivisions, as well as with appropriate Federal departments and agencies which are responsible for civil defense concerns within their areas of substantive responsibility.

This NSDD supersedes both NSDD-26, SECRET, dated February 25, 1982 and the UNCLASSIFIED version dated March 16, 1982.



Anniversaries come and go. So do some jobs, businesses and organizations, but not The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA), which is celebrating its "Silver Anniversary" this year. The going has been rough, close to disaster many times, but through the determination of many dedicated people it has survived. The following is a brief history of TACDA.



# 25 YEARS

— Janice Tyliczka

The Association for Community-Wide Protection from Nuclear Attack — what a mouthfull! — try answering the phone with that. But that is the original name of the organization, now known as The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA), founded in 1962 as a result of the Berlin Crisis and the Cuban Crisis.

There was serious talk of nuclear war. Russia was shipping missiles to Cuba. People wanted badly to know what measures they could take to contend with the threatening situation.

to deal with the looming threat were obviously needed more than ever.

In 1964 the organization was given the acronym APNA — to shorten the organization name. Walter Murphey, editor of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, became involved with the group when his job with the State of Florida (North Florida Civil Defense Director) was moved to Gainesville.

In 1967 a new North Florida Emergency Operating Center (EOC) was opened in Starke, Florida and Murphey and his small staff moved from Gainesville. In late 1967 and early 1968 planning meetings were

that sales of the tag would support the magazine. In 1976, the project was launched and in 1977 it provided financial help to the magazine. It continues to do so today. The title of the magazine was changed to the *Journal of Civil Defense* with the January-February 1976 issue.

1977 was a big year for change in the organization. First was the name change from the Association for Community Wide Protection from Nuclear Attack (APNA) to the American Civil Defense Association (ACDA) which later was changed to THE American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) as the Arms Control Disarmament Agency was using the "ACDA" acronym also. We did not want to be confused with it. Second, the association embarked on a development and fund-raising program under the direction of a public relations man. The project failed and left TACDA in heavy debt. The result of this misfortune, however, was to bring about a more determined and better organized effort to fulfill the TACDA preparedness mission. In 1978 TACDA bounced back with the help from Kansas City, Washington, DC, Los Angeles, and elsewhere. It seemed that the objectives of promoting a decent civil defense program for the country wasn't such a crazy idea after all.

In 1978 we began publication of the *TACDA Alert* newsletter and also a *Disaster Response Guide* for communities wishing to retool and upgrade their disaster planning.

In 1979 TACDA published two technical reports. These are:

#1. *Levels of Natural and Man-Made Nuclear Radiation*, by Carsten M. Haaland of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL).

#2. *Emergency Preparedness*

MEASURES TO DEAL WITH THE LOOMING THREAT  
WERE OBVIOUSLY NEEDED MORE THAN EVER

A group of professors at the University of Florida in Gainesville formed the organization to respond to the public concern. It worked to provide solutions for personal and community survival. Dr. Arthur Broyles was the moving force behind this effort. He had previously worked on nuclear weapons at Los Alamos and had been employed by the Rand Corporation. He later encouraged Dr. Edward Teller and Dr. Eugene Wigner to become active in the group. They presented programs on campus to the public pertaining to the nuclear threat.

When the Cuban Crisis subsided, protective measures for the general population were quickly forgotten. Interest in civil defense faded, citizen civil defense organizations disappeared.

But TACDA remained active. It saw missile stocks steadily growing and the development of new weapons of mass destruction increasing the danger of nuclear war. Measures

held at the University attended by Teller, Wigner, Broyles, John Neiler of ORNL, Don Guier, Murphey and others to launch a civil defense magazine. Murphey was appointed editor (as he had experience publishing a newsletter) and John Neiler furnished the capital. Publication of *SURVIVE* began with the May-June 1968 issue consisting of 12 pages.

In December of 1970 Murphey and his staff took full responsibility for publishing the magazine. The association remained as publisher. Wigner continued to play a major role in all aspects of publication. In 1974 Murphey retired from his State position to devote full-time attention to the magazine and the association. The State of Florida continued to house the operations at the Starke EOC until May 1985 when the center was closed.

In 1975 R. F. Blodgett conceived the idea for METTAG. He gave the tag to the association with the hope

and the *Kansas City Underground*, by Denis Ward of the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

In 1980 the magazine grew to 24 pages and in 1982 to 32 pages.

In 1983 we started offering shelter plans for an earth-sheltered home. The original design and blueprints were supplied to us from Oak Ridge National Laboratory under the guidance of Dr. Conrad V. Chester and his staff.

published the book.) The money we received from this project purchased the building we are currently housed in (118 Court Street, Starke, FL). We moved in the end of May, 1985.

TACDA developed two more tags conceived by Ernest Terrien: the ID-TAG (identification tag) and the EVAC-TAG (evacuation tag) which are now showing promise. We received from ORNL two new sets of blueprints for earth-sheltered

across the United States that feature the nation's top strategic defense authorities. There is a current welcome rise in membership. Another fund-raising letter is in the mill as we continue to battle our financial difficulties.

SEMINARS . . . FEATURE THE  
NATION'S TOP STRATEGIC  
DEFENSE AUTHORITIES

#### HELP FROM KANSAS CITY, WASHINGTON DC, LOS ANGELES AND ELSEWHERE

Also in 1983 an attempt to establish a Washington, DC area office ended in failure. TACDA began providing administrative headquarters for Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP), a new medical organization.

In late 1984, TACDA and Dr. Max Klinghoffer designed an in-hospital disaster tag, known as ER-TAG to help with in-hospital triage. Also, we received a contract from FEMA to produce a civil defense handbook. (Unfortunately, FEMA has not

homes which are currently marketed by TACDA. Another project was the publication of Dr. Max Klinghoffer's book, *Triage, Emergency Care Handbook* by the Technomic Publishing Company. The *Journal* currently has all rights to the book which sells for \$11.95 a copy.

In 1986, ORNL supplied us with an in-ground retrofit shelter story and blueprints which TACDA now markets.

TACDA holds annual seminars

With the steady buildup of interest in national survival issues during the past few years, the concentrated efforts of FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, Jr. to improve civil defense, the appearance of High Frontier and SDI, and Presidential Directive NSDD-259, TACDA sees high hopes for the future. If all civil defense-oriented organizations could combine their efforts we would accomplish our goal of a credible civil and strategic defense system for the citizens of this great United States of America.

TACDA, at least, would welcome such an initiative. That would mean survival, even peace — the real TACDA objective. □

## Kremlin SDI Capers

The success of Soviet civil defense propaganda has been almost total. While over the years the Soviet Union has spared no effort to develop a civil defense within the USSR that predicts an all-out nuclear attack survival of over 95% of its population it has been able to persuade most of the West, the United States especially, that civil defense is a violation of MAD, that it is useless and impractical and foolish. The result is that in the United States nuclear attack would result in only 40% or less survival.

What could be better? However, the same type of propaganda aimed at ridiculing the Strategic Defense Initiative program is not yet meeting with the same kind of success, even with the same kind of argument. In his PRAVDA "Commentator's Column" (Moscow) Tomas Kolesnichenko had this to say:

On 23 March 1983, U.S. President R. Reagan put forward the now notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" which was immediately christened the "Star Wars" program by the U.S. press. As the 4 years since that day have shown, SDI fully deserves that name. What was at first glance a harmless presidential "dream" — creating an "impenetrable shield" against ballistic missiles, "destroying weapons, not people," and so forth — turned out in practice to be the *most dangerous military program in human history* [italics added], a program for the militarization of space, for transforming it into a boundless arena for the arms race, which ultimately means a worldwide nuclear catastrophe.

Enough has been said and written about SDI over the 4 years to fill entire volumes. Let us look at a few of the main conclusions characterizing this supreme madness of our age. First and foremost, SDI is a chimera. An "impenetrable" shield cannot be created, 15-20 percent of the target area will always be hit by missiles, not to mention the fact that an asymmetrical response by the other side could turn the "shield" into a complete illusion. Something else is clear too — an extensive ABM system with space-based elements cannot be seen as purely defensive but represents a new type of weapon primarily intended to conceal a preemptive first strike.

It doesn't bother Kolesnichenko — or other propagandists — that he claims on one hand that SDI is "the most dangerous military program in human history" and that at the same time it is a "chimera" and can be turned into a "complete illusion." Of course there is silence on the Soviet \$150 billion program.

At first, Gorbachev refused to negotiate if SDI were not scrapped. When that didn't work he wanted it curtailed. When that didn't work he decided to talk anyway. SDI is a modern "equalizer." It must stay. (WM) □

# REVIEWS

*TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE — THE CASE FOR SPACE DEFENSE* by Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, Louisville, Ky., Frank Simon Co., 1986, 95pp. paperback. Buy from High Frontier, Suite 1000, 1010 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20005 for \$1.50, less in quantity lots.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This book has the lightning flashes and thunder claps of war and peace, conflicting political philosophies, the security and preservation of the U.S., and space exploration and utilization. Collateral matters are foreign policy, military strategy,

## LIGHTNING FLASHES AND THUNDER CLAPS OF WAR AND PEACE

arms negotiations, space technologies development, and capitalism as an innovative force. These are all prime news areas. Graham sensitizes readers to these subjects and sharpens abilities to analyze them.

Gen. Graham pleads for: (1) the immediate deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI); (2) keeping space open to all; and (3) the involvement of private industry in utilizing space.

His rationales are complex but logical. Under various names SDI has been researched for decades. Its concepts and technologies are

through GBMD I. This system is still under development using rapidly expanding technologies and may replace GBMD I. While more exotic options are available for ground point defense, High Frontier recommends the GAU-8 Gatling-type machine gun currently used by the U.S. and Dutch Navies. One slug will destroy a reentry vehicle at one kilometer.

If deployed, SDI vitiates Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) and sets foreign policy and arms control in new directions. Overall, the U.S. public will be protected against nuclear attack by something other than the threat and capability to kill a lot of Russians.

Graham rebuts the "no arms in space" argument. Arms are already in space in the form of ICBMs held by several nations. SDI is non-nuclear and defensive, making it in accord with existing treaties. Russia is already in space with manned space stations and weapons systems.

Since the USSR is in space to its advantage, the Soviets prompt the United Nations to develop a no weapons in space treaty, making space a universal domain, subject to UN control.

Graham fears any force that

## IF DEPLOYED, SDI VITIATES MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION

tested and can be deployed. SDI projects three tiers of defense against missiles aimed at the U.S. and its allies: Global Ballistic Missile Defense (GBMD) I and II; and point defense of critical areas in the U.S. such as a Minuteman silo.

GBMD I would place 432 explosive rocket satellites in space. NASA's space shuttle could carry and place at least a dozen satellites at a time; or the satellites could be placed in orbit by ordinary booster rockets such as used on MXs.

The objective of GBMD II is to destroy 80% of the missiles that get

delays quick deployment of the SDI. Thus, with some reason, he fears politicians in all democracies who must bow to the idol of disarmament; the Department of Defense and its economic and political constituents who are stuck with MAD weapons systems; and, to a degree, with NASA, which has grounded itself while the USSR fires into space at will. He sees the U.S. private sector, with a strong profit motive, as a way around these blocks.

The book has some significant history and speculations. President

Reagan put SDI on the national agenda in his "Star Wars" speech March 23, 1983. This was not something a speech writer dreamed up on the ride to Capitol Hill. In 1959 President Eisenhower ordered DOD to study the feasibility of defending the U.S. against weapons delivered by space rockets. In 1962 the study so ordered concluded "that the U.S. could deploy a non-nuclear space-

## BUSINESS POSSIBILITIES IN SPACE ARE MIND-BOGGLING

borne defense capable of stopping up to ninety percent of a Soviet missile attack, and could accomplish this within six years of a go-ahead decision. . . ."

Twenty years later Project High Frontier came to the same conclusion with enhancements provided by better intelligence and new technologies.

The potential business possibilities in space are mind-boggling. Space offers a near perfect vacuum, zero gravity, a sterile environment, unlimited heat absorption, and an unlimited source of materials and energy. "Estimates of the benefits from the SDI spinoff to private industry run as high as \$20 trillion." NASA's Solar Power Satellite Project has great promise for supplying electricity to under-developed nations and to the U.S., if and when energy sources become scarce.

Gen. Graham suggests foul play in regard to recent Free World space initiatives. Between August 1985 and August 1986 eight attempts to get into space failed. He holds it is statistically unlikely that NASA, the U.S. Air Force, and France become technically incompetent at the same time.

Graham writes that Civil Defense is "a natural and eminently logical adjunct of SDI." He recommends a CD budget of about 10% of that for SDI. If nuclear warheads are destroyed in space, CD missions become more manageable.

To sum up in Graham's words, "Space is the future. We can either utilize it fully for the security and prosperity of the Free World or we can surrender it to the Soviets — and with it, the liberty of our people."



**EVACUATION IN EMERGENCIES: AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO RESEARCH**, by Barbara M. Vogt and John H. Sorenson. Prepared 1987 by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, under FEMA and Department of Energy contracts (ORNL/TM-10277), 190 pages. Available from National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

If you thirst for knowledge about planning and executing evacuations and want to read the most authoritative and informative recent literature on the subject — that is about 175 articles — and if you prefer them in condensed versions of one or two pages more or less yet giving you all the principal facts, then ORNL's *Evacuation in Emergencies* is the book for you.

Barbara Vogt and John Sorenson of the University of Tennessee and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory respectively, must have read hundreds of articles to find the best, which they then abbreviated with little loss of substance and divided according to emphasis on individual or group behavior, and then according to major hazards, including "nuclear crises".

Two of the abstracted pieces were originally published in the *Journal of Civil Defense*. In *Crisis Relocation: America's Halfway Plan for Survival* (1983) Sam Hilburn and Richard Parker berated federal and state governments for poor or measly planning for host communities.

In the other article Kevin Kilpatrick and Robert Baffin debated *Crisis Relocation Planning: Pro and Con* (1982). Baffin cautioned against changing civil defense evacuation tactics. Kilpatrick observed that most urban Russians have alternatives — good shelter in the major cities or evacuation.

Only 22 of the abstracts pertain to evacuation under pre-attack or war-time conditions. The book nonetheless is worthy of attention.

For readers wanting a more synthesized review of the recent litera-

ture, a companion ORNL work is available, entitled *Evacuation: An Assessment of Planning and Research*, also by Vogt and Sorensen and a third author, D. Mileti (1985).

**SOCIAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS — DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION — VOL. 12**. Produced by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), Geneva, 1986. 46 pages plus foreword (2 pages), table of contents (3 pages). Illustrated.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) has published 12 volumes of its series entitled *Disaster Prevention and Mitigation*. The current issue, *Social and Sociological Aspects*, is now in distribution.

This issue summarizes recent research in the sociology of disasters (a fairly new discipline) and evaluates major recent disasters. It may be of special interest to civil defense planners who want the facts about human behavior separated from the myths. For example, international studies under UN auspices reveal that the idea of populations fleeing in stark panic, terrified, helpless, and traumatized, is an ignorant exaggeration. Some anti-social behavior occurs, but on the whole, people are cooperative. Crime rates decrease in major disasters, community morale usually ascends, and survivors become more active and constructive.

The UN researchers also discovered that the most deadly of the world's recent disasters occurred in the oldest, the smallest, or the poorest nations.

Several chapters of this volume are devoted to social considerations in pre-disaster planning, forecasting, warning and evacuation planning.

American evacuation plans have been especially effective. For instance, 250,000 people were evacuated ahead of Hurricane Frederick with the loss of only five lives in 1979, and in 1985 Hurricane Elena left only four dead while 850,000 were safely evacuated.

**CERTIFIED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGER STUDY GUIDE AND HANDBOOK**, edited by H. Tom Carson (PE/CHMM) and Doye B. Cox (PE/CHMM), published 1987 by Institute of Hazardous Materials Management, 5010 A Nicholson Lane, Rockville, MD 20852. 181 pages, letter size, looseleaf. \$22 prepaid. For certified Hazardous Materials Manager Diplomates or candidates registered for examination, \$15.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

Apparently no conventional college or university offers a degree in hazardous materials management. The void is filled by the Institute of Hazardous Materials Management which awards certification to students or graduate professionals who pass an exceptionally difficult examination. Pass it, and your special knowledge and capabilities are substantiated at the level of a master's degree.

This book, *Certified Hazardous Materials Manager Study Guide and Handbook*, can show you how. It is a manual and text, written by a score of authorities, which melds classroom knowledge with practical experience. It slants toward preparation specifically for the exam though the editors say at least 25% is based on experience which is testable but not teachable.

The certificate is described as a "prestigious credential" honored by industries and governments. Certificate holders are unquestionably qualified to identify, evaluate, reduce, or eliminate involvement with virtually any hazardous substance, old or new.

The book was written originally for the TVA. It is printed in a loose-leaf format to facilitate frequent updating.

Hazardous materials managers who have attained certification constitute a sort of academy dedicated to furthering the managers' development.

About a dozen one-day examinations are scheduled in the remainder of 1987 at colleges in Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Washington (State).

# REVIEWS (Cont.)

## FEMA MONOGRAPH SERIES

(Five FEMA Studies)

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway.

Note: Single copies of FEMA's 1986 Exemplary Practices Monograph Series reviewed below can be obtained free from FEMA, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024. Purposes of the series, means of nominating exemplary practices in emergency management for future publication, and extended reviews of the 1986 titles are given in the January-February, 1987 FEMA Newsletter. Significance of the particular monograph to the reader is dependent upon the type of hazard or event discussed, and the political-economic environment in which the reader functions.



*The California FIREScope Program, Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management Monograph Series No. 1, 59 pp., plus appendices (FEMA 117/Feb., 1987).*

Wildland fires in seven southern California counties are a continuing problem. As population there expands so do the numbers of structures and people at risk. In 1970 442 fires burned for 13 days, destroying 772 structures, and killing 16 people. FIREScope was chartered in 1972 to improve reaction to the hazard. In 1971-72 Congress gave the U.S. Forest Service Fire Research Laboratory "funds to develop a coordinated response for future emergencies."

The three essential elements of the scheme developed are: (1) the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS), with a board of directors; (2) an Operations Coordination Center; and (3) an Incident Command System (ICS). Under this structure standardization of equipment and crews have been improved; maps standardized; resource inventories and fire intelligence aided by automatic data processing; communications allocated and standardized; and a command structure established — without ruffling agency feathers too badly.

The Support Services Manager in the operations center keeps tabs on wildlands fire potential and uses a hazard status system similar to military DEFCONS to activate the FIREScope system.

The system was tested in July, 1986 when it had to cope with 2,547 fires in 21 days. It successfully coordinated the efforts of 10,545 firefighters, over 1,000 engines, 52 air tankers, 36 'choppers, 279 'dozers, crews from 42 States, and supporting services: food, fuel, transport, and medical. Fires covered 453,000 acres, but only 241 structures were lost, and there were three deaths.

Since FIREScope has developed a plan of operations and tables of organization and equipment (TO&Es) to implement it, definite training and certification actions have been undertaken and are continuing.

*City of Dothan/Houston County Alabama Emergency Management Agency, Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management Monograph Series No. 2, 26 pp., plus appendices (FEMA 118/Feb., 1987).*

This is a good example of making emergency management work in a multi-hazard environment where there is a fair-size city surrounded by agricultural areas and small towns. Dothan claims 50,000 people in a county with a total of 80,000. Dothan is a highway and rail hub; it is bounded by a river; it is subject to wildlands fires; and it is on a hurricane evacuation route out of the Florida panhandle.

The full-time emergency management staff of three has much to coordinate. Topside are State agencies, notably the Highway Patrol and National Guard. Laterally contact is maintained with contiguous counties in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. Internally there is an Army base, the nuclear power plant, the county and City of Dothan governments with their departments, ten smaller incorporated areas, 16 volunteer fire departments, and many elements in the private sector.

Emergency welfare is handled by the county Department of Pensions and Security. Emergency welfare means: feeding, clothing, lodging, registration, locator services, and care of special cases. Post-disaster services include financial assistance, counseling, and referral.

Hurricane Elena put the system into a start-stop-start-stop situation. Dothan got as many as 10,000 cars an hour from Florida and, using the Department of Leisure (recreation) facilities, opened centers to care for several thousand evacuees. As the storm wavered about, traffic was waved through, stopped, reversed, and reversed again without an accident or injury.

Overall the Dothan/Houston County setup is noteworthy for its use of all departments, its means of augmenting weather reporting and communications, and for how it requires emergency welfare supplies. It is an excellent case study on coordination and marshalling and using all community resources.

*San Mateo County California Hazardous Materials Response Plan and Hazmat Response Unit, Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management Monograph Series No. 3, 52pp., plus appendices (FEMA 119/Feb., 1987).*

This monograph is of interest only to large fire departments and industrial complexes using chemicals who want to develop a specialized vehicle and technically trained people to respond to hazardous materials incidents. Over a period of years the South (San Mateo) County Fire Authority and local industries have developed such a vehicle and crews.

The vehicle is a mobile laboratory, communications center, and computer terminal. These permit the crew to run on-site tests, access the local emergency communications systems and nationwide hazardous materials networks. The disaster "belongs to" the fire department, State, or federal agency in whose territory the incident occurs. It is the responsibility of such department or agency to set up an incident command center. The vehicle and crew respond on call and become the technical support of the incident commander.

Crews are trained jointly by fire departments, government agencies, industry, and local colleges.

The whole approach to hazardous materials in San Mateo County is based upon an inspection and inventory system, giving responders a jump on plant accidents. Inspections are done by fire departments. Latest inspection information, giving what chemicals and where they are located in a given plant, can be called up on the vehicle's computer. Spinoffs from this effort are improved relations between fire and health departments and industry, and improved worker safety.

The contractor who prepared the monograph was sometimes betrayed by his word processor. On page 36 one reads, "Hazardous substances are multiplying by the thousands each year. They are becoming more complicated and dangerous to understand." At the end of Appendix G, listing vehicle equipment, there is a caption left over from the first monograph above.

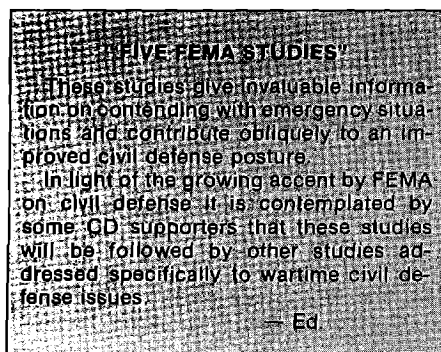
*Business and Industry Council for Emergency Planning and Preparedness (BICEPP), Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management Monograph Series No. 4, 16pp., plus appendices (FEMA 120/Feb., 1987).*

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley took the initiative to interest corporations in emergency preparedness in 1983. He told a meeting of 80 corporate managers that in a major earthquake they would be "on their own" for from 48 to 72 hours. He urged them to start thinking about how they would meet a variety of hazards.

Atlantic Richfield, Bullocks Department Stores, and the Los Angeles Times picked up the ball and sponsored the Business and Industry Council for Emergency Planning and Preparedness (BICEPP). The organization now has 50 dues-paying companies (at \$250 annually) and 600 individual members. The Red Cross provides library space, and the city and University of Southern California provide audio-visual duplicating service. Some companies pick up the tab for certain council operating expenses such as printing and mailing.

BICEPP maintains an industrial preparedness library, issues a newsletter, holds special interest seminars, and assists corporations with in-house emergency training programs.

This monograph may be helpful to a local emergency manager who wants to stimulate interest and action in preparedness in industries in his or her area. A valid approach is outlined. The Atlantic Richfield and General Telephone Company plans carried in the appendices are good "for instances."



*North Dakota "Boys State" Emergency Simulation — A Public-Private Experience, Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management Monograph Series No. 5, 34 pp., plus appendices FEMA 121/Feb., 1987).*

In 1985 the North Dakota American Legion State Commander and State Emergency Management Office linked up to produce an emergency exercise as a part of the Legion's annual "Boys' State." There were at least 600 high school junior class participants in the two-day simulation. The exercise was held in the University of North Dakota field house. The center area (basketball court) housed the simulated state legislature. This was surrounded by eight "pods" consisting of a county and two cities each. There was a separate pod for the state emergency management office and operations center.

Local American Legion Posts got the students to the event. The State Emergency Management Office planned the exercise(s), developed the materials, and provided simulators and pod coaches. FEMA chipped in a bit for exercise support. The State estimates its cost per student was \$6 to \$7.

By mutual consent the exercise was repeated in 1986 for another 600 boys. Further, in national convention, the North Dakota American Legion State Commander recommended the exercise to other State Commanders.

The monograph has plenty of detail on physical layout, roles assigned to the boys, scenerio, messages, and other exercise trappings. If a State emergency management office can "hack" planning and preparing a complex of exercises, it would do well to put this monograph in the hands of its State Legion Commander to see if there is a community of interest. (It does not appear to this reviewer that a field house is an essential requirement. For the exercise a major high school gym, large hotel ballroom, or convention center will serve.)

Most attendees to Boys' State are current leaders in their schools. Many of them will be future "winners."

# REVIEWS (Cont.)

*HOME FALLOUT PROTECTION*, by K.G. Farrell, F.E. Jewsbury and L.J. Coyne. Published by Emergency Preparedness Canada, 141 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0W6. 8½" x 11" format, 95 pages. 1986. Available upon request at no cost.

— Reviewed by S.N. White, MA, P Eng.

Despite all our efforts for peace and all our meaningless declarations of "nuclear free zones", we are at risk, in any war between the USA and the USSR.

Consequently, *Home Fallout Protection* meets a very real need because it incorporates in one single volume everything that the home-owner needs to know about getting the best possible protection out of his or her present dwelling. In addition, it simplifies the design process and brings construction methods up to date. The new book meets the need for simple and straightforward language readily understood by all. Even if this were not so, the excellent illustrations with which it is richly endowed make the text very easy to follow.

The authors have avoided some of the earlier problems of trying to explain what is meant by a protection factor and how it is derived from various configurations of mass thicknesses. *Home Fallout Protection* simply indicates what is required for Standard Protection, which we are told has a protection factor of 50, and Enhanced Protection, which has a protection factor of 100 and is thus twice as effective. How the figures 50 and 100 are arrived at is a matter for shielding analysts and is immaterial to the would-be home shelter builder.

All home owners will find in this book some way in which they can improve their own fallout protection. There are designs ranging from modest expedients to the more expensive underground shelters, there are plans for contractor-built shelters and plans for "do-it-yourself" construction; and, as indicated above, there is guidance on how to design one's own shelter if the plans provided can not be adapted to existing space in one's home. Indeed the book caters to those who

like to be prepared well in advance as well as to those who inevitably leave things to almost the last minute.

The book's thirteen chapters are grouped into three parts of which Part 1 — Deciding What You Need — should be carefully studied by all home owners. The purpose of this part is not to help one decide whether one needs fallout protection or not. It is based on the cardinal facet of public protection policy that everyone is at risk to fallout; and so offers guidance on how best to achieve adequate protection.

Part 2 is really the core of the book and contains the technical information necessary for constructing a number of sample shelters and for designing from scratch others to meet variations in home layout. It includes designs for six different types of shelter connected with the home and for one underground shelter situated away from it.

Reviewer Stuart N. White joined Canada's Federal Civil Defence Headquarters in 1956 and served continuously in it and its successor bodies — Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) and Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) — until his retirement in 1984. White's last position, which he held for four years, was Director General Plans, EPC.

Part 3 is devoted to step by step instructions for building a basement fallout shelter — the old original design developed in 1959-60 by a committee of government experts — and an outdoor expedient shelter. To make it even easier, there are lists of materials necessary for these shelters.

The final chapter of Part 3 contains an Action Guide covering what one should do (1) now, (2) when warning comes and (3) when occupying the shelter. There is also a list of shelter supply requirements per person for fourteen days.

The shelter designs incorporate ventilating arrangements — concrete blocks on their side together with the entrance in the case of basement shelters; and an installed fan in the case of the underground

design. These are illustrated in Chapter 2 which also indicates that the minimum ventilation rate is 2.5 litres of air per person per second i.e. 750 litres per minute for a family of five. This is quite a lot of air and it is by no means certain that, under all temperature conditions the natural heat rise within the shelter will create a large enough flow through the apertures provided. Thus it may be necessary for the occupants from time to time to augment this flow by the punkah-like use of towels or sheets (or other air changing methods). Similarly in the underground shelter the hand blower will have to be cranked quite frequently. Some guidance on these points in Chapter 7 would have been helpful.

One other small addition would be most useful. This is a table providing the equivalent imperial measurements of the materials shown in the illustrations and in the design tables. This would in no way impede the onward march of metrication or diminish the usefulness of the book.

The points made above, in no way detract from the value of *Home Fallout Protection* as it stands. The authors and the publishers — Public Works Canada and Emergency Planning Canada — are to be congratulated in sparing no effort to produce a book which contains a wealth of information presented in a logical and easy-to-follow format. That it is also well written, copiously illustrated and attractively compiled, places it head and shoulders above other literature on public protection which is often dull and uninspiring.

In praising this excellent initiative let us not forget that it is not going to solve all the problems of public fallout protection. There remains a need for a frontal assault on the problems of communal shelter including some attention to the good citizenship which could be displayed by corporate owners of large buildings doing to their buildings what home-owners are now asked to do to theirs. We hope the team which has been so successful in its approach to *Home Fallout Protection*, will feel inspired to tackle this problem too.

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# 1987 DDP/TACDA Seminar Books Cream of Strategic Defense Authorities for Mobile November 6 - 9 —

## Theme: "WAKE UP AMERICA!"

Edward Teller, Dan Graham, Cresson Kearny, Dmitry Mityehev and 15 or so other top speakers will make timely presentations to the November 6 - 9 seminar produced by Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA). The site will be Mobile, Alabama and the host hotel will be the prestigious Mobile Hilton.

The November 6 - 9 dates include full seminar agendas on November 7th and 8th, an opening "welcome reception" on the evening of November 6th and a TACDA business meeting on the 9th.

"Our 1987 seminar," says TACDA president Charles L. Badley, "will be the hardest-hitting conference

we have had in our ten-year history. I think the inspiration for a strong approach to our problems is FEMA Director Becton's courageous efforts to return FEMA back to a realistic civil defense posture. TACDA and DDP are of course 100% behind that approach. Becton will be the wind-up speaker on November 8th."

The active seminar advisory committee of prominent Alabama-Mississippi emergency management professionals is composed of:

Rose Young, chairperson  
Oz Ellis  
Henry Turk  
Wade Guice

With the help of this committee media contacts, tours and special

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Full registration covering banquet and lunches and receptions and everything else is \$148 (a little more after October 31st). Registration without these trimmings is \$65. Spouses and students will get a 10% to 20% break on registration fees. There are also partial registrations available at nominal prices.

Free transportation will take you from Mobile's new airport (served by four major airlines) to the Hilton in 15 minutes.

The main attraction is the DDP/TACDA agenda with its probing style and accent on audience participation. (Question and answer



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BECTON



CHESTER



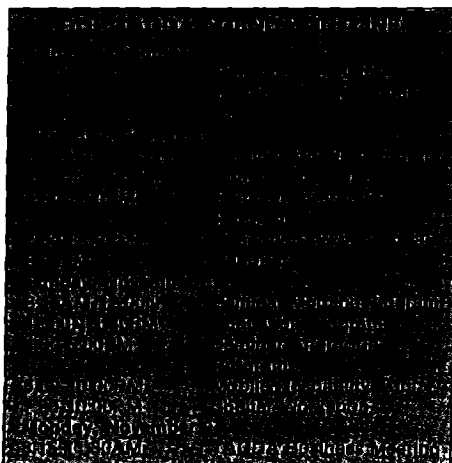
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events are being set up. Rose Young, for instance, was instrumental in approaching Mobile hotels and in helping TACDA secretary Janice Tyliczka select the Mobile Hilton.

The plush Hilton (being completely refurbished this summer) offers luxury rooms at \$40 single or double (or triple or quadruple). Its conference facilities are conveniently laid out on the mezzanine floor, separate but handy to the rest of the hotel. Immediately out its west doors are handy shopping malls spread almost as far as the eye can see. Your choice of fast-food

sessions at the end of presentations have been popular at past seminars and will be encouraged again in Mobile.) Note the "Mobile Minibios" on the next page for information on those speakers whose appearances are firm as of now. Work on the agenda is progressing, and a full program will be published in the August issue of the *Journal*.

For questions on the program, information on travel and related matters call TACDA at 904-964-5397 or DDP at 904-964-4848. And don't forget the password: "Wake Up America!" □



## MOBILE SEMINAR MINI-BIOS (SCHEDULED SPEAKERS)

Eric E. Alley — Chief of British Civil Defense and prime mover in the new British civil defense initiative (formerly with ICDO, Geneva, Switzerland).

Julius W. Becton, Jr. (Gen.) — FEMA Director, strong civil defense proponent, in particular the provision of credible population protection measures.

Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D. — Chief of Emergency Planning Group, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (leading authority, national defense technology).

Donald Cheu, M.D. — National authority on airport disaster response, chairman, Calif. Disaster Medical Care Committee, Office of Emergency Services.

Daniel O. Graham (Gen.) — Former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency; currently director of High Frontier, presidential advisor.

Wade Guice — Emergency Director of Gulfport, Mississippi, town that bore the brunt of 20th Century's most destructive American hurricane.

Nancy D. Greene — Strategic analyst, editor of intelligence newsletter HUMINT, motion picture actress (husband: Lorne Greene).

Cresson H. Kearny — author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* (new edition to appear momentarily); formerly with Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Max Klinghoffer, M.D. — Medical response authority; author, *Triage Emergency Care Handbook*; combat surgeon; Chief, O'Hare medical rescue team 17 years.

Ken Lucas, M.D., Engineer — oncologist, Swiss background, proponent of strong preparedness against nuclear attack and terrorism.

Dmitry Mikheyev — "Voice of America" commentator, consultant to CIA, US Armed Forces; veteran of Soviet hard-labor prisons, expelled from USSR.

Arthur Robinson, Ph.D. — Chemist, writer, civil defense publisher, co-author (with Gary North) of *Fighting Chance*, the popular 1986 CD book.

Edward Teller, Ph.D. — H-bomb architect; x-ray laser developer, presidential advisor; author; Sr. Fellow, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

Eugene P. Wigner, Ph.D. — Nobel laureate, member of Fermi team that produced first nuclear reaction, edited *Who Speaks for Civil Defense?*, writer, author.

Charles Wiley — War correspondent (8 wars), prisoner in Communist jails, writer, outspoken orator, recently returned from Afghanistan.

Gregg Zimmerman — Shelter research specialist with Emergency Management Group, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; designer, fallout and blast shelter.



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— DDP/TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —

## MOBILE — AMERICA'S "GARDEN SPOT"

Mobile is a visitor's paradise (and the Mobile Hilton will extend your stay either way or both at the same seminar bargain price — \$40).

Bellingrath Gardens prides itself on the world's most beautiful flowers — the year round. At seminar time (November) literally millions of chrysanthemums will be in full riotous blossom. A sight not to miss.

The attraction that thrills more visitors and natives alike is the Battleship Alabama, anchored at a special harbor park area. The "Alabama" boasts a remarkable history and led a U.S. flotilla into Tokyo Bay at the time of the Japanese surrender in 1945. The submarine USS Drum "escorts" the Alabama in retirement.

Then there's Fort Condé, first built in 1702 when the French founded Mobile (its natural port is one of the best in all the Gulf of Mexico), faithfully reconstructed and staffed by uniformed French colonials. It serves as Mobile's welcome center. Admission is free.

It was in Mobile — not New Orleans — that Mardi Gras was first celebrated, and it is still celebrated in Mobile's inimitable fashion every spring.

There's the Mobile Greyhound Park for the sporting, Dauphin Island, Fort Gaines, the Confederate Museum, the Azalea Trail, and a lot more.

Don't miss it!

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## BECTON LAYS DOWN FEMA POLICY

... It is the policy of the United States to have a civil defense capability as an element of our overall national security posture ...

In summary, the Civil Defense Act sets out a mission for FEMA and state and local governments to prepare and protect our nation in the event of a national security emergency. We have, at times, not strictly adhered to that mission. We can no longer be derelict. The Congress expects us to carry it out, and the work we have done on the nuclear attack planning base is the beginning of the steps that will be required to carry it out. ...

As emergency managers we have a heavy responsibility — the protection of our people. Our bottom line is composed of people's lives. In that regard, we do have a higher mission than our government counterparts because we are expected to be there — whether it's a national security emergency — a natural disaster like a hurricane or earthquake — or a technological threat to public safety.

These are great expectations placed on us as emergency managers. I've just told you what is being expected of FEMA and what FEMA is expecting of you because our nation's emergency management infrastructure is dependent upon a strong federal, state and local relationship. Each needs the other — working together — if we are not to fail the American people.

— Excerpts from address by FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, Jr. to NCEM and NEMA.

## SDI REPORT NO BAR TO EARLY DEPLOYMENT

Predictions that deployment of futuristic laser beam defenses against nuclear weapons is 15 years away were made Thursday (April 23) in a study by the American Physical Society (APS). But, these predictions "have no bearing on the potential to deploy defenses in 5 to 7 years based on already existing 'smart bullet' technology," according to scientific experts on strategic

defenses.

Defenses being considered by the Department of Defense for 1990's deployment were simply not covered by the APS report. Dr. Fred Seitz, former President of the APS, as well as of the National Academy of Sciences, commented that "it was written before the Administration made the decision to use present-day technology. The report focuses on very long-range technology whereas the Administration is thinking of what could be done as a starter in an evolutionary scheme."

The APS report only studied and evaluated *Directed Energy Weapons (DEW)*, which are admittedly not deployable in large numbers until after the end of the century. *Thus, the APS study has basically nothing to do with the Administration's plans for initial deployment of SDI in this century. . . .*

The key ingredient of early deployment is interception of ICBM's in their boost phase. In a kinetic-energy, multi-layered defense system deployable in the 1990's that destroys 90% of attacking nuclear warheads, some 75% of them would be knocked out in the boost phase where there are no decoys. (See George C. Marshall Institute, "Deployment of Missile Defenses in the 1990's," Washington, D.C., 1986)

Such effectiveness would provide an overwhelming deterrent to a nuclear attack ...

— Science and Engineering Committee for a Secure World (PO Box 76220, Washington DC 20013-6220).

## NUCLEAR WAR INEVITABLE?

In Russian roulette you take a revolver with six chambers and load only one. You spin the cylinder, place the barrel against your brain and pull the trigger. There is one chance in six of getting killed. But that's if you play the game only one time. If you play twice, the two chances of being shot reinforce each other, and the odds are almost one in three of killing yourself. After 10 trials, the odds are 84% that you're dead; after 20 trials, 97%. And if you continue to play, the odds become 100% that you will

shoot yourself. It's inevitable. In mathematics, we say it happens 'with probability one.' It's certain ...

No one in his right mind "would play Russian roulette even once. Yet we are continually playing nuclear roulette in which the entire world is at stake. I concede that four decades have elapsed since Hiroshima and Nagasaki without another world war, making people believe nuclear arms are useful in maintaining the peace—that deterrence works. But the real question is not whether nuclear weapons have postponed World War III; the real question is whether they have eliminated the possibility forever. It can only happen once.

— Prof. Martin Hellman,  
Stanford University.

## SWITZERLAND' SECRET

... Actually, Switzerland is a most unusual entity that merits extensive study. First, how has it survived, maintaining neutrality for centuries, on our restless Continent? The answer is very simple: Switzerland is a military democracy. (Stalin called Switzerland "fascist," but whatever the Left calls fascist tends to have positive qualities.) Its military expenses at times amount to more than one-third of the federal budget (only Israel ranks higher in this respect). It is not the portrait of the president that adorns public offices, but a portrait of the commanding colonel or general. Swiss men have to serve in the army for two or three weeks every year until the age of fifty for regular soldiers, 55 for officers. The Swiss soldier returning from duty brings home his rifle, ammunition, and steel helmet, which are to be kept in his house, ready for use. He must also belong to a local rifle club and must practice regularly; his score is checked once a year. ...

The entire country—so tranquil to the outward view—is a fortress. An aggressor would have to pay a terrific price to take Switzerland. For the Swiss, the adage *Si vis pacem para bellum*—If you wish for peace, prepare for war—is as true today as it was in the time of William Tell. ...

— National Review

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE FOR MAY CARRIES A FEATURE ARTICLE ON CIVIL DEFENSE titled "America the Vulnerable" written by Philip C. Clarke. With shocking drama Clarke paints a sordid picture of American unpreparedness to contend with nuclear attack. Underlining Soviet attention to civil defense with its 100,000-or-so fulltime professionals and FEMA Director Becton's repeated warnings of the "dismal dimensions" of civil defense problems, Clarke points out that "Congress has yet to react, despite a two-year FEMA survey . . . that revealed in stark detail the nation's appalling unpreparedness." Clarke also quotes Mississippi's Oz Ellis in a 1985 letter to President Reagan: "I cannot help but ask why, with existing international tensions, we do not have some type of a homeland defense system . . . ." Clarke turns to TACDA for nuclear attack fatality statistics: 60% of Americans would stand to die in a nuclear attack because of government's neglect of protective measures for the people, while in the Soviet Union, with its well-developed civil defense program, about 5% would die. The American 60% figure, with a combined civil defense and SDI would shrink to 3%. The article winds up by citing President Reagan's new NSDD-259 (see pages 16-17) as the framework for a new serious look at population protection. But there are grave doubts here too. "Thus far," concludes Clarke, "the major news media have afforded the President's proposals scant attention. And Congress, for its part, has given no indication it's ready to increase FEMA's bare-bones budget, now scarcely enough to keep the agency's paperwork going." In spite of the pessimism, "America the Vulnerable" is a plus for civil defense, and it is printed in a magazine where it stands a chance of waking up a good many patriotic Americans.

IN AN APRIL ADDRESS TO THE LOS ANGELES WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN included this as his fourth point in what he termed The U.S. Agenda: "I challenge the Soviets to join us in seeking a safer strategic balance by relying less on mutual offensive threats and more on defensive systems that threaten no one." (Civil defense is one, SDI another.) He also observed that "the first object of aggressive powers is to inhibit the will of potential adversaries -- to make free nations think that public utterances of the truth or moral protests about aggression are themselves acts of belligerence. . . . Candor and realism about the Soviets have helped the peace process because it is not only an essential affirmation of our own moral stamina, it's a signal to our Soviet counterparts that any compulsion to exploit Western illusions must be resisted because such illusions no longer exist."

"THE MORE THINGS CHANGE THE MORE THEY STAY THE SAME" oes an old French proverb. Civil defense changes in the past have more or less borne this out and produced a steadily declining program over the years. Hopefully, changes now in the making within FEMA will be a refreshing exception to this downhill trend. A FEMA bulletin dated April 29th outlines a shakeup intended to give substance to the "Becton Revolution." TACDA's incurable optimism sees it as one more step toward a virile FEMA organization.

THE REGION IV FEMA REGIONAL CENTER IN THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA displayed its wares a few weeks ago to local government officials and members of the press. A Thomasville Times-Enterprise report describes the huge underground bunker as a sophisticated facility for the housing and survival of 317 emergency staff that can button itself up from a deadly outside nuclear attack environment and safely minister to the emergency needs of 40 million people in the region's eight states. The report doesn't cover protective measures for the 40 million people, which begs the hope that the Becton CD emphasis takes root.

REED IRVINE'S LATEST AIM REPORT GIVE CHILLING EVIDENCE THAT AIDS, as TACDA and DDP have warned, looms as the granddaddy of all pandemics. Irvine quotes Dr. John R. Seal of The Royal Society of Medicine (United Kingdom) as saying: "There has been no serious attempt at investigative journalism into the wealth of scientific scandals surrounding AIDS." And Irvine cites public complacency and the definition Dr. Seale has given AIDS: "the molecular biological equivalent of nuclear war against man." This bolsters the DDP-TACDA view that AIDS unchecked may well be a world disaster on its own.

## EDITORIAL . . .

# "WAKE UP AMERICA!"

Reaction to the Journal's February 1987 article "Cop-Out Commandos?" has been on the whole positive. The article took to task those civil defense/emergency management directors who, under the influence of their political leadership, focus their preparedness efforts on the lesser recurrent disasters where the battle is easier and more rewarding, and the sympathy and appreciation of the public is more or less spontaneous. Tackling the job of population protection against wartime attack, as vital as most directors realize it is (as the article pointed out), is something that has gone out of style in many states and communities.

There has also been negative reaction to the article, and undoubtedly a good bit of negative reaction that has gone unexpressed. There is the claim that these "cop-out commandos" are really nice people. We didn't say they were not. As a matter of fact we know that most of them are. And the pious, benevolent and honest do-gooders who so earnestly deplore war and so persuasively plead the case for appeasement and non-preparedness — the Jane Fondas and Ramsey Clarks among us — are indeed easy objects for admiration. For most Americans it takes a final shock of adversary deception (military attack) to see through the delusions and to relate the "virtuous" (to use Winston Churchill's term — see quote on front cover) to the "wicked" conspirators who today once again combine their efforts to do us in. This time with an expertise born of recognizing and eliminating past errors. And cultivating past successes. (See Charles Wiley's reference to Carthage and Rome in "The United States is the 'Good Guy'" pages 6-8.)

One might say, indeed, that over the years of preparedness neglect a new definition of homeland defense (SDI and civil defense) has emerged:

Protection you have time to plan for when you don't need it and don't want it  
— but have no time to plan for when you need it and want it.

In other words, when the chips are down in crisis we either have that protection or we do not have it — and the crisis itself would in all probability be avoided if we had it. In this light the failure to prepare is a fatal mistake. Mistakes of this awesome magnitude are difficult to discern during times that we call "normal." But they are suddenly painfully obvious at "the moment of truth" when it is too late to correct them. At the outset of World War II in September 1939 it suddenly became very clear to all that what was desperately needed was what had been unmercifully ridiculed: a preparedness to contend successfully with attack — which, as Churchill clearly implies, would have prevented attack itself.

So it is today. If we allow unpreparedness to trigger World War III we can trace the event directly to the "nice people" who feared the event so much that they in that fear helped to prepare it. They (and we) will then realize that what we needed was a timely and credible SDI and a timely and credible civil defense. With these we would have no World War III. Would that be a disappointment we all could tolerate?

One more question: Why is it so difficult for leadership to see the necessity for population protection when it is not difficult for it to see the necessity for leadership protection and to apply the required billions of dollars to it? Is it that people are not important? The question comes up from time to time on the Washington scene and is brushed aside. Why?

This is the reason TACDA and DDP have chosen for their 1987 seminar theme the challenge: "Wake Up America!" □

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