

Journal of

OCTOBER 1987
VOL. XX NO. 5

Civil Defense



**“WAKE UP
AMERICA!”**

DDP/TACDA SEMINAR
MOBILE, ALABAMA
NOVEMBER 6-9, 1987
(See pages 6-9)

CIVIL
DEFENSE
SUMMIT

ALSO:
High Frontier Conference
Nov. 6 — Mobile, Alabama
(See page 3 for details)

MORELAND INTERVIEW • AIDS UPDATE • WHY NOT US?

The American Civil Defense Association



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The American Civil Defense Association

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Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for consideration by the editorial committee for publication (the *Journal*, as a non-profit organization, pays no fees). Articles, preferably illustrated, should be 500 to 1,200 words in length, slanted to the non-technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense field. Views expressed in contributions to the *Journal* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect *Journal* policy. Material may be reproduced if context is preserved, credit given, and copy sent to the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

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The Attack on Attack Preparedness

With Congress back in Washington after a long August holiday and the dog days of summer nearly over, officials at the Federal Emergency Management Agency are watching to see what steps are taken by the House and Senate Armed Services Committees to follow up on their recent threats to eviscerate further the remains of the nation's civil defense effort. Now firmly in the grip of the Democratic majority in both houses, the report of each committee on the National Defense Authorization Act earlier this year contained the following paragraph:

"The committee intends to review the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, with a view towards updating the Act to make it more consistent with the dual-use aspects of civil defense. The study will address such issues as: whether the focus should be switched from primacy on attack-related preparedness to that of dual-use; what effect such a shift in policy direction might have on the source of funding from the Federal government; and how to create a more productive Federal-state cooperative endeavor in meeting the goals set forth in the Act."

... THREATS TO EVISCERATE FURTHER THE REMAINS OF THE NATION'S CIVIL DEFENSE EFFORT.

Identical language in both House and Senate reports indicates an unusual degree of coordination between the committee staffs. It means that the conference committee report will contain the same language. Why the sudden interest in "updating" the basic civil defense law?

The House report contains the explanation:

"The Act was amended in 1983 (sic) to include a dual-use approach to preparing for all types of disasters; however, the Agency appears to be interpreting the law to require attack related preparedness to take precedent over all other forms of disasters. This appears to mean that if states and local governments refrain from participation in an exercise that assumes survival after an all-out nuclear attack on the United States FEMA will not provide funding to these states to be used in other disaster preparedness programs."

The amended language in the Act states: "Funds made available to the States under this Act may be used by the States for the purposes of preparing for, and providing emergency assistance in response to, natural disasters *to the extent that the use of such funds for such purposes is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack-related civil defense preparedness.*" (Emphasis Added)

Only two years, ago, the defense authorization conference report castigated FEMA for going overboard on dual use and not enforcing the underlined

restriction. FEMA Director Becton responded in a minimal way by laying on an attack-related exercise and threatening to withhold funds when the governors of Oregon and Washington declined to participate. These officials are among the relatively few in the country who have been captured by the Physicians for Social Responsibility and their thesis that an all-out nuclear war is not survivable. But this is the first time that the House Armed Services Committee as a whole has subscribed to that thesis, at least by implication.

... A COMMITTEE ... INSTRUCTS THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO DISOBEY THE LAW ...

The House version of the defense authorization bill contains a proscription that "... funds available to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for fiscal years 1987 and 1988 ... may not be withheld or withdrawn ... from any State ... on the basis of ... failure to participate ... in a simulated nuclear attack exercise." And, the House Appropriations Committee in its report goes even further:

"The legislative committees have indicated their intentions to review the current civil defense legislation and the concepts of primacy of nuclear attack preparedness and dual use preparedness. The Agency should not terminate or limit the use of emergency management assistance grants pending any changes in the authorizing legislation."

In other words, a committee of congressmen is concerned that the existing law may be followed and instructs the executive branch to disobey the law until such time as the committee can get enough votes to change it. So much for the Iran-contra affair!

This latest attack on attack preparedness, according to Washington observers, is being led by the same committee staffers who are intent on eliminating the President's Strategic Defense Initiative. Thus, the review of the Federal Civil Defense Act by the Armed Services Committees of the Congress may well be the opening gun in a bruising election year battle over the entire issue of strategic defense. □





High Frontier Joins TACDA and DDP to Produce Back-to-Back Homeland Defense Meetings

(Mobile Hilton — November 6-9)

The always probing, explosive DDP/TACDA Seminar opens this year in proud, historic, scenic Mobile, Alabama with its "Welcome Reception" at 7PM on November 6th. Site: the Mobile Hilton, center of "where the action is."

LATE . . . CRITICAL . . . URGENT

"Every year is an exceptional year in the business of promoting national security," declares TACDA president Charles L. Badley. "But this year, with fast-developing world unrest and a realization that everyone's back yard is only minutes away from nuclear missiles now aimed at us there is a searching feeling of deep concern that we need to look to our long-neglected safety. The time is late. The situation is critical. The message is urgent."

The November 6th all-day High Frontier conference, also at the Mobile Hilton, adds impressive emphasis to this year's proceedings, marks a turning point in efforts to bring about a credible homeland defense. "We are delighted and proud that High Frontier will hold its conference back-to-back with ours," says DDP president Joseph Nowolski. "It's a great opportunity for DDP and TACDA people to widen their horizons, as we all must do, and I hope it affords High Frontier people a chance to participate in a seminar

HIGH FRONTIER CONFERENCE AT MOBILE HILTON NOVEMBER 6

High Frontier, the organization leading the fight for a credible Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") will hold its one-day conference at the same site as the DDP/TACDA Seminar immediately prior to it on November 6th.

Director of High Frontier is General Daniel O. Graham, outspoken advocate of "a defense that defends." (See report on page 11 of General Graham's recent debate with a Soviet counterpart in Moscow.)

The High Frontier conference program will begin at 8:30AM on November 6th and end at 4:30PM on the same day. The DDP/TACDA "Welcome Reception" opens its doors at 7PM the same evening.

The High Frontier program is outlined in a High Frontier announcement (ad) on page 3.

that explores passive, as well as active, homeland defense."

High Frontier will conduct its conference between 8:30AM and 4:30PM on November 6th.

A listing of this year's seminar speakers reads like a "Who's Who" in civil defense. Edward Teller, Julius Becton, Nancy Greene, Max Klinghoffer, Howard Maccabee, Jane Orient, Conrad Chester, Cresson Kearny, Daniel Graham, Charles Wiley, Eugene Wigner and 10 or 12 other prominent civil defense pro-

ponents will appear. As reported in the September *TACDA Alert* the director of the new FEMA Office of Civil Defense, dynamic barrister

"WAKE UP AMERICA!"

Joseph Moreland will be final speaker on November 8th. (See Moreland interview, page 12. Pictures and mini-bios of speakers appear on page 8.)

As usual, each speaker is being requested to reserve time for questions and answers from the audience. Two audience participation panel sessions will develop this give and take even further.

While the theme of the seminar — "Wake Up America!" — sets the serious tone for the seminar, there will be examinations of related disaster response situations. One is the ominous threat of the AIDS plague:

HIGH FRONTIER CONFERENCE AND DDP/TACDA SEMINAR TEAM UP

the overpowering problems we are being faced with on that front. Another is the application of disaster response expertise to the recurrent disasters that emergency management has done so much to mitigate and control.

Provisions will be made — as they have been in the past for TV, radio, newspapers and other media outlets

to cover the proceedings and to conduct interviews.

The modest registration fee includes two receptions, two luncheons, coffee calls and a banquet.

Certificates of seminar attendance will be available for those desiring them. Programs and sightseeing brochures will be distributed at the registration desk. Information will be available on special tours, Mobile attractions, civil defense matters and so on. The exhibit hall will feature several short films covering High Frontier, shelter living techniques and other information contributing

AUDIO AND AUDIOVISUAL TAPES

to a full understanding of the elements of disaster response. Exhibitors this year will have the opportunity of introducing themselves and their products and services in brief presentations to the seminar assembly.

All speakers and panels will be recorded and filmed, as they have been in past years, by Satellite Broadcasting (4714 Mercury Dr., Rockville, MD 20853). Audio and audiovisual tapes may be ordered at the seminar or later.

TIME FOR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The seminar locale will be the mezzanine floor of the Mobile Hilton. All seminar activities will take place on this floor, reserved exclusively for these activities.

Participants are invited to refer any questions or problems to DDP and TACDA personnel at the registration table or before that to the DDP/TACDA offices (P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 — Phone 904-964-5397). □

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The air traveller's introduction to Mobile is a clean, sleek airport and, for those stopping at the Mobile Hilton, complimentary transportation to the hotel (and back to the airport when departing). The beauty of Mobile is striking. Mobile is a port city, and steamship lines fan out to the entire world. It is steeped in history, and proud of it. Fort Condé, Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island are among the spots to visit. In November the breathtaking Bellingshram Gardens explodes in literally millions of chrysanthemums — the world's largest display of its kind. Look over the dozens of brochures at the seminar registration table

IN NOVEMBER . . . MILLIONS OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS — THE WORLD'S LARGEST DISPLAY

that proudly portray Mobile's unique setting. Dine at any number of fine restaurants that fan out from the Mobile Hilton — or settle for a gourmet adventure at the Mobile Hilton itself. Or escape for a waterfront culinary treat perhaps at the Wharf House Restaurant, which proclaims itself "Mobile's Finest Seafood Restaurant." We could go on. The Fine Arts Museum of the South. The Battleship USS Alabama. Mobile Bay. The Church Street East Historic District.

Map out your own visits. Take advantage of scheduled tours. Ask the advice of the young Alabama belles at the seminar. And don't forget the heady charm of Alabama hospitality.

We could write a book on why Mobile is the flower of the south, but that has already been done — several times. Let us say in closing that four national airlines serve Mobile (Eastern, Republic, Delta and American). And expressways lead right to it. Even boats. See you there? □

STUDENT/SPOUSE SEMINAR PRICES, PARTIAL REGISTRATION FEES, ETC.

The High Frontier registration fee, as can be noted in its page 3 ad, is \$40. \$40 is also the DDP/TACDA fee for one day (without meals and receptions). The full DDP/TACDA registration fee is \$148 if registration is made prior to November 1st. After that it's \$165. Advance registration for spouses and students is \$110. The Mobile Hilton's special room price is an attractive \$40 per night, single or double — or triple or quadruple. Examples of DDP/TACDA partial registrations can be set forth as follows:

	Regular	Spouses/Students
Full registration without meals, etc.	\$70	\$45
One day registration without meals, etc.	40	25
Morning or afternoon session only	25	15
One-half morning or afternoon session	15	10
One presentation	5	5

Meals and receptions are separate from above. The banquet and luncheons are set at \$25 each. A reception, separate from full registration, is \$15. The combination of the November 7th evening reception and the banquet is \$35. Arrangements for other partials can be made on an individual basis at the registration desk, or prior to the seminar by contacting DDP or TACDA by mail or phone. □

REGISTRATION — DDP/TACDA 1987 Seminar, Nov. 6-9, 1987

Registration — \$148* (After Oct. 31: \$165)

*Includes: 2 luncheons, 1 banquet, 2 receptions & coffee breaks)

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DDP/TACDA SEMINAR SPEAKERS:



Charles Wiley, War Correspondent and Foreign Correspondent from over 100 countries (and several Red jails).



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



Joseph Moreland, Two-fisted director of FEMA's promising new Office of Civil Defense; proponent of practical preparedness.



Ken Lucas, Engineer and MD (Univ. of Bern, Switzerland); radiation oncologist. Preparedness analyst.



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



Lambert Mims, Official of American Public Works Association's Council on Emergency Management; supports CD liaison.



Donald Cheu, MD, Airport Disaster Response authority; triage and trauma specialist; writer and lecturer.



Wade Guice, Veteran Gulf Coast Hurricane expert. "Managed" response to 20th Century's most destructive storm — Hurricane "Camille."



Eric Alley, 1985-7 British CD chief; President, Inst. of Civil Defence (UK); formerly with International CD Organization (Switzerland).



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



Cresson H. Kearny, Top survival authority; Author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills*; researcher.



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



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



James Freund, DVM, Has given direction and emphasis to veterinarian radiological support of civil defense.



Howard Maccabee, MD, Nuclear engineer; prominent nuclear winter writer and speaker.



Arthur Robinson, Civil defense writer, publisher; co-author of *Fighting Chance*; film producer.



Jane M. Orient, M.D. Journalist and disaster medicine researcher, planner, critic; proponent of strong civil defense.



Mary Ann Darrow, Free lance writer; psychologist; Waterford, CT Emergency Management Officer; theologian.



Howard Christensen, Northrop Strategic Missile Analyst; Am. Inst. of Aeronautics and Astronautics official.



Greg Zimmerman, Experimental engineer of ORNL, has done extensive field research on low-cost blast shelter.



Edward Teller, H-bomb architect; White House consultant; X-ray laser researcher; writer.



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

Masters of ceremonies for the seminar will be TACDA president Charles L. Badley, Indiana civil defense official Joseph Klarke and DDP president Dr. Joseph Nowoslawski. The invocation will be delivered by the Rev. Fred Toland, and the welcoming address will be given by Mobile Mayor Arthur Outlaw. A special seminar participant will be TV tycoon Kenneth R. Giddens, who will introduce General Graham at the November 8th luncheon.

AGENDA

1987 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR — NOVEMBER 6-9 MOBILE HILTON, MOBILE, ALABAMA

Friday, 6 November

[NOTE: HIGH FRONTIER WILL HOLD A ONE-DAY CONFERENCE AT THE MOBILE HILTON ON NOVEMBER 6TH, 8:30AM - 4:30PM. PLEASE SEE ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 6 AND ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 3.]

7:00PM — DDP/TACDA "Welcome Reception" (Exhibit Hall)

Saturday, 7 November

- 8:15AM — Opening ceremonies; invocation, Rev. Fred Toland; welcome, Mayor Arthur Outlaw
- 8:30AM — Howard Christensen — "Preparedness Means SDI and Civil Defense"
- 9:00AM — Ken Lucas, M.D. — "The Hamburg Firestorm — Lesson for Tomorrow"
- 9:30AM — Howard Maccabee, M.D. — "Storing Food For National Emergencies"
- 10:00AM — COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
- 10:30AM — Introduction of exhibitors, brief product/service presentations
- 11:00AM — Eric Alley — "New British Civil Defense Initiatives"
- 11:30AM — Lambert Mims — "Public Works and Civil Defense"
- 12:00N — (Luncheon) Charles Wiley — "Media Bias — Turmoil in U.S. Foreign Policy"
- 1:30PM — Max Klinghoffer, M.D.; Mary Ann Darrow; Charles Wiley — Panel Discussion: "AIDS — Shadow of Doom"
- 3:00PM — COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
- 3:30PM — Cresson H. Kearny — "Nuclear War Survival Skills — Updated and Enlarged"
- 4:00PM — Donald Cheu, M.D. — "Modern Triage and Its Problems"
- 4:30PM — Julius W. Becton, Jr. — "FEMA Accent: *Civil Defense*"
- 5:15PM — DDP Business Meeting/Board Meeting
- 7:00PM — Reception (Exhibit Hall)
- 8:00PM — (Banquet) Edward Teller, Ph.D. — "Wake Up America"

Sunday, 8 November

- 8:15AM — Opening ceremonies
- 8:30AM — Wade Guice — "Disaster Response — A Wide-Angle View"
- 9:00AM — Greg Zimmerman — "Recent Results From Blast Testing Shelters"
- 9:30AM — Nancy D. Greene — "KGB 'Active Measures' "
- 10:00AM — COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
- 10:30AM — James Freund, DVM — "The Vet Connection — A CD Bonanza"
- 11:00AM — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D. — "Implications of Nuclear Winter for Civil Defense"
- 11:30AM — Eugene P. Wigner, Ph.D. — "Nuclear Blackmail — Enemy Option No. 1"
- 12:00N — (Luncheon) General Daniel O. Graham — "Mankind's Boon — the Space Frontier"
- 2:00PM — Jane M. Orient, M.D.; Gerald L. Looney, M.D. — Panel Discussion, "Ask the Medics"
- 3:30PM — COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
- 4:00PM — Arthur Robinson, Ph.D. — "Fighting Chance"
- 4:30PM — Joseph Moreland — "Preparedness Organizations: Their Vital Role"
(An Oak Ridge National Laboratory shelter workshop will be held from 5:30PM - 7:00 PM)

Monday, 9 November

- 9:00AM — TACDA Business Meeting/Board Meeting

SHELTER BUILDER LOBDELL "SPREADS THE WORD"

Civil defender/survivalist/apiarist David Lobdell practices what he preaches. A builder of protective construction (shelter) he also conducts classes in shelter building — not in the classroom, but in the North Carolina mountains. His 1987 summer workshops tackled not only shelter theory but actual shelter construction.

Lobdell also avidly supports a national shelter program. A Lobdell "Guest Column" in *The Transylvania Times* of Brevard, North Carolina reads in part:

... [General Douglas] MacArthur said, "Wars are created by undefended wealth!" Had we been prepared the Pearl Harbor attack would not have occurred and thus there would have been no Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. Second, we must utilize immediately our available knowledge so that it doesn't happen again ... Alas, we don't have nearly enough shelters; and shelters save lives only if people will occupy them promptly on warning, and our warning system is sadly inadequate. ...

We could have Russian quality or better shelters in one year at a cost of about \$300 per person (including a year's supply of grain, beans, powdered milk, and honey to feed us). These shelters and food would save more than 90 percent of us. Coupled with a good SDI we could be as safe as the Russians and thus prevent an attack by not being a tempting target.

WEATHERMAN WOOD GIVES 1986 DISASTER FATALITIES

Richard A. Wood, meteorologist of the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Albuquerque, New Mexico is the nation's authority on disaster deaths. His 1986 figures:

Event	Male	Female	Total
Floods	57	23	80
Tornadoes	7	8	15
Lightning	53	15	68
Hurricanes	4	4	8
High Winds	45	20	65
Winter	52	17	69
Heat	40	52	92
Totals	258	139	397
Percent	65%	35%	
Average Age	41.4	47.7	

All of the natural hazards with established "normals" were below normal for the year, according to Wood's report. In the "Floods" category (which included flash floods) 31 of the 80 deaths — or 38.75% — were from two states: California and Texas. As for deaths attributed to heat (a new category) 85 of the 92 deaths occurred during the month of July. Georgia led the states with 30 deaths, almost 1/3. Alaska posted 17 heat fatalities. All heat deaths were of people over 40, the average age for males being 64.2 years, and for females 69.1 years.

Wood's report contains many more statistics which analyze these disasters for the benefit of weather and safety personnel.

FIGHTING CHANCE SELECTION OF CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB

Fighting Chance — Ten Feet to Survival, by Dr. Arthur Robinson and Dr. Gary North is the current selection of the Conservative Book Club. Paired in a dual selection offer with Ellen J. Hammer's *A Death in November*, it offers members an insight into the concepts of wartime survival and what to do to achieve the best odds.

The two books go to members for \$28.45. Separately, *Fighting Chance* sells for \$5.49.

Fighting Chance, given high marks in its *Journal of Civil Defense* review, can be ordered from:

Fighting Chance Fund
Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine
P.O. Box 1279
Cave Junction, OR 97523

The price here is \$5.95 with big breaks on bulk orders (\$10 for 5 copies, \$15 for 10 copies, \$50 for 50 copies, \$600 for 1000 copies).

A good investment at any price.

NUCLEAR WAR AND PEACE EDUCATION CONFERENCE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON DC AREA OCTOBER 29-31, 1987

George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia will host the second annual Nuclear War and Peace Education Conference October 29-31. This conference is a result of the highly successful 1986 conference held also in the Washington DC area.

The 1987 conference will be held on campus and will mark the 25th anniversary of the Cuban missile crisis. The conference is marked by its balanced approach to the problems of national security and will feature well-known speakers representing a cross-section of defense views. Registration fee: \$10.

Conference participants are also invited to express their opinions.

For full information on registration, accommodations and travel connections contact:

Dr. Robert Ehrlich, Chairman
Physics Department
George Mason University
Fairfax, VA 22030
(703-323-2303)



David Lobdell teaches shelter building by building shelters. (Lobdell is man in sun helmet.)

HIGH FRONTIER'S DAN GRAHAM DEBATES USSR MILITARY LEADER

ILLINOIS HOLDING CHERNOBYL CONFERENCE OCTOBER 22-23

"Chernobyl: Implications for Illinois" is the title of a two-day conference to be held at the Ambassador West Hotel in Chicago October 22-23.

Objective of the conference will be to gain "perspectives on what can be learned from the Chernobyl accident."

Registration fee is \$30. For further information contact:

Lora Plaskon

Illinois Dept. of Nuclear Safety
1035 Outer Park Drive
Springfield, IL 62704
(Phone: 217-785-9858)

ANTWERP SHELTERS "DISAPPEAR"

According to *La Libre Belgique/Région*, Brussels daily newspaper, Antwerp, Belgium has "forgotten" the nuclear shelters it furiously constructed during the "cold war" in the mid-1950s.

Not only have they been forgotten, they have through neglect deteriorated so badly that a major effort would be required to rehabilitate them. If they were suddenly needed now it would take "several weeks of research to find them. One has even been swallowed up by subway construction. And there would be other problems.

"One thing for sure," concludes the article: "The 111 underground shelters will give geologists exploring the ancestral Spanish, French and Belgian fortification subbasements a real surprise."

SEVILLE, SPAIN SITE OF WORLD DISASTER MEDICINE CONFERENCE

Dates of the 5th International Conference of Disaster Medicine to be held in picturesque Seville, Spain are November 18-21. Working languages are Spanish, English and French. Full registration is 35,000 pesetas (about \$275). For further information contact:

GESTION DE CONGRESOS, S.A.
C/ Antonia Diaz, 8 Acc.
41001 Sevilla (SPAIN)
Tel: (954) 226914
Telex: 72995 GDCO

On July 3rd the Moscow newspaper IZVESTYA reported on an SDI debate between General Daniel Graham of America's High Frontier and General N. F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate. Following are excerpts of a Foreign Broadcast Information Service translation of the debate:

Graham: SDI must be perceived as a change in U.S. strategy — a switch from a strategy based on the principle of retaliation following a nuclear attack to a strategy proceeding from the principle of being more interested in living Americans than in dead Russians. . . .

Chervov: . . . There are currently no weapons in space — neither Soviet nor U.S. — and there should not be weapons there! The Soviet Union has told the whole world that it would not be the first to take weapons into space — this is our pledge. The USSR will also apply all its efforts to ensure that other countries, including the United States, do not take such a fatal step. . . .

Graham: My Soviet colleagues constantly quote U.S. legislators, and I see nothing wrong in making reference to Soviet leaders with whom I agree. I fully support the statements by Gen. N. A. Talenskiy and A. N. Kosygin, and the opinion expressed by Marshal N. V. Ogarkov in 1982 that "strategic defense is not only necessary, it is inevitable." I selected these quotations in order to prove that Soviet leaders in the recent past agreed with me.

Chervov: Marshal N. V. Ogarkov never spoke in defense of the "Strategic Defense Initiative"; he did indeed make a statement on the need for strategic defense but he was talking about defense by ground-based means and not by space-based echelons . . .

Ivanko (moderator): General Graham, you have said on many occasions that it is impossible to create a 100-percent defense system, so why create SDI which is expensive and, in any case, causes so many contradictions?

Graham: Now we have a purely offensive potential and, in the event of an attack, will always be able to respond — even from the grave. All I am calling for is what the Soviet Union has been doing for a long time now. You have never believed that there is no need to protect the country against a possible nuclear attack. According to my data, the USSR's spending on the creation of strategic defense is as much as, if not more than, its spending on the creation of strategic offensive potential. I suggest that the United States does exactly the same, using currently available technology including space-based elements. Yes, we will not achieve 100-percent defense, this has never existed in history. I am amazed by the strange idea expressed by my colleague, Gen. Chervov, that the deployment of defensive means indicates preparation for attack — according to this logic, the United States ought to be terribly frightened of attack by the USSR since you have a defense system.

Chervov: The Americans definitely avoid mentioning the fatal consequences for mankind if weapons were launched into space. The only thing we hear is that this means protection, this means defense, and that it is better than attack. But having created a space shield, it is possible to hide beneath it, threaten with strategic missiles, and engage in nuclear blackmail. . . .

Graham: What I meant was not so much the existence of a certain quantity of missiles, but a sensible strategy. In my view, it makes perfect sense for the Soviet Union to defend itself as well as possible. I cannot understand your indignation at all, Chervov, because we also want to defend ourselves. What is bad about this, do we by any chance look like someone wanting to start a war?...

Chervov: The U.S. side, and President Reagan in particular, declares that the SDI program will be a research program. We agree with this principle . . . We believe that the U.S. side and ourselves could agree on this basis and limit SDI to just research purposes. So far, the U.S. side has been unwilling to discuss these issues with us in Geneva. But we hope that the United States will still change its stance.

General Graham will address both the High Frontier conference on November 6 and the DDP/TACDA Seminar on November 8 (luncheon — at the Mobile Hilton in Mobile, Alabama).

*The welcome return of special emphasis on the concept of protecting the American population in the event of international upheaval — which marks the two-year stewardship of Julius Becton as FEMA Director — has brought into being a new department: the Office of Civil Defense. Heading this office is live-wire lawyer Joseph Moreland, whose dedication to serving the best national security interests of the American people represents a formidable challenge in a Washington atmosphere of laissez-faire. Here **Journal** editor Walter Murphey interviews Moreland at his Washington headquarters.*

Mr. Moreland will be the final speaker on November 8th at the 1987 DDP/TACDA seminar in Mobile. His subject: "Preparedness Organizations: Their Vital Role."

FEMA's Office of Civil Defense

— Interview With Director Joseph Moreland

(by Walter Murphey, *Journal of Civil Defense* editor)

Walter Murphey (WM): Ever since the passage of the Civil Defense Act of 1950, civil defense appears to have been going downhill. To quote Julius Becton in one of his reports, it is "low and declining." But the establishment of the Office of Civil Defense under you seems to be a sign that this trend is being reversed. Would you agree?

Joseph Moreland (JM): I think that the statement that General Becton made — that civil defense capabilities are "low and declining" — is entirely accurate. It is clearly supported by the data that we have been collecting over the past couple of years from state and local jurisdictions. The creation of the Office of Civil Defense within FEMA describes its purpose in its name. The consolidation of policy, budget, program design, and program administration carries with it all of the obvious benefits of centralized management and policy. The problem with civil defense is not the civil defense programs. It is entirely a function, in my judgment, of the lack of resources to fund these programs and build the capability. For instance, funding emergency operating centers is a critical element in any management scenario, and that particular element has been unfunded for the past three years.

WM: So it is a question of doing what you can with inadequate funding? That's the reason for the self-help plan?

JM: Yes. Let me put it this way: If you had all of the resources in the world to support your fondest plan-

ning for civil defense, I think it is safe to say you would still have an element in that program dealing with volunteerism and self-help at some point. So I would not want the volunteerism or the self-help aspects of the program to be totally characterized as a fall-back position for an otherwise inadequate civil defense program. On the other hand, the truth is that there are not sufficient financial resources to implement the more tangible aspects of the civil defense program, and therefore volunteerism does take on increased importance and emphasis.

WM: Is any move being made to see what can be done about getting the resources that would permit a reasonable program?

JM: Yes. The President's recent signing of National Security Decision Directive 259 in February. Among the important aspects of the NSDD-259, two of them pertain, in my judgment, to the real condition preceding the improvement of civil defense capabilities. We in the federal government have been remiss in informing the public of the attack-related risks and particularly the strategic nuclear attack risks against which it is the ultimate objective of the civil defense program to provide meaningful protection of life and property. The mission now charges us with doing two things in that regard: (1) to inform the public of the risks, and (2) to inform the public of what protective measures can be taken to deal with those risks. I think this is a funda-

mental approach to curing the problem.

Resistance to the civil defense programs, in my judgment, is the result of a number of things working together. Public apathy on the part of large segments of the country is one thing. But apathy does not translate into resistance or disapproval. The majority of the population expects the civil defense job to be done without its aggressive support. Then there are the people, some of them quite vocal, who make sincere but mistaken judgments based on a lack of information or incorrect information, and the only way to counter that is — for those of us in government who are responsible for understanding the risk and designing programs — to help correct such misperceptions by being more aggressive and forthcoming. And we must try to overcome the objection to civil defense that we run into all too often: the allegation that the mere development of a civil defense program would increase the likelihood of a nuclear attack. Some argue — and this I find particularly incredible — that if indeed we had a civil defense capability in this country, it would make our leaders more reckless in the administration of international policy. In dealing with citizen groups I have had this argument raised.

I don't think we can overestimate the need of informing the public, so that once it understands the risks it also understands what credible measures could be taken by civil

defense to mitigate loss of life and property should an attack occur. People will then be in a position, for the first time, to knowingly decide whether they want a civil defense program or not. Unfortunately, some of the decisions against civil defense by our politicians can be marked up to ignorance.

WM: Can we expect the public to really be knowledgeable in this field? When I was in Sweden some years ago one of my questions to the Swedish civil defense director was, "How do you get the public to take civil defense initiatives?" He replied: "We don't. That is a leadership responsibility."

JM: That is a good question, and it deals with strategy. One approach, and one that if not conscientiously pursued will fail, is adequately informing the public so that it can rise to the occasion. The public has a right to be informed and wants to be informed. But lessons are drawn from studies in similar situations that people can be heartily in favor of issues even if they are generally non-expressive about them. In certain areas of government, where the government's responsibility is to do things for the benefit of the people, you may have more success if your approach is one of not trying to focus on the population at large, but on the critical areas within a society where decisions to support or not support are made. This is another way of saying: "Focus your efforts on information, education, persuasion within governmental institutions." In our case that translates into trying to inform Congress more fully and trying to inform other critical groups involved in the decision process. Also, don't facilitate its becoming a political issue by those who might not want it and would fight it in the political forum.

WM: You are seeing eye-to-eye with TACDA, which feels that Congress is the body of leadership that needs to be informed — "educated," if you will. You say that people would go along with decisions made by leadership. One case in point here is with seat belts. There are many others. But, just how do you get Congress to see the light? Isn't that the million dollar question?

JM: It clearly is, and I don't pretend to have the answer. I think there is a bit of a dichotomy here. My impression — and I emphasize that it is only an impression — is that

many of the critical congressional people feel that their constituencies do not support civil defense and that therefore they quite properly represent that judgment on the congressional scene.

Now, our task is not only one of assessing those Members of Congress and convincing them personally of a better understanding of the risk and what can be done about it through civil defense protective measures; we also need to convince them that their constituencies would feel similarly and could be similarly persuaded.

My opinion is that with the national fiscal situation — the deficit and the enormous competing priorities accompanied by dwindling financial resources — you really must be persuasive and resourceful.



Joseph Moreland

You really have to demonstrate that the American public would support an allocation of those scarce resources to national security as opposed to those resources being applied to domestic and social programs.

WM: A number of polls have demonstrated that the public is in favor of civil defense, and — you brought this out — that being in favor of it doesn't necessarily mean that they are demanding it. So we come back again to the problem of leadership. Would you see a TACDA "educational" role in persuading Congressmen that civil defense is really a top issue?

JM: Very clearly. I think that TACDA is a particularly appropriate organization to be doing that because it starts with the shared conviction of the importance of civil defense — which is a conviction that I think would be generally

shared during the onset of a crisis.

WM: I noticed when the issue of funding emergency operating centers came up, that there were some comments from members of Congress. One was from Senator William Proxmire. He criticized FEMA because it was thinking of protecting leadership and not the people, which was a good statement if he had followed it up.

JM: Well, it was a *dramatic* statement. Protecting the elite has been the accusation against that kind of capability all along — that it is protecting the political hierarchy. That is absolutely not the intention or the design of the program, and I think it is very important to be specific as to what the objective is. At the time of crisis — a catastrophic event that affects human lives — people are suffering and hurt and in need. This is what we are talking about. How much better off people would be in a catastrophic national emergency to have with them through that crisis period trained, capable, exercised leadership to serve their interests. So the program calls for identifying those people, training them, educating them on what the environment might be in which they would exercise their leadership skills. And we must protect them so they can do that. We must give them a working environment where they can survive so that they can continue to operate. They would be executing the essential lifesaving functions that would be identified in the pre-planning process. And people would pray to God that these people would continue to operate unimpeded for the public good in a threatening environment, to take care of the many emergency tasks that would promote maximum survival. That is the gut, core function, strictly for the public benefit. A survivable crisis management capability. And I cannot find any room in that for an assertion that it is elitism.

WM: Switzerland seems to have mounted an effective civil defense program within the democratic process, and I guess you could say the same of Sweden.

JM: The Soviet Union has done an extremely good job with a totalitarian process.

WM: Yes. And, if you remember, Reagan's 1980 Republican Party Platform in which he indicated he wanted the United States to have a

civil defense program at least as good as that of the Soviet Union. We hang on statements like that, and we hang on statements like Becton's and so on, and hope that something will come of them. And we realize, too, the difficulties. In our mind Reagan was sincere. He was going to push this through Congress and push other things through Congress. But all this didn't solve our homeland defense problems. It has been suggested that support for your new efforts could be given by a meeting of minds among the private civil defense associations. Which is not as easy as it might seem because of disparate views of what civil defense should consist of. But if FEMA could act as a catalyst this would be good. Could it?

JM: I think the answer to that not only is — but *must* be — yes. As a result of the 1988 budget hearings, Congress has expressed its intention to review the program, and that probably means holding hearings to review the Civil Defense Act to see if it should be amended. And I think the motivation from some quarters will be to see if the Act should be modified — to either remove or lessen its emphasis on attack preparedness. Obviously, we need to prepare for those hearings should they occur, and that preparation would involve a very clear articulation of what the strategic nuclear attack risk is.

WM: How do you feel about in-place shelter as a replacement for evacuation?

JM: In-place blast shelter is technologically feasible, but it remains extremely costly. Therefore, the option has generally been to depend on evacuation. However, evacuation is not the answer for all communities. As pointed out by Craig Alderman (Deputy Undersecretary for Policy in the Department of Defense) we are on the threshold of having a third option, and that is to *interdict* the risk, which is the concept of the SDI program. Clearly, we have to study and understand much better the mutual dependency and support of active and passive defense systems.

WM: TACDA and the *Journal* are avid supporters of SDI, of course. We feel it is significant that SDI proponents themselves point out it is not a perfect umbrella and that an effective civil defense is still necessary.

JM: I don't know of anyone who would argue with that. But even without 100% effectiveness — let's just assume that it worked at 90% — experts point out that it would have a very dramatic effect on the strategy of an adversary in attempting to make a preemptive strike — if for no other reason than the fact that the outcome of the strike could not be predicted. And this enhances the credibility of a good civil defense program. Our agency has recently completed what we refer to as NAPB-90 — the Nuclear Attack Planning Base through 1990 — in which we have to the best of our collective abilities estimated what Soviet targeting strategy would be, what they would shoot at, what kinds of weapons they would employ, whether they would be air bursts or ground bursts, the size of

There are those who honestly believe that our nation can accomplish the level of attack preparedness that it needs through increasing the capability to deal with natural and technological disasters. They honestly believe this. I think that this point of view is absolutely wrong. You cannot get attack preparedness through focusing only on natural and technological hazards. Attaining attack preparedness through natural and technological hazard capabilities is not agency policy, it is not in our civil defense law or in the 1980-81 amendments. The law and amendments do say that in building attack preparedness you will, to the greatest extent practicable, do it in a way that can be adapted by state and local jurisdictions for use in natural and technological hazards. That is simple and straightforward, and there is no ambiguity. And it must not be twisted to apply the other way around, for by doing so, an additional compromise of the nation's security is created. But most importantly, as we reported to the Congress in July 1986, the consequences of a strategic nuclear attack on the U.S. would so far exceed the extent and severity of even the most catastrophic of natural disasters, that reliance solely on all hazard, capability building from "the bottom up" will NEVER result in real attack preparedness. The experience of the past several years has proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that we must direct resources to attack-specific requirements. Otherwise, they simply WILL NOT BE MET.

— Joseph Moreland

the weapons and the effects over a particular target. That then becomes our risk assessment, which, in turn, determines the justification of all civil defense programs.

There is a general perception by the American public that the Soviets target population for population's sake. And we do not believe that is true. But that is not the same thing as saying that they would not strike population centers. Many of them are militarily significant targets.

Because of the greatly increased accuracy of strategic weapons, and the considerably reduced yield of the weapons in current inventories, targets will be hit with smaller weapons than heretofore expected. And as a result of that, the areas affected by direct weapons effects would be considerably reduced from previous planning estimates.

WM: What about the *number* of weapons?

JM: The number of weapons has increased, but notwithstanding the numerical increase in weapons, our study has indicated that the combined effect is less.

WM: Aren't we saying that having a good SDI and a meaningful civil defense discourages attack?

JM: Absolutely.

WM: So, we are actually talking about an effective deterrent.

JM: We certainly believe that to be so.

WM: Historically, surprise attacks have more or less been the rule. Would such an attack interfere with your "surge" concept?

JM: There is always the possibility of a surprise attack, which would not allow us to avail ourselves of existing protective measures or to "surge" development of those measures. But I think, if we have sufficient intelligence and sufficient political and bureaucratic will, it is *most* likely that we would be able to read a strategic warning — the Soviets doing something to posture themselves — which would then lead us to conclude that they were getting ready to execute a plan of attack.

WM: With an in-place shelter capability don't you eliminate some of the surprise?

JM: You have a shorter time, you can react and get to shelter. Certainly, an in-place capability would be ideal. But to be realistic, we cannot expect in today's economic environ-



Office of Civil Defense Director Joseph Moreland (L) and Walter Murphey (R) in Moreland's Washington office.

ment — and today's political environment — to have an in-place capability sitting there waiting, waiting, waiting for what we hope and pray will never happen. Therefore the civil defense program is now characterized and intended to be predicted on "surge." We're in the process of doing this right now. It isn't yet a program decision.

Our struggle first of all in designing "surge" is to make some reasonable speculation as to really how much time we can expect to have between the recognition of a crisis and the effect of the crisis, and then to identify under crisis circumstances how much we can do in that period of time. The difference between what we can do and what we would need to have done is what has to become the base of the civil defense program. If, for instance, we could only produce one million RADEF instruments in a surge period but we knew we needed six million, then the logical answer is that we have to have five million in the base — and of course the numbers are considerably more than that in reality.

WM: You indicate that you would encourage using whatever exists in the way of in-place shelters and that these would not be subject to the surge concept.

JM: They would be pre-identified. And these are predominantly fallout shelters.

WM: How do you view the "survivalist" effort? There are a lot of

survivalists out there who are doing their own thing.

JM: That is interesting. I think they are motivated by different ideas. The last command given in the field to an army in defeat is "every man for himself." And I would hope that those people don't view the nation's policy on civil defense as "every man for himself." On the other hand, I can't help but think that this is an important element in an overall civil defense posture. And it is completely consistent with the self-help and volunteerism approach. A permanent change of life style is not for everybody, and I think our program has to be for everybody.

WM: The media sometimes dramatically paint off-beat recluses as "survivalists." I'm not referring to them. There are, in my opinion, legitimate survivalists who have their shelters and are in effect implementing your self-help program, and they might be valuable to you.

JM: Oh yes, definitely. I am sure there are groups who have these attributes. Take the Mormons for example. I don't think we characterize them as survivalists, but the capability happens to be there in many respects to take care of themselves and their neighbors. I think we would be foolish not to recognize and encourage that.

WM: We have noticed that Washington and Oregon have been problems for FEMA. Do you anticipate that other states may be reluctant to go ahead with exercises?

JM: I don't think we're out of the woods with respect to some states and certain jurisdictions within states. On the other hand, I feel that we will continue to conduct successful negotiations with them. Our policy is to judge jurisdictions on what they do and not on what they say, and to recognize the political environment.

WM: Should, therefore, the emphasis be on jurisdictions which are cooperative — complimenting them and so on?

JM: I think there's a lot of merit in that, and to allocating our resources to those jurisdictions.

There is one other point I would like to make, and that is the need to educate and inform. I am convinced that there is some public resistance focused around two other things: (1) the alleged elitism in protecting officials and (2) the evacuation program. And there is other resistance to ideas such as critical work force protection in blast shelters and so on. I think if we were to focus information to Americans and American leadership on what in fact the Soviets have been doing for twenty years, that would help. The Soviets have been spending in excess of three billion dollars every year on civil defense. There is shelter protection for 25% of the critical work force, and for the remaining 75% they have planned evacuation. School children are mandated to learn to use radiological instrumentation — you can go on and on and on, and you just have to stop at some point and ask yourself why are they doing all this. And these same people who are making these determined efforts to protect and survive as a nation are also the proud possessors of a nuclear inventory which is perfectly capable of destroying our way of life in this country.

So the approach I advocate is a real educational effort in America and an awareness of what the Soviets actually are doing — and what they are capable of doing. And then let John Doe-citizen ask his congressman, or ask us, what do we have comparable to that. And the answer to that is going to be, in many cases: Nothing. That ought to bring about a very healthy public debate. This nation can afford, and should have, a program to protect its citizens. It has the technology to do it. □

What constitutes a disaster? A thousand deaths? A million? A billion? AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) uncontrolled is aiming at the higher figures — and a jittery world is wondering whether or not to seriously address the problem or to dream, hope and pray it is a nightmare that will fade and go away. DDP's Dr. Max Klinghoffer is convinced that **EFFECTIVE** measures are required — even if they are harsh and restrictive. He bases his conviction on an in-depth professional evaluation of the fast-developing AIDS pandemic over the past four years. Without invoking harsh corrective measures in a timely manner (i.e. NOW) he warns we face a "too little too late" tragedy of gigantic proportions.



Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

AIDS Update — *Facing a Pandemic*

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Doctors For Disaster Preparedness (DDP) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) recognized AIDS as a potential disaster

soon after the disease was described. These organizations have taken a realistic view of AIDS as a world threat. Unfortunately,

some groups and some individuals have considered political objectives more important than the threat of this contagious and — so far — incurable disease. There is a strange paradox in the attitude of the homosexual groups and in the so-called liberal organizations. While AIDS is on the increase within the heterosexual population, it appears that the main reservoir (at least in the United States) is within homosexual groups. Thus it would seem likely that homosexuals would be among the most anxious to find ways to



**THERE IS A STRANGE PARADOX
IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE
HOMOSEXUAL GROUPS...**

curb the disease. Yet many homosexuals have taken a stand *against* testing for the infection, and *against* any form of quarantine. Their attitude suggests a policy of "we are entitled to have the disease if we wish to do so, and we should have the privilege of spreading the disease to heterosexual groups". In the latter case, they are finding allies among the bisexuals.

The political influence of the homosexuals and their allies should never be allowed to interfere with regulations or legislation which might eventually bring this plague under control. The attitude of many homosexuals is that quarantine is a form of abuse of power. This idea has no validity. Quarantine is an established method of preventing the spread of disease. It has been used — successfully — to control many such diseases, including scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid fever, and many other such life-threatening ailments. But patients did recover from these diseases, even in the days before antibiotics. So far as we know, AIDS is a uniformly fatal infection. Certainly, quarantine is justified.

CERTAINLY, QUARANTINE IS JUSTIFIED.

There have been many claims that AIDS cannot be transmitted by "casual contact". These statements are unfortunate for at least two reasons: first, there has not been a definition of the term "casual contact", and we are justified in asking "how casual?" Second, the statement that there is no danger in "casual contact" is a risky one. Since the incubation period of AIDS is a long one (perhaps fourteen years or more) how can we say with any degree of certainty that an individual exposed by "casual contact" a year ago is safe from the disease? How can we be sure that this individual will not have manifestations of the disease ten years from now? We do a great disservice to our people when we make statements which are based upon our lack of knowledge. The study of AIDS is in its infancy. There is no known definitive treatment. Undoubtedly our present day tests will be replaced by more accurate ones. Meanwhile, the infection is spreading out of control. Surely — until we know more about the means of spread of the disease — there should be strict control of those who may spread the infection; and this should include food handlers.

Many of those who have cavalier attitudes about "casual contact" are equally bland about the possibility of the spread of AIDS by mosquitoes and by other biting or stinging

insects and similar vectors. Again, with the long incubation period, and the long prodrome, how can we be certain the disease is not spread by such intermediate carriers? The mosquito transmits malaria, yellow fever, dengue, filariasis, and many other diseases. Since it injects its saliva before it sucks up blood, it would seem logical it would be capable of transmitting the virus of AIDS.

There are those within the Federal Government, and within some medical groups, who have attempted to minimize the dangers. The excuse they offer is the fear of panic. Perhaps it is time we had a little controlled panic, and that we realistically accepted the danger to all of us; and that we then approached the problem of AIDS on a more scientific — and less emotional — basis. No one is suggesting that the carriers be banished, or executed. But society has the right (and the duty) to prevent the carrier spreading the infection.

There are those who advocate "education", and the use of condoms, as the do-all of AIDS prevention. While these approaches may be of some help, they are not in themselves the answer to the problem. Condoms have not eliminated gonorrhea, or syphilis, or other sexually transmitted diseases. As for education, we must face the fact that there are many who are uneducable. Nor should we have the illu-

sion that the drug addict, when he is in need of a "fix", is going to make a search for a sterile hypodermic and needle.

The answer to the AIDS threat is

... WE MUST FACE THE FACT THAT THERE ARE MANY WHO ARE UNEDUCABLE.

not in halfway measures. Nor is it to be found in pandering to any politically influential group. The answer — if one is to be found — will be in honest, objective research; control of the human carriers of AIDS; research into other possible vectors, and, if indicated, control of these sources; some degree of quarantine; and a much more stringent policy to control the influx of infected individuals from other countries. While the inscription for the Statue of Liberty is a noble one, it does not state we should casually admit those who may, through spread of disease, endanger our entire population. □

Dr. Klinghoffer addressed the 1986 DDP/TACDA seminar on the AIDS threat. At the 1987 DDP/TACDA seminar Dr. Klinghoffer will join paramedic authority Mary Ann Darrow and war correspondent Charles Wiley in an AIDS panel discussion of the course and impact of the disease (with audience participation).



Husband-and-wife team Lorne and Nancy Greene are veterans of the Hollywood movie colony. Like their friend, the late John Wayne, they are first-water rugged Americans. Nancy edits and publishes HUMINT, a strategic defense newsletter that fearlessly "tells it like it is." Lorne, erstwhile star of the popular "Bonanza" TV series, is still in the front line of TV productions. Both avidly support an SDI and a civil defense that will provide meaningful protective measures for the United States and its people.

Why Not Us?

— Lorne and Nancy Greene

It has always been a comfort that our government has been farsighted enough to assure its continuity by constructing deep underground, fortified and well-provisioned bunkers for leadership elements in the event of nuclear attack. Should fleets of poised intercontinental and submarine ballistic missiles be loosed upon us these bunkers would give protection to officials and key staff in the ungodly devastation that would be wrought throughout the land.

At the DDP/TACDA seminar in Dallas last October, 45 participants inspected the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Region VI "Federal Center" in nearby Denton. Part of the Center, the part designated for occupancy in the event of attack, is a two-story super-reinforced underground concrete fort. Provided with its own air, water, food, sewage, remote radiation monitoring equipment, shock mountings and so on, it is designed to house 400 key people from government agencies for up to 30 days. It is built to withstand heavy blast pressures and to protect its occupants against the very highest fallout radiation levels.

All this was most impressive to the visitors. And they were impressed too by the fact that there are many more such centers across the nation — over two thousand of them, some even better in terms of protection capabilities, some not as good. In this way over 200,000 public servants and their records would stand an excellent chance of weathering the nuclear attack storm and provide a "re-start" nucleus for government some days after the event.

But how about "we the people"? Outside the government and military bunkers the American people would generally be exposed to the effects of incoming nuclear weapons. The women and children, you and me, practically everyone. Churches, schools, homes, factories and businesses stand ready to be blown to matchsticks (because we have no "protective bunkers") or covered with lethal fallout. Which means that up to 160 million of us could die. Not a pretty picture. Add to that the frightening health and disposal problems for those coming out of the bunkers after the radiation subsides.

160 MILLION OF US COULD DIE

Of course, there is something very fishy here. According to our Constitution (itself provided with bomb-proof shelter) the welfare of the people is the first responsibility of the government. That concept is deeply embedded in our Judeo-Christian ethic.

That's why we should ask our government: In addition to protecting itself —

Why not us?

Switzerland is a favorite country of ours. Its clean air, unbelievable mountains, breathtaking forests and friendly, smiling people make it something very special. Beyond that there is the miracle its preparedness has wrought: peace with all its belligerent neighbors for going on two centuries. Even Adolph Hitler, with tiny Switzerland completely surrounded by Axis forces in World War II,

backed off from a costly invasion.

Preparedness has its high price — and its great reward.

But our real point is that today Switzerland sees not only the need for leadership bunkers (which it has in generous number) — *but also shelter for protecting its people!* Shelters, underground hospitals and complete systems of survival for the country and its population abound.

The same can be said for Sweden. And the focus is also on protection for people in China, in Finland, in Norway, in Israel, and in the Soviet Union, and so on.

Why not us?

Well, there are reasons, of course, as strange as they seem. First, there is the effect of foreign disinformation and propaganda, and other kinds of "Active Measures." As an ambitious superpower on the world's stage, the Soviet Union naturally tries to throw its chief adversary, the U.S., off balance, to weaken it, to persuade it that there is *no* defense against nuclear weapons, and that the route to peace is appeasement, unilateral disarmament, submission, and acceptance of its own plans for world conquest.

It has done a remarkably good job. For instance, many of this country's most prominent citizens are convinced that civil defense is useless. At the same time they are convinced that it is provocative. (How can it be both?) The brain-washing has been clever and thorough and effective, for the United States stands today naked before its declared adversary with practically no defense against nuclear attack —

for its people.

There are many questions we might ask. One is: If civil defense (and this applies to SDI as well) is "useless" as proclaimed by disinformation spokesmen *this* side of the Iron Curtain, then why is it a hard-and-fast *requirement* on the *other* side of the Iron Curtain? One incredible answer coming from over that curtain is the persuasive but spurious claim that the Soviet Union has made a big mistake in accenting civil defense, and that its shelter program is really no good anyway, and that its SDI is a can of worms.

Another reason for the declining attention to civil defense over the past thirty years is public apathy. Why go to the trouble? The sun is shining. It's too easy to accept the well-nurtured idea that it is useless, provocative, expensive, upsetting, paranoid, impossible and suicidal. The easy way out is to ignore it. (Most of us have the same attitude toward other safety measures like the seat belt, fire extinguishers, first aid kits, etc.)

A third reason is that our politicians, sensing public apathy, reflect it. The public is attuned to pork-barrel action, handouts and benefits. So why should the average politician, with an eye toward popularity and reelection, get involved with something as distasteful as nuclear attack possibilities? No way. He may shed a

crocodile tear or two over funding for leadership bunkers and ignoring the American people, but that's just for its publicity value — no action intended.

In the introduction to the 1968 book *Who Speaks for Civil Defense?* (Charles Scribner's Sons) popular newscaster Walter Cronkite put it this way:

Among millions of our citizens there is momentary concern about civil defense when a world crisis threatens to boil over — but *subconsciously* these busy citizens also pigeon-hole the matter when their attention no longer is focused on the immediate possibility of non-survival.

Among millions of others there is a mistaken belief that there is nothing they can do about the problem anyway, combined with a blind faith that somehow the government will protect them — an *unconscious* rejection of the whole complicated, unpleasant issue.

the kind of measures to contend with them that were recommended by our civil defense forefathers back in the 50s and 60s: building shelter, storing emergency supplies, providing security, and planning for the day that all of it may be needed. But he is indeed only a "speck" at present. Only one out of every 200 people is a survivalist. He sets a good example, but he is pounced upon by the press because he sees that his hideaway, like the leadership bunker, needs to be protected, defended, armed with weapons to repel intruders. And every "nut" who goes berserk in the boonies seems to wind up being dubbed a "survivalist" by sensation-seeking reporters.

Another bright spot on the horizon is FEMA Director Julius Becton's accent on "helping people to help themselves." With FEMA's shrinking minibudget this is indeed a "way to go," but it needs expansion and support.

POLITICIANS, SENSING PUBLIC APATHY, REFLECT IT

Yet Cronkite, for all his momentary ebullience on the matter, made no prolonged pitch for preparedness. (It would have helped.)

One bright speck in all this muddle is the "survivalist." He sees the possibility of social upheaval and disaster down the road, and he takes

Tax breaks for shelters would help a lot. And along with tax breaks it should be pointed out by the authorities that shelter construction lends itself to real economies in maintenance, heating and cooling and protection against recurrent natural disasters and accidents.

Resolutions recommending tax breaks for shelter construction have been drawn up by several civil defense organizations.

Finally, practical shelter plans to guide those contemplating shelter should be made easily available. As a matter of fact they already are available. FEMA distributes some through its channels. The *Journal of Civil Defense* features articles on shelter construction and markets construction plans. Those familiar with requirements can draw up their own plans.

Maybe this is "the American way" to get around government neglect. We hope so. *Both* the American leadership and the American people deserve to be protected, deserve to survive. We must find a way. We will find a way. That's why, in order to draw attention to this monumental problem, in order to spotlight people survival, we have entitled this article:

Why not us? □



Lorne and Nancy Greene in Hawaii during a recent vacation.

Manage Emergencies Better With Custom-Digitized Maps And The EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM

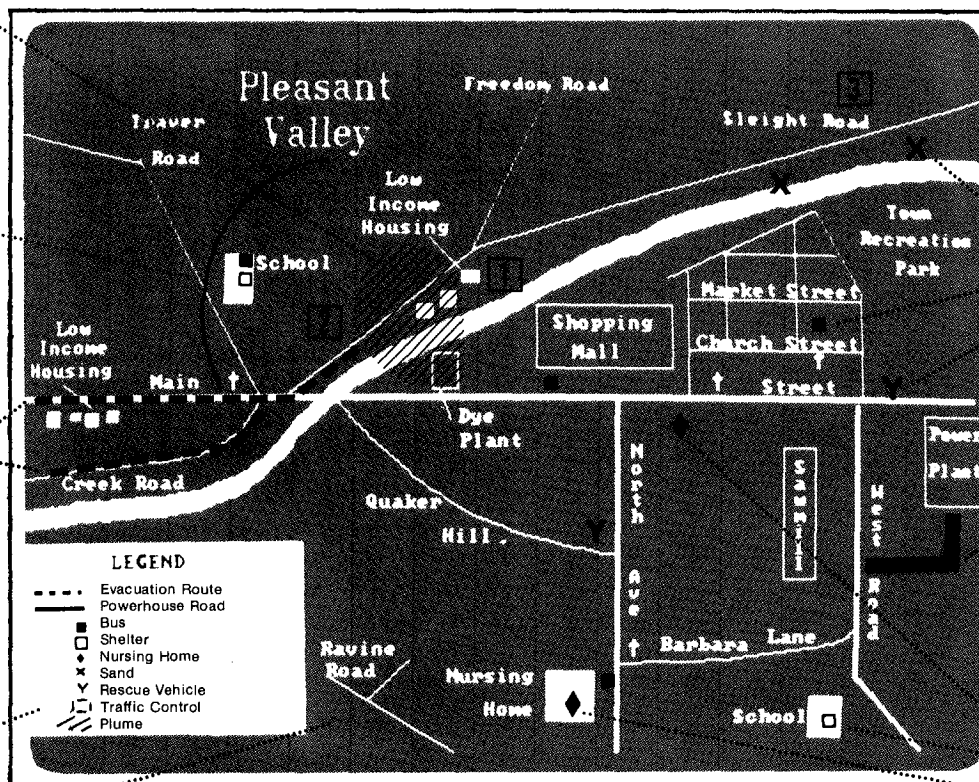
Use cross-hatch markings to track the spread of flood waters, wildfires, chemical spills, etc.

Draw evacuation routes or traffic control perimeters as red, blue, or yellow; dotted, dashed, or solid; thin, medium, or thick lines.

To evacuate an area, designate these routes as one-way outbound by blinking dotted lines.

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Show all available emergency resources. One key calls up the name and details of any resource on the map.

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Also Available—Custom Digitized Maps

"There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy."
— George Washington

"If we . . . are prepared for war, then we will not have war. No aggressor will dare tangle with a properly defended America."
— Congressman Bill Chappel

"Until war is eliminated from international relations, unpreparedness for it is well nigh as criminal as war itself."
— Dwight D. Eisenhower

FAMILY FORUM

Knowledge of fallout characteristics in a fallout situation can permit survival something like knowledge of lifesaving techniques can save a drowning victim. Dick Oster outlines the hazards and the steps that can be taken to contend with them.

©This material is from the encyclopedia S.O.S. (Systems of Survival), the newsletter FORESIGHT and Civilian Survival Series "Refugee-U.S.A." by Richard E. Oster, Sr., and carries the same copyright as do these original publications. — 1986.

Fallout Radiation: Levels and Effects

— Richard E. Oster, Sr.

QUESTION: After a Nuclear detonation (NUDET), and you are in a fallout zone, how long must you stay in your fallout shelter before you can come out and get supplies without the risk of excessive personal radiation contamination?

What level of radiation might you expect? In the C.D. document TR-83 (April 1975) they used the rule that 150 counties in the U.S.A. could anticipate a dose of 10,000 Roentgens/hr (R/hr Units) at a probability of 50% or

Figure 1			
Medical Care Will Be Needed By	Accumulated Radiation Exposures (R) in any period of		
	One Week	One Month	Four Months
A. NONE	150	200	300
B. SOME (5% may die)	250	350	500
C. MOST (50% may die)	450	600	—

These figures are not acceptable during peacetime

RADIATION EXPOSURE TABLE

ANSWER: We are assuming you are in your own private shelter (if in a government shelter they will advise you). We also assume your shelter has a high fallout protection factor (High FPF) and that no one was late in arriving (and received a dose prior to entering the shelter). Even in a high FPF shelter each person should have a personal radiation record card and the shelter should be monitored several times daily AND RECORDED. Figure 1 notes who will need to be given medical help on the basis of radiation received.

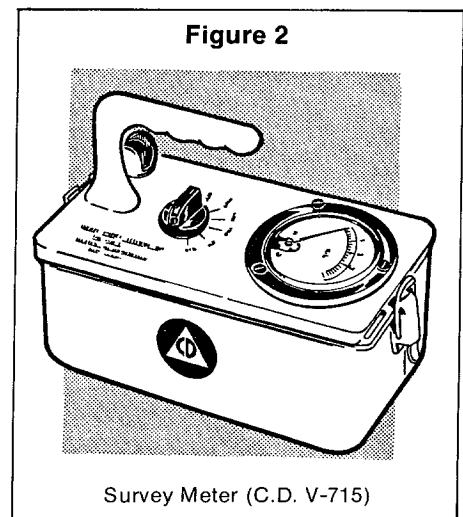
The time of stay is related to the original fallout activity, the number of fallouts received after the original NUDET, plus subsequent attacks or fallout arriving from different NUDETS at different times. The time to be spent in the shelter is determined after the last fallout arrives.

A "normal" fallout mixture of 300 radioisotopes in a NUDET will decay (be reduced in intensity) by the rule of "seven-ten". This rule states that in 7 hours after NUDET the level will have decreased to 1/10 of what it was at 1 hr after NUDET. In seven more time periods (7x7=49 hours or 2 days) it will be down to 1/100 of what it was at 1 hr after NUDET and in 7 more time periods (2 days x 7 or 2 weeks) it will be down to about 1/1000 of what it was at 1 hr after NUDET. If new fallout arrives you must start counting all over.

greater. Who gets the fallout, where are the "hot spots" located and what are the levels of radiation? This is a gamble based on the NUDET locations and the winds aloft. If the above scenario

prevailed the level would drop to 1,000R/hr at 7 hours, 100R/hr at 49 hours (about two days) and 10R/hr after 14 days.

(Cont. on page 31)



Survey Meter (C.D. V-715)

Figure 3	
If outside dose rate has fallen to: (in R/hour)	Recommendations
Less than 0.5 (outside stay: up to 12 hrs.)	No special precautions necessary, sleep in the shelter.
0.5 to 2 (outside stay: 12 to 3 hrs.)	Outdoor activity (up to a few hours per day) tolerable for essential purposes. Eating, sleeping and all other activities should be conducted in the best available shelter.
2 to 10 (outside stay: 3 hrs. to 36 min.)	Very short periods (less than an hour per day) of outdoor activity are tolerable for the most essential purposes. Shelter occupants should rotate outdoor tasks to minimize total doses. Rescue, repair, communication and exercise may safely take place in less than optimum shelter.
10 to 100 (outside stay: 36 min. to 3.6 min.)	Time outside of shelter should be held to a few minutes and limited to those few activities that cannot be postponed for at least one more day. Insofar as possible, all people should stay put in the best available shelter no matter how uncomfortable.
Greater than 100 (outside stay: 3.6 min. or less — see Figure 1 for guidance)	Outdoor activity of more than a few minutes may result in sickness or death. The only occasions which might call for moving are: (1) risk of death or serious injury in present shelter from fire, collapse, thirst, etc. and (2) present shelter is greatly inadequate — might result in fatality — and better shelter is only a few minutes away.

SUGGESTED LIMITS FOR SHELTER EXIT

REVIEWS

(Audio cassette) — *AIDS: THE MOST DANGEROUS COVERUP*, address by news analyst Charles Wiley. 47 minutes. Produced by Accuracy-In-Media, Inc. Tape #14, \$5. Available from Lion Recording, PO Box 962, Washington, DC 20044.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

No one who knows Charles Wiley would ever accuse him of not coming to grips with the world's problems. His open opposition to dictatorships has landed him in a number of the world's not-so-plush jails. That only feeds his determination to get at the facts.

Now there is a new enemy: AIDS. Wiley sees a grand failure to get to the root of what he calls "the gravest catastrophe of our time."

The media, he points out, by focusing on human rights instead of hard-core methods of disease control, have been tragically irresponsible. "We are on the Titanic," he says, "we hit the iceberg, and these guys are rearranging the deck chairs."

He points out that two to four million in the United States with the AIDS virus today means two to four million dead by the end of the century. Graphically he explains the "geometry" of sexual practices that promotes the spread of the disease. The gay community is now reacting in fear. Over 75% of gays are now bisexual. This is a development brought on by two factors: (1) gays are frightened by the specter of AIDS, and (2) they are looking for a "cover."

Wiley's main message is that the media need to face the impact of the AIDS epidemic, to report on it forthrightly, to campaign for effective measures — even at this late date — to control it, to curb it, to find methods to prevent it and to eliminate it. A big, big order.

If you want a real AIDS eye opener get the tape. If you want another "snow job" don't.

Charles Wiley will be the luncheon speaker on November 7th at the DDP/TACDA seminar (subject: "Media Bias — Turmoil in U.S. Foreign Policy"). Wiley will also participate in the AIDS panel which follows the luncheon.

STUDY ON DETERRENCE: ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR DISARMAMENT AND THE ARMS RACE, NEGOTIATED ARMS REDUCTION AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS by Department of Disarmament Affairs, United Nations, 1987. 142 pp. paperback. Disarmament Study Series 17. Order from UN Sales Section, New York, N.Y. 10017. Price: \$15.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This study was requested by title by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1984. Member States interested submitted their views to the Secretary-General in April, 1985. The resulting work is a "first" for the UN in that various schools of thought and points of view on deterrence are given without the constraint of having to formulate joint conclusions or recommendations. These are left to the reader.

The report, then, is an urbane and stimulating three-way discussion of deterrence among the West (NATO), East, (Warsaw Pact) and Third World States. West papers were prepared by Prof. Robert E. Osgood, Johns Hopkins University and Ambassador Henning Wegener, Federal Republic of Germany. East papers were written by Prof. Manfred Müller, Germany Democratic Republic and Prof. Vitaly V. Zhurkin, U.S.S.R. Third World papers were written by Ambassador Julio César Carasales, Argentina; Major-General Ahmen Fakh, Egypt; and Mr. K. Subrahmanyan, India, who also chaired the group.

The experts met three times, exchanged papers, and discussed them. The study has three parts: the formal papers, rebuttals by the experts, and a fair summary of the arguments apparently prepared by a staff.

While over-simplifying and doing violence to the experts' meticulous views, certain general points stay in the reviewer's mind. The West holds deterrence has helped provide 40 years of peace and serves as a basis for arms reduction or limitations. The East views deterrence as a U.S. concoction to justify arms superiority. SDI is viewed as offensive, destabilizing, and promoting the arms race in space. The East, too, seems to think

it would help peace if U.S. scientists would stop thinking and inventing. Third World States hold deterrence exists, but point out: 1. the nuclear threat is world wide, not just an East-West matter; 2. deterrence can lead, and has led to, coercive diplomacy; and 3. if deterrence is such a positive, stabilizing force, why is there such an uproar over nuclear proliferation?

The study presents many facts, insights, and points of view. It is a "no holds barred" debate, but the experts write like experts and diplomats. The lay reader of the study will find much in it to help thinking on foreign affairs, arms negotiations, and drives for world peace. It is as current as the national evening TV news.

Students of forensics will find the work to be an excellent case study on how to work through semantic mine fields. Beyond this they will see how experts analyze and debut arguments.

Aside from a passing reference to an ABM system around Moscow, there is nothing in the papers pertaining directly to civil defense. Yet, the work in its entirety speaks to the need for civil defense. If deterrence holds up, civil defense gets a low national priority in the U.S.. If it should collapse, civil defense might be needed quickly and urgently.

NEW CANADIAN FILM PORTRAYS WEST AS RED PROPAGANDA VICTIMS

Deceiving America, a 77-minute documentary produced by AC Video Productions Limited in Canada features top Western disinformation analysts, including:

Ernest Lefever, chairman of Ethics and Public Policy Center

Reed Irvine, chairman of Accuracy In Media

Cliff Kincaid, editor of *Human Events*

Arnaud de Borchgrave, editor-in-chief, *Washington Times*

Tomas Schuman, ex-Novosti agent

Lev Navrozov, former Kremlin aide

The film is available from AC Video Productions Ltd, 52 Berkindale Dr., Willodale, Ontario, Canada M2L 1Z8 for \$75 (U.S.)

(FILM) *HIGH FRONTIER: A DEFENSE THAT DEFENDS* — 13-minute color film, introduced by General Daniel Graham, shows missile intercept technology. ½" VHS or BETA: \$25 — ¾" VHS: \$35 (add \$3.50 shipping and handling).^{*} Purchase from High Frontier, 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W. (Suite 1000), Washington, DC 20005.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey

Kinetic energy intercept of ballistic missiles is no longer theory. It's *fact*. This graphic High Frontier film dramatically illustrates the mechanics of the already proven method of missile intercept (homeland defense) that can be deployed in the short term. Needed and not yet on hand, are more Pentagon emphasis and funding by Congress. *Adequate* funding and support of the concept by the private sector would turn the trick.

Such support should be forthcoming, for people at the grassroots level are spontaneously inclined to agree that with nuclear warheads poised to obliterate a good part of America and most of its citizens along with it, serious attention should go to a means of preventing it (public opinion polls prove the point).

High Frontier: A Defense That Defends is a convincing road map to a national defense technology that will work — and will work TODAY!

That Congress and the Pentagon have not seen the light is a tribute only to pork-barrel preoccupations and bureaucratic inertia.

A public demand for public safety — protection from missile attack — could pave the way to action.

And the new High Frontier film could well give birth to the demand. Its showing by civil clubs, church groups, schools, service clubs, TV stations, conferences and seminars and the like — by families too — would enlighten viewers, create such a demand and generate the required action.

The modest price of the film (\$25.00 for ½" VHS or \$35.00 for ¾" VHS plus shipping and handling) permits any individual to undertake his own public education project.

Recommended by the *Journal of Civil Defense*. Order it. Why not today?

^{*}Note: The ½" VHS or BETA versions are for home TV use, and the ¾" VHS film is for TV station use.

High Frontier: A Defense That Defends will be shown in the exhibit area at the TACDA exhibit booth during each of the four coffee calls of the DDP/TACDA seminar in Mobile, AL November 7th and 8th.

PREPAREDNESS PLANNING IN A NUCLEAR CRISIS. Home Study course (HS-4). Comprehensive text and study guide. Produced by FEMA Home Study Program Administrative Office, Emergency Management Institute, 16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727. 1987. Open to the public for individual or group study. Free.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

This basic course is the answer to the American citizen who wants to know more about civil defense, about weapons effects, about shelter, about storing vital supplies and about surviving a major disaster, especially one involving aggressor attack.

It's new and authoritative. It's simple and thorough. It appears to this reviewer to be a logical and inspired result of FEMA Director Julius Becton's "self-help" policy. For the citizen out there who wants to get his feet wet in some real down-to-earth planning for preparedness this is an invaluable primer. For anyone not sure of the value of civil defense planning it could be a stimulant to wake him up to what he can really do for himself. The bottom line seems to be this: if government isn't going to provide the people with protection against modern weapons of war that are zeroed in on them they can do it on their own if they have the will to do so and want to take the trouble.

Chapter headings give a quick outline of the study course content:

1. Risk Analysis, The Effects of Nuclear Weapons
2. Civil Defense and Emergency Planning
3. Planning for Evacuation
4. Preparing Fallout Shelters
5. Preparing for Shelter Living

The course has the potential of being a turn-around tool for a lot of grassroots indifference to homeland defense. We suggest you enroll. We are advising our Journal staff to do likewise.

THE MAGIC OF MOULAGE, Produced by Tribout Traumatic Technologies (TTT), 1711 W. Main Street, Belleville, IL 62223 (618/234-7606). ½" VHS color video, approximately 20 mins. \$39.50 plus postage and handling.

— Reviewed by Janice Tyliczka.

The Magic of Moulage is a very informative video on how to apply the "Basic Special Effects Makeup" to create a realistic mock disaster. This video covers step-by-step instructions on how to manufacture artificial blood, the look of shock, dental trauma, swelling, bruises, burns, abrasions, lacerations and punctures. Included with the video is a 16-page booklet that reviews the video with text and photos. It makes a great referral guide. These can be purchased in quantity for classes (\$1 each for quantities of 26 or more). It is the first of a series of three videos.

The second video will cover active bleeding, compound fractures, foreign bodies, tissue and organ reconstruction and amputations. The third will instruct how casualties should act during a triage exercise. They are also developing an oral and written exam. These products are not ready for distribution yet.

TTT also has a slide presentation available for instructors. And it has a selection of moulage supplies and kits. Seminars can be arranged by phoning the number above.

The Magic of Moulage shows you how to make and create most all of the above injuries with common household items. I feel this video is well worth the money if you have anything to do with moulage. The techniques could also be used on Halloween.

DISASTER PLANNING/EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, published by Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (875 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611). 8½" x 11" format, 43pp, 1987. Price: \$25.

This volume is the standard disaster preparedness guide for hospitals throughout the United States. Its seven chapters (by six leading disaster authorities) provide procedures and criteria for dealing with the impact of emergency

REVIEWS (Cont.)

casualties.

Included are planning techniques and updating requirements. Disaster drills are accented as a means for preparedness in shifting from normal to disaster operations.

Such a shift, done as smoothly as possible, with the consequent saving of lives, is the book's obvious objective.

THE SOVIET PERSPECTIVE ON THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE, by Dmitry Mikhayev. Published by Pergamon Books, Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523. Paperback, 95 pages. Price: \$9.95.

— Reviewed by John E. Bex.

Dmitry Mikhayev undertakes a very broad approach to the subject of SDI. He considers at length psychological, cultural and historical factors, as well as military and political ones.

The four chapters of the book following a preface, overview and introduction are:

1. The Soviet Mentality and the Party's Struggle
2. The Military and Ideological Consequences of SDI
3. The Technological and Economic Ramifications of SDI
4. Possible Soviet Responses to SDI.

These are followed by "Conclusions." In his "Overview" he states:

... the Strategic Defense Initiative should be seen as the central element of a new U.S. global strategy, the goals of which might encompass:

- shifting from the 'offense only' deterrence of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) to a deterrent based more soundly on a mixture of offense and defense;
- significantly reducing the expansionism of the Soviet empire by reducing its internal capacity to sustain further external ventures;
- decreasing the degree of economic and political control exercised by Moscow over nations in the socialist orbit, particularly those in the Western Hemisphere and Eastern Europe;
- enhancing and broadening the conditions in which pluralistic societies and free institutions can flourish.

A lot to accomplish, indeed. Even the most avid American advocates of SDI have not made such broad claims. The "emigre" has outdone and outbid them all.

In considering official Russian attitudes to the military and ideological consequences of SDI, the author summarizes official Russian statements in an admirably concise fashion. He says:

General Secretaries of the CPSU, dozens of Soviet spokesmen, scientists, and high military figures, have made hundreds of statements concerning SDI. These statements contain nine central ideas:

1. The United States seeks military superiority, thereby jeopardizing the extant relationship of strategic nuclear parity.
2. SDI will undermine the arms control process.
3. SDI will leave computers, not human beings, in charge of mankind's fate.
4. A one hundred percent leak-proof BMD is technically impossible.
5. The United States is trying to militarize space.
6. The United States is seeking to acquire a first-strike capability.
7. SDI will increase the probability of accidental nuclear war.
8. SDI will threaten Soviet space assets.
9. SDI will threaten, from space, Soviet installations on the ground.

The author then goes on to explain that all these statements, while containing grains of truth, are really incorrect, especially the last two. He points out that the computer argument emphasizes the ambivalent Soviet attitude toward computers, despite their general enthusiasm for scientific-technological development.

In a key chapter of the book Mikhayev considers possible Soviet responses to SDI. He contrasts the Soviet and U.S. approaches to weapons development as "evolutionist" and "perfectionist" and, interestingly enough, seems to suggest advantages for evolutionist over the perfectionist approach. In considering the "Scientific Base," he goes further along this line:

It is widely accepted among Soviet scientists who now work in the United States [the author himself being one]

that Soviet higher education, particularly in physics and mathematics, is superior to American education. The Soviet Union has 1.5 million scientists and engineers engaged in research and development in 1,500 research institutions. It has the world's highest commitment to research and development expenditures expressed as a percentage of GNP ... and yet, in the words of Soviet affairs analyst Thane Gustafson: By any measure ... U.S. scientists lead their Soviet colleagues in most disciplines, and in many there is simply no competition.

Mikhayev has a most interesting projection of the Soviet's probable response to the SDI challenge. He says they will establish several gigantic new centers combining research and production facilities. These will be located not in the colder northern parts of the country, but relatively near Moscow or places like the North caucasus and the Crimea. The job of creating such huge centers will cost dozens of billions of dollars and take at least ten years to complete. This is about the same time the Soviets would like to delay the American SDI program. There is another interesting thing that the Russians seem intent on accomplishing in the economic and technological sphere:

The Party might also try to resolve the problem of quality by massive robotization. Existing Soviet plans indicate an intention to increase dramatically the number of robots in socialist bloc countries. ... Of course these plans — as is often the case with Soviet economic planning — are not necessarily going to materialize.

Mikhayev concludes with statements in favor of SDI:

A technological defeat by itself ... would be an essential element in the overall defeat of the Party. SDI could be a vehicle for such a defeat. ...

The deployment of even a 10 percent BMD system would be advisable for several reasons. First, it would endlessly complicate Soviet military plans and greatly reduce the probability of a Soviet first nuclear strike and their ability to exploit politically the threat of such a strike ... Finally, early deployment of BMD by the United States would compel the Soviet leadership to take immediate and strategically important decisions concerning the development of certain sectors of their economic, military technology, and science — thus giving new momentum to advocates of marked reform in the Soviet leadership.

EARTHQUAKE TRAINING AND EDUCATION: A COLLECTION OF ISSUE PAPERS. Edited by Daniel G. Barbee. FEMA 124/May 1987. Monograph Series 1987. 123 pages. Available from Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Center Plaza, 500 C St., S.W., Washington, DC 20472.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

This is another monograph on emergency management developed under contract by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with a small but expert group of professionals whose purpose is to collect, analyze, and share ideas and information concerning, in this case, the reduction of earthquake risks and effects.

The dozen authors, re-exploring their expertise are articulate, diverse and specialized. Among them are two pairs of civil engineers and architects, a fire battalion chief, a geophysicist, a surgeon, an expert on disaster preparedness and a county emergency coordinator, a generalist on natural hazards, and a specialist on seismic risk evaluation.

Dr. Daniel G. Barbee, a political scientist at George Mason University, has edited this group's production into sections initiated a year ago for a workshop at FEMA's Training Center at Emmitsburg, Maryland. He organized the issue papers into related parts — "citizen sector" papers concerned with home and school, a "public sector" of five

LIKE MEIN KAMPF . . .

papers on subjects at the local government level, and a "private sector" on building codes, critical facilities, critical utilities, and rehabilitation.

A strong theme flows through the book. The authors agree that planned training and education can resolve at least some of the problems which impede our progress toward a more extensive reduction of earthquake damage and casualties.

Readers who want to know more about seismic phenomena will find the monograph interesting and informative.

TACTICS, A SOVIET VIEW, edited by V.G. Reznichenko, Moscow 1984, Translated by the CIS Multilingual Section, Translation Bureau, Secretary of State Department, Ottawa, Canada. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402. Paperback, 230 pages. Price: \$7.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Tactics, A Soviet View is a basic handbook on military science. It of course emphasizes the employment of nuclear weapons.

Tactics, however, does *not* support the convenient theory that a gradual buildup will characterize the beginning of the next war — World War III if you will.

For instance, on page 44:

Surprise has long been the most important principle of the art of war. The enormous importance of surprise in armed conflict was repeatedly emphasized by V.I. Lenin. He required that the enemy should be hit by strikes "where and when he least of all anticipates an attack." V.I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized: "We must try to catch the enemy by surprise, to capture the moment when his forces are dispersed."

THE EMPLOYMENT IN MODERN COMBAT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AND HIGHLY MOBILE FORCES HAS DRASTICALLY INCREASED THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SURPRISE STRIKES. [Caps and italics added.] . . .

Surprise, of course, is a military principle that has been exploited universally from well before the Trojan Horse to well after MacArthur's Inchon Landing. As *Tactics, A Soviet View* reveals, it will remain a prime element of Soviet military action with the advent of nuclear arms. The reach of nuclear weapons immediately into the heartland of an opponent makes surprise all the more effective in modern warfare. Not to cultivate those defensive measures; that can blunt the effects of surprise nuclear attack (especially highly developed SDI and civil defense) could make initial surprise and final victory synonymous.

Tactics, A Soviet View makes this very clear. And like *Mein Kampf* it banks on not being taken seriously by its intended victims.

THE LIMITS OF CIVIL DEFENCE IN THE USA, SWITZERLAND, BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION, by Lawrence J. Vale. Published by St. Martin's Press (175 5th Ave., NY, NY 10010). Hard cover, 268 pages, \$35.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey

The inside jacket at the front of Mr. Vale's book states:

Most Western planners ignore civil defense, or dismiss it as inadequate. Yet policy choices about civil defense are immensely revealing about the relationship between citizens and their governments. This book analyzes the reasons why some states, such as the USSR and Switzerland, have doggedly pursued civil defense, while others, such as the USA and Britain, lag far behind. It compares the publicly expressed rationales for civil defense with the technical and political factors that shackle it in practice. In doing so, the author demonstrates not only the limits of civil defense but also the reasons why political leaders are so reluctant to acknowledge them.

A good start that seems to get bogged down in the pages that follow. He criticizes the *Journal of Civil Defense* along with the United Kingdom's *Protect and Survive Monthly* (no longer published) by observing that "Little if any effort is made to examine the reasons why one state has developed an extensive civil defence programme while another has attempted much less." His accuracy there could be questioned. He also criticizes Leon Goure and others, so his targets are an impressive lot; the *Journal* should be proud to be among them. Oddly enough, he doesn't report on the extensive civil defense research of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. (He does mention an ORNL team that translated a Soviet civil defense manual.)

Vale neglects to analyze Swedish civil defense, he says, partially because of his "inability to read Swedish." The presumption is that he selected countries only whose languages he was familiar with. If so, perhaps a better criterion could have been used. His criticisms extend to Swiss civil defense. Perhaps it is not above criticism (it is admittedly not perfect), but perhaps too it is not as ineffective as Vale makes out.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

SWITZERLAND — AGAIN!

Just back from Saelihalde Street amid the greenery of a small park, a long concrete tunnel leads down to a seven-story shelter command post and hospital, 200 feet underground.

It is here, amid the humming air-filtering machinery, blinking control panels, generators, hospital beds, kitchens — and even jail cells — that the civil defense authorities of Lucerne will direct the housing of 20,000 people, a third of Lucerne's population, if a nuclear, conventional or chemical war ever happens.

Swiss authorities say they know of no shelter that is larger. "Facing a nuclear conflict, we hope to assure the survival of as many people as possible," said Hildebert Heinzmann, deputy director of coordination for the Federal Civil Defense Office who recently took about 30 foreign journalists on a tour of the shelter. "We have to show the owners of nuclear weapons that if they unleash them and start a war, then they'll destroy themselves." . . .

Currently, federal officials say Switzerland can shelter 83 percent of the 6.4 million population. It has 1,110 command posts, 117 protected operating rooms burrowed under hospitals and clinics, and more than 1,000 first-aid facilities. . . .

— *Chicago Tribune* (Thomas Netter).

CHURCH: USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS BETTER THAN "ENSLAVEMENT"

The governing body of the Presbyterian Church . . . in a policy statement . . . said the use of atomic weapons is preferable to enslavement to a totalitarian power. The statement, issued after two years of study, said Christians should support nuclear arms negotiations but should weigh freezes on testing, production or deployment of weapons against whether they would offer "a secure and just peace." . . .

— *USA Today*

GADHAFI WANTS WEAPONS

The Arab world "must possess the atom bomb" in its quest for development and to "liberate Palestine," said Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi.

— *USA Today*

"CIVIL DEFENSE" BACK IN CIVIL DEFENSE

American patriot and renowned scientist Dr. Edward Teller has reminded us: "The possibility of a worldwide conflict has not disappeared. In fact, this awesome danger looms larger than it did a quarter of a century ago. Civil Defense, which once seemed to be a most important part of American preparedness has now become a desperate reality."

— *Idaho Civil Defense Association Newsletter*, June 1987.

NO DEFENSE A "FAILURE IN MORAL AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP"

Soviet spending on strategic defense exceeded American outlays by a factor of five in 1972, and by 25 to 1 by 1979. For over a decade they have been spending an average \$15 to \$20 billion a year on strategic defense. . . .

The United States presently has no defense whatever against nuclear missiles. If the President received a report that just one missile appeared on our radar targeted on New York City, he could only sit by and watch it take its toll, and would have to decide whether to launch one or more missiles and seek revenge on thousands of Russian civilians.

Polls in recent years show that well over half the American people do not even know that we lack defenses. I think Americans would be appalled if they knew that the Soviets have defenses against U.S. weapons while we have none against theirs.

The failure to protect the United States with strategic defenses amounts to an egregious failure in moral and political leadership. President Reagan, I regret to say, has never followed up sufficiently on his daring SDI speech of March 1983. Despite impressive technological progress in a very short time, SDI remains a research program.

But it is Congress which is most to be faulted. Members have repeatedly voted to decrease the President's budget requests for SDI. . . .

— "The Morality of a Strong National Defense," by U.S. Representative Jim Courter (R-NJ) in *Human Events*.

FEAR AND PEACE . . . AND AMERICAN CHILDREN

In the fall of 1982, leaders of the nuclear-freeze movement introduced to America's schools the subject of nuclear war and what they judged fit to prevent it. . . .

Although the nuclear-freeze campaign has now faded, the schools have by no means abandoned "peace education," also called "nuclear education." In fact, groups such as Educators for Social Responsibility (ESR), the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) and the National Education Association (NEA) . . . have played a major role in persuading school systems across the country to require or offer these courses for children of all ages. . . .

As any parent knows, fear is an emotion communicated very readily from adult to child. Yet teachers are told by the authors of *Choices*: "It is important for you to admit your fears about nuclear war."

. . . The neutrality of the public schools is an established tradition, and since school funding depends heavily on local support, most school boards will listen carefully to even a small delegation protesting propaganda in the name of education.

— from "Politics and 'Peace Education'" by Andre Ryerson in the June 1987 *Reader's Digest*.

DISASTER PLANNING ACCENT EMPHASIZED BY "PUBLIC WORKS"

The most fundamental concept to keep in mind when planning for any type of emergency or major disaster is that a community plan is only effective when all relevant departments are involved in both its development and continued maintenance. A good plan necessitates a spirit of cooperative commitment, with a sense of shared ownership and mutual responsibility. . . .

In the majority of cases, emergency planning represents one of a community's most urgent needs but constitutes one of its weakest capabilities.

The key to overcoming this important weakness is the development of a comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan. . . .

— *Emergency Management Quarterly*

SHELTER FOR THE UNSHELTERED

If nuclear war rained devastation and fallout upon the United States, how would the surviving population fare? Potentially better than most might have been led to expect, according to a new analysis in the *March Health Physics*. It found that "except for the heaviest fallout regions, the sheltering provided by an unprepared basement [and an initial continuous shelter time of no more than three weeks] will suffice" to protect survivors from a lethal dose of radiation. Since about half of all U.S. residences have basements, and since many multi-story apartments and office buildings offer about as much radiological protection as an unprepared basement, most survivors would have access to adequate protection, report physicists Robert Ehrlich of George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. and James Ring of Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y.

— *Science News*

TERRORIST ACTIONS = WAR SAYS COLUMNIST MAX MORRIS

A July 22 column by *Florida Times-Union* columnist Max Morris claims that world-wide terrorist activities and other threats and offensives we must recognize that "we are in a state of war." Morris asks: Why not declare it? He concludes:

Until we make those who order terrorist action pay for it, until we literally destroy those who train terrorists and provide their weapons and other support, "they" will continue to devour the civilized, law-abiding world, piece by piece. We and our allies have the forces to end this. Does Congress have the will?

According to Morris this would be far better than the television "spectacles" Congress has recently been engaged in.

Coming in the next issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*: "The Full Circle of Terrorism," by Max Klinghoffer, M.D. Are the terrorists of today, like their ancient counterparts, primed with drugs and promises of Paradise? Could be.



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LETTER . . .

Altoona, PA

Dear Ms. Baker [Journal staff member]:

. . . A few days ago on receiving the last issue of the "Jr. of CD" there was my old friend John Bex "looking straight out" at me. Based on my 25-year volunteer service as Civil Defense Director, Blair County-Altoona Council of Civil Defense, he sponsored our trip to the Pentagon, April 10, 1975, at which before 50 of my key civil defenders I was presented the . . . Defense Civil Preparedness Agency "Distinguished Service Citation" and in the

PM visited his underground headquarters.

John is still strong for civil defense. So am I — at nearly 92 years of age. But at this stage of my life I cannot do much about it except to berate those in Congress who act more like Communists than patriotic Americans.

My best to all who work on the "Journal."

Lloyd M. Morris
Col., USAR, Ret.

Note: I apparently talked myself into making a donation. Good luck.

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

FACT: Within ten years the Soviets will have fallout and blast shelters to protect 75% of their urban population. In the U.S., on the other hand, the strong anti-civil defense lobby has blocked efforts to take basic and effective defense measures to protect YOU!

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

TACDA fights for your survival — join the fight — join TACDA today!

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Pragmatic Civil Defense

— W. E. Manry, Jr., M.D.



W. E. Manry, Jr., M.D.

Dr. W. E. "Bill" Manry looks at American civil defense without the soporific "benefits" of apathy, wishful thinking and procrastination. This leads him to some shocking conclusions about the fate of his fellow man when the nuclear chips are down. Here he prescribes bitter but best available action in the absence of timely and meaningful citizen survival measures by government or utilization of self-help shelter measures.

It is obvious that no significant civil defense protection for the population of the United States is in prospect any time soon. Perhaps we don't need it soon, but I'm reminded of a Labor Day conversation that I had with several people in 1939. Up until then we had been hearing more and more bluster about militarism in Germany, and my friends admitted that Germany was certainly getting strong militarily, but insisted that Hitler could not possibly be ready yet to undertake a major war. In other words, we didn't have to worry yet. That was the day Hitler's troops moved into Poland.

WHAT CAN WE DO . . . ?

Maybe Russia is not ready yet — but how will we know?

Clearly, in the next few years we are not going to have public shelters to any worthwhile degree. Further, no matter how hard we try, we apparently are not even able to get significant numbers of people to pay attention to the *possibility* of nuclear attack, let alone make some basic plans for it.

What can we do with the very negligible amount of money now being allowed for the Civil Defense Program? If we do nothing we can predict very emphatically that without any warning, or even with a day or two warning, that the entire population of the country will panic completely.

During this interval immediately after blast, those who have not been killed or seriously injured have that

one major danger: gamma radiation from fallout. Those in an area where all structures have been demolished must move as rapidly as possible outside of that circumference to large buildings and go to the lowest middle portions of these structures. Those outside the blast zone must still worry about fallout and they too should go to the middle of their homes and struggle through as best they can. They will always be much safer there than running around outdoors in the initial high radiation interval, trying to find a better place of protection. Time permitting, expedient shelter is a good alternative.

A house with no advance preparation at all can provide protection simply by keeping fallout deposits at the greatest possible distance from the inhabitants. Radiation diminishes as the square of the distance from the source, so that the safest place for anybody will be at the furthest distance he can get from the radioactive dust. Intervening insulating materials (building a "shelter inside a

still get lethal doses. On the other hand, in a very large percentage of homes the radioactive dust that settles will be of lesser intensity.

There are very reliable estimates that even in quite heavily radioactive areas, the radiation danger will have essentially subsided by two weeks after the blast.

Accordingly, survivors must have a minimum amount of potable water for a total of two weeks time. It would also be good to have food during that time but almost nobody will starve to death for lack of food over a two week period.

So, there are two things that we can try for with limited government finances.

1. Convey to the people the importance of staying indoors for possibly 2 weeks. Advance educational promotion of this idea is worthwhile — if we can get people's attention.

(Regardless of any success in this education effort, there should be provided to every radio and TV station, detailed material to be announced when needed that is consistent with the principles we are talking about.)

. . . A WAY TO TAKE THE BLINDFOLDS OFF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP.

shelter") can be of great help — books on tables, heavy appliances and materials to reduce radiation, etc. There will be some areas in which the radiation is so intense that even with it diminishing by the square of the distance, the inhabitants at the central portion of the building will

2. Promote storage of water in homes.

These are simple and basic. All other considerations become quickly more complicated — worthwhile but expensive. These are high priority items to give attention to while we try to find a way to take the blindfolds off our political leadership. □

UPCOMING

MARKETPLACE

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- Oct 4-8 **NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MGMT. CONFERENCE**, Little Rock, AR. Contact: David O'Bryon, NCCEM, 7297 Lee Hwy, Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672).
- Oct 5-9 **IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING WORKSHOP**, covers theory, technology, and instruments. Fee: \$1000. Contact: Office of Continuing Education, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).
- Oct 14-18 **N.C. ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY**, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, NC, Credit 18 hours, Contact: Paula Baker, Meeting Coord., NCAFP, P.O. Box 18469, Raleigh, NC 27619 (919/781-6467).
- Oct 16-18 **OPERATION DISCOVERY**, Northeast Texas Area, Seminar on civil defense, crime control, emergency medicine, etc. Open to public. Contact: James Boorman, 6768 Ridgetop, N. Richland Hills, TX 76180 (815/488-6568).
- Oct 21-23 **INDIANA CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE**, Howard Johnson East, So. Bend, IN. Contact: Joe Klarke, 1033 Faurote Ave., Decatur, IN 46733 (219/724-4950).
- Oct 22-24 **N.C. ASSN. OF RESCUE & EMS 31st ANNUAL CONVENTION**, M.C. Benton Convention Center, Winston-Salem, NC. Contact: Gary Woolman, Winston-Salem Rescue Squad, P.O. Box 10661, Winston-Salem, NC 27108 (919/767-6262).
- Oct 26-28 **TEXAS GULF COAST EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Houston, TX. Contact: Denny Holt, Texas Gulf Coast EMA, 300 W. Walker St., League City, TX 77573 (713/332-3431).
- Nov 2-5 **1987 SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY**, sponsored by the American College of Emergency Physicians. George S. Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA. Contact: ACEP, P.O. Box 619911, Dallas, TX 75261-9911 (214/659-0911).
- Nov 6 **HIGH FRONTIER CONFERENCE**, Mobile Hilton, Mobile, AL. Contact: High Frontier, 1010 Vermont Ave., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20005 (202/737-4979).
- Nov 6-9 **DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL SEMINAR/CONFERENCE**, The Mobile Hilton, Mobile, AL. Contact: DDP/TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (904/964-5397).
- Nov 12-13 **CRITICAL CARE SPECTRUM '87**, The Sheraton Centre, Toronto, Canada. Contact: Patricia Gelfant, Humber College, Program Coord., 205 Humber College Blvd., Etobicoke, Ontario, M9W 5L7, CANADA (416/675-5077).
- Nov 13-15 **OPERATION KEYSTONE HUNT**, Appalachian Trail near Duncannon, PA, PA hunting license required. Hunt & forage for all food. No fee. Contact: Sgt. Yorks Army/Navy Store, 900 Market St., Lemoyne, PA 17043 (717/761-3819).
- Nov 15-18 **ALL AMERICAS HEALTH '87**, Curtis Hixon Convention Ctr., Tampa, FL. Medical & hospital equipment from North, South, and Central America and Caribbean. Contact: Fairs & Exhibitions Ltd., 51 Doughty St., Gray's Inn, London WC1N 2LB, United Kingdom (01-831-8981 Telex: 299708 Efanee G).
- Nov 15-19 **AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY WINTER MEETING**, The Westin Bonaventure, Los Angeles, CA. Contact: John Garrick, 2260 University Dr., Newport Beach, CA 92660 (714/650-8000).
- Nov 18-21 **SAMIUC '87** World-wide congress on Emergency Medicine/5th International Conference Disaster Medicine, Seville, Spain. Contact: Gestion de Congresos, S.A., C/Antonia Diaz, 8 Acc., 41001 Sevilla, Spain (954/226914 Telex 72995 GDGP).
- Nov 19-21 **10th NATIONAL TRAUMA SYMPOSIUM** — Challenges of the 90's, Baltimore Convention Ctr., Contact: Patricia McAllister, MIEMSS, 22 S. Greene St., Baltimore, MD 21201 (301/328-2399).

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JERRY STROPE'S CAPITAL COMMENTARY on page 3 of this Journal issue paints a picture of pinko patriots ready to wipe out what little is left of national preparedness. The fact that congressmen, mesmerized by political pie-in-the-sky, will put the country they serve on the chopping block of aggressor conquest is unbelievable. But there it is. It's as though Mein Kampf were rewritten by the Politburo. We can hear the chorus of "heils" and "hallelujahs" all the way from goose-stepping propagandists to self-haloed, hallucinating cop-out commandoes.

STROPE'S ACCOUNT IS A WARNING THAT REAL PATRIOTS MUST REACT, and react soon in ways that will count. Grassroots America must become alert to these propaganda inroads among American leaders. His revelations should become common knowledge for all who would face the fact that a turn-around is now in order. The education of addled left-leaning leadership -- better its replacement -- is a "must."

IDAHO SETS AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE. In the Civil Defense Newsletter, published by Bonneville County Civil Defense, an August 11th item from The Idaho Falls Post-Register features an address by former Washington Governor Dixy Lee Ray in support of SDI. "I don't see how anyone can possibly object to protecting yourself," she says, "unless they are so completely blinded by the childlike belief that somehow the Russians will turn out to be the good guys after all." But, she points out, the Soviets "have never rescinded their threats to conquer the world."

RECENTLY before a packed house at George Washington University, political scientist Harry Jaffa proclaimed: "High education has failed democracy. America as a political civilization has lost contact with its roots and is adrift." He was critiquing Alan Bloom's new bestseller, The Closing of the American Mind.

SURELY, we must unite in our common effort to see America prevail.

*

THE TACDA 1987 FUND-RAISING DRIVE HAS SEEN SUPPORT COME IN FROM FAR AND WIDE. TACDA Treasurer Janice Tyliczka cites over 100 donations from TACDA members. "We are grateful, very grateful," she says. "And this has brought us almost half way to our \$25,000 goal. We are praying that other donations will now make up the shortfall."

"TACDA" IS ALSO APPRECIATIVE of other favors such as contributed articles by Journal of Civil Defense writers," points out Tyliczka. "And we need one writer-researcher to add to our staff -- if we could afford it, and somehow we must. Our present editor and executive director planned to retire a couple of years ago and has been warned by doctors to slow down. We need a Rick (Richard E.) Sincere or someone of that caliber. With all our many woes we'll make out somehow. We have to. There's no other way."

Family Forum, (Cont. from page 21)

So how do you know what it is like outside your shelter? The best way to know is to measure it yourself. To do this requires a radiation survey meter similar to the one shown in figure 2 (this one measures gamma rays only).

You can extend the meter to the outside of the shelter on a pole, or if you planned ahead of time, you could have installed a "reel out" clothes line, suspending the meter on it and reading it with binoculars. If you know your shelter's FPF you could even calculate

the reading by multiplying the reading inside the shelter by the FPF.

If you don't have a radiation detector you might be able to communicate with a nearby shelter that does (hollering if close by, by intercom installed prior to NUDET or by radio or CB or other). If you have an AM radio (and good batteries) you may also hear from the C.D. by radio. (Use rechargeable batteries and a solar charger to be sure you always have electrical power.)

Figure 3 provides a listing of dose rate

(outside the shelter) and time permitted out of the shelter.

In our theoretical case above, we could still have 10R/hr outside after two weeks. Per Figure 3 we could only go outside for short periods (less than an hour daily and only for dire emergencies). In 7 more time periods (about 14 weeks) it would be down to 1R/hr and this would permit a few hours outside each day (it would also be necessary for you to take a survey meter with you and not stray in to a field of higher than 1R/hr). □

EDITORIAL . . .

"WAKE UP": CUTE PHRASE OR REAL WARNING?

If TACDA and DDP were to be accused of coining the seminar theme "Wake Up America!" as a battle cry to bring in the loyal at its November conference in Mobile they would have to plead "guilty." In pursuing their mission to put the United States in a position where it can effectively defend itself — and where aggressor designs on it can be effectively thwarted — they need support, and they need to find ways to rally the troops.

For we in America have become "soft" on peace. We are naturally so. In World War I and World War II we could afford to neglect our ramparts, then build slowly while our allies and our own "green" troops took the brunt of aggressor attacks. But warfare has changed dramatically, and instead of having months to react we now have only minutes. There will be in World War III no time to sit back, plan, train and field a defense. If it is not there to begin with, forget it.

And if it is not there, then neither shall we be any longer as a leading nation of the free world. We continue to "play ball" with those who would pull the rug from under us. We are "soft" on peace. We want to welcome the gestures of an armed adversary, to disarm and to bare our people to nuclear attack or nuclear blackmail. We embrace "trust."

Perhaps trust is not all that bad a characteristic. From a position of strength. But not otherwise. Neville Chamberland "trusted" Hitler and Mussolini in Munich in 1938. It led to the bloodiest war in history. Without this "trust" and understanding and softness on the part of the Western Allies there would have been no World War II. Without the same kind of attitudes today there will be no World War III. But it will take a toughness, a preparedness (including SDI and civil defense), to signal aggressors that their plans of conquest will not work.

"WE ARE ON THE TITANIC, WE HIT THE ICEBERG, AND THESE GUYS ARE REARRANGING THE DECK CHAIRS."

Being "soft" on peace is a climax of soft attitudes in other important areas. We are soft on crime. We are soft on education. We are soft on AIDS. We are soft in all kinds of ways where we display a phony kind of charity. We like to think this makes us "good guys." As a result our society has deteriorated. Many politicians are prone to base their popularity on being "soft" — on trading hand-outs for votes.

Being soft on peace, then, comes naturally, and adversaries make a business of cultivating it among us. Even veterans' organizations, composed of those who fought for liberty in our past wars and who saw their fellow soldiers, sailors and airmen die for the preservation of their country and freedom, are today soft. They appear to be more concerned with retirement benefits and bacchanalia than facing the fact that there's a new ball game on the international scene. They should be taking a serious lead in demanding preparedness for the United States. Why don't they?

Charles Wiley (see review of his AIDS tape, p. 22) put our attitude toward imminent disaster by saying: "We are on the Titanic, we hit the iceberg, and these guys are rearranging the deck chairs." Lorne and Nancy Greene (see "Why Not Us" on page 18) show that government is knowledgeable enough to provide for leadership preparedness but has failed almost totally to address the top priority problem of protecting the people, of removing them as nuclear hostages. If criminal negligence is not involved, what is?

Other countries alert to the danger and sensitive to government's foremost duty to protect its people have reacted in their behalf years ago. These countries include the Soviet Union, China, Israel, Sweden and Switzerland. A determined homeland defense policy in the last two named has resulted in over 170 years of peace for each. They call this policy "armed neutrality."

All this, and more, is behind the DDP/TACDA seminar theme: "WAKE UP AMERICA!" We invite your attention to the seminar story on pages 6 to 9. Do we hope you'll be there? We sure do. ☐

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