

Journal of

DECEMBER 1987  
VOL. XX NO. 6

# Civil Defense



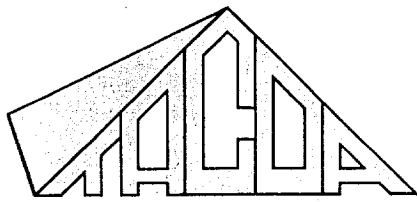
## MOBILE REPORT

**TERRORISM'S FULL CIRCLE**

---

**WHAT PRICE PEACE?**

**The American Civil Defense Association**



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# Journal of Civil Defense

## The American Civil Defense Association

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

VOLUME XX — NUMBER 6

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
ISSN 0740-5537

DECEMBER 1987

Editor ..... WALTER MURPHEY  
Managing Editor ..... JANICE TYLICZKA  
Reviews Editor ..... DONOH HANKS  
Contributing Editors ..... MAX KLINGHOFFER,  
VAN E. HALLMAN, WILLIAM A. McCAMPBELL, JR.,  
RICHARD E. OSTER, SR.  
London Correspondent .. RICHARD E. SINCERE, JR.

Layout ..... KAROLINE BAKER  
Audit ..... BETTY NICE  
Public Relations ..... FRANK WILLIAMS  
Circulation ..... BRENDA REYNOLDS  
Advertising ..... JANICE TYLICZKA  
Graphic Production ..... CREATIVE GRAPHICS  
Printing ..... STORTER PRINTING COMPANY

### CONTENTS

- 5 **CAPITAL COMMENTARY**, by Jerry Strobe  
— Capitol Hill capers.
- 6 **REPORT FROM MOBILE** — TACDA/DDP  
Seminar provides a sounding board. Audio  
and audiovisual tapes.
- 10 **SPOTLIGHT** — *Global Affairs* introduction;  
American Physical Society trips; new news-  
letters: *National Security Report* and *All Ready*,  
*Set, Go*; Shelter article series; etc.
- 12 **PROVEN CIVIL DEFENSE PROTECTION**,  
by Warren Eberspacher — A tested blast  
shelter kit.
- 16 **THE FULL CIRCLE OF TERRORISM**, by  
Max Klinghoffer, M.D. — Ancient Persia =  
Modern Iran?
- 18 **CONTACT WITH CONGRESS** — Con-  
gressman Gerry Studds hears from constituent  
— and TACDA.
- 20 **FAMILY FORUM** — Mental and Physical  
Shelter Hygiene, by Dick Oster.
- 21 **LORNE GREENE**.
- 22 **REVIEWS** — *Civil Defense: A Choice of  
Disasters*, *Disaster Planning/Emergency  
Preparedness*, *The Constitution...*, *Preventing  
AIDS...*, etc.

The *Journal of Civil Defense* Review Board  
screens all advertising. However, final  
responsibility for advertising claims, etc.,  
rests with each advertiser. Reader comments  
and critiques are invited.

- 26 **WHAT PRICE PEACE?**, by Walter Murphey  
— Is the answer to face the problem, to deny  
aggressor booty?
- 28 **IMPERATIVES** — Bruce Herschensohn's  
newsletter looks at *defense*.
- 29 **TOO GOOD TO FILE** — Ronald Reagan,  
Vello Vare, Phil Clarke, V. Emelyanov, Leon  
Goure.
- 30 **UPCOMING; MARKETPLACE**
- 31 **GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI** — Survivalist  
Manifesto (Thomas J. Evans).
- 32 **EDITORIAL**: "No Public Demand."

**COVER PICTURE**: Dr. Eugene Wigner, Dr.  
Edward Teller and Dr. Conrad Chester at  
the DDP/TACDA Seminar.

#### DISPLAY ADVERTISERS

- 3 **EMERGENCY INFORMATION**
- 4 **METTAG**
- 4 **"PARTNERS IN SURVIVAL" VIDEO**
- 4 **LIVE FREE** (Survivalist Organization)
- 4 **BLUEPRINTS & BOOKS**
- 9 **SATELLITE BROADCASTING** (Seminar  
Tape Order Form)
- 15 **THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE  
ASSOCIATION**
- 15 **AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE**
- 15 **SURVIVAL TOMORROW** (Newsletter)

Sponsored by  
The Oak Ridge Civil Defense Society  
The American Civil Defense Association

#### POLICY BOARD

R. F. Blodgett, Chairman  
Wm. Cornelius Hall  
Max Klinghoffer, M.D.  
Karl Lundgren  
John H. Neiler  
Betty Nice  
J. Howard Proctor  
Richard E. Sincere, Jr.  
Eugene P. Wigner  
Frank Williams

#### ADVISORY BOARD

Neil FitzSimons  
Evar P. Peterson  
Steuart L. Pittman  
Edward Teller

Copies of articles from this publication are  
now available from the UMI Article Clear-  
inghouse. Mail to: University Microfilms  
International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Box  
91, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

## JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

**BOLD** **TIMELY** **FACTUAL** **ON TARGET**  
**TOP COVERAGE — TOP WRITERS**

*Your window to CD Action — Still only \$12 yr.*

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE  
P.O. Box 910 PH: 904/964-5397  
Starke, FL 32091

☐ 1 Yr. \$12 ☐ Check Encl.  
☐ 2 Yrs. \$22 ☐ Please Bill  
(Published Bimonthly)

PLEASE SEND JOURNAL TO:  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

(USE SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

The *Journal of Civil Defense* is published bi-monthly  
by the American Civil Defense Association, Address:  
Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL.  
32091. Subscription: One Year—\$12, two  
years—\$22. Phone (904) 964-5397.

The *Journal of Civil Defense* presents authentic in-  
formation relating to civil defense—to the survival of  
free government, the United States and peace in the  
nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field  
and service as a forum.

Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for  
consideration by the editorial committee for publica-  
tion (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 *Jour-  
nal of Civil Defense*.

The Staff of the  
**JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE**  
Wishes you a Joyful Holiday Season and a PEACEFUL New Year.

WALTER MURPHEY, JANICE TYLICZKA, BRENDA REYNOLDS, KAROLINE BAKER, HELEN BAKER

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

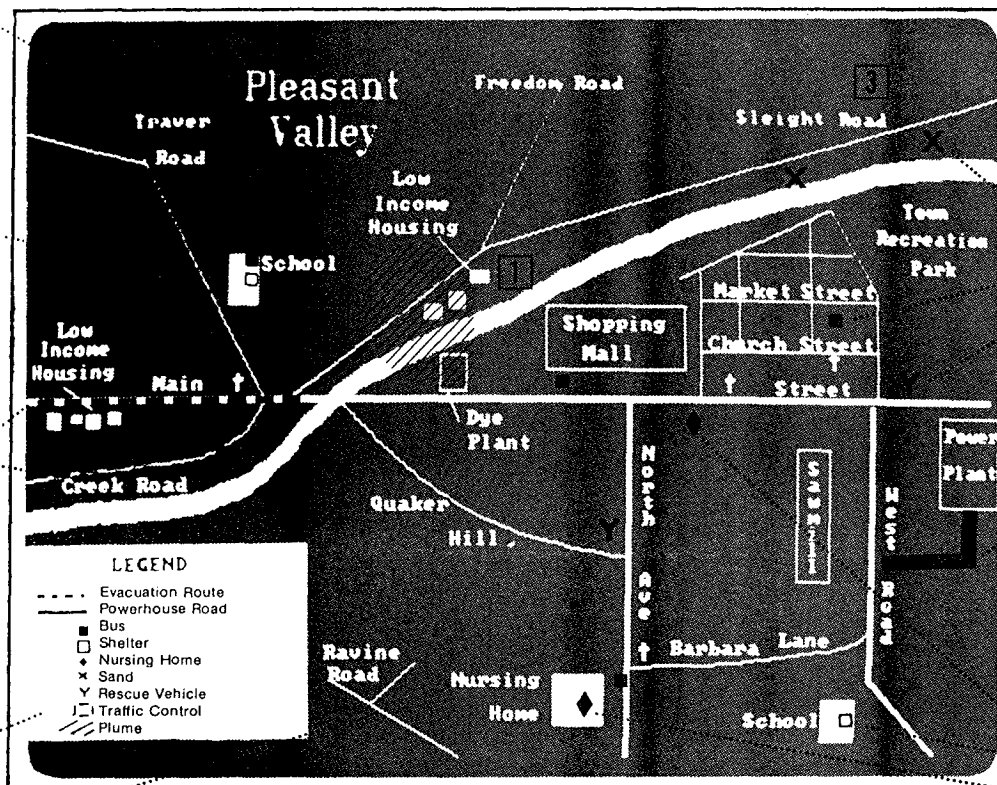
Use cross-hatch markings to track the spread of flood waters, wildfires, chemical spills, etc.

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.

Bring up a legend of all map symbols at any time by pressing a single key.

Zoom into progressively more detailed maps by pressing a single key.



Record all messages and locate critical incidents on the EIS Event Log.

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

Update your maps quickly by drawing a new route that's important to incident management.

Wherever special emergency needs exist, press one key to get the requirements, contact name, and number of people involved.

**What Can The Emergency Information System  
Do For You? Here Are A Few Examples.**

☐ **Please Send Me More Information!**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_

### EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Suite 31, 966 Hungerford Drive, Rockville, MD 20850  
(301) 424-2803

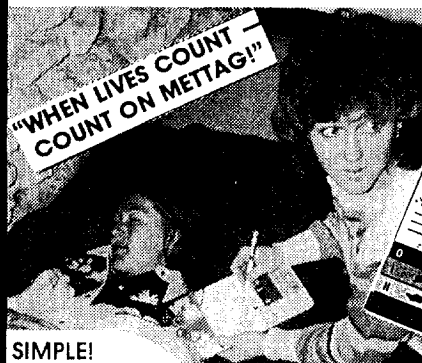
### With the EIS you get:

- Event Log
- Hazard Analysis
- Shelter Management
- Alert List
- Damage Assessment
- Situation Report
- Automated Plan
- Locator
- Contact List
- Resource Inventory
- Special Emergency Needs
- Emergency Notepad
- Letter Writing and Update
- Administration: Personnel, Training, and Volunteers

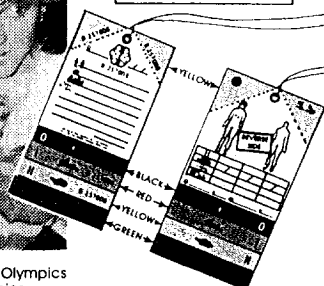
Also Available—Custom Digitized Maps

# METTAG

(Medical Emergency Triage Tag)



AMERICA'S  
INTERNATIONAL  
FIELD  
TRIAGE TAG



**SIMPLE!  
RUGGED!  
EFFECTIVE!**

Selected by: 1980 Winter Olympics  
and 1984 Summer Olympics

(actual size 4-1/16" x 8-3/16")

## METTAG SAMPLE AND FREE INFORMATION

METTAG  
P.O. Box 910  
Starke, FL 32091



OR PHONE  
**904-964-5397**

☐ Please rush METTAG sample and  
free information to:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Endorsed by DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

## CIVIL DEFENSE AND THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE "PARTNERS IN SURVIVAL"

A new videotape narrated by Lorne Greene.  
Includes a report on civil defense with David  
Brinkley.

**SPECIAL PRICE: VHS or BETA — \$35**  
**3/4" U-MATIC — \$40**

**TIME: 28 MINUTES**

**Order from: SATELLITE BROADCASTING**  
**P.O. BOX 5364**  
**ROCKVILLE, MD 20851**

COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
PLEASE CHECK ONE: ☐ VHS ☐ BETA ☐ 3/4" U-MATIC



Price of tape(s)	
5% Sales Tax Maryland Only	
Shipping (Mail Orders Only)	\$3.00
<b>AMOUNT DUE</b>	

## OPEN THE DOORS TO SURVIVAL with LIVE FREE



WE ARE LIVE FREE, a not-for-profit international  
organization dedicated to the preservation of life  
and freedom through survival education and indi-  
vidual self-sufficiency. We are committed to pro-  
moting cooperation between serious survivalists  
and today's Civil Defense.

### Membership Includes:

12 MONTHLY ISSUES OF OUR SURVIVAL NEWS-  
LETTER PACKED WITH SURVIVAL INFO.  
NETWORK AND ORGANIZING SUPPORT  
DISCOUNTS ON BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND SUR-  
VIVAL EQUIPMENT

**Information Packet \$1.00**

**One Year Membership Only \$15.00**

**LIVE FREE, BOX 1743, HARVEY, IL. 60426**

## BLUEPRINTS — 8 working drawings each

- \_\_\_ 1983 earth-sheltered home design ..... \$25
- \_\_\_ 1985 "austere" earth-sheltered home design .. \$25
- \_\_\_ 1985 "commodious" earth-sheltered design ... \$25
- \_\_\_ 1986 retrofit blast shelter (4 drawings) ..... \$25
- \_\_\_ 1986 retrofit blast shelter, 8 1/2"x11" (11 sheets) \$ 9

## BOOKS

Cost

- \_\_\_ *We Can Prevent WWII*, by Sam Cohen,  
hardback, 129pp., ~~\$12.95~~ ..... \$11.95
- \_\_\_ *Expedient Industrial Protection Against  
Nuclear Attack*, by J. W. Russell & E. N. York,  
Soft glossy cover, 55pp. .... \$ 1.00
- \_\_\_ *A Strategy For Peace Through Strength*,  
American Security Council, 204pp., ~~\$4.95~~ . \$ 2.50
- \_\_\_ Total Books — Total Cost of Books \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### ORDER FORM

\$\_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed to cover above order.

**The American Civil Defense Association**

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091 • (904) 964-5397  
Please ship to:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(shipping and handling included)



## Bear Market in Civil Defense

While civil defenders mobilized in Mobile, politicians in Washington were vowing to do something about the federal budget deficit. They were reacting to the accusations of Wall Street brokers as to the cause of the October 19th "crash," although most financial advisors had fingered the creation of a market in index futures as the real culprit. What went unnoticed was a continuing bear market in civil defense funding. Last year's appropriation of \$139.4 million, a cutback from the original Reagan request, marked a new low in civil defense funding in constant dollars since the Federal Civil Defense Act was passed in 1950. The appropriation for this year is likely to be even less.

### ... A CONTINUING BEAR MARKET IN CIVIL DEFENSE FUNDING.

The responsibility for the poor outlook for this year, which started on October 1st, can be laid directly on the Reagan Administration. Having jousted with the Congress for four years over funding for a start on a seven year program of attack preparedness, the Administration gave up. An internal "civil defense review" dragged on for well over a year and agreement on a revised presidential directive (called a National Security Decision Directive) took even longer. When it came time to put together the 1988 budget request, the Office of Management and Budget pointed out the lack of presidential guidance and set the civil defense level at \$134.8 million, about a five percent cut in real terms, considering the effect of inflation. When the President finally signed NSDD 259, which spelled out a "surge" type of civil defense program, the Reagan budget request had already gone to the Congress. Reluctantly, OMB allowed a request for an additional \$20 million to go forward, about one-third of what had been discussed in the agreement on NSDD 259.

Thus, congressional committees were faced with two versions of the civil defense budget request: the original \$134.8 million and the supplemental request, which brought the total to \$154.8 million. The Senate appropriations subcommittee, now headed by Proxmire of Wisconsin, took full advantage of the situation by just ignoring the additional request. In the House, however, Representative Boland (D-MA) and his subcommittee did a more thorough job and granted \$17.3 million of the \$20 million add-on. Therefore, the House and Senate versions of the appropriations act differ in respect to civil defense by \$17.3 million, which difference will have to be

resolved by a House-Senate conference committee. Ordinarily, unless one side or the other made an issue of it, the conference would split the difference, leaving an appropriation of \$143.5 for this year, an increase that would just about keep up with inflation.

### BUT WAIT! . . .

But wait! Congress and the Administration are locked in negotiations on how to bring down that looming deficit. So, will the conference committee split the difference? Less likely than otherwise. Moreover, the negotiations are likely to result in at least some across-the-board cut. FEMA officials are muttering about an eight percent slash. If either of these possible outcomes occurs, the 1988 civil defense appropriation will take its place as the new record low in purchasing power.

While the appropriations committees wrestle with the budget, another catastrophe may be in the making in another conference committee. The House and Senate conference committee is in session to resolve the many differences in the two versions of the defense authorization act of 1988. In the House version is a proscription authored by Representative Ron Dellums (D-CA), chairman of the subcommittee with civil defense oversight, that prohibits the Federal Emergency Management Agency from withholding funds from any state that declines to participate in an attack-oriented exercise. The Senate version does not carry this language. The conference committee will have to decide whether to include the House language or not. Only two years ago, the authorization

### ... ANOTHER CATASTROPHE MAY BE IN THE MAKING . . .

conference report chided FEMA for letting the states use civil defense funds for anything but attack preparedness. FEMA responded by laying on an attack-oriented exercise. The States of Oregon and Washington declined to participate. FEMA threatened to withhold funding. Hence, the House action. We do not know at this writing what stand the conference will take but it appears that attack preparedness is in serious jeopardy. An agreement by the conference committee to accept the House prohibition, followed by passage by the two houses, will be a clear signal to the states that they can cease any concern for attack preparedness with impunity. □

# "Wake Up America" Theme Stimulates Action for TACDA and DDP

Participants in the 1987 DDP/TACDA Seminar came to Mobile from all across America: from up and down the West Coast, from the Rocky Mountain states, from the Midwest, New England and the South. Two came in from England, and three from Italy. Mobile hospitality provided the "cement" to bring about a conference that mapped out much-needed civil defense progress into the future.

This took the form of proposed liaison with other organizations embracing preparedness and survival goals plus planning for the development of coordinated efforts in the weeks and months to come.

These would include especially veterans groups. Anne Seggerman of Connecticut recommended that a new position be established with TACDA to handle and promote the liaison efforts, and she offered to donate six months salary for it.

Among the organizations present at the seminar were:

- American Public Works Association
- American Veterinarians Association
- Coalition for Survival
- Doctors for Disaster Preparedness
- High Frontier
- Institute of Civil Defense (U.K.)
- Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine
- Soccorso Amico (Italy)
- The American Civil Defense Association

Another expansion proposal came from DDP Board member Dr. William R. Nesbitt of California. Dr. Nesbitt offered to help in setting up an initiative that would seek physician contacts through other medical organizations. First moves in this direction were made immediately following the seminar.

One TACDA Board member, who

asked to remain anonymous, announced that he would fortify his support for TACDA with a provision in his will providing that a designated percentage of his estate go to TACDA upon his death. He assured TACDA that he would provide TACDA with information that set forth the mechanics of such a provision. (A second TACDA member indicated that he would also bequeath to TACDA a designated portion of his estate in his will.)

### HIGH FRONTIER SEMINAR SCORES MOBILE SUCCESS

Immediately preceding the 1987 DDP/TACDA Seminar, the High Frontier Seminar on Strategic Defense and Space Policy presented factual information on SDI which easily discounted opposing views.

Speakers for the November 6th conference were:

Scott Lofman, South Florida Director of High Frontier

Charles Wiley, War Correspondent (who also appeared on the DDP/TACDA agenda)

Dmitry Mikheyev, Russian emigre scientist and Soviet SDI expert

General Daniel Graham, Director for High Frontier.

In his windup talk General Graham responded to claims of exorbitant SDI costs by pointing out that commercial benefits associated with SDI would quickly amount to trillions of dollars and that the Internal Revenue Service would stand to gain at least a trillion dollars. The space environment, he said would allow industry to accomplish technological feats impossible to achieve on earth. Reasons for this include the absence of gravity and the absence of contaminants.

The stage for the DDP/TACDA Seminar was set by a supportive letter from President Ronald Reagan. "Your dedication to civil defense," said the President, "means a great deal to the United States — you help the public, and public officials, to understand the responsibility to promote the common defense, and to realize that vigilance is a small price to pay to preserve our freedoms and our way of life."

(As it is every year, the seminar program was taped by Satellite Broadcasting. Audio and video cassettes were available for purchase at the seminar. Phone requests, as usual, have been received asking for tapes to be used for local civic and educational programs. A full listing of audio and video tapes appears on page 9 of this issue of the *Journal*, and orders will be promptly filled.)

At the opening ceremonies on November 7th the Reverend Fred Toland gave the invocation, and Mobile Mayor Arthur Outlaw delivered a brief welcome. Master of Ceremonies Charles Badley paid a tribute to the late Lorne Greene.

The opening presentation was made to a full house by Great Britain's Civil Defense Advisor Eric Alley. Alley, who is also president of Britain's Institute of Civil Defence, traced the decline of civil defense in England through the 1960s and 1970s, then its revival in the recent past. He climaxed his address by underlining Sir Winston Churchill's all-out support of a fully developed system of civil defense.

Dr. Ken Lucas then set the record straight on what really happened at the 1945 Hamburg firestorm. Arthur Robinson, co-author of the popular civil defense book *Fighting Chance*, described the functions of his Oregon Institute for Science and Medicine,

**SENATE RESOLUTION 314 —  
REGARDING THE AMERICAN  
CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM**

[November 4, 1987]

Mr. Symms (for himself and Mr. Wilson) submitted the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. Res. 314

Whereas in this age of nuclear energy, the people of the United States are endangered by nuclear war, nuclear terrorist attacks, and nuclear accidents;

Whereas in the event of nuclear war the people are in the additional danger of starvation during the time before acquisition and food transportation can be restored;

Whereas blast and radiation shelters and food storage methods have been invented which can protect people from these nuclear dangers without evacuation;

Whereas blast and radiation shelters and food reserves have been built to protect the people of Switzerland, the U.S.S.R. and some other countries;

Whereas this United States Government has been established to provide for the common defense of the people;

Whereas at present no defensive blast and radiation shelters or distributed food reserves have been built for most of the people in the United States;

Whereas the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture have the knowledge and resources to provide this essential protection: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Department of Defense with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture should provide immediately to this Congress a report on a program for the building of nuclear blast and radiation shelters and for the storage of at least one year's supply of food for every civilian and every military person in the United States within walking distance of their houses and places of work.

THE WHITE HOUSE

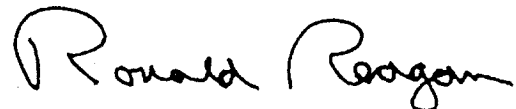
WASHINGTON

November 3, 1987

Warmest greetings to everyone assembled for the 10th annual seminar of The American Civil Defense Association and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness.

I was glad to learn that your theme is, "Wake Up America." Your dedication to civil defense means a great deal to the United States -- you help the public, and public officials, to understand the responsibility to promote the common defense, and to realize that vigilance is a small price to pay to preserve our freedoms and way of life. I truly appreciate your support for my Administration's goals of a strong defense, civil preparedness, and meeting medical challenges. Your commitment represents a truly invaluable ingredient of our Nation's safety and well-being.

You have my best wishes for a most enjoyable and productive seminar and for continued success. God bless you, and God bless America.



and the extensive civil defense research that is undertaken there. His latest project is the support of a Senate resolution calling for U.S. preparedness measures similar to those in countries where leadership has accepted its responsibilities for population protection.

Cresson Kearny introduced his new edition of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* and explained the added content.

Lambert Mims, general counselor for the American Public Works Association brought into focus the civil defense services provided by his association and invited closer ties with it by TACDA and DDP.

Fresh from a tour of Poland and the Soviet Union, war correspondent Charles Wiley (from *Accuracy in Media*) gave a dramatic exposé of the anatomy of media bias and the harm it heaps on America's foreign policy.

After his luncheon address Wiley joined Dr. Max Klinghoffer and Dr. Robert Green in an incisive analysis of the current AIDS pandemic and what continued neglect of stringent

measures to contend with it may bring about.

Disaster response authority Dr. Donald Cheu in his address looked into the mechanics of good triage and the direct relationship of triage to lifesaving potential.

FEMA Director Julius Becton wound up the first afternoon of the seminar by sounding a tocsin for a renewed battle to achieve preparedness. "As we reported to Congress in July 1986," he said, "our civil defense capabilities are 'low and declining.' My top priority in FEMA is to reserve that decline and start improving civil defense."

At the banquet ceremonies Becton was presented with two portraits, gifts of TACDA — one of himself and one of former EMI Director Joseph LaFleur. TACDA's annual American Preparedness Award went this year to Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Emergency Planning Research Group and was accepted by Group Leader Dr. Conrad Chester. The award cited past and present members of the group whose contributions to civil defense have inspired

continued effort in the face of difficulties.

Banquet speaker Edward Teller addressed the subject of "Wake Up America!" and called upon proponents of preparedness to redouble their efforts to provide America with the kind of defensive umbrella that would effectively deter aggression.

The opening presentation on November 8th saw Gulfport, Mississippi's emergency management director Wade Guice describe the century's most destructive hurricane, "Camille," by comparing its destruction to the estimated damages of nuclear attack.

Greg Zimmerman of Oak Ridge National Laboratory analyzed blast shelter tests and the lessons learned that contribute to good shelter construction.

The workings of the KGB were a revelation that Nancy Greene, with her own inimitable flair, brought into focus in a way that warned the audience of the "tricks of the intelligence trade."

New to many seminar participants was Dr. James Freund's description of the contributions to civil defense that veterinarians were making and how these could be further exploited. The "Vet Connection" appeared indeed to be a "bonanza" ready to be exploited.

The latest information on "Nuclear Winter" and what it means to civil defense attack planning was presented by Conrad Chester of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Chester's caution appeared to be that nuclear winter should be neither exaggerated nor ignored.

Nobel laureate and civil defense pioneer Eugene Wigner highlighted the danger that homeland defense unpreparedness posed in terms of "nuclear blackmail" by heavily-armed aggressors.

Luncheon speaker General Daniel Graham, director of High Frontier, turned the tables on his SDI-oriented audience by putting himself in the shoes of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and making a report to the Soviet Union on Soviet arms superiority due to the American defense "cop-out." This on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. A more effective argument for American SDI and civil defense could hardly be found, and



DDP/TACDA Seminar participants (L to R) Paramedic volunteer Roberto Mazzone and Soccorso Amico Director Dr. Giuseppe Satriano of Solerno, Italy; Dr. Annamaria Nucci of New York City; and Renzo Volante also of Solerno. Dr. Satriano was appointed to the DDP Advisory Board.

Graham all but hypnotized his listeners.

The "Ask the Medics" panel featured an introductory address by Dr. Jane Orient on "The American Physical Society Report on Directed Energy Weapons." Dr. Gerald Looney, the other member of the panel, favored debate as a means of clarifying issues. Physicians For Social Responsibility (PSR) he said had a new project, and this was to raise funds for the widow of the unknown soldier.

Oncologist Dr. Howard Maccabee, who has debated far and wide on the nuclear winter subject, turned his attention to the problems of building an adequate food supply for national emergencies. Without the simple mechanics of food supply in emergencies, he pointed out, all else fails.

Response to natural and technological disasters must continue to be a part of emergency preparedness said Joseph Moreland, director of the FEMA Office of Civil Defense. But attack-related preparedness must get priority. Neglect of this concept can be the "achilles' heel" of preparedness. In this final presentation Moreland also stressed the importance of the SDI-civil defense relationship.

#### SPECIAL NOTES

Charles Wiley, who addressed the High Frontier Seminar as well as the

DDP/TACDA conference, appeared twice on a Mobile radio program, gave two addresses to civic clubs and was featured in the *Mobile Register*.

Salt Lake City was informally selected as the site of the 1988 DDP/TACDA Seminar. Contacts will be made to explore this possibility with mid-October as a probable time frame.

Exhibits were again a main attraction in Mobile, and the exhibit area was a center of activity.

A decision was made to take prompt action to encourage President Reagan to continue to keep SDI research, development and deployment as a top priority defense tool and to discourage moves to view it as a "bargaining chip." To be done before the December 7th "summit."

Dr. Jane Orient assumed the presidency of DDP. Howard Proctor was added to the TACDA Board of Directors.

Thanks from TACDA and DDP go to the seminar's masters of ceremonies, who did — in the eyes of observers — a superb job. These were Dr. William R. Nesbitt, Joseph S. Klarke and Charles L. Badley.

From all sides came expressions of deepest appreciation for the outstanding job done by host director Rose Young and those in Alabama and Mississippi who gave her invaluable support. □



**SATELLITE BROADCASTING ORDER FORM**  
**1987 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR — Mobile, AL, November 6-9, 1987**

**AUDIO CASSETTES**

Qty.	Tape No.	Title/Speaker	Price	Amount
	CF-01	OPENING CEREMONIES —	\$ 8.00	
	CF-01	NEW BRITISH CIVIL DEFENSE INITIATIVES — Eric Alley		
	CF-02	THE HAMBURG FIRESTORM — LESSON FOR TOMORROW — Ken Lucas, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
		FIGHTING CHANCE — Arthur Robinson, Ph.D.		
	CF-03	NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS — UPDATED AND ENLARGED — Cresson H. Kearny	\$ 8.00	
		PUBLIC WORKS AND CIVIL DEFENSE — Lambert Mims		
	CF-04	MEDIA BIAS — TURMOIL IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY — Charles Wiley	\$ 8.00	
	CF-05	AIDS — SHADOW OF DOOM — Max Klinghoffer, M.D.; Mary Ann Darrow, Charles Wiley	\$ 8.00	
	CF-06	MODERN TRIAGE AND ITS PROBLEMS — Donald Cheu, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
		FEMA ACCENT: CIVIL DEFENSE — Julius Becton		
	CF-07	WAKE UP AMERICA! — Edward Teller, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	CF-08	DISASTER RESPONSE — A WIDE-ANGLE VIEW — Wade Guice	\$ 8.00	
	CF-09	RECENT RESULTS FROM BLAST TESTING SHELTERS — Greg Zimmerman	\$ 8.00	
		KGB ACTIVE MEASURES — Nancy D. Greene		
	CF-10	THE VET CONNECTION — A CD BONANZA — James Freund, DVM	\$ 8.00	
		IMPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR WINTER FOR CIVIL DEFENSE — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D.		
		NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL — ENEMY OPTION No. 1 — Eugene P. Wigner, Ph.D.		
	CF-11	MANKIND'S BOON — THE SPACE FRONTIER — General Daniel O. Graham	\$ 8.00	
	CF-12	ASK THE MEDICS — Jane M. Orient, M.D.; Gerald L. Looney, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
	CF-13	STORING FOOD FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCIES — Howard Maccabee, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
		PREPAREDNESS ORGANIZATIONS: THEIR VITAL ROLE — Joseph Moreland		
	CF-100	COMPLETE SEMINAR — INCLUDES CASSETTE ALBUM	\$ 80.00	

The following credit cards may be used: American Express, MasterCard, VISA, CHOICE

Money orders and personal checks may also be used

Subtotal	
5% Sales Tax — Maryland Only	
Shipping — Mail Orders Only	\$3.00
<b>AMOUNT DUE</b>	

**VIDEO CASSETTES (1/2" VHS or 1/2 BETA)**

PLEASE CHECK WHICH FORMAT VHS \_\_\_\_\_ BETA \_\_\_\_\_

VHS BETA

	CFV-01	OPENING CEREMONIES —	\$ 35.00	
		NEW BRITISH CIVIL DEFENSE INITIATIVES — Eric Alley		
	CFV-02	THE HAMBURG FIRESTORM — LESSON FOR TOMORROW — Ken Lucas, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
		FIGHTING CHANCE — Arthur Robinson, Ph.D.		
	CFV-03	NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS — UPDATED AND ENLARGED — Cresson H. Kearny	\$ 35.00	
		PUBLIC WORKS AND CIVIL DEFENSE — Lambert Mims		
	CFV-04	MEDIA BIAS — TURMOIL IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY — Charles Wiley	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-05	AIDS — SHADOW OF DOOM — Max Klinghoffer, M.D.; Mary Ann Darrow, Charles Wiley	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-06	MODERN TRIAGE AND ITS PROBLEMS — Donald Cheu, M.D.		
		FEMA ACCENT: CIVIL DEFENSE — Julius Becton		
	CFV-07	WAKE UP AMERICA! — Edward Teller, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-08	DISASTER RESPONSE — A WIDE-ANGLE VIEW — Wade Guice	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-09	RECENT RESULTS FROM BLAST TESTING SHELTERS — Greg Zimmerman	\$ 35.00	
		KGB ACTIVE MEASURES — Nancy D. Greene		
	CFV-10	THE VET CONNECTION — A CD BONANZA — James Freund, DVM	\$ 35.00	
		IMPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR WINTER FOR CIVIL DEFENSE — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D.		
		NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL — ENEMY OPTION No. 1 — Eugene P. Wigner, Ph.D.		
	CFV-11	MANKIND'S BOON — THE SPACE FRONTIER — General Daniel O. Graham	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-12	ASK THE MEDICS — Jane M. Orient, M.D.; Gerald L. Looney, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
	CFV-13	STORING FOOD FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCIES — Howard Maccabee, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
		PREPAREDNESS ORGANIZATIONS: THEIR VITAL ROLE — Joseph Moreland		
	CFV-100	COMPLETE SEMINAR	\$420.00	

Subtotal	
5% Sales Tax — Maryland Only	
Shipping — Mail Orders Only	\$3.00
<b>AMOUNT DUE</b>	

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

To use your charge card, please fill out all the information below  
☐ MASTERCARD ☐ VISA ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS ☐ CHOICE

Acct. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Interbank No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL TO: SATELLITE BROADCASTING

P.O. BOX 5364

ROCKVILLE, MD. 20851

PHONE: 301-946-3041/TELEX: 650 227 6535

TOLL FREE PHONE IN MAJOR AREAS

DIAL 950-1088 WAIT FOR DIAL TONE, THEN DIAL "RECORD"

OUTSIDE MAJOR AREAS DIAL 1-(800)-446-4462-RECORD

(MUST HAVE TOUCH-TONE PHONE TO USE EITHER NUMBER)

## GLOBAL AFFAIRS: GOLD MINE FOR STUDENTS OF FOREIGN POLICY

Gaining a workable perspective of the international political-military scene and how it affects U.S. outlooks and postures can be made easier and more adventurous by checking out the new quarterly, *Global Affairs*.

Its masthead is a good place to start. Advisory Board members include Eugene Rostow, William Van Cleave, William R. Kintner and George Keegan. Its editor-in-chief

"I have found *GLOBAL AFFAIRS* to be a most illuminating journal. The articles are scholarly, insightful, and helpful to me in my work as a United States Senator."

— Senator Orrin G. Hatch

is Joseph Churba (he spoke on "Missiles and Geopolitics" at the 1984 TACDA Seminar in Daytona Beach).

Its factual, analytical, behind-the-scenes approach allows readers to draw their own conclusions. It is definitely for the serious student of foreign policy. No photos, cartoons or fill-in quips. The content is all meat.

*Global Affairs* is published by the prestigious International Security Council. Charter subscription rate: \$24 (one year). Address: *Global Affairs*, P.O. Box 5000-MK, Ridgefield, NJ 07657. Toll-free phone number: 800-247-2160.

## AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY MAKES ANTI-SDI "BOO-BOO"

A Science and Engineering Committee for a Secure World news release reports that the American Physical Society (APS) has been taken to task for linking its scientific committee that produced a study on the potential of directed energy weapons with a political anti-SDI stand.

Committee co-chairmen Dr. Nicolaas Bloembergen and Dr. Kumor Patel fired off a letter to APS president Dr. Val Fitch. "We object to being included in the Council's statements on matters which neither we nor they studied," they wrote. Twelve other members of the 17-person panel also signed the letter.

In an interview Dr. Bloembergen said: "We feel undercut by the (APS)

Council, which attached a politically-oriented statement to the report."

The report itself is criticized as being seriously flawed in that it makes "SDI seem farther from the achievement of its objectives than it actually is."

Among the critics is Dr. Frederick Seitz, former APS president and currently chairman of Science and Engineering Committee for a Secure World.

## AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL INTRODUCES NEW NEWSLETTER: NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT

June 1987 saw the distribution of Volume I, Number 1 of the American Security Council's newsletter *National Security Report*.

The American Security Council, built by its president, John M. Fisher, into a major conservative force in government and among proponents of realistic national defense, publishes the newsletter with its sister organization, the American Security Council Foundation.

Intimately allied to these organizations is the Coalition for Peace Through Strength to which 223 Members of Congress belong. Also members are leaders of 171 national and 185 local organizations.

*National Security Report* will be published monthly, and its subscription price is \$15 a year. Subscribe by applying to the American Security Council, 499 South Capitol St. (Suite 500), Washington, DC 20003 — Phone: 202-484-1676 or to the American Security Council Foundation, Washington Communications Center, Boston, VA — Phone: 703-547-1776.

## SWISS BEEF UP RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING

The 1986 Chernobyl incident has alerted Switzerland to the need for improved radiation detection and reporting procedures.

Twelve automatic radiation reporting stations at the time of Chernobyl have been increased to 51, and a total of 62 will eventually be in service.

A reorganization of radiation monitoring has brought two new technical organizations into being that are charged with keeping abreast of

radiation levels 24 hours a day and keeping the government and the people advised of any detected abnormalities.

A report from the Swiss daily newspaper *Journal de Genève* notes that complete honesty must obtain, which means for one thing that those giving reports must not hesitate to admit that they don't have all the answers (if that is the case).

Provisions have been made for quickly beefing up the reporting teams in emergency.

## FROM FEMA-REGION VI: FEMA DEVELOPS REGIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

The Region VI Office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (encompassing Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas) recently participated in a pilot program to establish a region-specific information exchange program as an extension of the National Hazardous Materials Information Exchange Bulletin Board. Because this program focuses on each region, the Regional Bulletin Board program is able to offer more comprehensive information about the region. Other regions have also begun accessing their own specific bulletin board in the Exchange.

The Region VI Bulletin Board contains data on State Emergency Response Commissions, Local Planning Districts, Regional Response Teams, Training Programs, Key Red Cross Chapters, Councils of Governments, and other information required under the Title III regulations. The Bulletin Board can be accessed free of charge to anyone in the ten regions who has access to a computer and modem. Any commercial communications software can be used to access the system. Access may be obtained by dialing (312) 972-3275.

Those who need assistance in using the system may dial (800) 752-6367.

FEMA hopes that the system will be used and updated by anyone working in the hazardous materials field. For further information on accessing the system, call Argonne Laboratories at (800) 752-6367 or Steve Mason or Ernie Boaze at FEMA

Region VI, (817) 898-9175. Outside of Region VI, interested parties should contact their FEMA Regional Haz-Mat Representative.

Region I — (617) 223-9543  
 Region II — (212) 264-3276  
 Region III — (215) 597-1781  
 Region IV — (404) 347-7068  
 Region V — (312) 353-3572  
 Region VII — (816) 374-2161  
 Region VIII — (303) 235-4923  
 Region IX — (415) 923-7187  
 Region X — (206) 487-4696

### EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST — INVALUABLE GUIDE FOR OBVIOUS NEED

When supplies are cut off in a disaster situation the first question is likely to be: "What must we have to tide us over until supply lines are reestablished?" Water, foods, medicine, etc.

It is, of course, a tremendous help to have critical items available beforehand. This requires planning, purchasing, storage. Lists of items and quantities are needed beforehand. And it is always difficult to draw them up without serious omissions.

A booklet now in its fourth printing gives anyone contemplating such a list invaluable guidance, covers a wide range of anticipated needs. It is titled *72-Hour Family Emergency*

*Preparedness Checklist*. It may be obtained (price: \$4.95) from Safety City, Inc., P.O. Box 19147, Washington, D.C. 20036.

### SURVIVAL TOMORROW PLANS SERIES OF "EXTENSIVE" SHELTER ARTICLES

The October issue of the survivalist newsletter *Survival Tomorrow* announces "an extensive series of articles on building fallout and blast shelters."

This is the plan of new editor Carl E. Krupp who recently took over from "caretaker" editor Nancy Tappan — who has been publishing *Survival Tomorrow* since the death of her survivalist husband, Mel Tappan, in 1980.

Krupp, a professional photographer, writer and ham operator, has been a frequent contributor to *Survival Tomorrow*. He relocated to southern Oregon from Chicago in 1982.

"Krupp is right on target with more articles on shelter," says *Journal* editor Walter Murphey. "We're looking forward to reading them and critiquing them."

A yearly subscription to the monthly *Survival Tomorrow* is \$48. Address: P.O. Box 910, Merlin, OR 97532. Phone: 503-479-6699.

### THE BILL OF... RESPONSIBILITIES!!

In an article of the September issue of the *American Legion Magazine* Philip C. Clarke describes a new movement across the nation to invoke a "Bill of Responsibilities".

The work of a group of citizens commissioned by the Freedoms Foundation. Its preamble declares:

Freedom and responsibility are mutual and inseparable; we can ensure enjoyment of the one only by exercising the other. Freedom for all of us depends on responsibility by each of us.

### TIME FOR A VIGOROUS... DEBATE

The document is made up of ten articles. Perhaps Article No. 9 is the most important. It states:

Help freedom survive by assuming personal responsibility for its defense. Our nation cannot survive unless we defend it. Its security rests on the individual determination of each of us to help preserve it.

"Cynics among us," says Clarke, "may suggest that such high-minded principles are beyond human fulfillment. Yet, as Freedoms Foundation President Robert W. Miller said: 'The Bill of Responsibilities provides us with a starting point. . . . Now is the time for a vigorous national debate on the delicate balance between rights and responsibilities of citizenship — a concept of great importance to our country and its people.'"

### SALT LAKE CITY GIVES BIRTH TO ALL READY, SET, GO!

In the heart of Mormon survivalist activities a "Newsletter for Practically Prepared People" has made its debut. Called *All Ready, Set, Go!*, it is published by Preparedness Products, 1752 West 700 North, Salt Lake City, UT 84226 on a monthly schedule. The yearly subscription price is \$29, and a "Family Preparedness Inventory Profile" is offered to charter subscribers.

The major accent of *All Ready, Set, Go!* will be on emergency food supplies. It "will contain information to help you save money by buying in bulk as well as provide information as to where products can be obtained the most economically."

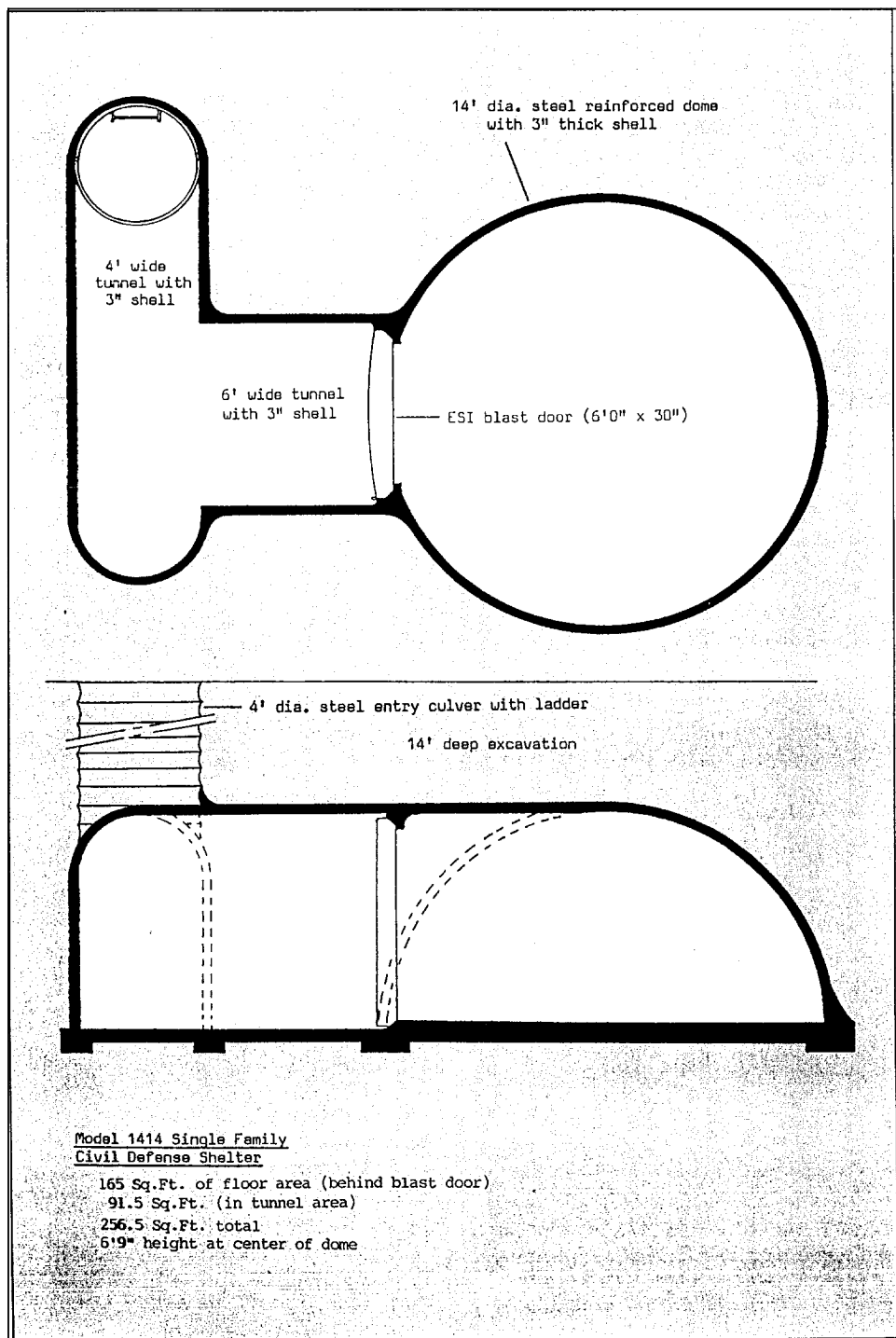


Bonnie Butler, Project Officer of the Executive Development course, Executive Programs Division of the Emergency Management Institute (FEMA), presents the "Oscar of Professionalism" to Dr. Tom Hozman of the University of Shippensburg for outstanding work in the development of the course.

Earth Systems, Inc. (ESI) is a leading American shelter construction firm, with occupied earth homes in 36 states. Among its new accomplishments are: a three-vehicle sheltered fire station, three sheltered highway material storage domes, a youth ranch facility and a two-classroom pre-school for the Navajo Indians. In 1983 the **Journal of Civil Defense** published a story about ESI titled "The Friendly Earth." Here the ESI marketing director, Warren Eberspacher gives us an updated report. (This article is in response to an offer to shelter companies to submit information on their products.)

# Proven Civil Defense Protection

— Warren Eberspacher, ESI Marketing Director

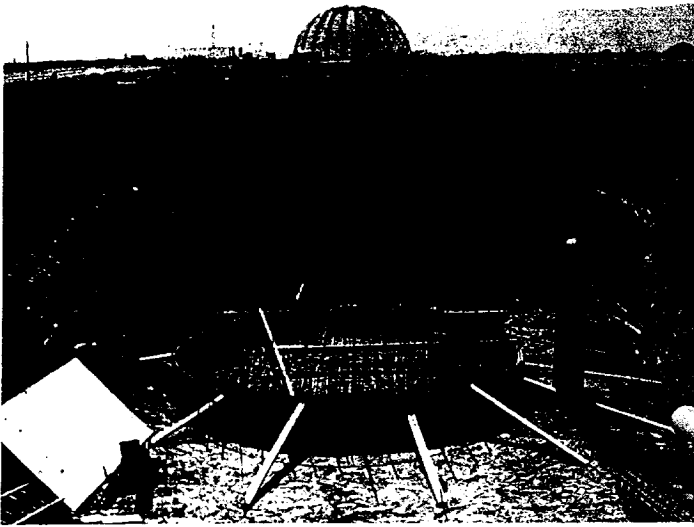


The guesswork and wondering are over. You can now order a family civil defense shelter in kit form today that *has withstood* an 8-kiloton blast only 670' from ground zero without any damage. The results of this test demonstrate loud and clear that you *can* survive a nuclear attack, and the blast may not even spill the coffee on your table.

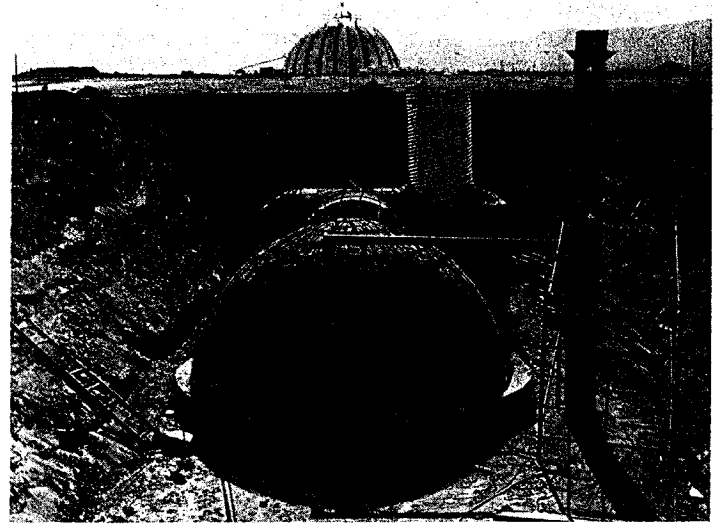
The basic shelter is designed to connect directly with an existing structure, be interconnected with the existing structure using things like tunnels, or built as a stand-alone shelter in a convenient location. As with other ESI structures, it can be built by amateurs or local contractors. The particular size structure was chosen for testing because of its suitability for a medium to large family. The price of the finished structure will vary with shelter size, the amount of owner participation in the building phase, entry tunnel configuration, blast doors, and optional equipment, but is expected to fall in the \$10,000 - \$20,000 range.

Earth Systems, Inc. (ESI) participated in the 1987 simulated nuclear blast test under the sponsorship of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. This was a company sponsored and financed test of ESI's model 1414 Single Family Civil Defense Shelter (see layout drawings), and primarily a test of an integrated shelter system comprised of a 14' diameter steel reinforced concrete dome, a new tunnel entry configuration, a new blast door design, a new blast valve design, and a new air system, all original with ESI. The basic dome is merely a scaled-down version of the standard model and custom earth sheltered homes that ESI has been building throughout the U.S. since 1980.

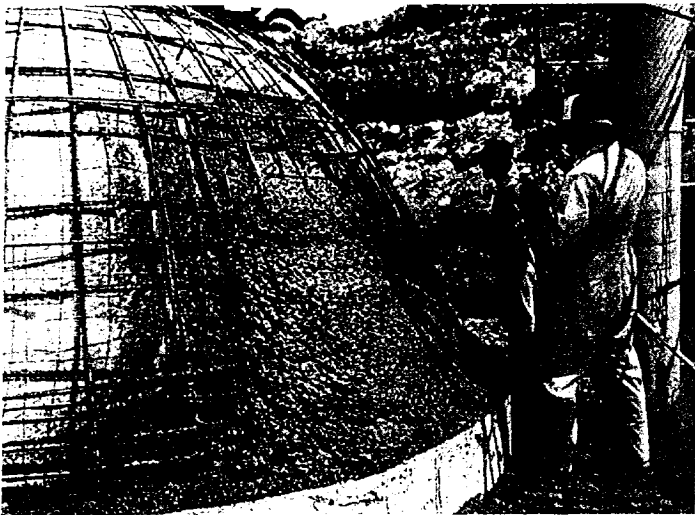
The new tunnel configuration used a series of 3 right angle turns, a blast



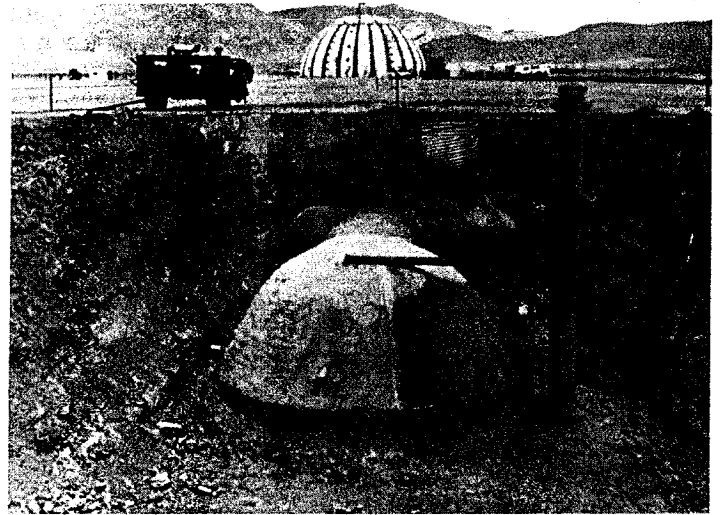
1. Forming foundation in 14' excavation. 88' diameter high explosives dome in background, 670' from ESI shelter.



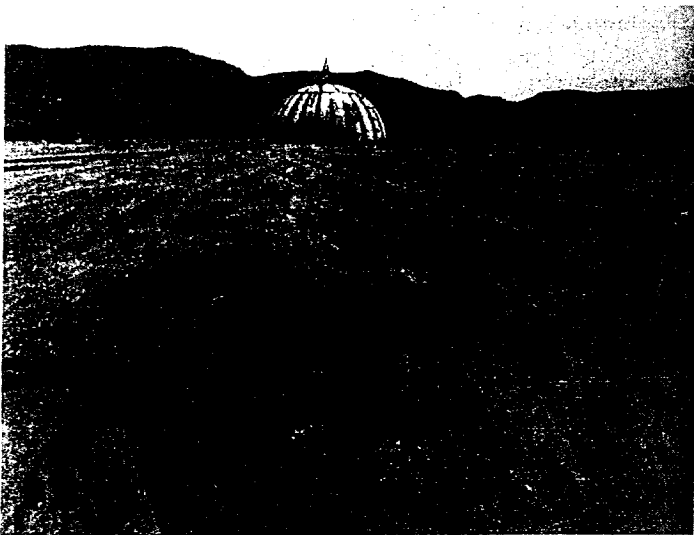
2. Steel gridwork ready for shotcrete. Air system manifold along side dome.



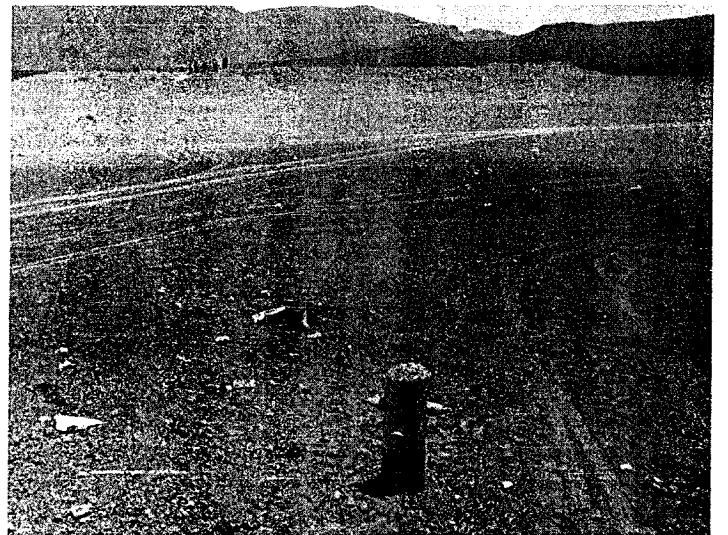
3. Shooting concrete into steel gridwork.



4. Completed structure curing prior to backfill. Regular structures are waterproofed at this stage.



5. Backfilled site. Air system manifold in foreground with entry culvert just beyond.



6. Test site after 8 kiloton blast. Air system was scorched and sand blasted, but undamaged and fully operational. One edge of entry culvert was rolled over because concrete collar was not there to reinforce and protect it.



relief pocket at the end of the first narrow tunnel, and an expansion of the blast area from a 4' to 6' wide tunnel to systematically reduce the pressure felt at the blast door. Whereas all previously known blast doors were of rectangular, constant thickness configurations set in frames or overlapping the door frame opening, the ESI door had two new features: (1) a curved outer surface to better blend with the hemispherical shell and (2) door edges and frames beveled at 40 degrees to vector forces impacting on the door down the length of the adjacent shell rather than merely across the door frame thickness.

Being a prefabricated kit for the amateur, everything needed by the 4-man ESI team to build the complete shelter system arrived at the site on a trailer towed by a ¾-ton pickup truck. Once the 14' deep excavation was ready, the complete construction job was finished in 5 days.

Construction started with building a conventional-type concrete slab foundation that had been specially reinforced. Anchor plates were embedded in the slab and the steel frame was bolted in place as soon as the foundation cured sufficiently. Fabric panels were added next to serve as a "backstop" for the shotcrete stage, and the vertical and horizontal rebar were placed over that in a pattern defined by engineering. The air system was connected to the shelter and then encased in a sona tube so the final result would be a concrete reinforced steel pipe column.

Once the sufficiently cured structure was ready for backfill, the earth taken from the excavation was systematically compacted by driving the backfill vehicles over it as each layer was placed in the hole around the structure. Unlike the "box-type" configurations, there is no concern for the size and weight of the vehicles doing the backfilling.

Note the height of the ESI air system manifold (see photo No. 2 on page 13). In researching the available literature to assist in design, it was found that the commonly accepted approach was to protect the air system from the blast wave by keeping the air tube short, making it flush with the ground, or making it extendable after the blast. As people who live in snow country with 3' - 4' of snow typically covering the ground from November through March, we

got to wondering how people living in northern climates would get air with the commonly accepted air system. As a consequence, the ESI air system manifold was designed to project at least 3' above finished grade.

The shelter blast door arrives as a steel-reinforced frame which is further reinforced with concrete. A single lever 4-dog latching system secures the door to the shell to prevent forced entry and handle blast rebound. Neither the door nor the door frame had so much as a crack in them after the test. The rectangular box in the lower lefthand corner of Photo 10 is the ESI blast valve. It is designed to quickly cut off both the incoming and rebounding blast pressures with one moving part. Five lighted candles were placed in the shelter. Two of these were placed in line with the blast valve outlet. Three candles were still burning when the shelter was opened 4½ hours after the test; the two in line with the blast valve outlet had gone out from the action of the valve closing.

---

**... DEFENSE FOR TODAY IS  
NOT ONLY POSSIBLE,  
BUT ECONOMICAL ...**

---

Based on what ESI had been led to believe before the test, we expected substantial shelter movement and objects to be thrown about. That turned out to be more misinformation. A differential movement indicator revealed that there was only a ⅛" relative movement between the shell ceiling and floor during the blast. All the items were carefully registered on the concrete floor to detect the magnitude and direction of movement. Nothing moved more than ½"; some not at all. In fact, empty lightweight plastic iced tea glasses placed on the flimsy card table were knocked over, but not off the table. We suspect that a partially full glass (with a lower c.g.) sitting on a solid wood table might not have even fallen over. While an 8-kiloton blast is an awesome sight, one would not even have known it had gone off by a casual look at the ESI test site after the blast. The air system column was scorched and sand blasted, but undamaged and fully operational. If one wanted further air systems protection against larger blasts, the cylindrical column could be replaced with a massive, 4-sided pyramid

shape, a configuration ESI has already studied and considered for the test.

One edge of the entry culvert was rolled over because the normal concrete collar was not there to reinforce or protect it. This minor effect was the only apparent indication that a blast had even taken place because the site itself showed very little change (refer to photos 5 and 6). The blast crater in the background was about 300 feet in diameter, about 70-80 feet deep, with the edges pushed up 5-6 feet by the blast ... and only 670 feet from the ESI shelter!

Man has always defended himself and his family from the heat, cold, rain, snow, tornados, brush fires, hurricanes, savages, invading marauders, and weapons that were classed as "conventional" at any point in history because it's a natural reaction by concerned human beings. Somehow, some way, the American public has been led to believe that a new weapon automatically makes this natural defensive reaction different, pointless, impossible, or even "un-American."

Every thinking person knows that war is insane, fundamentally because people have never learned to live peaceable with one another since time began. I don't think we can expect a radical change in the near future. But it's equally insane to not use proven defensive measures to protect oneself and one's family against all new hazards. By surviving to try again, we might gain additional time to come closer to getting people to concentrate on peace instead of fighting with one another.

This test demonstrates that a defense for today is not only possible, but economical, and people will routinely survive this new weapon once again if they are prepared just like their forefathers throughout history. The results from this test also provide design information for other shelters ranging in size from smaller than that tested to community shelters, as well as shelters for aircraft, fire equipment, and other defense systems. □

Information on Earth Systems shelters may be obtained by contacting:

Earth Systems, Inc.  
P.O. Box 3270  
Durango, CO 81302  
(Phone: 303-247-3858)



# The American Civil Defense Association

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091 • (904) 964-5397

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

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

**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!**

TACDA's first objective is to provide educational strategic defense information that can contribute meaningfully to nuclear attack survival and, more important to "Peace through Preparedness."

TACDA membership includes *Journal of Civil Defense* (a bi-monthly magazine), the *TACDA Alert* newsletter, voting rights, membership card, seminar invitations, etc.

Please enter me as a TACDA member (as checked below):

☐ Regular Member (\$25)      ☐ Sponsoring Member (\$56)  
☐ Foreign Membership (\$35)      ☐ Journal Only (\$12 yr.)

☐ Bill Me  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Please send information.

The American Civil Defense Association • P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091

## SUBSCRIBE NOW!

### AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE

Self-Defense ★ Self-Reliance ★ Freedom



*American Survival Guide* is for people whose chief concerns are protection of individual life and property and preservation of the United States of America as a nation. The magazine presents information on world and domestic forces, and threats posed by these forces in day-to-day life: terrorism, urban violence, economic

breakdown, geophysical events, conventional warfare, toxic wastes, and nuclear conflict.

*American Survival Guide* presents the politics, technology, hardware, weapons, problems, practice, tactics, attitudes and philosophy of self-defense and self-reliance for survival in freedom.

**Use this coupon below to subscribe and save. ★ Do It Today!**

Mail to: AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE  
P.O. Box 15690, Santa Ana, CA 92705-0690

DE/jcd

☐ Enter my subscription for 12 issues for only \$21.95. (That's \$8.05 off the newsstand price.)  
☐ Save more! Save longer! — 24 issues \$38.95. (That's \$21.05 off the newsstand cost.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Payment enclosed    ☐ Bill me later    Charge my ☐ MasterCard    ☐ Visa

Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

This rate applies to the U.S.A. and its Possessions. All other countries add \$6 per year (U.S. funds) for postage. Offer expires December 31, 1986. Allow 4-8 weeks for delivery.

## Survival Tomorrow

• the newsletter for self-reliant living •

America's oldest!  
(celebrating our tenth anniversary)  
and largest!

(24 pages — typeset — each month)  
invites you to send  
for a sample issue

so you can see why so many other Americans read  
**SURVIVAL TOMORROW**

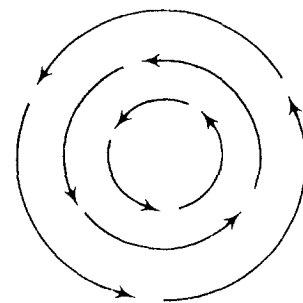
Just look at the contents of three recent issues:  
3 articles about Civil Defense shelters — where to get plans and how to build them  
4... Radiation protection and Measurement  
8... Guns, cleaning, reloading  
2... Communications equipment and skills  
3... Survival gardening  
5... Food storage  
2... Medical care  
4... Survival lifestyle & earning an income in the country  
6... Special tools and equipment  
2... Solar Heating and Electricity  
9... Book and Video reviews

For a sample issue, please send \$4 to  
Survival Tomorrow, Inc.  
Box 910, Merlin, OR 97532

**YES, please send me a sample copy of Survival Tomorrow**

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street \_\_\_\_\_  
city \_\_\_\_\_  
state \_\_\_\_\_ zip \_\_\_\_\_

Are modern terrorists primed with drugs as were the "assassins" of old? What can stop them? Here Dr. Max Klinghoffer — an avid student of Omar Khayyam and ancient Persia (today Iran) — analyzes the problem from a historical perspective. If no conventional punishment will work against a drug-programmed killer who believes that dying for his cause guarantees him the many pleasures of heaven, what will?



# The Full Circle of Terrorism

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

For centuries they terrorized the Middle East and portions of the Far East. Their motives were several: to glorify their own "religion" by killing the "infidels" ("infidels" were any who did not accept the "religion" of the killers); to seize the property and money of those they killed; to assure the murderers a place in Paradise (Paradise became a tangible place of creature pleasures, which the murderers were allowed to experience during their indoctrination, and under the influence of hashish; hashish, the most potent form of the Cannabis plant, enhanced the pleasure sensations). Later, the killers became involved in many political assassinations; and, apparently, many killed for the love of killing. One of these, on trial for murder, confessed he had killed 931 "enemies."

Because the killers were under the influence of hashish (also called hashishin) they were called "hashishin." It is believed that this evolved to our present day word "assassin". As their activities spread from the Middle East to the Far East, their methods remained similar; but they were called: "thuggee". This term became, in modern language, "thugs".

Islam is more than a set of religious beliefs. It orders a way of life, and encompasses legal and scientific concepts, as well as customs. Most important: Islam is an amorphous religion with many highly diversified sects. Those sects which advocated killing are only a portion of Islam, although in the times of the Crusaders

"kill the Infidel" was the battle cry of much of Islam. Mohammed portrayed himself as "God's messenger," and the message was to be found in the Koran. Mohammed's original teachings were not in great conflict with the Judeo-Christian beliefs; he taught monotheism, and he preached "judgment", in which each individual was to be rewarded or punished according to obedience to God. Mohammed (who died 623 CE)\* accepted much of the Christian beliefs, but denied the divinity of Christ.

Islam has become divided into many sects. But the chief divisions are two: the Sunni, and the Shi'a (presently called Shiites). Historically, the Shi'a have been the greater fundamentalists, and much less tolerant of any beliefs other than their own.

Omar Khayyam, the great Persian philosopher, poet, astronomer, and mathematician, has a tangential relationship to these matters. According to the history available to us, Omar was one of three students who were close friends. They pledged that, should any one of them acquire great success, he would share it with the other two. Omar became an advisor and a confidant of the sultan, and was highly regarded in the court. He kept his promise, and obtained for his two school companions positions in the court. One of these companions remained with the court. But the other — Hasan-i-Sabbah — became jealous of the

success of his companions, and finally left the court. It is believed that Hasan was the founder of the cult of hashishin. He ruled his sect from an almost impregnable castle in the mountains, and became known, probably through the Crusaders, as "The Old Man of the Mountain". What began, ostensibly, as a war against the Crusaders (the "Infidels") evolved to murder for hire, murder for profit, political assassinations, and murder for the sake of murder.

There is an additional tie to Omar which should be considered. History is notably inaccurate. Even in this day of modern electronic communications, history is distorted even as it is taking place. Certainly we cannot regard the history of the eleventh century as accurate in every detail. But history is all we have of the past, and most historians agree upon the essentials of the early days of Islam. Omar himself put it well (according to Fitzgerald translation, fifth edition):

The revelations of Devout and Learn'd  
Who rose before us, and as Prophets  
burn'd,  
Are all but stories, which, awoke from  
Sleep  
They told their comrades, and to Sleep  
return'd

The philosophy of the early violent sects was described thus: "the more of the enemy killed, and the more cruelly, the better; and if leaders could be killed; that is best of all".

As the activities of the assassins evolved from the concept of the destruction of foes of the radical religion of Islam to the broader practices of killing for political

\*C.E. means "A.D." It stands for "Christian Era."

purposes and killing for money, the leaders of the sect developed a diabolical idea. They brought into their organization those men (mostly younger men) considered to be good candidates for their radical teachings. These candidates were given hashish in amounts to cause hallucinations and to enhance physical pleasure. They were then taken to palaces and gardens, where they were plied with the finest food, and were then furnished with young women. Some of the leaders even arranged homosexual activities for those so inclined.

Upon their return from these gardens of delight, the men were told that this was a sampling of the Paradise they would enjoy if they obeyed the commands of their leader; and that they were assured an immediate ascent into Paradise if they died while obeying the orders of their superiors. These men, so indoctrinated, had no fear of earthly punishment and no fear of death. Rather, the hallucinations caused many of them to welcome the idea of death. One instance which is quoted: one of the leaders of the hashishin, in order to demonstrate his power to a group of visitors, ordered fifty of the young men to the top of a high wall. Upon his command, all fifty jumped from the turrets to their death.

The hashishin of the Middle East spread to India, where they became a powerful and deadly organization of killers. Their usual method was to infiltrate a caravan, posing as religious pilgrims, or as traders. They would then murder the members of the caravan, usually by the knife, or by strangulation with a cord. They considered this a religious act, and a tribute to the goddess Kali. Kali is the goddess of destruction. The killers

carried out their acts by sending as few as two and as many as two hundred to infiltrate the caravan. The thuggee flourished in India until the 19th Century. At that time, the British began a campaign to crush the fraternity of killers, whose craft was hereditary. The British imprisoned thousands. In a no-nonsense move, the British hanged 412; the rest were sent to exile, or were imprisoned for life. Nevertheless, elements of these groups were still present into the Twentieth Century.

What has all this history of murder to do with the Twentieth Century, and how does it relate to Civil Defense? There is a striking similarity between the Hashishin of nine centuries ago, and the terrorists of today. The motives are similar: to slay the "infidel"; to murder political enemies; financial gain through the killings; and an absolute fanaticism which justifies the murder of innocent people. There is another possibility: *are many of these present day acts of terrorism carried out under the influence of hallucinogenic drugs?*

It would seem important to investigate these possibilities. Certainly we know that fanatical devotion to a pseudo religion has motivated many of the assassins. But this question must be asked: have any of the terrorists (killed or captured) been

even stimulate others to commit acts of murder. If this is the case, imprisonment or execution of a terrorist will not prevent further such violence. It would seem the only answer is massive retaliation against the terrorist leadership. The United States tentatively used this approach in the air attack on Libya, but it was a case of too little, too late.

There will of course be those who will throw up their hands in horror, and who will protest the killing of innocents. But we are at war. It is an undeclared war, but a war nevertheless. And it is going to escalate. Surely, even the most liberal people must see that the terrorist groups will eventually have access to nuclear devices. Must we wait until they have proudly demonstrated their prowess with these weapons?

The United States, in order to bring an end to a war, has bombed Berlin and Hamburg, and Hiroshima, and Nagasaki. Many innocents were killed and injured in these bombings. But these attacks did shorten the war, and it seems likely that we ultimately reduced the number of casualties which might have resulted from a prolongation of the war. Many Japanese today admit that the loss of life, on both sides, would have been greater had we not terminated the war in the Pacific with the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

---

### IS IT "RELIGIOUS" FANATICISM? IS IT THE EFFECTS OF HALLUCINOGENS? OR IS IT A COMBINATION OF THE TWO?

---

examined for the presence of mind-altering drugs? This may appear at first glance to be an unnecessary question. Surely such an obvious matter would have been investigated. Yet it would also seem obvious that our government, sending our warships into enemy territory would have also arranged, in advance, for the presence of minesweepers.

It is of major importance to know what drives these assassins to their violent deeds, knowing they may, as a consequence, face imprisonment, injury, or death. Is it "religious" fanaticism? Is it the effects of hallucinogens? Or is it a combination of the two?

If these are indeed the factors involved, then our policy concerning terrorism will have to be changed. The punishment or the death of a terrorist will not deter further terrorism. Possibly punishment or death may

The question is simply this: since more terrorism seems inevitable, and the scope of such terrorism is sure to escalate, shall we wait for a massive disaster to strike the United States? Or shall we, by preemptive action, bring the leaders of terrorism to the knowledge that punishment is sure and swift, and that "terrorism does not pay"? For many years we have tried reason. Now it is time to get their attention.

But action against the terrorists is not a one sided affair. Terrorism is not open warfare. It is a cowardly attack in which the attacker has a great advantage over his victim. For this reason, among others, the programs for Civil Defense must be updated. If we do not bring Civil Defense into our national programs, on a major scale, then it is a certainty we are going to lose lives which otherwise might have been saved. □



Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

# Contact With Congress

High School teacher Edward Watson of New Bedford, Massachusetts wrote members of the Massachusetts delegation to voice his support of civil defense. In a letter to the *Journal* (enclosing a reply from Congressman Gerry E. Studds — his only one) he observes:

After reading Gary North's *Fighting Chance*, I decided that I should write to my senators and congressman urging a greater CD effort. . . . Mr. Studd's reply was predictable . . .

In the opening paragraph of his reply to Mr. Watson, Congressman Studds writes:

Thank you for writing to express your support for increased spending for civil defense systems to be used in the event of a nuclear war. I apologize for the delay in responding.

Congressman Studds' second paragraph is quoted in the following letter to him by TACDA:



**THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION**  
P.O. BOX 1057 • STARKE, FLORIDA 32091 • PHONE: 904-964-5397

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Charles L. Badley  
President  
Nancy Deale Greene  
Vice-President  
Walter Murphey  
Executive Vice-President  
Janice Tyliczka  
Secretary-Treas.  
Frank Williams  
Immediate Past President  
R. F. Blodgett  
Howard L. Christensen  
Oz Ellis  
Van E. Hallman  
Max Klinghoffer  
Betty Nice  
Stewart L. Pittman  
Dale Schilling  
Walmer E. Strobe  
Eugene P. Wigner

## ADVISORY COUNCIL

Laurence W. Bellenson  
Arthur A. Broyles  
Jameson Champaigne  
Conrad V. Chester  
Mary Ann Darrow  
Leon Goure  
Cresson H. Kearny  
Karl Lundgren  
William A. McCampbell  
James R. Maxfield  
George D. Meserve  
Donald J. Mitchell  
John H. Neiler  
Arthur Robinson  
Frederick Setz  
Richard E. Sincere, Jr.  
Edward Teller  
John Wadsworth  
Elizabeth A. Weiler

## LEGAL COUNSEL

Stewart L. Pittman

## PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

Frank Williams

26 October 1987

The Honorable Gerry E. Studds  
United States Congressman (Massachusetts 10th District)  
237 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Studds:

In a recent letter to Massachusetts resident Edward Watson you wrote (in part):

While I appreciate learning of your views on this matter [civil defense], I must tell you that I do not share them. I believe that funding for civilian defense shelters or anything else that similarly promulgates the theory of "winnable" nuclear war is ill-advised, at best. I agree with the President that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. For this reason, I am a strong supporter of arms control negotiations that will reduce present and future nuclear arms stockpiles and also reduce the likelihood that existing weapons will be used. In my view, this is the best -- in fact, the only -- way to adequately defend the people of this country.

Your letter graciously recognizes views other than your own. In turn, it should be admitted that your view has wide appeal and has been embraced by conscientious, honest, respected leaders past and present.

In our studied opinion, however, you and they were (are) unfortunately mistaken.

One example: "Man of Peace" Neville Chamberlain, whose sincerely motivated and peace-oriented efforts to deal with Hitler and Mussolini in the late 1930s paved the way for the bloodiest war in history -- World War II.

We would also observe:

1. Your statement that "funding for civil defense shelters . . . promulgates the theory of 'winnable nuclear war . . .'" is in error. Civilian defense and other protective measures serve to defend against offensive weapons. They are non-threatening and have throughout history been effective in deterring aggression.
2. You appear to imply in agreeing with President Reagan that a nuclear war "cannot be won and must never be fought"

Since 1962, an incorporated non-profit organization  
advocating "Peace Through Preparedness"



that President Reagan, like you, disavows preparedness. You must know that this is not the case. By refusing to defend ourselves we by default make nuclear war indeed winnable for an aggressor, and in this way encourage him to undertake a nuclear attack or nuclear blackmail.

3. Arms control, as desirable as it is as an objective, is elusive. Stating that it is "the best -- in fact the only -- way to adequately defend the people of this country" is, by extension to defense situations in history, inaccurate.

There is, of course, much more to a "discussion" like this. We probably stand very little chance of alerting you to the dangers of your "no-defense" posture -- no more chance than those realists in the late 1930s stood in warning Chamberlain, the signers of the "Oxford Pledge," and others long on piety and short on pragmatism.

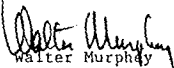
In our opinion, aggressors must have one ally in order to launch them on their designs of conquest: the pacifist among the intended victims. Honorable peace-seeking leaders like you supply this need. In this way, incongruously, warlike aggressors and the "good guys" who are willing to barter with brigands become coconspirators. (As Winston Churchill said in the introduction to The Gathering Storm: "It is my purpose to show how easily the tragedy of the Second World War could have been prevented, how the malice of the wicked was reinforced by the weakness of the virtuous . . .")

We hold that this is an invaluable lesson in contemplating the risks of World War III. People like us will continue to campaign for proven ways to deter aggression -- to include, especially, measures such as civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

We feel that we have to, because World War III must never happen. On that we surely agree.

Lastly, we would remind you and other key leaders that the responsibility for the defense of our nation lies primarily with you. Leadership surely must take dead seriously the preamble to the Constitution, which provides "for the common defense," and each elected official's oath of office. These should be cause for giving Americans the best assurance possible that America will endure.

Sincerely,

  
Walter Murphy  
Executive Vice-President

In a second letter to TACDA, Mr. Watson says:  
The liberals, whether they are democrats or republicans, have become the political allies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. . . . I don't know what to do. I am afraid for my children. I have no representation in Congress. You and I have been abandoned by our political leaders.

# Mental and Physical Shelter Hygiene

— Richard E. Oster, Sr.

© This material is taken from the encyclopedia S.O.S. (Systems of Survival), the newsletter *FORESIGHT*, and the Civilian Survival Series *REFUGEE* — U.S.A. by Richard E. Oster Sr. It carries the same copyright as these original publications — 1987.

Shelter hygiene is a critical survival item. Some people feel that if you have a radiation-safe shelter and take plenty of food and water into it, that the rest will "take care of itself" . . . NOT SO! Your shelter environment will be poor at best. And you need to stay healthy while in shelter!

Personal hygiene is somewhat dependent upon the actual shelter (and its management) that you end up in. Not that requirements differ, but the availability of what is needed and the management may vary a lot.

How well a shelter defends you against radiation and provides you with the necessary skilled people and material depends largely on your local civil defense manager. Expertise may be highly questionable in general, and specifically in the area of personal hygiene!

Typical is the unrealistic plan to allow 3½ gallons of water per person for all uses (medical, personal hygiene, food preparation and drinking) for a two-week shelter stay.

NO medical supplies or food are likely to be on hand (bring your own and share with those who bring nothing). Radiation protection in most cases depends upon availability of skilled labor and materials to beef up the building (if this fails you could receive excess radiation if fallout is significant).

problems because you cannot smoke in a shelter. It creates carbon monoxide. (Quit now while you can handle it.) Stay-times can be up to several weeks. Mental boredom, fear, lack of exercise, loss of day-night cycle and psychological problems will all affect hygiene.

Here are some factors you need to consider (whether in a government CRP shelter or in your own):

1. You must have sufficient air at the correct temperature and humidity.
2. Water is more critical than food. You could need a gallon a day, even using the no water waste system we described in the June 1987 issue of the *Journal*. I highly recommend you store water NOW. A good storage device is the 2-liter plastic soda bottle.
3. Your skin is your protection against the environment. If you neglect it you will be rewarded with rash, infection and illness. You need to clean it daily. Don't try to do this in the usual way (washrag, soap and water). A much more "water-sparing" way is to use pre-wetted wipes (you buy these in supermarkets and drug stores). Do all the skin lightly, but concentrate in the hair locations. Dry "head-hair" washing is recommended (dry wash powder is available in drug stores and beauty supply houses). If you get a rash use a dry-out absorbing agent (without scent) or corn starch. Babies need special attention as they are "messier"

5. If you have sufficient water, teeth should be brushed (how often depends upon the water supply). Use floss to assist (you can last the entire shelter stay without tooth brushing if you must). If you do brush, do it by rationing the water in the small, dentist-type cups and never a full glass. Spit into a plastic throw-out bag and wipe face with a wet wipe.

6. Vomit will be a problem. The total environment is conducive to upset stomach, and some may even have radiation illness (didn't get into the shelter immediately or went on a mercy mission). Vomit can be a radiation-illness symptom. It can also be caused by one person seeing another doing it. It is generally best not to urge a nauseated person to eat. Explain to everyone that vomiting is not the crime, *but doing it on the shelter floor is!* Give each person vomit bags (like the airlines use, or paper bags lined with one of your plastic bags).

### MEALS . . . SHOULD BE PREPACKAGED.

7. Meals will be a real problem. They should be prepackaged, need little water (some, such as soups and drinks, contain water) and need no heating. Be sure to clean your hands with a wet wipe prior to preparing meals. All meal containers should be opened over the tablecloth — one made from newspapers and after use rolled from all four sides to the center and put into plastic throw-out bags. Everyone also must eat over this tablecloth. Use all disposable eating equipment (cups, dishes, etc.) made from plastic. Be sure that all food can be eaten at one time or can be made up in one-meal servings. This is especially important for babies and old people who must have special food — there will be no refrigeration. NOTE THAT IF YOU HAVE INSUFFICIENT WATER YOU SHOULD CUT EATING TO A MINIMUM OR NOT EAT.

### PEOPLE WHO SMOKE . . . YOU CANNOT SMOKE IN A SHELTER

Some of what follows may not strike you as part of personal hygiene, but it has considerable influence upon it.

A first problem is that of maintaining a "livable" environment. If you have insufficient usable air, or it is too hot/cold or too high in humidity (or too low) you can have all sorts of hygiene problems (heat rash, infection, breathing difficulties, etc.). It will be much worse among the young, old and ill. People who smoke will have

than most adults. In all cases put the used wet wipes in the shelter "throw-out" plastic bags.

4. Use the system of personal waste collection (couple of quarts per person per day) and disposal as noted in the June 1987 *Journal*. It uses no water. Try to provide one area for toilet use (near air outlet if possible) and make a "floor" of newspapers (to be disposed of each day). Also try to make the area semiprivate when in use by putting up a sheet or blanket.



## LORNE GREENE

Hollywood star, Lorne Greene, best known for his portrayal of Ben Cartwright in the TV "Bonanza" series, died on September 11th after a lengthy illness. Greene and his wife, Nancy, have for years been active in civil defense. In the October, 1987 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* they published the article, "Why Not Us?" which asked government to turn its concern for leadership survival to *population* survival. Greene also narrated a videotape report on civil defense with David Brinkley titled "Partners in Survival." He participated in two TACDA seminars. Nancy Greene is TACDA's Vice-President.

Lorne Greene's invaluable presence on the civil defense scene will be sorely missed. His inspiring influence, however, lives on. □

8. Men should shave with an electric shaver as there will not be sufficient water to use the soap-wash-rinse-and dry routine. A rechargeable type is good — with a solar recharger. Better yet would be a 12-volt car battery and a 12-volt shaver. A charged 12-volt battery is also good for a lighting power source. (Ladies, skip the leg shaving 'til you get out of the shelter. Men could even grow a beard.)

9. Another problem is darkness. You must provide some sort of light for work tasks (including hygiene) and for psychological reasons. Don't depend on flashlights (but stock item for emergencies). If left on for a couple of hours with standard batteries they will be dead. I recommend using the 12-volt auto battery. (Use low-current lamps.)

10. Insects, mice, rats and snakes could be a problem too. I recommend

*little use of sprays, but sometimes they are required. Go easy and pump a lot of air while spraying. You may also use a disinfectant spray in the storage garbage can, but quickly put the lid back on and keep this can near the air outlet (pump air heavily while spraying*

### SKIP THE LEG SHAVING ... GROW BEARDS.

and while lid is off). BE CAREFUL SO THAT NO ONE BOLTS FROM THE SHELTER (INTO THE FALLOUT) DUE TO RATS, SNAKES OR FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS (boredom, prolonged darkness, etc.). People have done this in tests, even without the real drama (vomit, etc.).

11. Mental hygiene can be seriously affected by boredom and the anxiety of unknowns — such as no schedule of events, no news, no activity, etc.

As soon as a shelter is entered a shelter manager should be chosen (not an easy task). This person should schedule the 24-hour day. Included should be watches (in a shelter someone must always be awake). The schedule includes training sessions, games, briefings, rest periods, water drinking times, free time for activities, and especially the generation of a sleep-awake cycle (little light and considerable light). AND DON'T GO INTO A SHELTER WITHOUT A LOW-CURRENT AM RADIO.

12. We can't go into the many details of shelter hygiene in our limited space (how to store shelter water, how to provide adequate ventilation, etc.), but you can manage shelter mental and physical hygiene if you put your mind to it. Even in the best of shelters we must put a high priority on maintaining hygiene. □

# REVIEWS

*CIVIL DEFENSE: A CHOICE OF DISASTERS* edited by John Dowling and Evans M. Harrell, 1987, 256pp. with photos, drawings, bibliographies, and teaching aids. Buy from American Institute of Physics, 336 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, \$25.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This book does a good job summarizing information on nuclear weapons effects and the opinions of 11 physicists on CD programs to mitigate them. Who wrote the book and how it was written are important.

The following wrote chapters: Cliff Castle, Jefferson College, Hillsboro, Mo.; Paul F. Craig, Ph.D., CalTech.; John Dowling, Ph.D., Arizona State; Robert Ehrlich, Ph.D., Columbia; Evans M. Harrell, Ph.D., Princeton; John Hassard, Ph.D., Manchester, UK.; Ruth H. Howes, Ph.D., Columbia; Barbara G. Levi, Research Assistant, Princeton; James W. Ring, Ph.D., Rochester; Lawrence C. Shepley, Ph.D., Princeton and Spencer R. Weart, Ph.D., Colorado. The writers are well travelled in academe, government laboratories, and National Research Council projects.

The writers' project was sponsored by the Forum on Physics and Society, American Physical Society. They met in June, 1984 and agreed on chapter assignments. This meeting included a day's briefing on the national CD program by FEMA. The writers then dug, wrote, and circulated the chapters among themselves. In March, 1985 the editors edited. In April, 1985 the writers met for a three day final filter session.

So the reader can know the book's coverage if it is bought or drawn from a library, its chapter titles follow: 1. The Setting for CD: An Overview, 2. History of American Attitudes to CD, 3. FEMA: Program, Problems, and Accomplishments, 4. Effects of Nuclear Weapons, 5. Nuclear Radiation and Fallout, 6. Sheltering from Nuclear Attack, 7. Maintaining Preceptions: Crisis Relocation in the Planning of Nuclear War, 8. CD in Other Countries, 9. CD Implications of Nuclear Winter, 10. Long-Range Recovery from Nuclear War, and 11. Political and Psychological Issues in CD. The appendices contain a pro-CD article by Roger J. Sullivan, Sys-

tem Planning Corp., Arlington, Va. and a negative one on Crisis Relocation Planning (CRP) by Prof. Barry Casper, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

The book gives vital technical information on nuclear weapons effects and on types of shelters to the current generation of scholars. In this context the strength of the book is also its weakness. The blurb on the book's jacket says it is for "legislators, teachers, scientists, parents, concerned citizens. . . ." College physics students will get more from the book than will most parents or U.S. Senators. Parts of it are quite technical.

A lot of the technical material is drawn from *Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, which has been in print 30 years (3rd. edition in 1977), and the Office of Technological Assessment's *Effects of Nuclear War* first printed in 1979. The book contains some new material on tactical weapons and on TTAPS' nuclear winter.

Most of the writers fan dance around the latter generally holding, "It could be, but more research on the subject is needed." However, as a hedge, a paper by Caroline Herzenberg, Argonne National Laboratories, is included as an appendix. Herzenberg not only appears to believe nuclear winter is a fact, but also uses the fact as an argument against SDI on the grounds laser beams, if used, might be more incendiary than nuclear weapons. This seems to be scholarly anticipatory thinking in an advanced degree.

Evacuation as part of CRP gets its usual beating. Daily movement of urban traffic and evacuation in natural disasters are dismissed as not being applicable to nuclear attack crises. Separation of families and of workers from jobs, the inconveniences of hosting and shelter living, and the disruption of the economy are stressed. To which the reviewer makes two comments. If at some future date there is a real threat and the choice becomes "fly or fry," a rapid shift in academic, professional, political and public attitudes can be expected. Second, assuming an attack, factories or plants can be rebuilt in a few months or years. It takes a minimum of 18 years to produce a skilled worker. Live people are the basic production factor.

Good material is presented on Russian and Swiss CD, but the book holds the actions of these countries "may not be a reliable guide to American policy decisions."

In Chapter 10, "Long Range Recovery from Nuclear War," the writers were either not fully briefed by FEMA, or they misread their data, or they got so involved with nuclear physics they forgot other disciplines. The chapter gives FEMA and civil defense the post-attack missions of reconstituting agriculture, industry, and economic life; maintaining public order — probably requiring martial law —; and the return to a free economy and human rights.

The Federal Civil Defense Act gives FEMA no such missions. By Executive Order under the Defense Production Act major federal agencies are named to cope with most of the problems mentioned in the chapter. Martial law has been rejected since the Eisenhower administration because the military may have as many, or more casualties, proportionately, as the civilian population; plus the obvious fact the armed forces will have an active, global war to fight.

It is not unusual for experts at the national level looking at potential post-nuclear attack situations to see nothing but monumental problems or chaos. While granting the devastation of a massive attack, they may fail to see the will of people to survive, to improvise and sacrifice to that end; the potential in "clear" areas; and the capitalistic urge on the part of industry to stay in business and make a buck. They often, too, fail to see governance in the U.S. as a two way street, working both from the top down and from the bottom up.

Even if Washington should become a placid lagoon at the junction of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, States can reconstitute Congress and, under current law on succession, Congress can provide a new President. Government in the U.S. has many levels and leaders. Beyond this, the U.S. public will act whether officials move or not. This is a fundamental difference between democratic and totalitarian societies.

The book prompts a minor and major reaction from the reviewer. He will bet a new typewriter ribbon that the name in reference 7 on page 103

should be "Stroke" and not "Strape."

Second, and more important, the book stands as proof the federal government, encompassing the White House staff, Congress, and FEMA, have done little or nothing on CD for 10 years. References to CD literature in the book are dated in the 1960's and 70's, very few in the 80's. Legislators and elected executives who buy the concept that CD is a "low saliency issue" also buy a potential death warrant for millions of U.S. citizens.

Overall the writers and editors have produced a helpful and thought provoking book. The technical material is the best now known. The opinion and speculation are well balanced. Practicing civil defenders or emergency managers will say "Amen" to parts of it. Other parts will make their stomachs churn. This proves balance.

---

*DISASTER PLANNING/EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS*, published by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611, 1987; pamphlet format; 8½" x 11", 43 pp, \$25 (Order from publisher).

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

*Disaster Planning/Emergency Preparedness* sets guidelines for American hospitals in disaster operations. This is one of the hospital supervisory roles of its publisher, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. Every member hospital receives it and uses it in meeting professional standards.

Needless to say, the book is of special value to all organizations and individuals who must deal with disaster situations and/or must relate to hospital procedures.

Seven "chapters" give insights into what contributes to most efficient hospital operations in disaster (foremost among these is obviously close teamwork with outside agencies and authorities). Six writers contribute to the study. Three of them are Joint Commission staff members (David Bushelle MA, Allan McLean and C. Roger Camplin). Sandra A. Barker BSIT hails from FEMA's National Emergency Training Center. Jennifer Shields Lacewell MR, RS is president of Sacorro Safety in Houston,

Texas. And Max Klinghoffer is executive director of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness.

Subjects covered range from training and drills to psychological impacts and practical considerations. Klinghoffer, who wrote the first comprehensive hospital disaster plan in 1947, accents the need for having a plan in place by observing that "it was not raining when Noah built the ark."

He divides disasters into seven types:

- Natural disasters
- Industrial accidents
- Travel accidents
- Man-made disasters . . .
- Epidemics and Pandemics
- Acts of terrorism
- Acts of war

Sandra Barker accents the *team* approach to disaster planning and calls for active coordination across the board among all agencies, both public and private.

David Bushelle and Allan McLean widen disaster exercise requirements by introducing the "Paper Patient Drill," which permits valuable training to supplement exercises without the disruption of hospital functions.

Jennifer Shields Lacewell looks at the inevitable psychological impact of disasters on hospital staff members and pinpoints control. Tension, anger, guilt feelings, apathy and "paralysis of action" are among the problems to be analyzed and resolved.

C. Roger Camplin covers the return to hospital operations from the disruptions caused by exercises or actual disasters back to normal hospital operations — the "Recovery Plan."

Max Klinghoffer, a World War II Pacific Theater combat surgeon, pinpoints difficulties and solutions in an area of prime concern to civil defense: triage. Proper organization and proper procedures in triage areas — both field and hospital — set the stage for effective emergency care. Triage is stressed as a key to proper care, and METTAG is mentioned as a field triage tag.

For the hospital, its ancillary services such as ambulance crews, paramedics, civil defense, the Ameri-

can Red Cross, emergency physicians, church and community medical assistance groups, fire-rescue, industrial safety units and many other organizations and individuals ready to play disaster roles, *Disaster Planning/Emergency Preparedness* is an invaluable resource volume that should be studied and frequently reviewed by professionals and all those active in the disaster field. Wherever effective disaster operations constitute a serious objective the many counsels of this volume will undoubtedly pay off handsomely in an increased capability to handle disaster casualties — and consequently to save lives.

---

*THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WITH EXPLANATIONS*, by Taylor W. O'Hearn. APH Publishers, P.O. Box 87, Shreveport, LA 71161. 1987, 115 pages, paperback. Price: \$4.95 + \$1 shipping and handling.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

In the year of the 200th anniversary of the American Constitution there is renewed interest in just what it covers and what its preamble, articles and amendments mean. This timely book by Taylor W. O'Hearn responds admirably to this interest.

O'Hearn is an attorney, a certified public accountant, a journalist, and a political leader. He has been long active as an officer in patriotic organizations, and he has written several taxation and business books.

O'Hearn's concise and thorough book covers the entire Constitution through the 26th Amendment. He gives the original wording, then carefully explains and interprets each part as the Constitution progresses through its articles, amendments, sections and clauses.

A handy index refers the reader to coverage of any topic that he may wish to research.

The book gives the impression of making the Constitution "live." In addition to furnishing us a handy text for the current anniversary celebration, the book gives us an invaluable permanent reference for many years to come.



# REVIEWS (Cont.)

**PREVENTING AIDS... A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR EVERYONE**, by Joseph F. Benza, Jr., B.B.A., C.D.T. and Ralph D. Zumwalde, M.S. Published by the JALSCO INC., P.O. Box 30226, Cincinnati, OH 45230. Paperback, 85 pages, 1987. Price: \$18.95 plus \$2 postage and handling.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

For the reader who thirsts for a simple and informative overview of the AIDS problem here is a book that fills the bill.

*Preventing AIDS* doesn't provide reassurance. It is not meant to. A paragraph from the Foreword is a good indication of the coverage:

It is important to understand that this book is a compilation of data and recommendations obtained from government reports, and although the information may be possibly alarming, the intent of the authors is to educate the public and not to instill fear. The temptation to ignore this potential epidemic rather than facing it head-on is great. However, ignorance is not protection under any circumstance, and in the case of AIDS, our best defense may be a quick and direct educational offense supported by government recommendations and common sense.

The authors go briefly into AIDS history, causes, symptoms, how it is diagnosed and how it is transmitted. As to who is at risk they say "potentially everyone."

Well over half of the book (the last half) is devoted to naming and explaining risk groups and what measures should be taken to reduce risks. There are six risk groups.

Here there may be room for argument. For instance under Risk Group IV the authors say:

Routine serologic testing of FSW's [Food Service Workers] for antibody to HTLV-III/LAV is not recommended to prevent disease transmission from FSW's to consumers.

If, as the Foreword cautions, "potentially everyone" is at risk, then why not make the guy or gal who prepares your soup or salad (and who may have cut his hand or lip) take a periodic test to be sure he doesn't have or develop AIDS?

*Preventing AIDS*, however, is a book that in general "tells it like it is." It brings a gigantic problem into focus.

**FORECASTING IN MILITARY AFFAIRS: A SOVIET VIEW** by Yu. V. Chuyev and Yu. B. Mikhaylov. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. 1975, printed in U.S. 1980, 230pp. paperback, \$6.50.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway.

**Editor's Note:** *Civil Defense: A Soviet View*, the CD book in this series on Russian military thought, was reviewed in the December, 1986 *Journal of Civil Defense*, p. 25 by Theo Titus.

This book will interest only people who want to know more about the USSR's approach to military affairs and who have had recent college work in mathematics and statistics. Civil defense is not discussed. Models in military forecasting are classified as being algebraic, transcendental equations, probability, differential equations, and statistical trial.

The point of the book is that since weapons systems have become so complex in design, construction, distribution, and use; and since warfare itself has moved from small battlefields and naval engagements to a global arena, military planners and commanders need sophisticated mathematical tools to help them forecast, plan, and operate. The authors write there are four major fields in military forecasting: strategic, operational-tactical, economic — including social, and technical.

People in the U.S. who have worked on such matters will find some familiar concepts in the book such as planning, programming, and budgeting (PPBS), Monte Carlo, and the Delphi method. In regard to the latter the reviewer found interesting the material (pp. 133-53) on how to select experts to participate in heuristic forecast projects.

Fortunately for the reader with limited mathematical background, the authors present their basic definitions and forecast schema lucidly in the first two chapters of the book. The final chapter on "Forecasting and Decisionmaking" is generally applicable to management science. Here their main point is that even good forecasts are useless unless top decisionmakers see their value and comprehend them. As a positive example they cite Laura Fermi's

account of how atomic matters were presented to President Roosevelt late in 1939. Following the presentation he appointed an Advisory Committee on Uranium composed of L. Szilard, E. Wigner, and A. Einstein.

The authors frequently refer to Engels, Marx, and Lenin for philosophic underpinning. Examples of bad military forecasting come largely from the U.S., France, and Nazi Germany; good examples come largely from USSR's experience in the Great Patriotic War (World War II). Examples used to illustrate forecast methods and formulas relate mostly to trucks, tanks, air speeds, and missile trajectories.

For the record the book was published in 1975 by the Military Publishing House, Ministry of Defense, USSR; translated by the DGIS Multilingual Section, Translation Bureau, Secretary of State Department, Canada; and issued in the U.S. under the auspices of the U.S. Air Force. While dated, there is considerable value in learning how "the other fellow" sees history, looks at the world, and approaches military problems.

**OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO PUBLIC FIRE EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES**, by Philip Schaeenman et al. Published by TriData Corporation, 1500 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209 (Tel: 703-841-2975). 8½-in. x 11-in. format, paperback. 59 pages. 1987. Copies available to fire professionals free of charge.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

*Overcoming Barriers* overrides the usual fire-rescue approach to fires. The theme throughout this thoroughly readable and revealing volume is *prevention*. Prevention reduces dramatically the fire threat. It is an impressive money-saver that should attract local government officials wrestling with budgets. Much more important than that, it saves *lives*. Lots of them.

Once a fire occurs, the accent on fighting the fire and rescuing victims must remain as heavy as possible. But it must be realized that deliberate and effective preventive measures will see the fire frequency curve bend sharply downward.

There is a good bit of apathy about prevention. Interest needs to be

stimulated. It's a matter of education. One Battalion Chief in New York City complained: "I can get 50 engine companies to come to my district if I need them, but I cannot borrow a copy of *Countdown to Disaster* (NFPA fire prevention film)."

The authors agree. They say: "We found that too many elected and appointed officials are not informed about the fire problem and feel no political pressure to 'do' prevention except after catastrophes."

The solution: education. The book does a beautiful job of outlining remedial action. And a persuasive one. Who can be against preventive measures that save lives before they are at risk?

*HUMAN SYSTEM RESPONSES TO DISASTER: AN INVENTORY OF SOCIOLOGICAL FINDINGS* by Thomas E. Drabek, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, 1986. Springer-Verlag, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010, 422pp. plus bibliography and index. \$59.00.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway.

Editor's Note: Some parts of this work can be found in *Some Emerging Issues in Emergency Management* (FEMA 105/July, 1986) and *Emergency Management: The Human Factor* (FEMA 108/July, 1986). These monographs were reviewed in the December, 1986 *Journal of Civil Defense*, pp. 22-24.

This book digests and codifies over 1,000 formally published works on human and organizational responses to disasters and threatened disasters. It should be read and weighed by officials planning and/or operating civil defense and emergency management programs. It is particularly recommended for NSC, OMB, congressional committee, and FEMA staff members working on hazard mitigation and response measures. The book centers attention on the human and social factors that should be major considerations in emergency planning. Consideration of these factors may keep the hand of stupidity from getting into the mixing bowl of government emergency policy formulation, program planning, and emergency operations or crisis management.

In this book Drabek is an impartial, expert witness on emergency affairs. But, make no mistake. This book was written by a sociologist for other sociologists. In a sense it is an extended annotated bibliography that "covers the waterfront."

Drabek, with proper academic circumspection, puts a heavy caveat against his work. He writes that people "who simply extract findings from this inventory and rigidly apply them into settings that differ from those in which they are derived will be disappointed. Our present knowledge base simply does not lend itself to routine and uncritical application." Scholars live surrounded by questions, doubts, and unknowns. Officials live surrounded by contending interests, programs, budgets, and deadlines.

Using computerized informational retrieval systems, Drabek culls a few major conclusions, many hypotheses and interesting points of view, and several "black holes" requiring further research. He organized his book around a comprehensive matrix. The vertical axis of the matrix states disaster phases: *preparedness* encompassing planning and warning; *response* encompassing pre-impact mobilization, of which evacuation is a part, and post-impact emergency actions; *recovery*, encompassing restoration (actions taken in six months or less), and reconstruction (six months or more); and *mitigation* encompassing hazard preceptions and adjustments.

The horizontal axis of the matrix is the level of social systems. Under each of the disaster phases Drabek presents findings as they pertain to individual (family), group, organizational, community, society, and international levels.

This description of the matrix does not reveal the study's detailed aspects. To be more specific, Chapter 2, "Planning," has sections on public belief in disaster myths, looting fears, local emergency management-Civil Defense agencies, hospital-medical units, first responders, mental health agencies, media organizations, and schools. Chapter 9 on mitigation and adjustments has sections on hazard insurance, attitudes toward earthquake predictions, and earthquake disclosure legislation.

The book does stimulate thinking on emergency management. It gives quite a picture of past human and societal responses to disasters. Some findings will give civil defenders courage; others will make them cringe. In it, from the civil defense point of view, are suggestions and criteria for practical CD and emergency relief programs ranging from the international scene to U.S. counties and municipalities — and their organizational infrastructures.

*DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS — A Guide to Federal Aid in Disasters*. Published by FEMA. (Order from State and Local Programs and Support, Office of Disaster Assistance Programs, FEMA, Washington, DC 20472. 1987, 24 pages, free.)

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

This handy booklet gives invaluable guidance to local authorities desiring federal assistance in recovering from a major disaster.

A major disaster is defined as any "hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance above and beyond emergency services . . ."

The booklet outlines procedures and places to apply for assistance. It should be available for ready reference in all political subdivisions.

## FIGHTING CHANCE

The "Wake Up"  
Civil Defense Book

\$5.95, or 10 for \$15 (or 50 for \$50)

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

Is nuclear war to be avoided? Is it morally wrong? Are attitudes which work to encourage aggressor buildup and attack also morally wrong? Are deliberate preparedness measures that make such attack too risky and unwise justified? Are they morally right? The answer to all five questions, of course, is "YES." Peace based on preparedness is the honorable goal. But it has a price. And it requires courageous and farsighted leaders. Where are they?

# What Price Peace?

— Walter Murphey

In his frenetic bid for world conquest, Adolph Hitler desperately needed two principal sources of support to bring him success: military might on the one hand — and, on the other, pacifist sympathizers among target nations whose eloquent pleas for international brotherhood, understanding, trust and disarmament would anesthetize the multitudes. In spite of aggressive designs set forth in his book, *Mein Kampf*, Hitler was able to cultivate pacifism among his future enemies. In this way, pacifism was a weapon fully as effective as his goose-stepping Nazi armies. The popular "Oxford Pledge" recruited thousands upon thousands of decent, bright, sincere young Britons who loudly swore not to bear arms in defense of their motherland. Their sentiments spread far and wide.

The pre-war British Prime Minister himself, Neville Chamberlain, was admired as the Allies' "Man of Peace."

And after his historic Munich meeting with Hitler, Mussolini and Daladier — where Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland was handed over to Germany — Chamberlain announced to his cabinet:

Our foreign policy is one of appeasement. We must aim at establishing relations with the Dictator Powers that will lead to a European settlement and a sense of stability.

The opiate of "peace" was in the air, and everyone applauded. Curmudgeon Winston Churchill, whose warnings of deception were considered warmongering, was silenced. The world seemed to float on a sea of incredible calm.

But not for long. Within a year, Hitler — bolstered by his success in pacifying major European powers — made his military move with a "blitzkrieg" invasion of Poland. And the world was plunged into the bloodiest war in history.

Poland was only the first victim. Small countries like Denmark and Belgium also fell. Larger countries like Norway, Hungary and Yugoslavia fell. Even France. England was besieged. And the Soviet Union, in turn, was invaded.

The "Oxford Pledge" came undone, and England called the rejected Churchill back to try to save the day.

Two countries within the war's perimeter did not become directly involved: Sweden and Switzerland. Neither had practiced appeasement, neither had sued for peace. Each had long before the war built up an imposing national defense machine. These countries were *not* attacked. Switzerland, after the surrender of France, was completely surrounded

by the forces of the Axis Powers. Still, Hitler dared not cross its borders.

Why? Switzerland, like Sweden, was *prepared* for invasion. It presented to Hitler a super-tough nut to crack. Hitler backed off.

Part of the background is that every Swiss man serves in the Swiss military for thirty years (disabled and conscientious objectors excepted), then ten years in civil

---

## CURMUDGEON WINSTON CHURCHILL . . . WAS SILENCED.

---

defense. Every Swiss man literally sleeps with his weapon. The Swiss live in a climate that they (and the Swedes) call "armed neutrality." It's a way of life — a "business" of preparedness. Appeasement? Disarmament? Not on your life!

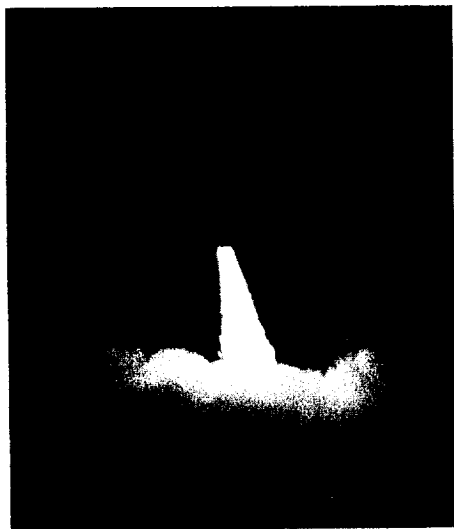
Peace? You bet! Going on two centuries of it for both countries.

\*

World War II simply did not happen for Sweden and Switzerland. As a matter of fact, it did not have to happen for other nations. In the introduction to his book *The Gathering Storm*, Winston Churchill says:

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

If World War II did not have to happen (and it did not), it is also



Minuteman III missile  
(Photo: U.S. Air Force)

true that World War III does not have to happen. We are in a curiously similar situation. The Communists have long proclaimed that their aim is one of world conquest. It is no secret. They have, in fact, been in the act of piecemeal conquests for years. Communist propaganda is hard at work, and doing a superb job. The pre-war "softening up" process is in full swing today just as it was 50 years ago. Lenin himself predicted the value of Western sympathizers and called them "useful idiots."

Perhaps they are not really "idiots" — but "useful" by all means. They are honest, intelligent, conscientious, dedicated and pious. That makes them all the more valuable. They see that peace today, with the prospect of nuclear attack and chemical warfare and biological warfare, is much more important than ever. The devastation and killing of World War III would be unprecedented, disastrous and tragic beyond imagination.

Yet, with the help of the pacifists we are on a course to it.

A capsule version of Soviet attitudes is contained in a *Global Affairs* article "Soviet Strategy and Defense of the West" (Summer 1987) by political scientist Harold Rood. He writes:

If Soviet strategists have done their homework, they understand that if the United States is rendered powerless, all else — NATO Europe, Japan, South Korea, and the rest — will fall by the wayside. That is because the United States is the center of power of the Western alliance.

And a little further on he observes:

The Soviet Union is clearly prepared for war and its preparations both material and strategic continue apace. The West is not prepared for war but contemplates any prospect of war with distaste and even horror. Yet each strategic step taken by the Soviet Union before war starts is intended to encompass the defeat of the West, as cheaply as possible for the Soviet Union. When war comes the West will be surprised just as France, though at war with Germany for nine months, was surprised on May 10, 1940.

Today's advocates of appeasement are more persuasive than ever. Many of our leading politicians are among them. Many of our scientists and scholars and business leaders — even retired military officers. Organizations like the Union of Concerned Scientists, Physicians for Social

## QUOTES

"Si vis pacem para bellum." (If you want peace, prepare for war.)

— Julius Caesar

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

— George Washington

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

— Thomas Jefferson

"It does not matter if three-fourths of mankind is destroyed; all that counts is that ultimately the last quarter should become Communists."

— V.I. Lenin

"We owe that kind of insurance [civil defense] to our families and to our country."

— John F. Kennedy

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

— Dwight D. Eisenhower

"A decline in courage may be the most striking feature that an outside observer notices in the West today . . . Such a decline in courage is particularly noticeable among the ruling and intellectual elites . . ."

— Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn

"My administration firmly believes that the purpose of our country's defense capability should be to protect the lives and property of the American people."

— Ronald Reagan

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

— Congressman Bill Chappell

"Peoples have a right and even a duty to protect their existence and freedom . . . against an unjust aggressor . . ."

— Pope John Paul II

Responsibility and the National Education Association. Also the media.

One special target for their attacks and ridicule is the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) along with the chief proponent for development and early deployment: High Frontier. The trouble with SDI, from the Soviet

possible to visualize just how SDI could "arm" space.

The accusation is as impressive as it is phony. But it has caught on. (Propaganda doesn't have to be logical — just dramatic).

Another claim is that SDI is useless. And still another is that it is provocative. If SDI is seen as "useless" why

## ". . . THE MALICE OF THE WICKED WAS REINFORCED BY THE WEAKNESS OF THE VIRTUOUS."

viewpoint, is that it would — as space scientist Robert Jastrow points out — make offensive missiles obsolete. That's an unacceptable setback for Soviet expansionism. SDI would, in short, "disarm" space. The propaganda line, therefore, is that it would "arm" space. With no offensive capability whatsoever, it is hardly

worry about it? Why all the fuss? If it is of no use how can it be such a formidable threat? Critics also loudly proclaim that the cost is exorbitant (in military budget terms it is a great bargain). And they point out that measures to counter it and render it space junk are well-known and cheap. They fail to give credence

to this claim too.

In the meantime, the Soviets have for 15 years been developing their own SDI and will continue to go full steam ahead with it.

A similar pattern of deception has been used successfully for civil defense. And on the civil defense front the Soviets have cleverly promoted it in the Soviet Union with investments of three billion dollars and more per year while completely discrediting it throughout the West. Civil defense is looked upon today in the United States as an anachronism, a ridiculous joke, and the American civil defense budget now hovers around a thirtieth of what it is in the Soviet Union. Many well-planned measures of the past (packaged disaster hospitals, etc.) have been summarily scrapped. A clear victory for the Soviets. Today the U.S. population is almost totally exposed.

The "price of peace" then, if we really want to hack it, is to wake up

to the fact that we are being duped again. And duped much more effectively as a matter of fact. For today, unlike yesterday, we no longer have the option of repairing the ravages of defense neglect over a period of months during which time our allies and our own green troops

Although President Reagan, certain members of Congress and FEMA have shown strong support of a meaningful civil defense program, no real leadership *demand* has materialized.

The American people remain hostages and "sitting ducks" in the face of thousands of nuclear warheads targeted on them.

This is the deep concern of The American Civil Defense Association, Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and several other organizations (e.g. the American Strategic Defense Association).

can stem the tide. Today war will be over in a matter of minutes.

If we are to pay the "price" of peace we would need to mount a virile program that would include revitalizing Congress so that pork-

---

**THE "PRICE OF PEACE" . . . IS TO WAKE UP TO THE FACT THAT WE ARE BEING DUPED AGAIN.**

---

barrell funding and support of demeaning welfare programs and other "handouts" could be replaced with meaningful measures for the defense of the country and its citizens — including a multilayered SDI in place, and a system of civil defense based on already existing policy and already existing technology.

Do we have the guts? Does Congress? □

---

## **Newsletter *Imperatives* Makes Bow — Project of Bruce Herschensohn**

West Coast TV commentator and political analyst Bruce Herschensohn now introduces his conservative newsletter *Imperatives*. A welcome strong voice for homeland defense, its first issue has this to say about SDI:

The threat of nuclear war is far less realistic than the threat of nuclear *ransom-paying*. And their device to invoke such a threat is superiority of arms. It should be remembered that it was only after the Soviet Union had attained a superiority of arms that the nuclear-freeze movement started, whereas in the years when the United States had uncontested superiority, there was no nuclear-freeze movement.

Therefore, the sincerity of the leaders of that movement is still suspect. Not the followers. The followers were just followers. But notice that the leaders of the nuclear-freeze movement had been against every proposed defense system of the United States, even if that defense system could kill not one human being. They opposed an Anti-Ballistic-Missile System. They opposed a Civil Defense System. They now oppose non-nuclear devices in space that could do nothing more than destroy missiles of an enemy *after* their launch to targets in the United States or our allies.

They were also opposed to a

conventional arms build-up and were opposed to registration for the draft.

TACDA remembers Herschensohn for his luncheon address at the 1985 TACDA Seminar in Los Angeles — titled "The Politics of National Survival." In 1986 Herschensohn made an unsuccessful bid for the U.S. Senate. The umbrella organization for *Imperatives* is LEADERSHIP TO PRESERVE AMERICA, 5855 Naples Plaza (Suite 103), Long Beach, CA 90803. You are invited to write there for further information. □



# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## REAGAN: SDI GIVES PROSPECT "FOR REAL ARMS REDUCTION"

And here let me add that we seek through our Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to find a way to keep peace through relying on defense — not offense — for deterrence and for eventually rendering ballistic missiles obsolete. SDI has greatly enhanced the prospects for real arms reduction. It is a crucial part of our efforts to ensure a safer world and a more stable strategic balance.

— from address by President Ronald Reagan before the UN General Assembly, September 21, 1987.

## FROM THE ESTONIAN SSR: REPORT ON 1987 CIVIL DEFENSE

Civil defense propaganda must be considerably more effective. It is necessary to explain... the necessity

## [CD — USSR]... "THE STRENGTH- ENING OF OUR HOMELAND DEFENSE CAPABILITY."

and possibilities of the means of protection, to improve on an organized manner and discipline, and moral and psychological training of formations and the entire population for activity under extreme conditions.

Consequently, great tasks of a practical nature await our civil defense system. This demands strenuous work from the head of enterprises and establishments and from all the workers of the civil defense system in order to improve their training form and methods and to find additional reserves for more effective work.

It is important that the entire activity take place in an organized manner and according to plan; without fail, use must be made to a maximum of the time of winter, especially at agricultural training areas.

Let the successful solving of the tasks set in 1987 become a contribution to our republic's civil defense workers to the strengthening of our homeland's defense capability.

— excerpt from article by Estonian Civil Defense Chief of Staff, Major General Vello Vare in Talinn Ravha Haal (Foreign Broadcast Information Service).

## "HOW MUCH IS THE LIFE OF OUR NATION WORTH?"

Among the depleted ranks of civil-defense workers, most of whom are unpaid volunteers, frustration is growing. As former coordinator of a city-county civil defense program in Mississippi, Oz Ellis wrote an open letter to President Reagan in 1985 expressing deep concern over "the obvious lack of a reasonable strategy to protect the U.S. population from missile attack." Continued Ellis: "We offer the American people no present-day protection from the deliberate or accidental launching of even one single ICBM. I cannot help but ask why, with existing international tensions, we do not have some type of a homeland defense system at least equal to that of the Russians."

It's a good question that has gone unanswered for much too long.

In debating the civil defense share of trillion-dollar federal budgets, Congress might well ask itself: How much is the life of our nation worth? According to qualified analysts, the cost of a combined, effective system of strategic and civil defense would amount to about \$10 per American per year, or less than motorists now pay for a tank of gas.

Standing in the way of an effective civil defense are two major obstacles: The defeatism of naysayers who insist that any defense in the missile age is impossible, and the wishful thinking of those who somehow believe our security already is assured. Both are wrong. What's needed is a healthy dose of realism and a defense that defends.

— from pamphlet *National Defense: — Suicide or Survival?* by Philip C. Clarke (available from America's Future, Inc., 514 Main St., New Rochelle, NY 10801).

## DANISH CIVIL DEFENSE "PART OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS"

Denmark's military-political leadership is examining measures to improve civil defense as an integral part of military preparations. In being an active member of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, Denmark is developing civil defense within national bounds with consideration given to the recommendations of the NATO Civil Defense Committee, in-

cluded within the main committee for the development of civilian emergency plans. The bloc's leadership is persistently pressing all its participants, including Denmark, to implement measures to further develop national civil defense systems and to prepare the population for actions when weapons of mass destruction are used....

## [CD — NATO]... "AN INTEGRAL PART OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS."

The main mission of Denmark's civil defense is the preparation and implementation of a complex of measures to protect the population. Stemming from this, the main efforts within the area of civil defense are directed at developing a network of antiradiation shelters for the population, improving the warning system, developing evacuation and dispersal plans, instructing the population on protection methods against weapons of mass destruction, providing specific categories of civilians with individual means of protection from weapons of mass destruction, and the training and execution of rescue and emergency-restoration operations.

— from an article by Col. V. Emelyanov in the Moscow *Zarubezhnoye Voennoye Obozreniye*.

## CIVIL DEFENSE IN USSR: FULL SPEED AHEAD!

It would be indeed a mistake to believe that the importance of civil defense has diminished in the USSR. A story in the June 1987 issue of *Military Knowledge* [a Soviet publication] describes and shows pictures of two training exercises: one in Dragobuych and another at a plant in the Krasnodar region, as well as the construction of a new type of hasty shelter during exercises in the town of Prenza. In short, the flow of data on the Soviet CD program has continued without interruption, and the only contribution of "glasnost" has been the publication of more complaints about shortcomings, which must be quickly overcome.

— Leon Goure, Director, Center for Soviet Studies, Science Applications International Corporation.

# UPCOMING

## MARKETPLACE

MARKETPLACE rates are \$4.00 per line of 37 characters. Send check or money order with ad to Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091

- Dec 5-6 **BASIC TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT**, Dayton, OH. Sponsored by the Ohio Chapter of ACEP. Contact: Sally Leahy, Ohio ACEP, 1395 E. Dublin-Granville Rd., Columbus, OH 43229 (614/846-0076).
- Dec 16 **TOPICS IN EMERGENCY MEDICINE**, Hanover, NH. Sponsored by Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Ctr/NH ACEP. Contact: Deborah Holmes, Ph.D., Office of Continuing Ed., Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Ctr., Hanover, NH 03756 (603/646-5744).
- 1988  
Jan 7-8 **2nd ANNUAL MEETING SOUTHERN MEDICAL ASSN. EMERGENCY MEDICINE**, Acapulco Princess Hotel, Acapulco, Mexico. Contact: Jeanette Stone, P.O. Box 190088, Birmingham, AL 35219-0088 (1-800/423-4992).
- Jan 11-13 **5th SYMPOSIUM ON SPACE NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS**, Albuquerque, NM. Sponsored by American Nuclear Society, Univ. of NM and Trinity LS. Contact: Dr. David Black, 1801 K St, NW-Suite 800, Washington, DC 20006 (202/825-2351).
- Jan 31-  
Feb 3 **BROKEN SKI '88**, Terrorism: The EMS Response, Waterville Valley, NH. Sponsored by Southwest Suburban EMS, Inc. Pre-registration required, continuing education credit available. Reg. fee \$125. Contact: Jane E. Grady, Southwest Suburban EMS, Inc., P.O. Box 792, Natick, MA 01760 (617/653-3400 ext. 2173).
- Feb 11-14 **INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE (DISASTER '88)**, Orlando, FL. Sponsored by the Florida Chapter ACEP. Contact: Registrar, FL ACEP, Airport Business Ctr., 5824 S. Semoran Blvd. Orlando, FL 32822 (305/281-7396).
- Feb 16-18 **THE 27th ANNUAL STATE EMERGENCY MGMT CONFERENCE**, Austin, TX. Sponsored by the Texas division of emergency mgmt. at the Austin La Mansion Hotel. Contact: Laureen Chernow, TX Dept. of Public Safety, 5805 N. Lamar Blvd., Box 4087, Austin, TX 78773-0001 (512/465-2138).
- Apr 5-7 **LUNAR BASES & SPACE ACTIVITIES OF THE 21st CENTURY**, Westin Galleria Hotel, Houston, TX. Contact: Barney Roberts, III, Mail Code ED13, NASA Johnson Space Ctr, Houston, TX 77058 (713/483-6605).
- Apr 17-20 **ENGINEERING FOR NUCLEAR PLANT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE**, Myrtle Beach Hilton, Myrtle Beach, SC. Contact: John G. Connelly, Nuclear Service Div., P.O. Box 764, Columbia, SC 29218 (803/733-2800).
- Apr 17-21 **EMERGENCY SYMPOSIUM '88**, Vancouver, British Columbia. Contact: Osatiuk, Skidmore & Young, P.O. Box 48808, Dept. 600, Bentall Centre, Vancouver, BC V7X 1A6 (604/688-8557).
- Apr 22-24 **2nd ANNUAL SOUTHEASTERN FIRE/RESCUE EXPO '88**, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, Raleigh, NC. Contact: Southeastern Fire/Rescue Expo, P.O. Box 779, Milford, DE 19963.
- Apr 29-  
May 1 **TEXAS EMERGENCY CARE SYMPOSIUM (TECS)**, Tarrant County Convention Center, Ft. Worth, TX. Contact: TECS, TX Chapter ACEP, P.O. Box 610717, Dallas, TX 75261-0717 (214/580-0367).
- Apr 29-  
May 1 **GREAT MINNESOTA STATE FIRE SCHOOL EXPO '88**, Scanticon-Minneapolis. Contact: Julie Frick, 3131 Campus Dr., Plymouth, MN 55441 (612/559-6600).
- May 19-22 **HOT ZONE**: International Assn. of Hazardous Materials Specialists Conference, Tulsa, OK. Contact: IAHMS, 11127 New Hampshire Ave, Silver Spring, MD 20904 (301/681-6800).
- Jun 8-10 **WORLD MED**: International Health Care Congress, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Continuing Medical Education, Box 202 UMHC, 420 Delaware St., SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/626-5525).
- Jun 12-16 **AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING**, Town & Country Hotel, San Diego, CA. Contact: Thomas Page, 101 Ash St., San Diego, CA 92112.

**SHELTERS:** (1) Steel reinforced concrete (2) Prefabricated, metallic, drop into the hole, (3) Fallout only, ferro-cement, do-it-yourself. Plans, blast door and valves, life support equipment. Marcel M. Barbier, Inc., P.O. Box 2905, Reston, VA 22090. Tele. (703) 860-1275.

**DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP)**, an organization dedicated to effective preparedness for all types of disaster. FREE sample newsletter and brochure. Write: DDP, POB 1057, Starke, FL 32091 or phone (904) 964-4848.

**UNDERGROUND STEEL SHELTERS:** A new era in Nuclear Protection with a completely assembled steel shelter. Save Money. Save Worry. Save Life. \$2.00 Brochure. G.J.B.C., P.O. Box 1562, Kerrville, TX 78029-1562.

**PLYWOOD DOUBLE-ACTION PISTON PUMP INSTRUCTIONS;** making and using a homemade filter box and filters by Cresson Kearny. 8 dimensioned drawings and 8 photos. \$2. postpaid from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.

**SHELTER VENTILATION** 300 cfm at 60 rpm handcranked blowers available from Master Mechanic Mfg. Co. P.O. Box A, Burlington, WI 53105 (800-558-9444) \$19.95 + UPS. Catalog on request.

**SHELTERS:** Specializing in design & construction of reinforced concrete blast/fallout shelters; Air Filter Systems; Radiation fallout protective clothing; Blast valves & Doors. We build anywhere. Acadian Contractors, P.O. Box 31662, Lafayette, LA 70593. Phone A.C. 318-984-4886.

**LONG LIFE EMERGENCY PROVISIONS:** food, water, warmth, lighting, sanitation, first aid ... in individual, bulk, & kit ... for home, office & school. Free catalog. Simpler Life, Box 5214, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745.

**4500 psi CASCADE SYSTEMS!** New, lightweight technology breakthrough by Taylor-Wharton! Brand-New, 4-tank, 1800 cu. ft. system, with all connections, wall-mounts, large line gauge, heavy-duty fill hose. Only \$2750! Other D.O.T. and A.S.M.E. systems in stock, up to 6000 psi. Also mobile cascade systems, in any configuration, custom air control panels, fill stations, etc. BREATHING AIR SYSTEMS, 8855 E. Broad St., Reynoldsburg, OH 43068. (614) 864-1235.

# GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI

Following is a condensed version of "A Letter to My Representatives" by Thomas J. Evans. It was printed in the September 1987 issue of *Directions*, newsletter of the Live Free survivalist organization based in Chicago.  
(Printed with the permission of Live Free and *Directions* newsletter.)

## Survivalist Manifesto

Dear Sirs:

I propose that the following measures be adopted today to insure the defense of our people and our form of democracy. Overwhelming evidence proves that the Soviets are building both an integrated civil defense shelter program and a tremendous "overkill" capability in strategic nuclear weapons [plus a credible SDI! — ed.] The only reason they could have for these actions is to ensure the survival of their system after destroying ours or by threatening us into submission, surrender and slavery. The following may prevent them from warring on us, but even if it doesn't, it will prevent them from conquering us:

1. The evacuation plan for the target areas must be scrapped (we have at best 12 minutes warning from Soviet SLBMs coming in from our coasts!).
2. Immediately adopt the plan for shelters proposed by Gary North and Arthur Robinson in their book *Fighting Chance — 10 Feet to Survival*. The system they propose would cost between \$300 and \$500 per person if built on a nationwide, standardized plan.
3. Those individuals who opt to build their own shelters for their families should get some of the cost back as a deduction on their federal, state and local taxes. Businesses can build shelters for their workers and customers and should also be compensated.
4. SDI research, development and deployment should be funded in full form. We should immediately use "off the shelf" technology to protect our population.
5. We should continue to assist the freedom fighters. It's cheaper (in lives as well as money) to support indigenous resistance forces than it is to wait and have to fight them from our own borders.
6. To pay for the above:
  - a. For a 5-year period stop spending on big ticket "conventional" fighting systems. The only "enemy" in the world capable of fighting us on a large-scale "conventional" war (obviously in Europe — unless they finally pour across the Rio Grande) is the "Big Bear."
  - b. To all military recruits: issue only work/combat fatigues and equipment — no "dress" items. I'm sure this could save \$500 on each trooper going in.
  - c. For a 5-year period decrease all government spending at the same rate as military spending. Cut all government pay (one or two percent won't kill you — it's for the "good of the people" remember?).
  - d. State and local government should chip in 25%-50% on local shelter programs. Climb down off the pork barrel. It's our money, remember?
7. Put into effect a mandate that all people of working age and ability on unemployment and welfare be employed on civil defense projects. Exceptions would be mothers with children under 16 or in school (up to 18), the handicapped and the aged. And social services employees laid off due to lack of clients can be employed by civil defense — plenty of shovels to go around!
8. Gradually cut back on land-based ICBMs and bombers — most of them would be destroyed by a Soviet first strike anyway. Replace lost "warhead" counts by increasing our SLBM fleet (*which is composed of moving targets*).
9. Mount a cruise missile on every ship that can carry them. This again increases the number of moving targets Ivan has to deal with. And again — not near our population centers.
10. Gradually pull our conventional forces out of Western Europe. The Europeans spend a lot less on defense than we do, so let them contain the Soviet ground forces at *their* expense. Keep our forward nuclear weapons stationed in Europe as long as the Soviets keep building up forces to threaten West Europe and continue to keep troops and nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe.
11. Institute a national "Civil Defense Service." All U.S. citizens of draft age should receive 6-8 weeks of basic military training. Then they can return home and serve one day a month for 2-5 years in "Civil Defense."
12. All members of the CD units should be allowed to purchase firearms of their own choice and at their own expense. This will, in effect, create a nationwide armed civilian militia, exactly what the founding fathers wanted. After an attack, this militia can help rebuild and defend our communities — and maybe we'll even protect a few politicians and bureaucrats, if we find any that are worth it.
13. State Guard units, made up of volunteers, should be set up in conjunction with the CD units. Perhaps they can serve as cadre for training and exercises.

In closing, since the Soviet, the Chinese and the Swiss governments have seen fit to provide their populations with shelters, I feel that our government — a government *for* the people — should do as much, if not considerably more. □

Thomas J. Evans

## "NO PUBLIC DEMAND"

Proponents of preparedness have for the past couple of decades or so been piously warned by politicians and bureaucrats that there is "no public demand" for homeland defense measures — either active or passive — and that consequently they must not be seriously considered.

While it is true that in normal times there is no visible public demand for these measures, it is also true — and this has been repeatedly demonstrated by public opinion polls — that the public approves of them, expects them, is willing to pay for them, assumes that government has provided them, and is in favor of their further development. When an international crisis involving the United States develops — such as is now happening in the Persian Gulf — a mushrooming public interest begins to develop and focus on just what government has done to protect the public against possible missile attack.

So, while attention to protecting the public does not in normal times readily translate into votes — as do pork-barrel legislation, welfare handouts, and so on — it is obvious that protecting the public is in the public interest. The point is hard to argue against. But it is easy to neglect (until it is too late).

Congress is the villain in this case. And its excuse for inaction, that there is "no public demand" for preparedness, is by its own actions a spurious one. For instance:

There is "no public demand" for taxes. There are indeed public objections to what is often perceived as excessive taxation. Congress sees the requirement, levies taxes in spite of objections. The public pays.

There is "no public demand" for increases in salaries of politicians and bureaucrats. Yet Congress, seeing a need that is not supported — often ridiculed — by the public, provides increases on a generous scale.

---

### THERE IS "NO PUBLIC DEMAND" FOR TAXES

---

In many other areas of public interest — where public demand is lacking or dormant — government assumes its responsibility of providing for public protection measures. Highway safety, air safety, building codes, regulations and inspections governing conveyances like elevators are some of them.

Has there been a public demand for automobile seat belts? Of course not. Government sees the need, establishes requirements, and the public goes along.

There is "no public demand" for keeping our armed forces effective. Yet, responsible segments of government take steps to provide for it without consulting the public.

Coming closer to the homeland defense picture, Congress and the Administration have seen very clearly the national security requirement for emergency operating centers — fortified, self-sufficient protective bunkers for key government and military personnel and their impedimenta. They have given these leadership centers their understanding support. Protection for "papers and politicians" as one wag described them. These dot the countryside from coast to coast and contain sophisticated systems of survival.

But the people? A shelter program for them? No. "No public demand."

Elsewhere, yes! The USSR, China, Switzerland, Israel, Sweden, Finland and other countries alert to the threats of modern warfare have — in addition to providing for government and military survival (as we have) — for many years past have promoted programs of protection for their *peoples*.

Here too, there has been "no public demand." With the realization that in matters of public safety there is rarely any public demand, these governments have accepted their responsibility for the welfare and safety of their citizens and have provided protection for them in the event of modern warfare (a recurrent phenomenon). Come a war, peoples in these countries would enjoy enhanced chances for survival — along with key leadership. (Better still, preparedness sharply *discourages* attack, for in a simple and persuasive manner it promotes peace by sending a clear message that conquest is not possible and therefore an unacceptable risk.)

We must find a way to persuade a reluctant American Congress that it is just as important to "protect and defend" American citizens — all of them — as it is to protect selected VIPs. Those members of Congress who do see the need for population protection — and there are some, even many — need to muster their courage, to cross swords with their peacenik brethren to insure that national security again gets the spotlight.

The "no public demand" crutch must be thrown out the window. □

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION  
JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE  
P.O. BOX 910  
STARKE, FLORIDA 32091

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
Starke, Florida  
PERMIT NO. 83

