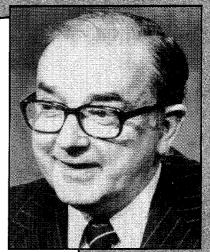


U. S. SENATOR NORTH CAROLINA

Senator Jesse Helms Washington, D. C. 20510

January 14, 1988



"We The People" ... PETITION! Page 12

Dear Fellow American:

Civil defense provides direct protection for the lives of our people in case of war, terrorist Pattack, or nuclear accident. Civil defense is an essential function of the United States government.

In this nuclear age, effective deployment of civil defense and strategic defense would deter any nuclear attack upon the United States. What could be more important?

Unfortunately, American civil defense has been badly neglected....

Sincerely,

cesse Halme esse Helms U. S. Senator

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The American Civil Defense Association



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

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CAPITAL COMMENTARY — Jerry Strope

Not With a Bang . . .

The first congressional hearing on civil defense took place on March 9th before a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee chaired by Ron Dellums (D-CA). Last year's report by this committee announced its intention to convene a full-fledged review of the Federal Civil Defense Act to determine whether the Act's priority on attack preparedness was still justified. But the subject did not come up at the March hearing. It was as if there had been a behindthe-scenes agreement between the chairman and Julius Becton, FEMA Director, not to bring the subject up. All discussions focused on the 1989 budget request as if that were the only matter at issue. Rumor has it that Chairman Dellums has mentioned in private that a hearing on the civil defense act might take place "during the summer" but this reporter has the impression that neither the congressional committee nor the to FEMA staff are eager to have such a hearing take place this year.

... \$160.4 MILLION, AN INCREASE OF NEARLY \$26 MILLION OVER LAST YEAR'S INITIAL REQUEST . . .

As a result, perhaps, the March 9th hearing had an air of unreality about it. In the first place, the Reagan Administration's budget request for civil defense was for \$160.4 million, an increase of nearly \$26 million over last year's initial request and the \$134 million appropriated. One wonders why this increase has been proposed in an environment of deficit reduction unless the Administration anticipated a need to look serious about the need for attack preparedness.

THE CONGRESS . . . SOMETIMES ENGAGES IN "REPRIORITIZATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST."

In the second place, the chairman announced straight off that FEMA is going to get the \$160.4 million that it has asked for. "You may have noticed," he said in dry humor, "that authorizations and appropriations in past years have often been less than the President asked for." After that bit of understatement, he explained that this year would be different. For the first time, the President and the Congress had gotten together in a "budget summit" and agreed in advance that the defense budget would be \$299.5 billion and civil defense was part of the \$0.5 billion in this agreement. Therefore, the subcommittee chairman, Mr. Dellums, had not been given a certain amount to

whack off the various requests within his jurisdiction, as had the case in the past. So, Director Becton's spirited justification of the amazing budget request was in effect wasted since it had been approved beforehand as part of the whole 1986 budget package.

All this does not mean that FEMA will get exactly what was asked for in its civil defense budget request, just the total amount. The Congress, as Mr. Dellums himself pointed out, sometimes engages in "reprioritization of the President's request." That is, they may move the money around among the various line items

... ALL 50 STATES NOW HAVE SIGNED A CONTRACT, CALLED A "COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT"...

as they see fit. Avagene Moore, president of the local directors association, had some specific suggestions in this regard. The request for matching funds for state and local salaries and expenses, although increased by \$2 million from the current year, needs another \$10 million to provide "reasonable support from the federal level." She and Lacy Suiter, representing the State directors, were united in denouncing the proposal to phase out the student stipend program at the Emergency Management Institute by means of which FEMA has defrayed the costs of student travel and lodging. These and other issues undoubtedly will receive careful attention from the congressional committee.

One significant announcement at the Dellums hearing was to the effect that all 50 states now have signed a contract, called a "Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement", with FEMA for the current fiscal year. These agreements were the cause of much hubbub at last year's hearing, with Oregon especially

... THE ATTACK ON ATTACK PREPAREDNESS MAY BE RESUMED NEXT YEAR, IF NOT "THIS SUMMER."

objecting to requirements to engage in attack preparedness. Oregon had been a holdout for a number of months this year, during which that State and its local units presumably were ineligible for matching funds from the federal agency. Director Becton assured Chairman Dellums that the earlier objections had been resolved and that agreements that carried out fully the spirit and letter of the Federal Civil Defense Act had been reached. But it is still possible that the attack on attack preparedness may be resumed next year, if not "this summer."

Writer-photographer-survivalist Carl E. Krupp publishes **Survival Tomorrow*** from southwestern Oregon. Lucky for us he is deep into computer technology. The computer is something like the automobile. We have become greatly dependent upon both, but we are inclined to take both for granted. Each has a serious weakness. The Achilles' heel for the auto is the dry gas pump. That for the computer appears to be the electromagnetic pulse (EMP). What to do? Krupp offers solutions.

Computers and EMP

- Carl E. Krupp

(Reprinted with permission from Survival Tomorrow*)

The stories you have heard, of all computers getting fried to a crisp upon receipt of the first blast of electromagnetic pulse may be very accurate...butthat doesn't mean that you can't save yours!

THE PROBLEM

Electromagnetic pulse, often called EMP, is a by-produce of all nuclear explosions. It is very similar to a nearby lightning strike, except it occurs with a more rapid pulse. The effects, though, are just as devastating, for the spike on power lines, telephone lines, and any wires of substantial length can reach voltages in excess of 100,000 volts. with currents in excess of 1,000 amperes! When those kinds of voltages arrive on a circuit board of integrated circuits (ICs) that normally operate at five volts, they instantly vaporize!

... YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR COMPUTERS FROM EMP.

This EMP effect can be maximized by exploding a nuclear device in near space, 150-350 miles above earth. If exploded over the center of the United States at such an altitude, the resulting pulse would destroy electronic equipment over virtually all of the country.

SOME ANSWERS

So if you are using computers to manage any kind of emergency programs . . . just imagine how difficult life would be if in your greatest emergency, nuclear war, the tools to help cope with the emergency were destroyed! In a world of "After EMP", perhaps one of the most valuable things a person could have is a working computer!

Just as you can protect valuable equipment from a nearby lightning pulse, so, with a little more effort, can you protect your computers from EMP.

LINE SPIKES

First on your list of things to do to save a computer is to unplug it as soon as you are done working with it. Removing it from both the power line and the telephone line makes sure that any spike coming down the line will not reach the equipment. You can do this today and improve the survivability of your computer by at least 60%!

A far better answer is to put protection on the lines coming to the computer so that any high voltage spike will be taken to ground before it can damage your equipment. Many of you already have spike protection to protect against nearby lightning strikes (nothing can contain the damage of a direct hit) but these units do not react fast enough to control spikes created by nuclear explosions. For that purpose you must replace your current protection with something a little faster, which will also protect against nearby lightning pulses.

Alpha-Delta Communications, Inc., P.O. Box 571, Centerville, Ohio 45459, telephone 1-513-435-4772,

offers a variety of configurations built around the Litton Industries clamping tube approved for military use to protect against EMP. The easiest fix they offer is a small box that plugs into your wall outlet and contains the protection circuit and a duplex grounded outlet wall socket, ready to accept two pieces of protected equipment. Serious protection for only \$29.95 makes it hard to ignore!

For people with more equipment to protect, Alpha-Delta offers control consoles with power switching that provides protection to four or eight outlets, totaling up to 1875 watts of consumed power. This allows all equipment to be on a protected circuit: computer, hard drive, printer, monitor, outboard disk drives . . . whatever!

TELEPHONE SPIKES

Telephone lines, especially if run overhead on poles, can also act as an antenna and pick-up EMP and bring it to your computer. Where the telephone lines enter a building they are protected with carbon block lightning arrestors; however, it is uncertain if they would provide all the protection needed for an EMP strike.

Tripp-Lite manufacturers a spike protector called the "Telespike Blok" with a claimed response time of 5 nanoseconds. This is fast enough to take an EMP strike to ground so it should protect the phone line. Telespike Bloks are available at Computerland stores throughout the country, and also can be ordered from most any wholesale electric

^{*}Survival Tomorrow, P.O. Box 910, Merlin, OR 97532 — \$48 a year (12 issues per year).

supply house, as most are dealers for Tripp-Lite.

Again, the most sure way to make sure no spike comes down the line is to unplug the computer from the phone line.

SHIELDING THE COMPUTER

Amazingly, in tests done for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, unplugged, plastic cased, totally unshielded computers often survived EMP tests. This indicates that computers are a great deal more rugged than originally thought. But for people who want to be assured that their computer will function during an emergency, having a machine that "often" survives is hardly good enough! The fact is that a fully shielded computer, protected from line spikes has a very high rate of survival, and so shielding is an important part of your protection.

THE TEMPEST PROGRAM

Tempest is the code name for computers that can not be overheard with even the most top secret listening equipment. Every part of the computer, including the screen, is tightly shielded, along with other configurations that reduce available signals that indicate the computer's operation. While this extreme is not needed for EMP protection, those government offices operating Tempest configured computers should understand that they are looking at the ultimate in shielding. Only line spike protection need be provided to protect these units from EMP.

PLASTIC VS. METAL CASES

There is little argument that plastic cases are both strong and light-weight. But they offer no shielding value, and for EMP we need to encase

the computer and everything else possible in a shield.

Computer systems with external screens, printers, hard drives, disc drives, etc. should be carefully looked at for shielding. In general, all wires longer than 30 inches should be considered suspect and either shortened, shielded, or protected with a spike protector, to assure that they will not bring EMP into the hardware. Of course, cabinets themselves should be fully shielded.

Self-contained computers, such as the lap-top and portable varieties offer an advantage, since the screen, keyboard, disc drive, hard drive and computer are all in one case, which if made of metal, solving all the shielding problems at one time.

Admittedly there are few such units on the market, but one, called the Gridcase 3, is an excellent solution to the problem. An all in one lap-top



Lap-top (portable) battery-operated computer with gas plasma screen.

with 560K of Ram, a 10 megabyte hard drive, screen, keyboard and computer, all in one case made of titanium, provides excellent shielding without any retrofitting. In the case of the Gridcase 3, the 3½-inch disc drive is a plug-in unit, used only when programming the computer, or making a copy from the hard drive.

WHY EVEN USE COMMERCIAL 115-VOLT POWER?

Eventually you have to face the fact that in the worst emergency you and your computer would face there would be little or no commercial power available. Instead of going to the effort of protecting commercial power from EMP strikes another approach is to abandon commercial power and use 12-volt battery power, ideally solar recharged, so you know your power source will always be available.

..COMPUTERS...MORERUGGED THAN ORIGINALLY THOUGHT.

Here again, lap-top or portable computers have an edge, for many are already configured to run on 12 volts, using small step-down transformers and rectifiers to provide the charging current to recharge their internal battery from commercial 110-volt power. By the way, if you plan on using that convenient charger, it should be plugged into an Alpha-Delta spike protector!

Many lap-top computers offer four or five hours of operation from their internal battery, with almost unlimited use from a car battery, through a 12-volt cigarette lighter plug. The internal batteries can even be recharged by plugging them into the car when driving.

For the actual time available on the internal battery, you should check with the individual computer manufacturers. In the case of the Gridcase 3, with the hard drive and the delightful-to-view gas plasma screen, internal battery time is limited to under an hour, though they offer other models with longer battery life.

LOCATIONS OF USE AFFECTS SOME DECISIONS

For many threat management problems, the office desk is the perfect place for the computer. But in some situations, the field is where you will end up, either because it is easier to do the computer work at the site, or because everyone is in a nuclear shelter! Obviously a laptop or portable computer is the only choice in that case. Understanding that you can run it for days on a single car battery makes the choice overwhelming.

We should take a moment here to remark that only a year ago this choice really didn't exist, for completely portable computers with large amounts of Ram and hard drives were extremely rare. Technology is just now catching up to the needs of our emergency operations.

FIELD EXPEDIENT PROTECTION

The world is not going to throw away their commercially powered, plastic cased, unprotected computers just because of a threat called EMP. Protecting the computer for the majority of the time, by simply unplugging it, is a good first step. Disconnecting all interconnecting cables more than 30 inches long and then placing the computer in a metalized mylar bag or wrap of oven sized aluminum foil, creating a temporary shield known as a Faraday Cage, will keep much of the EMP from getting into the equipment.

Providing Faraday Cage shielding for whole rooms is often the first step employed by the military when they are going to completely protect equipment from all threats and all surveillance.

By limiting the length of connecting wires, shielding the computer, and protecting it from power spikes, the computer will be quite well protected.

INSIDE A SHELTER

Naturally, if the computer is to be used in shelter management and will operate inside the shelter, it will be fairly well shielded by the ground mass of the shelter. If the shelter happens to be constructed from a steel tank, then it will also have the

TECHNOLOGY . . . CATCHING UP TO THE NEEDS OF OUR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS.

benefit of the Faraday Cage effect of the steel tank. A metal cased, 12-volt internal battery-powered, portable computer, operated inside a steel shelter, therefore, provides the most secure system, assuring that you will have all your emergency tools functioning, at the time of greatest need.

AND NOW FOR YOUR PART

It is imperative that 20,000,000 or so American computers, vital to our country's well being, be protected from such a major threat. You can help by making all computer owners aware of the protection available, especially since it also protects them against a threat they understand and fear . . . lightning. If they are unwilling to buy proper protection, help them understand how just unplugging the equipment provides excellent protection. Especially try to educate computer store personnel, since they influence so many consumers. The more we educate, the safer we all become!

For more information on the Gridcase 3 and other shielded computers manufactured by Grid Systems Corporation, call Bob Goligoski, 1-703-734-9600, extension 444.

Harvard School of Public Health Offers CD-Related Courses

Two courses of special interest to emergency management professionals are offered in Boston by the Harvard School of Public Health, one in early May and one in early June. The first, titled "Radiation Protection Instrumentation," is scheduled for the week of May 9-13. Lectures will be supplemented by panel discussions. Course fee: \$850.

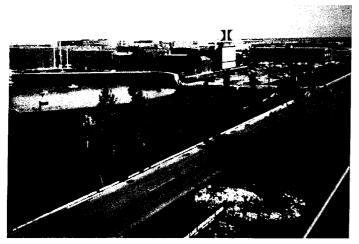
"Planning for Nuclear Emergencies" will be conducted during the week of June 13-17 (course fee: \$900). It is intended for personnel responsible for emergency action planning.

For information on these courses contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, Dept. A, 677 Huntington Ave., L-23, Boston, MA 02115 (Phone: 617-732-1171).

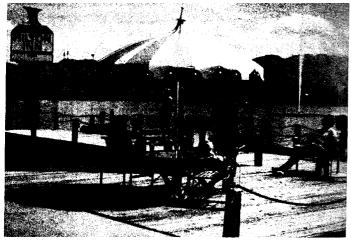
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The Airport Hilton complex, part of the Salt Lake International Center, on Wiley Post Road.



Part of the Airport Hilton complex is this spacious dock area.

Nestled beside its private lake, the Airport Hilton is minutes away from downtown Salt Lake City, the airport, expressways, the mountains and whatever. It offers luxury

GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI SDI and Civil Defense: We Need Them!

Those who would have a Nuclear-free world fail to see that a vast majority of the world's people lack the advantages of a Judeo-Christian view-point. Members of this "vast majority" require you to join their point of view (be it religious or political) — or die! Even Christians have held this view in the past.

Nuclear weapons have held war at bay for over forty years at a very nominal cost in men and in money. The volunteers in service have precluded the need for a "draft," and the expense has been less than 6% of the Gross National Product (GNP) for the last 20 years.

Matching manpower with the "hordes of Asia" (Soviet and/or Chinese) would require universal service of at least two years of all our teenagers, plus expenditures of 15% of the GNP to feed, clothe, house, train, equip and supply an armed force three times as large as that of today — spending as much as we spend on social programs.

Since changing the name from War Department to Defense Department we have increasingly concentrated on our ability to kill the enemy, while "forward deploying" our defenses 4000 miles to the east and 6-8000 miles to the west. That leaves North, South and Central America defenseless. (Note, for example, steadily growing Communist take-overs in Central America — which we've been unable to even slow!) Forces in the U.S. are mostly days away from "readiness." They are re-training and re-fitting for a return to "forward deployment." This leaves little or no continental defense against a bomber force several times larger than our air defense force and absolutely no defense against missiles. Neither do we have advance preparation and training for civilian survival — no civil defense.

A space-based strategic defense system would exploit our brainpower (instead of our manpower) and cost fewer dollars over the long term. It would emphasize DEFENDING Americans vs. KILLING Russians.

And we should have a civilian defense system at least as good as provided the Russians, protecting 80% of our urban population against nuclear weapons.

- Frank W. Ward

rooms and spas, Annabelle's for the epitome in culinary arts. A poolside bar for intimate conversation. Much more.

Special room rates for the DDP/TACDA seminar are \$48 single or double — including breakfast.

Seminar registration includes all program sessions, unlimited exhibit area access, banquet, two luncheons, two receptions, coffee calls and business meetings. For those who wish, a special Sunday morning visit to the Mormon Tabernacle (where the world-famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir will perform) is scheduled.

The registration fee remains at \$148 (after October 14th it increases to \$165). Special spouse and student rates will also apply, as well as partial registrations.

We hope to see you in October.

^{*}DDP — Doctors for Disaster Preparedness
TACDA — The American Civil Defense Association

SPOTLIGHT P

IN LONDON . . .

THE INSTITUTE OF CIVIL DEFENCE CELEBRATES 50 YEARS CD SERVICE WITH NOVEMBER "EMERGENCY 88"

The "Golden Jubilee" of the prestigious British pioneer civil defense organization, The Institute of Civil Defence, is to be held during the week of November 28 - December 2 at The Queen Elizabeth II Conference Center at Westminster, London.

In addition to marking the institute's 50th year, "Emergency 88" will also be the fourth in a series of major international biennial congresses. The first and second International Emergency Planning Congress were held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1982, and 1984. The third was held in Barcelona, Spain in 1986.

This year's sponsor, The Institute of Civil Defence, was founded in 1938, the year before the outbreak of World War II.

Today, according to the Institute's president, Eric E. Alley, needless suffering and death can be largely averted through attention to preparedness. The theme of the Congress, recommended by the 1986 congress in Barcelona, is therefore: "Disaster: Education, Training and Public Information."

The Congress will be marked by worldwide attendance. Presentations will be made by organizations from many countries, including the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization, the International Civil Defense Organization, the League of Red Cross, the Red Crescent and TACDA.

Alley predicts an international attendance of "at least 500." And he sums up the purpose of the Congress by pointing out that participants "will return to their own countries and communities better fitted both educationally and technically to prepare their own people to face and combat whatever disaster or emergency may strike."

For further information contact:

Emergency '88 Secretariat 72 Fielding Road Chiswick, London W4 1DB United Kingdom (Tel: 01 995 8356)

WHAT IT TAKES . . .

The Natural Hazards Observer for January notes that a moderate dose of disaster every so often helps to sell safety programs. For instance:

- It took the 1933 Long Beach earthquake to get the Field Act passed in California requiring the strengthening of our public schools.
- It took the 1971 San Fernando earthquake for Los Angeles to enact a retrofit ordinance requiring reinforcement or demolition of our 8,000 unreinforced masonry buildings, and the 1985 Mexico City earthquake to shorten its compliance period.
- It took the 1983 Coalinga earthquake to get the State of California to require the identification of unreinforced masonry buildings in risk areas throughout the state.

Perhaps a moderate dose of nuclear attack periodically would help to sell civil defense. This, however, is not all that likely. Civil defense will certainly be "sold" when a hundred million Americans or so lie dead across the land.

Do we really want to pay that price?



FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, Jr. holds portrait of himself presented to him by TACDA at the Mobile DDP/TACDA seminar last November. Becton's patriotic stand for a greatly enhanced American civil defense ties in closely with DDP/TACDA objectives.

As the Soviets so well demonstrate, civil defense is not a side show in the defense ploture which can be neglected with impunity.

- Dr. Leon Goure



RIDGWAY PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE: An oil painting of retired FEMA executive Dr. James. M. Ridgway is unveiled and presented to the institute (a gift from TACDA). Shown left to right are EMI Instructor Larry Hogan, Chief of the EMI Executive Programs Division John Bex, Dr. Ridgway, Deputy EMI Superintendent Robert Petersen, and educational specialist Noel Hart. The presentation was made following Dr. Ridgway's address to the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Strategic Defense Association. Dr. Ridgway served on the staff of FEMA and its predecessors from 1958 to 1980 (for eight agency directors). His last position was that of Educational Advisor. Dr. Ridgway now holds the position of Director of Liaison for TACDA.



EVACUATION — A BRITISH SOLUTION

Many TACDA and DDP members have had misgivings about substituting an evacution plan for the much more expensive shelter plan, mainly because in a surprise attack, time to implement the first could well be absent. The "surge" concept in the opinion of most of these observers would require crash planning, oganization and action within a supertight time frame that could also be absent. An attractive advantage is that it is palatable to government because it is "cheap."

The resourceful British have analyzed these problems and come up with their observations (from The Journal of The Institute of Civil Defence — October-December 1987 issue):

WORLD WAR III: WHAT TO DO — EVACUATION PLANS

Many of you have written to your Government asking how to get out of urban centres in the event of nuclear attack.

This is quite straightforward. There is a Home Office pamphlet entitled 'How To Get Out Of Urban Centres In The Event Of Nuclear Attack'. You will find it easiest to remember it as HTGOOUCITEONA. We have thought it wisest not to release it yet, partly because we see no good reason to panic the population, partly because it hasn't been written. When it is, it will be available from your nearest Nuclear Attack Evacuation Advisory Pamphlet Centre (NAEAPC). You will find instructions on finding your nearest NAEAPC in the Home Office pamphlet, 'How Do I Get The Pamphlet Explaining How To Get Out Of Urban Centres In The Event Of Nuclear Attack', or for convenience HDIGTHPEHTGOOUCITEONA, which will be available as soon as the Next Lot breaks out, upon written application to the Vehicle Registration Office in Swansea, if you intend evacuating yourself by car (unless you are registered for VAT), or the DHSS in Dundee (unless your PAYE forms are held at either Manchester or Portsmouth, with the exception of those eligible for Supplementary Family Benefit, who should consult their local CAB first) if you intend leaving on foot, and are under 65 on January 1, 1981, or unmarried. If you are registered for VAT (excepting Scotland and all nonpatrials with fewer than two (2) grand-

FEMA AND CALIFORNIA OFFER UPCOMING CIVIL DEFENSE COURSES

Emergency Management-Civil Defense directors and staff members in state and local offices (maybe even federal?) can this year find more FEMA courses that deal directly with civil defense planning at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) in Emmitsburg, Maryland. For instance, EMI will feature a Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercise Evaluation Workshop during the week of April 11-15. Along with that is a Federal Preparedness Workshop April 12-15. A number of other radiological courses dot the listing of course offerings:

During the week of May 16-20 two civil defense courses catch the eye: (1) Shelter Systems Officer Train-The-Trainer, and (2) National Emergency Preparedness PDS Capstone Seminar.

A pilot course on Civil Defense Systems, Programs and Policies will be conducted June 20-24. These two courses are to be repeated in September.

In all, 63 EMI campus courses are offered in the course catalog for April through September. For further information contact:

FEMA National Emergency Training Center P.O. Box 70274 Washington, D.C. 20024

The new Emergency Education Network (EENET) is another promising feature that is fast gaining in popularity. EENET "uses satellite videoconferencing technologies (one-way video and two-way audio) to broadcast live training activities" all across the nation. The EENET schedule:

April 26-27 Introduction to Hazard-Course ous Mäterials

May 11 Organizational Conference Development

May 25 Health Concerns in Conference Chemical Emergencies
Aug 17 Legal Aspects in EmerConference gency Management

Looking ahead a bit, a December 1st video conference will address the topic: "Rethinking the Unthinkable."

For information on EENET activities contact:

National Emergency Training Center Office of Admissions 16825 South Seton Ave. Emmitsburg, MD 21727

CALIFORNIA OFFERS COURSES

The California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), which offers federal courses as a branch of the California Office of Emergency Services, has 19 classes scheduled for April through July (and invites students from other states and countries). Among these courses are the following:

April 11-14 Fundamentals Course for Radiological Officer Radiological Monitor May 2-5 Instructor Course May 24-25 Disaster Medical Considerations July (TBA) Shelter Systems Officer Course July 6-8 Advanced CAMEO (Computer Operations) July 11-15 Introduction to Emergency Management

CSTI courses are sponsored and funded by the Federal Government and managed by CSTI staff at San Luis Obispo, California (north of Los Angeles and south of Monterey).

For further information contact:
California Specialized
Training Institute
P.O. Box 8104
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104

parents living), then you must apply to HM Customs & Excise, Southend-on-Sea. If you have claimed, or intend claiming, exemption from VAT under Section 18b, you must get a form from your nearest post office, which will, when taken to your local Town Hall together with your birth certificate and P45 (where relevant), entitle you to a Travel Warrant Application Form (Nuclear Attack), or TWAP(NA). This

permits you to travel ONLY on Public Transport; there may be heavy penalties for attempting to leave urban centres on foot or by car for those holding only a TWAP(NA). The TWAP(NA) is valid only when signed by a JP or officer of a recognised church.

With acknowledgements to *PUNCH 1980*.

"We The People" . . . PETITION!

The February issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* featured the amazing story of Art Robinson's civil defense operation in the woods of southern Oregon and on Capitol Hill in Washington DC. It was titled "For America: A Fighting Chance?" It describes Robinson's extensive CD operations on his sheep ranch — and his calls on senators and representatives

Senator Jesse Helms' all-out support of civil defense (see his letter on front cover of this issue) is convincing evidence that civil defense is viewed by many political leaders as vital to the survival of the United States in the nuclear age.

These political leaders need to know that their constituents are behind them. That's the role of Dr. Art Hobinson's petition.

which resulted in civil defense resolutions being drawn up in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the Senate, Resolution 314 was introduced by Senator Steve Symms of Idaho and Senator Pete Wilson of California. In the House of Representatives, House Resolution 311 was introduced by Representative Michael Bilirakis of Florida and Resolution 312 by Representative Duncan Hunter of California. The three resolutions are almost identical. The resolutions are gathering an impressive number of cosponsors in both the Senate and the House.



U.S. Representative Michael Bilirakis of Florida who introduced House Bill 311 in the House of Representatives in support of population protection measures for the American people.

These resolutions are "Step One" in an effort to implement the constitutional requirement for congressional attention to the "safety and welfare" of the people — for a civil defense that, with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), will guarantee not only the survival of the country and its population in time of war, but a thoroughly effective deterrent as well.

The "people" must now be heard, and copies of the petition on the facing page (another copy separate from the *Journal* itself is included as an insert to this issue) need to be distributed, signed, collected and delivered to the American Homeland Defense Alliance (P.O. Box 1159, Cave Junction, OR 97523). They may also be routed through the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Distributing these civil defense petitions to Americans who see clearly the need for homeland defense and who will collect signatures and forward petitions to the above address is "Step Two" in the process. Over the years, polls (by Professor Jiri Nehnevajsa of the University of Pittsburgh and by others) show that 80% to 90% of Americans want a civil defense that will give them the protection they need (and that others already have).

This, of course, has not happened. And this is the point of the petition.

While there are patriots in Congress who will embrace the idea of homeland protection (among them are the resolution cosponsors) there are many more who have accepted

the propaganda line that civil defense is "useless" and "provocative" and beyond the financial means of the country. This propaganda line originates in a country where civil defense has long been developed as a basic population protection requirement and where promoting the defense of a potential enemy is hardly a serious objective.

The fact remains that civil defense costs money, that cannot be denied, and in light of current budget battles spending more money must be done only for overpowering demands.

The fact remains that civil defense costs money. That cannot be denied, and in light of current budget battles spending more money must be done only for overpowering demands.

The congressional "pork barrel" is another possible source of civil defense money. Money allocated by Congress for "how to sew sleeves onto shirts," for "how to prevent wild pigs from attacking exotic Hawaiian plants," to "build schools for Jewish North African émigrés in France," to "study New Mexico wildflowers" and so on might be better used to prevent 100 million or so American deaths in a nuclear attack (and to deter attack itself!).

A million or more names on petitions to Congress to turn their attention and allocations to the "welfare and safety" of the American people (as our Constitution directs) can jolt our patriots in Congress to action and convince those soft on homeland defense that they had better turn their attention to the real requirements of their constituents — to American survival in the years to come.

Signed copies of the "Petition in Support of American Civil Defense" sent to the American Homeland Defense Alliance and delivered by it to Congress would indeed convince Members of Congress that their constituents indeed do want *immediate action* in the long-neglected field of population protection.

For the moment the ball is in our court. Let's put it in that of Congress. This is "Step Three."

For free copies of the civil defense petition contact the American Homeland Defense Association (P.O. Box 1159, Cave Junction, OR 97523) or the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE

- 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 food production and distribution 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 these shelters when properly constructed also confer protection against chemical and biological hazards of war or accident;
- WHEREAS these civil defense capabilities will strengthen the effectiveness of strategic defense systems which must be deployed now in their best present form and in advanced forms as these become available;
- WHEREAS blast and radiation shelters and food reserves have been provided to protect the peoples of Switzerland, the U.S.S.R. and other countries;
- WHEREAS the United States Government was 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 provided for most of the people in the United States; and
- WHEREAS the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture have the knowledge and resources to provide this essential protection:

Now, therefore, we the undersigned do hereby petition the United States Government to IMMEDIATELY commence 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 homes, schools, and places of work and to complete this program within eighteen months.

Name	Address

Please return this petition to: American Homeland Defense Alliance, P.O. Box 1159, Cave Junction, Oregon 97523

LETTERS

Montrose, CO

Dear Walter [Murphey, ed.]:

Most of the readers of "Low Cost Survival, Water," an article in your February 1988 issue, will be misled by its copyright notice. The author, Richard E. Oster, Sr., should know that illustrations from an uncopyrighted Oak Ridge National Laboratory report — including the illustrations in the Water chapter of Nuclear War Survival Skills, which Mr. Oster has appropriated — cannot be copyrighted legitimately.

In Mr. Oster's article, Figures 1, 2, 3 and 8 were produced at American taxpayers' expense and can be copied by anyone, without getting permission from any organization or person.

Before I updated and expanded Nuclear War Survival Skills, the United States Copyright Office confirmed my understanding that new material added to Government uncopyrighted material may be copyrighted legitimately, provided that it is made clear in the combined publication which material is copyrighted, and which remains uncopyrighted. I have made this distinction in my copyright notice in the 1987 edition of Nuclear War Survival Skills, published by the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine.

I trust that you will publish this letter in your next edition, and hope that more writers of survival articles will credit their sources and avoid copyrighting material that can not be copyrighted legitimately.

> Sincerely, Cresson H. Kearny

Reply:

Dear Cresson [Kearny]:

Thank you for shedding light on the copyright-uncopyright question. If there are any loose ends remaining why not sit down with Oster over lime rickeys and resolve the matter. Salt Lake City might be a good place. Or even write him. I think you would quickly find a meeting of the minds. Thanks again.

> Best wishes, Walter [Murphey]

Dear Sirs:

When I finished reading the December issue of the Journal of Civil Defense I was mad. I was tired of hearing the whining and the complaining about the government not doing this and the government not doing that. This is a government of the People, by the People and for the People. The government isn't really very important, it's the people that count. . . .

I wish TACDA well, and will continue my meager support, but I think it's time for a real change in policy.

> Sincerely, J. W. Yerkes

Reply:

Dear Mr. Yerkes:

Good for you! We need input like that. For an answer we hope you will like please turn back to pages 12 and 13. The "We The People" petition may be in line with what you have in mind.

And thanks for your article. We'll be in touch on that shortly.

> Sincerely, Walter Murphey

> > Schofield Barracks, HI

Sir,

Do you have any publications that you could send me so that I may send them to my national and state representatives? . . .

Thank you.

Robert Ralston

Reply:

Dear Mr. Ralston:

Items have been sent. We appreciate your initiative.

Suggestion: You too can get petitions (page 13) filled out and send them to the American Homeland Defense Alliance. Along with other petition forms they will get to your representatives in Congress.

We thank you!

Walter Murphey

Replies from Washington DC to letters from Joseph S. Klarke, Director, Adams Co. Civil Defense & Emergency Management Agency, Decatur, Indiana:

On behalf of the President, I would

like to thank you for your recent correspondence regarding the Strategic Defense Initiative. . . .

> Sincerely, Christena L. Bach Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)

Dear Mr. Klarke:

Dear Mr. Klarke:

. . . Having followed the meetings between President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev, you already know the President did not "bargain away" SDI. The President - and DoD - remain steadfastly committed to pursuing the SDI program. In announcing SDI in 1983, the President set as its goal to find a better way to defend our nation than mutually assured destruction (MAD) in the event deterrence were to fail. That goal has not changed. . . .

> Sincerely, William E. Hart Deputy Assistant Secretary

> > United States Senate

Dear Mr. Klarke:

... President Reagan's goal is to end our reliance upon MAD, and to set basis for peace which will continue long into the future. Through our ongoing arms negotiations with the Soviets, the President hopes to manage a transition to a strategic situation in which deterrence no longer rests on the threat of nuclear war. This "New Strategic Concept," which places a greater reliance on defenses that threaten no one, is the basis for the President's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). . . .

I believe that President Reagan's insistence on pursuing a new defensive posture greatly encouraged Secretary Gorbachev to participate in armament reduction talks, and convincing the Soviets to agree to a new concept of deterrence which includes strategic defenses with deep cuts in offensive weapons will make the world safer. . . .

> Sincerely, Richard G. Lugar United States Senator

Dear TACDA,

I have been a subscriber for some time now. Although I enjoy the magazine, I feel that it could offer more. If your aim is to get more people into CD then give them what they need. What a lot of us that subscribe to TACDA want and need is more nuts and bolts information, especially shelter basics, etc. . . .

How about articles on CD equipment? The best radiation detection equipment. Name brands. Companies. We need a lot of help here. Communications. Sanitation. . . .

Dick Oster writes for you sometimes. How about enlisting him . . .? Right now American Survival Guide is the only information-type magazine available. You should know the experts out there that could write some good articles on the basics. Hopefully not generalized articles, but real how-to articles, detailed, step by step for the neophytes among us.

Also, how about catalog sources, suggested reading list. Medical articles.

It's nice to know what Switzerland is doing. But we need help here.

How about a "Tip of the Month"? Those of us ready to get into Nuclear Detection and Protection need a lot of help.

Thank you.

(Anonymous)

PS: How about a video on the best CD equipment and how to operate it...?



Practical Preparedness

with John and Judy Wadsworth

John and Judy Wadsworth, noted for their lectures on emergency preparedness, have produced this first-of-a-kind video presentation to better illustrate the problems of preparedness and how to solve them. You'll find practical help in all aspects of being prepared for whatever emergency may strike — heat, light, shelter, sanitation, food, water, organizing your family and neighborhood and 72 hour kits.

In our day and age, we never know when or what type of disaster may come our way. This video shows how to dramatically improve your chances of surviving disasters such as earthquakes, floods, high winds, power outages, and even a nuclear attack.

uch as earthquakes, floods, high wind ower outages, and even a nuclear attacl **A VHS Color**

Video Presentation

You'll learn solutions to problems such as

- Increase food storage by 300% for approximately \$30.00.
- Store a year's supply of fuel, safely and affordably.
- Nuclear war may not be preventable, but it can be survivable for most.

This video will be extremely helpful for those who are concerned and may have the occasion to teach others about emergency preparedness.

Regular Price \$69.95 Satisfaction Guaranteed

Special Price \$29.95

Send check or money order to:

TACDA P.O. Box 1057 Starke, FL 32091

Reply:

Dear "Anonymous":

Thank you. That should stir us up a bit. Matter of fact, we thought we were supplying a bit of practical information. See Oster article on page 20 of this issue (three pages!). And article by same guy in our last issue (February — page 26). There have been more. Also articles on things like shelter (with plans), and there's a down-to-earth computer article in this issue on page 6.

However, we are the first to admit that our main thrust is not toward these "how-to" articles. We do leave these for most part to good survival magazines like the one you mention: American Survival Guide (we are one of its fans); and first-rate survivalist newsletters like *Directions*, published by Live Free — and like *Survival Tomorrow*, published by Carl E. Krupp (who, by the way writes this issue's article "Computers and EMP."

The main thrust of the Journal of Civil Defense (and of TACDA) is toward stimulating interest by political leaders, educators, professional specialists, civic leaders, their organizations, and the people of our country in promoting and embarking on a national civil defense program that will bring everything into focus in an organized manner, including all the things you mention.

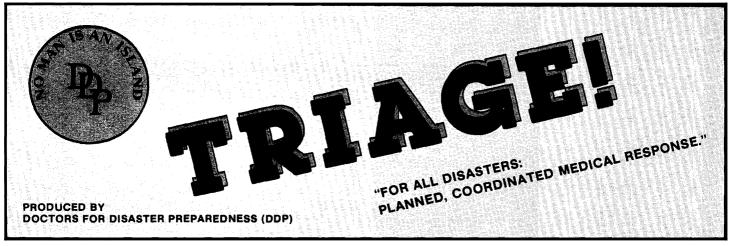
It is with this in mind that we support unreservedly the petition idea of Dr. Art Robinson (pages 12 and 13). You mention equipment. Every year we publish a list of suppliers. You will find this list on pages 18 and 19 of this issue. (We try, and maybe we can do better.)

Catalogs and reading? Well, there are book reviews every month. And a video? Please note ad on this page (above) which has been running for a year or so.

But thanks for your help. We need letters like that. They tend to keep us on our toes. "Tip of the Month"? Good idea! Let us mull that one over.

Sincerely, Walter Murphey

PS: Suggestion — next time please give us your name. We like to tie letters to a body out there.



Vol. V, No. 2

April 1988

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS MEET WITH FEMA

Volunteer organizations experienced in disaster response met with FEMA officials in Emmitsburg, MD, at the National Emergency Training Center on January 19 and 20. The conference was organized by Wayne Blanchard for the purpose of discussing how the U.S. can encourage volunteer involvement in civil defense population protection measures for natural, technologic, and national security emergencies.

For local disasters, impressive response capabilities already exist. For example, a single Southern Baptist feeding van can provide meals for 10,000 people. The American Public Works Association maintains a network of 400 experts in various aspects of disaster management

For national security emergencies, however, the situation is vastly different. The network of civil defense volunteers, once numbering 4 million, has essentially evaporated. Although some organizations, such as the American Legion, hold forums to inform people about civil defense,

Participants noted some important differences between preparing for a nuclear attack and for other disasters. In a nationwide attack, no locality could count on the outside aid which has been critical both for morale and tangible assistance. Preparedness thus assumes an even greater importance. The needed hardware has to be in place, or would probably be unobtainable.

Participants were asked how they would use a \$30,000 budget to involve volunteers in civil defense. Sugggestions included regular communications between FEMA and the volunteer organizations. (Mr. Blanchard noted that the previous newsletter had been discontinued due to a government policy that called for reducing government publications.) Informative, short, simple publications on various aspects of disaster management and civil defense were felt to be needed. Traveling expositions of technology that work (e.g. radiation meters and blast shelters), and that people could actually enter and/or manipulate, would be very valuable, most participants agreed.

One man ventured that the budget figure of \$30,000 was illustrative of

WANTED: DDP REPRESENTATION AT IPPNW 8th WORLD CONGRESS

The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War will hold its 8th "World Congress" in Montreal, Canada June 2-6.

DDP President Dr. Jane Orient has received a call from a Canadian physician suggesting that DDP consider being represented by one or more of its members in order to counter disinformation.

IPPNW campaigns worldwide for peace from the peace through appeasement point of view (as opposed to the "preparedness" policy of DDP). The theme of the conference is to be "Healing Our Planet: A Global Prescription."

For further information contact IPPNW 8th World Congress GEMS Conference Services C.P. 367 Snowden Station Montreal Quebec H3X 3T6 Canada

Dr. Orient also invites you to contact her at her office: 1601 N. Tucson Blvd. (Suite No. 9), Tucson, AZ 85716. Tel.: 602-325-2689.

THE NETWORK OF CIVIL DEFENSE VOLUNTEERS, ONCE NUMBERING 4 MILLION, HAS ESSENTIALLY EVAPORATED.

and others, such as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, encourage preparedness in general terms, knowledge and interest concerning nuclear attack preparedness is generally at a very low level. Interest in other emergencies might be used, participants felt, as a "hook" to lead to interest in civil defense.

the government's level of commitment to population protection.

About 25 organizations attended the workshop. TACDA was represented by Van Hallman, the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine by Arthur Robinson, and DDP by Jane Orient.

Jane M. Orient, M.D.

DDP invites its membership to send information on debates, letters to the editor, and news items you feel would be of interest to other members. Send to:

Triage c/o Doctors for Disaster Preparedness P.O. Box 1057 Starke, FL 32091

REPORT: FACEP DISASTER MEDICAL CONFERENCE, ORLANDO, FLORIDA — FEBRUARY 11 - 14

[FACEP: FLORIDA CHAPTER, AMERICAN COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS]

Almost 700 participants attended this meeting. Advertised as sponsored by "THE Nation's Leader in Disaster Management," the better as one example where this was not the case.

The various papers presented made it clear we are still facing the old problem of uncoordinated communications systems. It also became apparent that, after many years of experience, there are hospitals and governmental agencies which still do not have adequate plans for disaster mitigation.

... THE RESCUER ... IS NOW CAUGHT BETWEEN HIS MORAL OBLIGATIONS AND HIS VULNERABILITY IN A LEGAL ACTION.

portions of the program were those in which "hands on" experiences were described. These included:

- a school bus and truck collision (Florida)
- the crash of Continental Flight 1713 (Denver)
- the Underground station fire in London
- the terrorist bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon (our members will recall hearing this presentation by Dr. Eric Frykberg at the 1984 TACDA-DDP Seminar)
- the crash of a jet fighter into a motel in Indianapolis
- the collapse of a building at Bridgeport, Connecticut
- the multiple shootings at Palm Bay, Florida

Such presentations, given by those who had first-hand contact with the incident, are useful in developing and improving disaster plans.

During discussion of these disasters, it became evident that much still needs to be done in advancing our preparedness. It would be well if such planning were based upon that information which has been developed over the past decades, and the newer planning built upon that foundation.

The attorney who spoke on medico-legal matters in disaster medicine was not very encouraging. He stated that the rescuer is under no obligation until he takes on the care of the victim. Once he has taken on this duty, he may then be subject to legal action. This is of little comfort to the rescuer, who is now caught between his moral obligations and his vulnerability in a legal action. The attorney also emphasized that "someone MUST be in charge" and cited Pearl Harbor

There is much to be done; and it was emphasized that the task is never completed. But we can hope that the various entities involved in disaster preparedness will not find it useful to "re-invent the wheel."

Note: One unfortunate recommendation to come out of the conference was the suggestion that FEMA drop all activities toward a shelter program. This would indicate the poor grasp of disaster planning in the minds of many who should know better.

- Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

DDP MEMBERS AT FACEP'S "DISASTER 88" CONFERENCE



Dr. Giuseppe Satriano (President of Soccorso Amico) of Solerno, Italy and Dr. Annamaria Nucci of New York City.

Also:

Dr. Harvey D. Cain, author of Emergency Treatment and Management (now in its seventh edition) of Sacramento, California;

Dr. Max Klinghoffer, DDP Executive Director, of Indiatlantic, Florida; and

Dr. Gerald Loonay, DDP Vice-President, of Redondo Beach, California.

A BOUQUET FOR SENATOR SAM NUNN

The following letter, prompted by a Wall Street Journal editorial, went to Senator Sam Nunn (D-Ga) from DDP President Dr. Jane Orient:

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness

February 6, 1988

Senator Sam Nunn United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Nunn:

I applaud you for your support of the concept of building a defense against nuclear weapons. Of course, no defense could ever be 100% perfect, but it is difficult to understand why so many favor a 0% effective defense.

While I also favor active defense against nuclear weapons, I believe we have long neglected a cheap, highly effective, low-technology aspect of defense — one that is clearly permitted by treaty. The Soviets, the Swiss, the Chinese, and others have civil defense to protect their citizens, while Americans are held hostage. I hope you will consider the cost-effectiveness figures in the enclosed newsletter, and will vote on favor of SR 314, the Symms Civil Defense Resolution.

Sincerely yours, Jane M. Orient, M.D. President, Doctors for Disaster Preparedness

Doctors For Disaster Preparedness

An American organization of medical professionals and involved citizens dedicated to organized and effective disaster response capabilities in all types of disaster situations.

AIM: To save lives and alleviate suffering in all disaster situations.

MEMBERSHIP FEE:

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To: Doctors For Disaster Preparedness, P.O. Box 1057.
Starke, FL 32091 (904/964-4848)
I have enclosed

Address

City

Office Phone (______)

Home Phone (______)

Civil Defense Emergency Services Listings

The following listings are prepared as a service to *Journal of Civil Defense* readers. They will be developed further and republished at appropriate intervals. The listing of a company implies no judgment or rating of that company.

SHELTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES

Amerbrit International Enterprises, Inc. 3436 Prairie Ave. Miami Beach, FL 33140 305-538-3755

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc. P.O. Box 2905 Reston, VA 22090 703-860-1275

Earth Systems P.O. Box 3270 Durango, CO 81302 303-247-3858

G.J.B.C. P.O. Box 1562 Kerrville, TX 78028-1562

Richard Gage, Associates 11748 Dorothy St. #4 W. Los Angeles, CA 90049

LUWA Ltd. Suite 230, 4400 East West Hwy. Bethesda, MD 20814 301-652-0884

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip. P.O. Box 31662 Lafayette, LA 70593-1662 318-984-4886

Pascon Disaster Systems Kenton Pass 875 Old Roswell Rd., Suite D 200 Roswell, GA 30076 404-998-4779

The Survival Center 5555 Newton Falls Rd. Ravenna, OH 44266 216-678-4000 or 1-800-321-2900

Temet USA, Inc. P.O. Box 439 Great Falls, VA 22066 703-759-6000

EMERGENCY FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Food Reserves, Inc. P.O. Box 456 Dania, FL 33004 305-733-9578

Food Storage Sales Perma Pak Products 3999 S. Main Salt Lake City, UT 84115 801-268-4381

Marten's Health & Survival Products, Inc. P.O. Box 725 Carlsbad, CA 92008 1-800-824-7861 Mountain Life Survival Foods 524 East 3500 N Ogden, UT 84414 801-782-4277

Nitro-Pak Storage Foods 11018 E. Rosecrans (Suite 300) Norwalk, CA 90650 213-929-4705

Packaway Food Company P.O. Box 1476 Grass Valley, CA 95945 916-273-4046

Preparedness Products 80 S. Redwood Rd. (Suite 215) North Salt Lake City, UT 84054 801-292-3481

Ready Reserve Foods 10498 Nancy Ave. Beaumont, CA 92223 714-845-6464

SI Outdoor Food & Equipment P.O. Box 3796 Gardena, CA 90247 213-324-8855 or 1-800-533-7415

Sierra Supply P.O. Box 1390 Durango, CO 81302 303-259-1822

Simpler Life Box 5214 Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Smokey Canyon 16825 Chicago Ave. Lansing, IL 60438 1-800-323-3222

The Survival Center 5555 Newton Falls Rd. Ravenna, OH 44266 216-678-4000 or 1-800-321-2900

CIVIL DEFENSE CONSULTANTS

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc. P.O. Box 2905 Reston, VA 22090 703-860-1275

Richard Gage, Associates 11748 Dorothy St. #4 W. Los Angeles, CA 90049

Van E. Hallman P.O. Box 41 Vernon, AZ 85940

David Lobdell P.O. Box 3132 West Palm Beach, FL 33402 Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip. P.O. Box 31662 Lafayette, LA 70593-1662 318-984-4886

Richard E. Oster, Sr. 914 Pinehurst Dr. Arlington, TX 76012 817-261-9792

Dr. Arthur Robinson Fighting Chance P.O. Box 1279 Cave Junction, OR 97532 503-592-4142

Joel Skousen 903 State St. Hood River, OR 97031 503-386-6553

The Survival Center 5555 Newton Falls Rd. Ravenna, OH 44266 216-678-4000 or 1-800-321-2900

RADIATION DETECTORS

Dosimeter Corp of America P.O. Box 42377 Cincinnati, OH 45242 513-489-8100

Mail Mart P.O. Box 9192 Santa Rosa, CA 95405

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip. P.O. Box 31662 Lafayette, LA 70593-1662 318-984-4886

SI Outdoor Food & Equipment P.O. Box 3796 Gardena, CA 90247 213-324-8855 or 1-800-533-7415

Victoreen/Nuclear Associates 100 Voice Rd. Carle Place, NY 11514-1593 516-741-6360

BLOWERS/FILTERS/VENTILATORS

American Air Filter P.O. Box 35690 Louisville, KY 40232-5690 502-637-0011

Centaur Forge, Ltd. P.O. Box 340 Burlington, WI 53105 414-763-9175

Flanders Filters, Inc. P.O. Box 1708 Washington, NC 27889-1708 919-946-8081 W. W. Grainger Co. 5959 W. Howard St. Niles, IL 60648 312-647-8900

HEPA Corp. 3071 E. Coronada St. Anaheim, CA 92806-2698 714-630-5700

ITT Jabsco Products P.O. Box 2158 Costa Mesa, CA 92628-2158 714-545-8251

MDH Limited Inter Med Walworth Rd. Andover, Hampshire SP10 5AA England (0264) 62111

Master Mechanic Mfg. Co. P.O. Box A Burlington, WI 53105 1-800-558-9444

Penn Ventilator Co., Inc. Gantry at Red Lion Rds. Philadelphia, PA 19115

The Survival Center 5555 Newton Falls Rd. Ravenna, OH 44266 216-678-4000 or 1-800-321-2900

Tri-Dim Filter Corp. 104 Wagaram Rd. Hawthorne, NJ 07507 201-423-0045 Torin Engineered Blowers Div. of Fasco Industries, Inc. 500 Chesterfield Center Suite 200 St. Louis, MO 63017 314-532-3505

United States Plastic Corp. 1390 Neubrecht Rd. Lima, OH 45801 419-227-6030 or 1-800-537-9724

BLAST DOORS & HATCHES

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc. P.O. Box 2905 Reston, VA 22090 703-860-1275

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Temet USA, Inc. P.O. Box 439 Great Falls, VA 22066 703-759-6000

BLAST VALVES

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc. P.O. Box 2905 Reston, VA 22090 703-860-1275

M.D.H. Limited Inter Med Walworth Rd. Andover, Hampshire SP10 5AA England (0264) 62111 Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip. P.O. Box 31662 Lafayette, LA 70593-1662 318-984-4886

SANITATION

ITT Jabsco Products P.O. Box 2158 Costa Mesa, CA 92628-2158 714-545-8251

Preparedness Products 80 S. Redwood Rd, (Suite 215) N. Salt Lake City, UT 84054 801-292-3481

SI Outdoor Food & Equipment P.O. Box 3796 Gardena, CA 90247 213-324-8855 or 1-800-533-7415

Simpler Life Box 5214 Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Thetford Corp. P.O. Box 1285 Ann Arbor, MI 48106 313-769-6000

Civil defense emergency services listings change with deletions and additions. Information on changes from readers would be greatly appreciated. Please send to: *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Thank you.

Apathy Reigns Again

January 19-20 saw a FEMA meeting of 26 delegates from some of the most prestigious volunteer organizations in the United States. Held at the Emmitsburg, Maryland campus of the Emergency Management Agency, a good number of the participants held high hopes of witnessing a real breakthrough in formulating a meaningful defense of the American people in the event of nuclear war. Maybe this time volunteers could be organized to accomplish that which national and state governments had so far failed to provide: a credible means of protection for citizens in the event that nuclear war should ever be forced upon them.

The opening session got a start toward that goal with a very effective presentation by Joseph Moreland, FEMA's director of the Office of Civil Defense. It was clear from Moreland's

message that we were not called to Emmitsburg merely to congratulate ourselves for having extensive volunteer programs, but rather to attempt to utilize those organizations to insure the survival of our nation.

The message apparently did not get through. After the division of the delegates into four work areas, the primary goal was forgotten or ignored, and routine investigations into voluntary systems dominated the discussions. This, at least, occurred in the work group which I attended and, from the reports held later, it appeared to have taken place in all four working groups.

The majority of the representatives appeared to be totally unprepared for discussions of any form of civil protection beyond that of natural disasters and technological accidents. Two highly intelligent individ-

uals in our group of six declared that they had very little knowledge of nuclear weapons effects or the protective measures that could be put in place.

The sessions inevitably became involved with how each organization was structured and how each had attracted its volunteer members. The homeland defense/national security picture was thus lost in detailed discussions of administrative procedures!

Maybe this is a lesson for the future. Steps should be taken to assure that an invitation and an opening address that emphasize two-fisted civil defense are followed with classwork that does the same. In this way an understanding of the consequences of nuclear war and the potential for dealing successfully with them can be addressed.

Van E. Hallman
 TACDA Board of Directors

Low-Cost Survival

(PART II: FOOD)

- Richard E. Oster, Sr.

In Part I we looked at low cost water (water is a life supporting essential). There may be a lot of food (and especially stored raw such as wheat in a grain elevator) but it may be

largely in the wrong locations for the bulk of the nuclear refugees. Due to the fact that most regions grow a "main" crop it may be all of one kind (wheat, corn, rice etc.). We will be looking at the need to use more than one type for nutritional reasons. Or you may have nothing to eat and will have to "forage" for it. If you store survival food (low cost as we will show) then what you have on hand may be it.

We have done some *Journal* articles on food and it would be useful for you to review those. They are: "Food Is Where You Find It" — April 83; "Fruit and Fallout" — April 86; "Poor Boy Survival Food Storage" — Oct 86 and "Meat on the Shelter Table" — Feb 87. We will not repeat their contents here.

How much food do you need? The answer is related to your size and how much work you are doing. During the shelter stay period it will be minimal (maybe 1,000 to 1,500 calories a day). If water is scarce the intake of food should be even less. Once the shelter stay is over, and the electrical and gasoline workhorses are out of commission, you and shanks' mare will do most of the work. Fig. 1 lists the RDAs (Recommended Dietary Allowances) for different people based on nominal work effort.

There are five "things" you can eat, plus drinking water. These are carbohydrates (sugar, starch and cellulose with about 75% of the carbo in starch), fat (meats, butter, etc. plus some in vegetables and nuts), protein (meat, eggs, milk, etc.), minerals (salt, calcium, etc.) and vitamins. Even though the last two are required in small quantities they are a must. This is especially true of vitamins if you are to stay healthy. I have found the one-a-day type vitamin, in a year's supply, for as low as \$4.99. This is low cost. What a shame to be without in a disaster.

Your survival problem is to somehow get the right combination of all these nutritional items even in disaster. Fig. 2 lists the USRDAs for vitamins, minerals and they threw in protein too.

Note that in Fig. 1 we used RDAs and in Fig. 2 we used USRDAs (RDAs are from the National Academy

Intake* (Footnotes in this table refer to the original text.)

	Age	We	lght .	Heig	jht	Energy Need	s (with range)	
Category	(years)	(kg) :	(IP)	(cm)	(in)	(kçal)		(MJ)
Infants	0.0-0.5	6	13	60	24	kg x 115	(95-145)	kg x 0.48
	0.5-1.0	9	20	71	28	kg x 105	(80-135)	kg x 0.44
Children	1-3	13	29	90	35	1300	(900-1800)	5.5
	4-6	20	44	112	44	1700	(1300-2300)	7.1
	7-10	28	62	132	52	2400	(1650-3300)	10,1
Males	11-14	45	99	157	62	2700	(2000-3700)	11.3
	15-18	66	145	176	69	2800	(2100-3900)	11.8
	19-22	70	154	177	70	2900	(2500-3300)	12.2
	23-50	70	154	178	70	2700	(2300-3100)	11.3
	51-75	70	154	178	70	2400	(2000-2800)	10.1
	76+	70	154	178	70	2050	(1650-2450)	8.6
Females	11-14	46	101	157	62	2200	(1500-3000)	9.2
	15-18	55	120	163	64	2100	(1200-3000)	8.8
	19-22	- 55	120	163	64	2100	(1700-2500)	8,8
	23-50	55	120	163	64	2000	(1600-2400)	8.4
	51-75	55	120	163	64	1800	(1400-2200)	7.6
	76+	55	120	163	64	1600	(1200-2000)	6.7
Pregnanc					TA.	+300		
Lactation						+500		

*The data in this table have been assembled from the observed median heights and weights of children . . . together with desirable weights for adults . . . for the mean heights of men (70 in.) and women (64 in.) between the ages of 18 and 34 years as surveyed in the U.S. population (HEW/NCHS data).

The energy allowances for the young adults are for men and women doing light work. The allowances for the two older age groups represent mean energy needs over these age spans, allowing for a 2-percent decrease in basal (resting) metabolic rate per decade and a reduction in activity of 200 kcal/day for men and women between 51 and 75 years, 500 kcal for men over 75 years, and 400 kcal for women over 75 years (see text). The customary range of dally energy output is shown in parentheses for adults and is based on a variation in energy needs of +400 kcal at any one age (see text and Garrow, 1978), emphasizing the wide range of energy intakes appropriate for any group of people.

Energy allowances for children through age 18 are based on median energy intakes of children of these ages followed in longitudinal growth studies. The values in parentheses are 10th and 90th percentiles of energy intake, to indicate the range of energy consumption among children of these ages (see text).

Reproduced from Recommended Dietary Allowances, Ninth Edition (1980) with permission of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Fig. 1 — Mean heights and weights and recommended energy from National Academy of Sciences Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs).

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DEFINITIONS:

Isoleucine — an amino acid formed by hydrolysis of fibran and other proteins.

Lysine — an amino acid made during digestion of protein and used in growth/repair of tissue.

Tryptophan — an amino acid found in high concentration in meat. It is used in growth and nerve transmission operation.

of Sciences while the USRDAs are from the Food and Drug people . . . they put nutritional labels on food and had to make a list that fit everyone, without all the RDA detail. This makes their numbers a little larger).

You can come up with the total carbohydrates, fat and protein for your own diet if you have the data. Each gram (1 gram = .0022 lbs.) of carbohydrate and protein provide 4 calories and each gram of fat 9 calories. I believe a division of 50% carbohydrate, 30% fat and 20% protein is a good choice (may not be for everyone depending upon disease problems). Once you have these three nutritional items set up the way you want them, you know the calories of each type (and consequently the grams of each) you can start to choose food. There is a little more to it than that, as we will see below. as you must also consider what amino acids are in what foods and even the mineral/vitamin problems if you don't have supplements for these solutions (i.e. - which food has vit. C, etc.).

If you have plenty of money (as does the U.S. Govt.) you can store long term food in nitrogen atmosphere (good for many years). If you don't have unlimited funds (no one for you to tax!) then you have to go the low-cost route. One way to do this is to process your own food where it is feasible. We showed how to do this in "Poor Boy Survival Food" - April '86 Journal. Please note that this is not a balanced diet plan and that I used the foods that are easy to process this way (however, they contained protein, so it is worth the effort). You can add to this with freeze dried, dehydrated and bulk food storage.

If you really want to get serious about food storage (you would really like to have something to eat in a disaster) then you need some data to tell you what food weighs, the

space it occupies and, most important, what nutritional value it has. One good book on this subject is USDA Handbook no. 8 (it covers over 2400 items in both 100 grams of edible food and 1 pound as pur-

chased quantities). It is available from the USGPO in Washington, D.C. 20402 and also from the Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York, NY 10014. If you live in or near Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, Jack-

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS ARTICLE:

USRDA — United States Recommended Dietary Allowance

RDA — Recommended Dietary Allowance

USDA — U.S. Department of Agriculture

USGPO — U.S. Government Printing Office

GPO — Government Printing Office

FAO — Food and Agricultural Organization

UN — United Nations

ORNL — Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Vitamins, Minerals and Protein	Unit Measurement	Infants	Adults and Children 4 or More Years of Age	Children Under 4 Years of Age	Pregnant or Lactating Women
Vitamin A	International Units	1,500	5,000	2,500	8,000
Vitamin D		400	400a	400	400
Vitamin E	a a	5.0	30	10	30
Vitamin C	Milligrams	35	60	40	60
Folic Acid	0 1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8
Thiamine	"	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.7
Riboflavin		0.6	1.72	8.0	2.0
Niacin	0	8.0	20	9.0	20
Vitamin B₅		0.4	2.0	0.7	2.5
Vitamin B ₁₂	Micrograms	2.0	6.0	3.0	8.0
Biotin	Milligrams	0.5	0.3	0.15	0.3
Pantothenic Acid		3.0	10	5.0	10
Calcium	Grams	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.3
Phosphorus	99	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3
Iodine	Micrograms	45	150	70	150
Iron	Milligrams	15	18	10	18
Magnesium		70	400	200	450
Copper	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	0.6	2.0	1.0	2.0
Zinc 💹		5.0	15	8.0	15
Protein	Grams	18 ^b	45b	20b	1971 5-14

aPresence optional for adults and children 4 or more years of age in vitamin and mineral supplements.

bit protein efficiency ratio of protein is equal or better than that of casein, U.S. RDA is 45 g, for adults, 18 g, for infants, and 20 g, for children under 4.

Fig. 2 — USRDA for Vitamins, Minerals and Protein.

	Ounces per day	Grams	Pounds for 30 days full ration	Kilograms for 30 days full ration
Whole-kernel hard wheat	16	454	30.0	13.6
Beans	5	142	9,4	4.3
Non-fat milk powder	2"	57	3.8	1.7
Vegetable Oil	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28	1,9	0.9
Sugar	2	57	3.8	1.7
Salt (iodized)	1/3	10	0.63	0.3
Total Weights	26-1/3	748	49.5	22.5
Multi-vitamin pills:		1 pill each o	day	

Fig. 3 — A basic survival ration for multi-year storage.

	Whole wheat b	Legumes c	Fat	Salt	Other foods	Total	Emergency recommendation
Amount, g	500	63	28	10			
Energy, kcal	1650	214	250	0	486	2600	2600
Protein, g	65.0	14,0	0	0		79.0	55
Fat, g	10		28	0		39	30
Calcium, mg	310	91	0	0		301	400
Magnesium, mg	750	107	0	0		857	200-300
Iron, mg	16.5	4.0	0	0	HATAR	21.4	10
Zinc, mg	17.0	17	0	0		18,7	11
Potassium, mg	1850	750	0	0		2600	1500-2500
Vitamin A, REd	0	0-		0			550
Thiamin, mg	2.7	0.4	0	0		3.1	1,0
Riboflavin, mg	0.6	0,1	0	0		0.7	1.4
Niacin, mg	21.5	1.2	0	0		22.7	17.0
Vitamin B-6, mg	1.7	0.3	0	0		2.0	1.5
Folacin, ug	(245) ^a	78	0	0	rili	323	200
Vitamin C, mg	0	0	0	0 -		itali	15-30

^aNumber in parentheses denotes values imputed — usually from another form of the food; zero indicates that the amount of a nutrient probably is none or too small to measure; no entry denotes lack of reliable data for a nutrient believed to be present in measurable amount.

bCalculated as hard wheat, if soft wheat were used, the protein would be lower.

Fig. 4 — Survival ration based on wheat/legume.

sonville, FL, Kansas City, MO, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Pueblo, CO, San Francisco or Seattle you can probably get it from the local GPO bookstores in those cities. To find them look in the WHITE pages of the phone book under Government Offices. The government version is also being broken into ten separate documents (dairy products, baby food, spices, etc.) and each of these can be purchased separately. However, a set of 10 is a lot more expensive than the single volume (of course they contain some data not in the single voume).

One of the problems with trying to get the protein from vegetables is that they do not contain all the amino acids as do the meat products. Nearly all food listings showing nutritional value only note "protein" and not the quality of it. To plan accurately you need a source of amino acid data. The ten-issue version of the GPO book has this data. So does the book "Amino Acid Content of Foods and Biological Data on Proteins" available from Unipub, 10033 M.L. King Hiway, Lanham, MD 20706. It took me 31/2 years to get mine. Cost was \$22.50 plus \$2.50 postage and handling. It is published by the FAO of the UN, printed in three languages (all in the same issue): English, French and Spanish.

A total complement of amino acid is achieved by eating several different vegetables. As an example, rice and beans (the rice is short on isoleucine and lysine but has plenty of tryptophan while the beans supply the two amino acids missing in rice but is short on the tryptophan which is plentiful in rice). Incidently, people were eating this combination thousands of years before anyone ever heard of amino acids!

Another combination is grain (wheat in this case) and legumes (beans, peas, etc.). Fig. 3 lists the items used in one year for a one person survival diet (with wheat and beans).

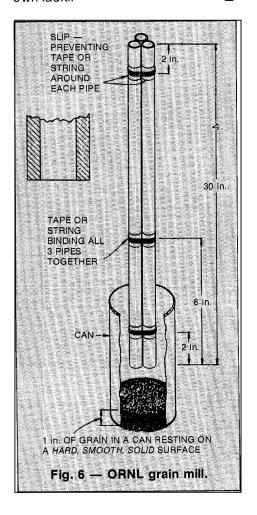
The same scheme can be used with flour, rice and corn. Two ratios have been used: 8:1 and 4:1 (the larger number being the grain and the smaller the legume). Fig. 4 shows one such diet using wheat/legume

Child's age % of Adult	
under 1 50	
under 1 50	
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7-10 90	
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in the 8:1 ratio. This ratio is reasonable for adults but the 4:1 is really needed for children in order to get more protein for growth. I have a dozen or so of these combinations of different grains and legumes and the two ratios but we just don't have room for them here. If you do have children you can cut the diet quantities somewhat for them. Fig. 5 shows how to do this.

Should you end up with someone handing you a bucket of grain (distribution after an attack) or if you have bulk grain of your own, you can make it into flour with one of ORNL's low cost, home made, grain mills as shown in Fig. 6

If you end up with no food in hand you still need not starve in a forest of plenty (see "Food Is Where You Find It" — Journal April '83). Also, don't let fallout stop you (see "Fruit and Fallout" — Journal April '86). There might even be meat protein after an attack (see "Meat on the Shelter Table" — Journal Feb '87). IF YOU STORE FOOD AND ROTATE IT AND EAT IT the cost is nil because you were going to buy it anyway. If you starve in a disaster it is your own fault!!



^CCalculated as 63 g of raw, dry, white beans; may be replaced by 42 g of dry soybeans. q_{RE} = retinol equivalents.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

SWISS DOUBT THEIR CIVIL DEFENSE

The much-admired Swiss shelter system has recently come in for harsh criticism — by the Swiss themselves. Reason for the criticisms lie in civil defense response to the Chernobyl incident and others that showed certain weaknesses, including the time it takes to clear the shelters for emergency use.

Members of the Swiss Parliament ("national counselors") were asked for their opinions. Most were for improving civil defense. Counselor Barbara Gurtner, however, thought that the civil defense mission "should be limited to furnishing help in case of natural disaster."

Veteran civil defense authority Dennis Wedlake (a career Swiss civil defense executive at the federal level, now retired but still active) had this to say for the *Journal of Civil Defense*:

Civil defense in Switzerland, according to the civil defense law as in force today, is too strongly oriented to the task of rescue and protection in the event of war or armed conflicts. This philosophy should be changed in favor of first echelon aid and assistance in case of peacetime natural or technical disasters - or severe largesize accidents - by means of, perhaps, commando-like units ready for immediate actions together with the armed forces, police, and fire brigades. The training and equipment has to be adapted accordingly. Shelters, private or public, must also be clear and ready for occupation at any time, or at least in less than 24 hours. All this has to be taken into consideration by an adequate amendment of the law, agreed to by prescribed parliamentary proceedings.

Improvements of this nature would of course make for more effective action in time of war.

One principal concern, it appears, is that private shelters, now used as storage areas that require considerable clearing out prior to occupancy in an emergency, should be required to be ready for use immediately whenever needed. Although this would create the problem of denying storage space, it would be in line with Swiss preparedness philosophy.

AIDS: PROBLEM OR PECCADILLO?

It's reassuring when lay people are told by medical authorities that AIDS is not easily transmitted and that the AIDS scare has been greatly exaggerated. Just don't associate with the wrong people in the wrong way, stay clear of hypodermic drug parties, don't take any questionable blood transfusions, and you're in the clear.

Well, they want to be reassured, and all that has a certain amount of reassurance in it. And the source of the reassurance is 24-carat.

But that reassurance is knocked a little out of whack when they go to a dentist and find that he (she) and all the lab asisstants are outfitted with rubber gloves and masks. Is there something more to AIDS transmissions than we have been told? And stories about emergency room scenes and operating room AIDS jitters give more doubt to chew on. What about the blood in the boxing ring? In the tennis club locker room? Wherever?

If the dental office environment is so risky that the dentist and the dental assistants must wear masks and gloves, then why shouldn't the discriminating patient?

"JOHNNY" JOHNSON . . . ALSO . . . WORRIED ABOUT AIDS . . .

"Johnny" Johnson, editor-publisher for the *Daily News Digest** out of Phoenix, also seems to be worried about AIDS in another somewhat familiar environment. He writes:

If these body fluids are found on hard surfaces in a health-care environment, then it is recommended that something just short of a blowtorch be used to disinfect the surface in order to prevent the possible transmission of the AIDS virus.

However, if these same body fluids are found on a particular kind of hard surface known as a toilet seat, then there is no need to worry about the possible transmission of the AIDS virus. So here's the inescapable conclusion: toilet seats must have some sort of medical, almost magical quality. Evidently, they somehow have the capacity to kill all sorts of disease-causing viruses.

*P.O. Box 39850, Phoenix, AZ 85069 — published weekly, \$177 per year.

Hopefully, we've made our point.

It looks as though he may have. There are some more points that perhaps need to be made. From the point of view of TACDA, AIDS looms as a possible pandemic, and something that could complicate disaster-response activities.

Whether TACDA has beaten the subject to death or needs to make further evaluations and analyses is a serious question. The expertise is there. Should we tap it further in the *Journal* and/or at seminars? It would be good to know through reader input.

U.S. LAGS IN NUCLEAR POWER

[From New York Times News Service]: In a drive for energy independence, Japan plans to increase its nuclear power capacity so that by the year 2030 reactors will generate 60 percent of its electricity.

At present its nuclear plants generate 25,680 megawatts of electricity, or 27 percent of its needs. This compares with 65 percent for France, 31 percent for West Germany and 15.5 percent for the United States. By the end of this century the level in Japan should reach 40 percent.

By then Japan's ambitious efforts to generate electricity through hydrogen fusion, the energy process on the sun, may begin to bear fruit. . . .

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES? "NONSENSE" SAYS BRITON

In a pro and con civil defense discussion by England's House of Lords, the questionable value of "nuclear-free zones" was brought up by Baroness Blatch. She said:

Chernobyl has proved that a nuclear-free zone as a concept is a nonsense and that planning is ever more essential. All of those authorities should now be coming in from the cold and getting involved positively in effective emergency planning. However, those local authorities which have determined a nuclear-free zone policy and are not prepared to have effective emergency planning are guilty not only of opposing the law of the land but also of seriously neglecting the proper protection of their own people in their own areas.

REVIEWS

STEEL BLAST SHELTER TOUR, VHS Film narrated by Dr. Arthur Robinson. 1987, 35 min. Available from Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 97523. \$29.50.

- Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Dr. Arthur Robinson is the "Art Robinson" that the article "For America: A Fighting Chance?" featured in the February issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. Something the article did not mention was that Robinson, in addition to his intensive civil defense research, his lobbying on Capitol Hill, his expanding newsletter, his community civil defense promotions, his books, his presentations on national survival (what have we missed?) is also a producer of films highlighting techniques of disaster response.

One of them, *Emergency Medicine Presentation and Interview*, is reviewed on the facing page of this issue of the *Journal*. Another, *Nuclear War Survival Skills* is in production.

This review deals with a shelter he has installed on his sheep ranch in southwestern Oregon. Robinson explains it in fascinating detail, giving information on acquisition, site, installation, equipment and furnishings and protection rating.

Robinson chooses the metal tank shelter because of its suitability, its availability from surplus stocks and its economy. In his entrance-to-exit tour he points out the basic features of the vertical entrance, ventilation, sewage and sleeping facilities. Also details such as painting (white), corrosion control and shielding capabilities. The shelter, properly installed, would have a psi rating of 200, enough to protect its occupants from a nuclear weapon burst directly overhead (at "typical" air burst height, which maximizes overall destruction).

Robinson estimates that protection by such a steel shelter would cost \$200 to \$500 per occupant. His "tour" gives those interested in a reasonable and practical solution to blast and fallout protection for eight to ten people (up to 30 if necessary) a way to achieve it with minimum cost and effort. His model shows the way and proves the point. If you're serious about shelter, and are interested in economy, this film is an eye-opener.

SECOND ANNUAL STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT: 1987, by the International Security Council, 24pp. Order from Publications Department, International Security Council, 393 Fifth Ave., Suite 400, New York, N.Y. 10016-3315. Price \$4.00.

 Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This report analyzes the current global threat of communism. It reflects positively the geopolitical views of Sir Halford Mackinder, the seapower views of Adm. Alfred Thayer Mahan, and the space views of Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham. Civil defenders will find it to be a good basis for a "strategic briefing" in their local talks.

The report states, "... The Soviets have the world's only true strategic defense program. . . These are complemented by a robust civil defense program, including multiple hardened shelters for thousands of leadership cadre and essential personnel, and by a variety of antisatellite and military space programs."

Russia is credited with having a flexible but effective foreign policy based upon an expanding military power. The United States and its allies for their part debate, procrastinate on modern defenses, and hope for peace. In terms of the present public agenda in the U.S., the report holds President Reagan is right in pointing out Russian violations of past treaties and agreements on arms limitations, but wrong in negotiating and pushing the current INF agreement.

Acceptance of the INF agreement removes part of Free Europe's nuclear umbrella, sows discord in NATO nations, and blunts NATO's power to respond in a measured way to Soviet threats of aggression or to actual attack. And this in the face of continuous Soviet buildup in arms in all categories — conventional, nuclear, chemical, and biological.

In other parts of the world the report views with alarm increased Soviet activities in Iran (while supplying Iraq with weapons), in Afghanistan, in India, at Cam Ranh Bay, in North Korea, in the Philippines, in some south Pacific islands, in Cuba and Nicaragua, in a few of the Caribbean Islands, and in Chile and Peru. In regional terms, Mexico is an ultimate prize in Russia's Central American

initiative. All this activity spells Russian control of sea and air space, ability to by-pass naval "choke points," and denial of resources to the Free World. In this movement the United States becomes increasingly isolated.

To counter Russia's moves the Free World must "maintain vigilance . . . enhance the credibility of both strategic and conventional forces" [including deployment of SDI] . . . "confront and contain Soviet aggression . . . roll it back where possible . . . and demand tangible evidence of a genuine turning away from global expansionism."

Since this is a report of the second annual advisory board meeting, the membership of the board is significant. The board has military officers of flag rank, diplomats of the ministerial or ambassadorial levels, and professors. At the meeting reported participants included: 3 ISC officials, 5 from the United States, 2 from Central America, 6 from South America, 5 from Free Europe, 1 from Israel, and 6 from the Far East. Names and titles are given in the report.

The reviewer notes the absence of representatives from Africa in the above list. This is strange not only because Russia is also busy there, but also because Africa has strategic resources needed by the Free World. In geopolitical terms Africa faces the Atlantic and South America, the Pacific, and much closer to Europe, the Mediterranean Sea. While many of the component countries are unstable, Africa should not be ignored. It is an important, continental wedge in the Southern Hemisphere.

Also, to the reviewer one sentence in the report stands out. "The strategic problem in the Western Hemisphere turns on the fundamental conflict between the Brezhnev and Monroe doctrines, which serve as shorthand for Soviet and U.S. strategy. . . ."

In the decades just past U.S. Presidents and Secretaries of State have not said much about Monroe's doctrine, much less add any significant corollary to it. The U.S. did take the Cubans out of Grenada, but that was on request and to protect U.S. citizens there. In this minor initiative there was more reaction from the American press than there was from the communists.

In the grave tenor of the report, the Florida congressional delegation should note Havana is due south of Ft. Meyers. Cuba does not need planes or much of a missile to reach the Miami metropolitan area. Anyone want hostages in bulk?

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LOW-LEVEL RADIATION, by the American Council on Science and Health staff. 26 pages, 8½" x 11" format. 1988. Price: \$2. Order from American Council on Science and Health, 47 Maple St., Summit, N.J. 07901.

- Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Taken seriously, as it should be, this brief, fact-filled treatise could effectively puncture panic-monger claims that nuclear power plant radiation — and other emitters of low-level radiation — must be bottled up, buried and replaced by environmentally hazardous (and health hazardous) techniques.

The writers state in summary on page 15:

The total radiation exposure to an average American is largely due to natural sources or to medical procedures which lead to increased health and prolonged life. The amount of exposure due to nuclear power is negligible compared to these sources, even considering the expected outcome of a serious reactor accident.

In considering health effects of radiation emitted by nuclear power plants, it is exceedingly important to be quantitative and to keep the risks in perspective with other risks we accept. The health risks from nuclear power, while highly publicized in the media (and consequently having generated fear in the public), are inconsequential when compared to everyday risks such as cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, driving automobiles, or flying in aircraft. In fact, the radiation dose received from nuclear power is less than that associated with such "non-nuclear" activities as smoking, flying, or burning coal for power generation.

A table on page 6 shows low-level radiation contribution to Americans. Medical procedures account for 53 milliroentgens (mr) of the average annual individual dose of 369 mr. Nuclear power production accounts for 0.1 mr. We accept the former with few qualms. But the latter — over 500

times less! — is cited by so-called experts as a deadly phenomenon.

Propaganda about American nuclear accidents is also debunked. Three Mile Island, for instance, was in no way a catastrophe.

15,000 quanta of radiation may sound like a super-dangerous dose, and without explanation (or with panic-purveyor emphasis) can scare the devil out of lay people. Yet, 15,000 quanta represents the average amount of radiation *every* human being gets *every* second of his life "from natural sources."

The Soviet Union — in spite of Chernobyl (which indeed was a serious accident) — is going full-speed-ahead with nuclear power generation projects. So is Great Britain. France is way ahead of every nation and building even more plants. Nuclear power, handled right, is clean and safe and cheap.

Should the United States cop out? If we continue to do so, we are indeed on our way to becoming a third-rate nation — or worse.

The Health Effects of Low-Level Radiation (Dr. Howard Maccabee of Doctors of Disaster Preparedness is one of a distinguished group of advisors) is a real jewel for those interested in the subject. And at \$2 it is pretty affordable.

GUIDE TO EMERGENCY PLANNING, by The Society of Industrial Emergency Services Officers. Published by Paramount Publishing Limited, 17-21 Shenley Road, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire WD6 1RT, England. 1987. Price: £17 including shipping, from publisher.

- Reviewed by Robert Koehler.

This booklet is short, concise and to the point as indicated by its title. It is aimed particularly at British industry, but its concepts are universal and of use to industrial emergency services officers no matter where they might be located throughout the world, and no matter what types of hazards they might face.

Those who have attended the old OCD "Civil Defense Management" and "Planning and Operations" courses will find many similarities. Management principles and planning principles have not changed in the

last 20 years, nor are they likely to change in the next 20.

What the booklet does is to present these principles against a background of current operational procedures, and current public, media and governmental concerns. It does this well, although briefly. It will provide useful guidelines for all emergency planning in government as well as in industry.

EMERGENCY MEDICINE PRESENTATION AND INTERVIEW (Presentation by Jane M. Orient M.D., interview of Dr. Orient by Arthur Robinson, Ph.D.). VHS Film Cassette. 1987, 1 hour 40 minutes. \$29.50. Available from Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 97523.

Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

The first hour of this informal and refreshing film is devoted to handy tips on emergency medicine. It's a down-to-earth discussion by Doctors for Disaster Preparedness president Dr. Jane M. Orient on how best to deal with mass casualties when emergency measures are required and professional medics may be absent.

Dr. Orient stresses the need for having a stock of emergency supplies so that most required items can be readily at hand in a disaster situation. Among many other tips, she discusses potassium iodide and care in its use. Water purification, vitamin C and hypnosis are also among the topics covered. She emphasizes the "A-B-C" technique of handling casualties — which includes checking of airway, breathing, bleeding, circulation and comfort.

Most of what Orient covers applies to all types of disaster, including war and nuclear attack. Exposure to radioactive materials is a special point, and she cites the dangers while clearing up some of the misunderstandings.

Among the references Dr. Orient displays in her discussion are Dr. Max Klinghoffer's *Triage Emergency Care Handbook* and Cresson Kearny's *Nuclear War Survival Skills*.

In a highly stimulating interview that Arthur Robinson, Ph.D., conducts with Dr. Orient a review of the American failure to mount a meaningful

REVIEWS (Cont.)

civil defense for its people and the reasons why this has not been accomplished up to now. Civil defense is described as "incredibly cheap" compared to investments in other potential dangers. A review of the opposition to civil defense brings out the fallacious reasoning of those who argue for exposing the U.S. population to nuclear weaponry.

The consequent failure of the United States to prepare places the burden of preparedness on individuals and families.

There is much more, of course. Orient and Robinson have in this film brought the problems of disaster survival into the kind of focus that encourages action.

Emergency Medicine Presentation and Interview is an ideal film for school, church, civic club or other groups. It can, if needed, be shown in two segments: the "presentation" and the "interview."

At ten times the price it would be a great bargain.

PATRIOTISM IN AMERICA: KEEPING THE FAITH, by Philip C. Clarke. Published by America's Future, Inc., 514 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. 50¢; 3 copies \$1; 100 copies \$20. (Up to 50 copies for school and student use: free.) 23-page pamphlet. 1987.

- Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Phil Clarke's latest pamphlet is a fitting sequel to *National Defense: Suicide or Survival*, reviewed in the February issue of the *Journal*. It is tonic for those optimists who believe that America is coming out of its post-World War II slump — and coming out of it in a big way.

Clarke is convinced that American youth during these last few years of the 20th Century is bouncing back to realism with red-white-and-blue vengeance.

He likens this reawakening to heroes of the past: Washington, Jackson, John Paul Jones, Davey Crockett, Robert E. Lee, Sgt. Alvin York, Douglas MacArthur, Patrick Henry, Booker T. Washington and others.

Vietnam POWs come in for special mention for their years of defiant imprisonment and their unquench-

able love for their American homeland.

He points out that on college campuses throughout the nation students are prone to rebel against peacenikprone faculties. He says:

Although radical demonstrations involving both students and professors recur sporadically at larger institutions, including the lvy League, the 1980's have witnessed something of a backlash against the anti-patriotic activism of the 1960's and early 70's. Many of today's faculty members were students during those years and in the forefront of riotous anti-Vietnam, anti-U.S. protests. Now, however, they find themselves outnumbered and their arguments outdated amid a resurgence of patriotism on campuses across the country.

In a Gallop poll, "the most exhaustive ever conducted by the organization," it was shown that a resurgent U.S.A. is being led by "Americans under thirty years of age."

In his small pamphlet Clarke examines the heart of America and finds it, in spite of the recent rough roads of the 1960-1980 era, to be in top shape, to be beating a clear path to a new, emerging age of liberty, freedom and justice.

Clarke, indeed, looks like a bornagain Tom Paine.

LOBDELL'S USEFUL INFORMATION ON TARGET AND "USEFUL"

At first glance, survivalist David Lobdell's 50-page booklet *Useful Information* ("A Concerned Unitarian Scientist Looks at Disarmament, Deterrence, and [Finds] Other Alternatives") looks like a product from the backwoods. And indeed it is.

But don't be fooled. Beneath the crude (but clear) computer print and the simple, direct language lie ideas that can fire the resolve of home defense-minded Americans to provide means for the survival of their families (even perhaps a few neighbors) in the event the thousands of nuclear warheads now targeted upon us are unleashed — or some undetermined percentage of them.

Lobdell's claim to being a scientist rests on his nine years of university training, his Masters Degree in Plant Physiology obtained at lowa State University, Ames, IA and a year spent doing radio isotope tracer work in

Neurospora at Florida State University.

He conducts shelter workshops based on the actual on-the-spot construction of real-life shelters. (See Journal of Civil Defense, October 1987, page 10.)

Lobdell's meaty volume asks:

What will impress a Soviet general and keep him from striking? "Nuclear-Free Zones"? Several more missile-firing submarines? Or the SDI shield plus Swiss-type (or better) shelters for the people? . . .

His intimate familiarity with the arguments of the peace movement was gained during a lifetime of attending Unitarian churches and over twenty-five years of active interest in civil defense.

Shelter techniques are important, and a shelter built by engineer Herbert A. Sawyer in the mid-60s (and featured in the July-August 1969 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*) is described fully.

Lobdell goes into refreshing detail to explain shelter principles, weapons effects and the philosophy of homeland defense. He debunks the peace movement claims.

For those who don't need all the book-design frills and want to confront the "whys" and "hows" of preparedness, issue No. 3 of *Useful Information* can be an inspiration. It covers the subject of civil defense.

To order Issue No. 3 of Useful Information send \$3 to:
David Lobdell
P.O. Box 3132
West Palm Beach, FL 33402
For seven issues of Useful Information — as they appear — send \$21 to the above address.

WOULD THE INSECTS INHERIT THE EARTH?

- Reviewed by T. J. Wadsworth

This is the title of a new 1988 publication that is a *must* for all Civil Defense Directors and Emergency Managers; all other Americans interested in *survival preparedness*; and perhaps *most of all* for the vocal, small fraction of misinformed Americans who firmly believe that any kind of defense — civil or military — increases the likelihood of war!

Would the Insects Inherit the Earth is a book about nuclear weapons, nuclear war, and civil defense. It contains clearly written discussions of the most frequent questions that have arisen over the years and to which wrong or incomplete answers were usually given!

A group of 36 well chosen nationally and internationally known authors, all of whom are top scientists or experts in their fields, are introduced by two editors: Jack C. Greene and Daniel J. Strom of the Health Physics Society. Each of the 36 writers provides real facts and well-informed correct answers!

Order your 90-page, 8½ x 11-inch copy from Pergamon-Brassey's Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523. Price: \$9.95.

RISING TENSION AND CONVEN-TIONAL ATTACK: THE LOCAL RES-PONSE, final report on Institute of Civil Defence Study held at the British Civil Defence College 19-21 June 1987. \$10. (Order from: The Institute of Civil Defence, Bell Court House, 11 Blomfield St., London EC2M 7AY, United Kingdom.)

Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

This is a meaty report on a three-day study — a serious study by 75 participants on readiness, response and recovery considerations in attack situations. Very good. For the serious CD student. It stimulates introspection. And it goes far beyond conventional attack.

Present were three foreigners, one of whom was TACDA's Richard E.

Sincere, Jr. Another was the "Head of Emergency Administration" for Israel.

The report sheds considerable light on Israeli civil defense. It says:

It is the responsibility of everyone who constructs a residential or industrial building to provide shelter at his own expense. . . . In addition to these, there are shelters in office buildings, schools and public places. . . . In recent years public shelters have been built with a dual purpose in mind, and in peacetime they serve the public as youth clubs, etc. Daily use keeps the shelters in good condition and in a state of readiness for emergencies. . . .

The Institute's president, Eric E. Alley, in his closing remarks called civil defense a "humanitarian concern" that must not be denied by irresponsible political naysayers.

Contributors to the 1986-1987 TACDA Fund Drive

TACDA warmly thanks the 109 individuals and organizations listed below for their generous support of TACDA's civil defense initiatives. This support means a great deal in meeting expenses. Further, it boosts to a remarkable degree the morale of an overworked staff.

(Twenty-odd donors have not given permission for the use of their names in the following listing. TACDA wishes to extend to them too its deepest gratitude.)

It is felt that this should be restated: TACDA fund drives are conducted without the help of professional fundraising organizations. This means that 100% of donations go directly to the support of TACDA itself.

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- James Thurber

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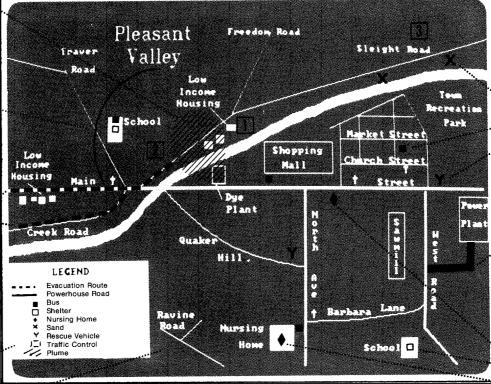
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Effective protective measures — SDI and Civil Defense — are what TACDA incessantly recommends in its educational pursuits.

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."

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UPCOMING

Apr 12-15	"SPACE CHALLENGE '88" — 4th National Space Symposium, Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, CO. Contact: U.S. Space Foun-
	dation, P.O. Box 1838, Colorado Springs, CO 80901-9902 (303/550-1000).
Apr 17-20	ENGINEERING FOR NUCLEAR PLANT OPERATION & MAIN-
	TENANCE, 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: Osatluk, Skidmore & Young, P.O. Box 48808, Dept. 600,
	Bentall Centre, Vancouver, BC V7X 1A6 (604/688-8557).
Apr 23-24	OPERATION LIFESAVER, Tippecance River State Park, Winamac, IN. Hands-on emergency medical/rescue training. Contact: Live
	Free, Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426.
Apr 28-29	WISCONSIN 22nd ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON
	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, Olympia Village, Oconomowoc, Wi.
	Focus: hazardous materials response. Contact: Wi Emergency Mgmt. Division, P.O. Box 7865, Madison, WI 53707 (608/266-3232).
Apr 29-	TEXAS EMERGENCY CARE SYMPOSIUM (TECS), Tarrant County
May 1	Convention Center, Ft. Worth, TX. Contact: TECS, TX Chapter ACEP,
	P.O. Box 610717, Dallas, TX 75261-0717 (214/580-0367).
May 2-6	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE OPERATIONS, San Luis Obispo, CA (See May 16th below).
May 6-7	1st ANNUAL NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PREHOSPITAL MEDI-
	CAL CONTROL AND CONTINUING EDUCATION, Tampa, FL.
	Tuition: \$100-120. Contact: Acute Care Foundation, P.O. Box 280173,
May 9-13	Tampa, FL 33682 (813/988-0115). RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION, Boston, MA.
May 3-13	Contact: Office of Continuing Education, Harvard School of Public
	Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).
May 12-14	7th ANNUAL MODERN CONCEPTS IN TRAUMA CARE, Disneyland
	Hotel, Anahelm, CA. Contact: Rebyn Warren, OCTS, P.O. Box 19127, Irvine, CA 92713 (714/730-0911).
May 13-15	EMERGENCY MEDICINE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT: Medicine's
	Response, The Don CeSar, St. Petersburg Beach, FL. Continuing
	education credit, Reg. Fee \$395. Contact: Anita Herbst, Continuing Medical Education, St. Louis Univ. School of Med., 1402 S. Grand
	Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104 (314/577-8167).
May 16-20	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE OPERATIONS,
	California Specialized Training Institute & FEMA training programs.
	Contact: Joe Reynolds, CSTI-HAZ MAT, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/544-7101).
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). 1988 ILLINOIS FIRE CHIEFS CONFERENCE, Pegria Civic Center.
May 22-25	Peoria, IL. Contact Chief Robert B. Graham, IL FCA, P.O. Box 7,
	Skokie, IL 60077 (312/676-1600) IL or (800/323-9611) outside IL.
May 23-28	TERRORISM AWARENESS, San Luis Obispo, CA. Contact: G. Frice,
	California Specialized Training Institute, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/644-7101).
May 24-25	DISASTER MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS, focus: mass casualty
	disaster response. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box \$104, San Luis Obispo, CA
	93403-8104 (805/549-3536 or 549-3547).
May 28-	INTERSCHUTZ '88, Hanover, West Germany, Contact Interschutz '88, Presse-Buro-Kucholl, Am Grossen Feld 13, D-2805 Stuhr 2,
Jun 2	West Germany, Phone: (04206) 9898 & 9855.
Jun 1-3	IONIZING RADIATION: Risks, Biological Effects, & Policy Implica-
	tions. Contact Office of Continuing Education, Harvard School of
	Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/
Jun 1-4	732-1171). 11th Annual National Association of EMT's Conference.
- UVIII I TATE	Bally's, Reno, NV. Contact: Pam Husk, NAEMT, 9140 Ward Pkwy.,
	Kansas City, MO 64114 (816/444-3500).
Jun 3-4	EMS DIRECTIONS '88, Fort Magruder Inn, Williamsburg, VA. Contact: Peninsulas FMS Council, P.O. Box 1080, Haves, VA 23072 (804/

Peninsulas EMS Council, P.O. Box 1080, Hayes, VA 23072 (804/

MARKETPLACE

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VIDEO: "Deceiving America", Soviet & Communist influence in U.S. media & institutions! World famous reporters & ex-KGB tell all! Don't miss it. \$100 to: A.C. Video, Box 7384, NYC, NY 10116. AN OUNCE OF NUCLEAR PREVENTION:

- "How to Build a Twenty-Person Permanent Concrete Fallout Shelter for \$1,000." 60 pages, 8"x10" (MS style) \$5. 1988 Ed. This book starts where the new government manuals stop. DAVID LOBDELL, P.O. Box 3132, W. Palm Beach, FL 33402.

642-6118).

PAGE 13, THIS ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, features a "Petition in Support of Civil Defense" that, signed by patriotic Americans across the nation, will demonstrate to the United States Congress that its constituents are firmly behind two resolutions, one in the Senate and one in the House (the latter presented twice) calling for 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 RESOLUTIONS WERE INTRODUCED by Senator Steve Symms of Idaho and Senator Pete Wilson of California in the Senate, and by Representative Michael Bilirakis of Florida and Representative Duncan Hunter of California in the House of Representatives. In the Senate the resolution quickly gathered 15 cosponsors. In the House, cosponsors are just now beginning to build up.

THE POINT OF ACCENTING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PETITION AGAIN IN "LATELINE" is that all stops must be pulled to get as many of the over 80% of the population who want an effective civil defense to SIGN A COPY OF THE PETITION and to have copies collected and forwarded expeditiously to the American Homeland Defense Alliance (P. O. Box 1159, Cave Junction, OR 97523). Call it "AHDA" for short.

"'WE THE PEOPLE' ... PETITION," a short article on page 12, explains the petition. With a flood of signatures, those who are working for a civil defense awakening in Congress will be provided with the evidence they need to show Congress as a whole that the people who elected them want action on the civil defense front. Want it NOW!

THE PRIME MOVER IN THE EFFORT TO GET AN EXPRESSION OF POPULAR SUPPORT for a defended America is -- as is stated on page 12 -- Dr. Arthur Robinson. It is Robinson who abandoned an important and promising career in cancer research to turn his attention to campaigning for a homeland defense that holds the promise of saving millions of lives when responsible government realizes that protective measures are desperately needed, are attainable, will in the event of involvement in modern war literally save half the nation or more, and will -- because of this capability -- function as the most effective war deterrent possible.

COMBINED WITH THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE it will act as a guarantee of peace.

WHO COULD ASK FOR MORE?

THIS EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE "PETITION IN SUPPORT OF AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE."

IT IS FOR THE ABOVE REASONS THAT THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE AND ITS PUBLISHER, The American Civil Defense Association, have focused attention on support for the AHDA petition. We therefore urge that TACDA members and members of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and Journal subscribers and their friends not only sign petitions, but get others to sign them -- get civic, church, military, social, sporting and all types of organizations to explain the overwhelming (lethal) gravity of not defending ourselves, and to gather and submit signatures literally by the carload.

ONCE MORE, SEND SIGNED PETITIONS TO: American Homeland Defense Alliance
P. O. Box 1159
Cave Junction, OR 97523

OR TO TACDA OR TO THE JOURNAL. THANK YOU!

EDITORIAL . . .

Bureaucratic Backlash

- Walter Murphey

Reports by DDP President Dr. Jane Orient (page 16) and TACDA Board member Van Hallman (page 19) on FEMA's January 19-20 conference on "Volunteerism and Self-Help" are less than enthusiastic.

FEMA Director Julius Becton's friendly invitation to the conference called it "a key step in developing ideas to strengthen our Nation's civil defense." Office of Civil Defense Director Joe Moreland opened the conference on the strong note that the all-important objective was progress toward the homeland defense of the United States.

From there on, the focus drifted. Conference "facilitators" (small group leaders) — personable, intelligent, communicative executives from the public relations firm of Ogilvy & Mather — took over. They apparently had little interest in civil defense as a part of national security. Why? What had happened to the civil defense emphasis so clearly established by Becton and Moreland? Was there some misunderstanding in conference objectives? Were the facilitators influenced by the liberal philosophy that calls for throwing in the towel as far as national defense is concerned? Had the Moscow anti-defense propaganda line been swallowed by the very people responsible for homeland defense? In any event, reports indicated that, after Moreland's opening address, the conference seemed to bog down in comparative trivia. Why?

Negative civil defense attitudes are nothing new. The decline of homeland protection measures over the past 25 years has been accompanied by a swelling army of "cop-out commandos" who direct their attention primarily to measures to contend with natural disasters and technological accidents where the response job is easier and the results can be counted quickly — where the rewards are forthcoming with much less effort. Wartime preparedness which got off the ground in the 1950s has in the 1980s all but disappeared — marked public shelter, designated emergency stocks, packaged disaster hospitals and so on. Civil defense staffs across the nation have in increasing numbers turned their attention away from unpalatable visions of nuclear attack — and from preparedness for it. The term "civil defense" has largely been changed to "emergency preparedness" or to "disaster response" or to some other euphemism that could degrade the original purpose of wartime survival.

A few "civil defense" offices around the country still exist, are still concerned about measures to contend with nuclear attack. But even Hawaii, with the impressive lesson of Pearl Harbor in 1941, is now considering a name-change for civil defense.

Does this "cop-out" attitude infect our national government? Tragically, yes. Even within FEMA civil defense is sometimes played down by staff members, and the latest example of this may be the "volunteerism" conference.

What to do? Big problem for the boondocks. The bureaucracy can be a formidable bully. One suggestion might be for FEMA leadership to involve people like Orient and Hallman as "facilitators" — being extremely careful *not* to involve "cop-out commandos" (which the woods out there are full of). Another suggestion might be to monitor very carefully "facilitator" input.

Guidelines seem to be clear. They include the Civil Defense Act of 1950 as modified, National Security Decision Directive No. 259 (February 4, 1987) and the expressed policies of Becton and Moreland.

Do FEMA staff members who don't support them belong in FEMA? Is it right to hope for, ask for, demand patriotic support for civil defense by FEMA? We think so. It would pave the way for activities that contribute more meaningfully to national security.

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

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