

# Journal of Civil Defense

**“IN A DANGEROUS SITUATION  
WE HAVE CHOSEN  
THE MOST DANGEROUS OF COURSES.  
WE HAVE CHOSEN  
NOT TO FACE OUR DANGER.”**

**— Edward Teller**

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VS.  
APATHY AND WAR**  
Back Cover

**The American Civil Defense Association**



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# The American Civil Defense Association

## Journal of Civil Defense

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

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## Wars Come in Flavors

At this writing, congressional hearings on the 1989 civil defense budget request have been completed but there is no House or Senate "mark" on the \$160 million request. In the House authorization hearing before Representative Ronald Dellums (D-CA), the FEMA Director, Julius W. Becton, Jr., was told that it had been decided to authorize the entire requested amount. True to his word, the report of the House Armed Services Committee recommended the full request be granted. In the Senate authorization hearing, Senator Exon (D-NE) and Senator Thurmond (R-SC) kept coming back to the reason for the nearly 20 percent increase over the current appropriation in a year of austerity and deficit reduction. Becton had some plausible answers for the Senators, including the fact that the 1989 budget request is up 20 percent from the lowest appropriation in constant dollars in the history of U.S. civil defense and yet is only 78 percent of the purchasing value of the 1985 appropriation. Becton's justification was not persuasive. The committee recommended only \$136 million, the same as this year in real dollars.

Both Appropriations Committees have held hearings on the budget request but no indications of a mark are available. The Senate hearing before Senator Proxmire (D-WI) was quiet and almost pro forma in contrast to last year's ranting and raving, followed by an egregious committee report that denied funds for any element of the program spelled out in the President's National Security Decision Directive 259. The Conference Committee on Authorization will probably split the difference; say, \$147 million. Look for an appropriation of around \$140 million.

The curious part of the story involves the wording of the report of the House Armed Services Committee on the authorization. It will be recalled that last year there was a brouhaha over the refusal of the State of Oregon to participate in attack preparedness activities. The committee threatened to attempt to revise the Federal Civil Defense Act to eliminate the primacy of attack preparedness in relationship to preparedness for peacetime emergencies, a change many States would dearly love. However, in the House report, undoubtedly written by Mr. Dellums or his

staff, the whole context of the confrontation was changed abruptly:

"The Committee supports the direction the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is taking this year in allowing local and State governments to prepare for all forms of enemy attack instead of limiting them to participation for nuclear attack only."

So, what form of enemy attack would you like to prepare for this year?

## SO, WHAT FORM OF ENEMY ATTACK WOULD YOU LIKE TO PREPARE FOR THIS YEAR?

In the same report, the threatened attack on attack preparedness appeared to recede into the more distant future:

"Last year the Committee indicated it would review the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, with a view toward providing a more appropriate balance between the dual-use concept and the issue of the primacy of nuclear attack-related preparations. The Committee was concerned that State and local government officials were being hampered in carrying out their responsibilities under the dual-use provisions of the Act by an overemphasis from the Federal level on preparations for nuclear attack only. These issues appear being resolved, and the committee is pleased that the Federal Emergency Management Agency is proceeding in a more cooperative way to accomplish the mission."

## AND IN THE SOVIET UNION . . .

In April, the newspaper *Izvestia*, in a fit of *glasnost*, reported that screaming sirens and air-raid warnings broadcast over the radio sent hundreds of thousands of residents of Perm, a city of 1 million population west of the Ural Mountains, running to shelter in a predawn false alert. It seems that the duty officer at the EOC had pushed the wrong buttons. As a result, a hospital began evacuating its patients to a basement shelter and Perm citizens headed for their assigned shelters. According to *Izvestia*, some found their shelters locked and others flooded. The civil defense director for the city was sacked.

Now, what does this tell us about Soviet civil defense, on which the Kremlin spends from \$4 to \$6 billion a year? First, we are reminded that responding to a "bolt-out-of-the-blue" warning is the most difficult thing for any organization to do. Second, the sirens worked, the radio warning worked, the citizens knew what to do and where to go — and did, even in a predawn false alarm. Can any American city of comparable size say the same? Soviet civil defense works and yet the Soviet leadership is not satisfied. One of the nine key points of *perestroika*, Gorbachev's campaign to restructure Soviet domestic priorities, is to further perfect that nation's civil defenses. □

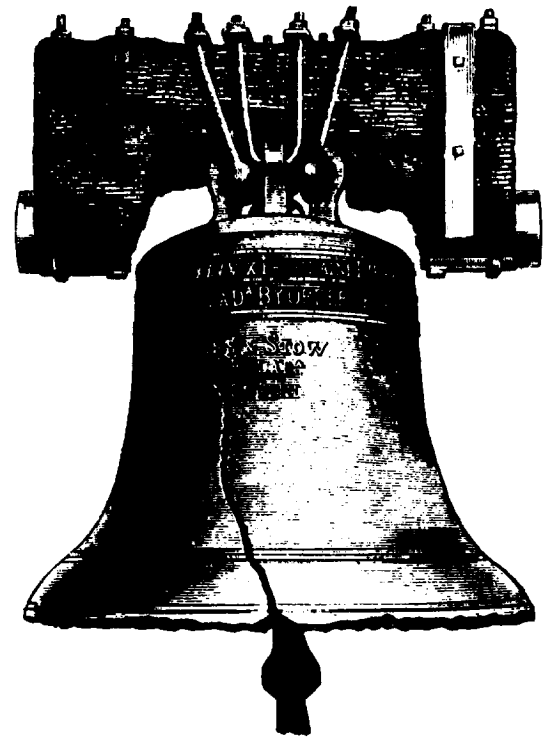


Government indifference to the homeland defense of its people is so ingrained that setbacks are expected. When rumor had it that the March 9th FEMA budget hearings by the House Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities would result in budget approval the old doubts persisted. However, Subcommittee Chairman Ronald V. Dellums, a long-standing opponent of a realistic civil defense, made no attack on the proposed increased budget. In the end, the budget was passed **in toto**, and the rumor became fact. As modest as the budget increase is, it is still a clear step forward, and it represents a chance for civil defense to become an instrument of credible protection for the American people. As if he took for granted that the budget would pass (and if he did, he was certainly right) FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, Jr. said in giving his testimony to the subcommittee:

*We reported to you in July 1986 that U.S. civil defense capabilities were at low ebb. That situation has not changed, and is due in part to the fact that our existing physical infrastructure of emergency systems lacks the reliability and the survivability needed for a catastrophic disaster, including attack. A major thrust of our 1989 program will therefore be to improve the survivability of existing systems, a cost-effective approach.*

Becton went on to give support to the building of a civil defense program that would eventually do the intended job: protect the American people in the event of war. NCEM President Avagene Moore and NEMA (the association of state emergency management directors) representative Lacy E. Suiter also testified. They suggested further budget increases, but any inspired words on the need for a civil defense geared for wartime use was subdued to the point where it was lost in an "all-hazards" approach to civil defense/emergency management. Suiter, an orator of no mean dimensions, gave a pitch for the restoration of the "Earthquake Preparedness Program" and pointed out that "casualties . . . could be on a scale that is unprecedented." That is to say, about 0.001% of the fatalities that could be expected in the unmentionable nuclear attack. It remained for the Pentagon's Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, Craig Alderman, Jr., to come to grips with the need for removing Americans as hostages to nuclear attack, this condition due to the neglect of their survival interests over the past couple of decades.

*It is for this reason that we here publish excerpts of Alderman's testimony to the subcommittee as an article and use his words for the title.*



# The Threats of the 1990's

Excerpts of testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities by Craig Alderman, Jr., Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Policy.

. . . Now, I would like to place the Defense Department's strong support for civil defense in general, and this FY 1989 proposal in particular, in a strategic perspective. First, let me restate a premise you all understand very well: — America's basic defense policy, since World War II ended nearly 43 years ago, has been to protect the vital interests of this Nation and our allies by deterring aggression, and particularly by deterring any attack on the United States. For

deterrence to succeed, we must continue to convince potential adversaries that the cost of aggression will exceed any possible gain.

We must continue to deter the Soviet Union from any temptation to use its awesome military power, especially its capability for strategic nuclear attack on the United States. To do so, we must ensure that we have the means, and the national will, to respond effectively to aggression, or to coercion of any kind, which

threaten our vital interests.

Deterrence requires both offensive and defensive capabilities to counter the full spectrum of threats. This requirement presents a difficult challenge, given the magnitude and complexity of the threat and our defense resource constraints. Thus, while the essential foundation of U.S. deterrence remains our strategic offensive forces, — our conventional forces, and a mix of active and passive defense programs, including civil de-

fense, also are necessary to address the total threat. . . .

Any major crisis involving the United States and the Soviet Union has the possibility of escalating to strategic nuclear attack on the United States and its allies. This Administration's arms reduction initiatives have set in motion processes which may in time remove that spectre of terror. Yet, until the possibility of nuclear exchange is removed, it could impose the most severe test imaginable on this Nation's cohesion and willingness to withstand coercion, — particularly in the absence of any viable and credible civil defense program.

NSDD 259 [see June 1987 issue of *Journal of Civil Defense*, pages 16-17] focuses on civil defense requirements of government at those levels closest to the people, as its policy seeks to implement the Civil Defense Act of 1950 to meet the threats of the 1980s and 1990s. Yet, we find that the basic premises stated in the 1950 Act are sufficient statements of national will and authority to meet the needs of the foreseeable future. The detailed civil defense programs with which those statements are implemented are revitalized by the FY 1989 proposal in order to allow them to mature in time to meet the threats of the 1990s.

The Department of Defense perspective emphasizes, in our interface with the civil sector, the Civil Defense Act's definition of "attack," which requires preparedness to address threats of any form of attack on the United States, including attacks from sources that we know today as international or state-sponsored terrorism, as well as strategic nuclear attack. We also recognize that preparedness for all forms of attack is consistent with the 1981 addition to the Act, which permits capabilities acquired for attack preparedness to be used to meet other dangers to the community in the form of natural and technological disasters. Our emphasis on preparedness for all forms of attack is well received, even in those states which have expressed opposition to planning and training primarily for response to a massive nuclear attack.

NSDD 259 realistically recognizes that neither the public, nor the Congress, nor foreseeable Federal budget priorities, will support development of civil defense capabilities comparable to those maintained by the Soviet Union or Switzerland. Thus,

the Department of Defense deters nuclear attack primarily through our capability to place any potential attacker's homeland at an unacceptable level of risk regardless of the nature of the attack.

While maintaining our primary responsibility to protect the Nation through military readiness and deterrence, we also support, to the extent our resources permit, the development of a nationwide civil defense infrastructure that will be capable of rapid expansion in a national security emergency. This includes developing the existing planning structures with FEMA and the States, the commitment of Reserve military officers to several civil defense related programs, and an ongoing study of our ability to create larger numbers of civil defense and home defense forces from obligated military retirees if a world or national crisis justifies that action.

In recognition of the increasingly

population that could result from our engagement in any armed conflict today; and we believe a credible civil defense program is essential for such preparedness.

A National Civil Defense Program complements our military efforts to make all war and terrorist-type attacks less likely by reducing their potential effectiveness for destruction or coercion. We continue to support the approach of FEMA to balance attack preparedness and all-hazards protection; and our programs of Military Support to Civil Defense recognize that goal. Yet, we cannot fail to recognize the obvious risk to the Nation from efforts to deny the reality that nuclear attack can occur and to limit civil defense planning to non-nuclear incidents. Such a denial risks undermining our national will to preserve our way of life in the face of coercion, even if our lack of preparedness is never tested by an attack.

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**YET, WE CANNOT FAIL TO RECOGNIZE THE OBVIOUS RISK TO THE NATION FROM EFFORTS TO DENY THE REALITY THAT NUCLEAR ATTACK CAN OCCUR AND TO LIMIT CIVIL DEFENSE PLANNING TO NON-NUCLEAR INCIDENTS.**

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complex threats, FEMA and other Federal departments and agencies are cooperating to develop plans and mechanisms, by which we can recognize, analyze, and respond to the inherently ambiguous warnings of enemy preparations for war. In that context, the capability to surge civil defense is one feature of a national capability for graduated and flexible response to any level of threat, including warnings of the possibility of nuclear war. Our success in preparing for a civil defense surge, however, would not avoid the risk of some attacks inside this country in what we view today as low intensity conflict. In that context, civil defense programs must build capabilities to save lives if attacks occur, with little or no warning, in more localized areas of the United States.

. . . The Civil Defense Act of 1950 requires that Federal funds be spent in consonance with the obligation of the National Government to protect the population against attacks, giving emphasis and priority to the undeniable possibility of a nuclear attack.

. . . In the Department of Defense, we are aware of an extraordinary need for public awareness of, and preparedness for, the real risks to the

The proposed increase in civil defense spending for FY 1989 over FY 1988 remains very small as a National commitment to needed protection for the Nation's population and its institutions. The proposed level of commitment to civil defense does not lessen the vulnerability of large segments of our society — its population, its infrastructure and its industry — to devastating effects that would occur in nuclear war. Yet, this budget will accommodate a flexible use of the available Federal resources to revitalize a framework for assisting the State and local jurisdictions in continuing enhancement of their ability to respond to attacks and other catastrophes, as permitted by the Civil Defense Act.

Summing all together, FY 1989 can be a watershed year for reality in perception of civil defense as a source for pride and achievement at local and State levels, and as an institution worthy of Federal support and the involvement of the people. The funding requested for FY 1989 will represent a visible commitment by the Congress; and that commitment must be taken seriously by all who observe or share in its expenditure. . . . □

The Washington-based Ethics and Public Policy Center has been prominent on the Washington scene as a strategic defense thinktank since 1976. Its distinguished president, Ernest W. Lefever, heads a staff of internationally-recognized experts in the field. Research associate Richard E. Sincere, Jr. has been a prolific writer on civil defense matters and the problems of South Africa. Sincere was the organizer of the recent conference described here.

# CD/SDI Conference for "Young Leaders"

— Staff Report

"Civil Defense and SDI in the 1990s" was the subject of a conference sponsored by the Washington-based Ethics and Public Policy Center on April 23. Actually, most of the presentations focused on civil defense; SDI was not given as much attention simply because it usually gets the most attention.

ence participants, whether new to civil defense or more experienced, came from the U.S. Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the staffs of Senator Steve Symms and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the National Wildlife Federation, High Frontier, Emergency Management Institute,

tion. The U.S. government fails to provide adequate civil defense protection. The Soviet government far outpaces American and allied efforts in civil defense. The Swiss and Swedish models should serve as our own. Anti-civil defense activists simply do not have their facts straight.

Papers from this conference may be assembled into an anthology by conference coordinator Richard Sincere, if enough interest in such a volume can be demonstrated. If readers would like to see a book containing essays on "Civil Defense in the Age of SDI," "Soviet Civil Defense," "Moral and Legal Considerations," "Civil Defense: The Government Role," and "Medical Preparedness and Nuclear War," please write to the Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1030 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. If a book is published, it should be available in late 1988 or early 1989. □

**CIVIL DEFENSE IS A MORAL OBLIGATION . . . ANTI-CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVISTS SIMPLY DO NOT HAVE THEIR FACTS STRAIGHT.**

The conference speakers were Francis P. Hoeber, president of the Hoeber Corporation; Nancy Deale Greene, of Coalition for Survival; Leon Goure, director of Soviet studies at Science Applications, Int., Joseph Douglass, a Washington defense consultant; William Chipman of FEMA; Richard Sincere of the Ethics and Public Policy Center; attorney and defense consultant David Rivkin; Jane Orient, M.D., president of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness; and Will Brownell of Columbia University. The dinner address was given by Senator James A. McClure of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Steering Committee. Dr. Robert Ehrlich of George Mason University served as conference chairman.

For many conference participants, the speakers' presentations were an introduction to civil defense. Intended for an audience of young leaders, the conference attracted students from Georgetown University, Kutztown University, Catholic University, the University of Wisconsin, Notre Dame, Christendom College, University of Nevada at Las Vegas, and the Christian College Coalition. Other confer-

and the Federal National Mortgage Association. Journalists covering the conference came from *Defense and Foreign Affairs*, *Human Events*, *High Frontier Newswatch*, and the *Washington Inquirer*.

Readers of the *Journal of Civil Defense* will be familiar with the themes that resonated throughout the conference: Civil defense is a moral obliga-



Dr. Leon Goure, Director of Soviet Studies at Science Applications International, speaks to "Young Leaders" conference.



## LETTERS

Arlington, Texas

Dear Walter [Murphey, ed.]:

Please be advised that the letter by Mr. Kearny, regarding U.S. Copyright law, (on page 14 of the *Journal of Civil Defense* for April 1988) is in error. Copyright law *DOES* permit using all uncopyrighted material (both government and non-government) in copyrighted publications. NO identification or credit is required (See Circular No. 1 "Copyright Basics" — USGPO 181-532/60,017 most recent revision Oct 1987). In addition, I also have both verbal and written communication from the U.S. Copyright Office in Washington, D.C. confirming this fact (first notification in 1979, when I started preparing Survival publications, and more recently confirming that the law is still the same in 1988). There is one exception for government documents as noted below.

In addition to the copyright permission (all that is really needed) I also have permission for the unrestricted use of uncopyrighted material from the branches of the U.S. Military and many other government agencies (Dept. of Agriculture, Interior, etc.) and including the LEGAL agency for the Oak Ridge National Lab (ORNL).

From ORNL this includes all of their uncopyrighted material and specifically the ORNL report that Mr. Kearny is complaining about.

The above noted exception is for use of a complete uncopyrighted (or preponderance thereof) report or other publication, when it is copied and mixed with the authors copyright material. (See Circular no. 1 — "Copyright Basics" USGPO 181-532/60,017 page 6 and public law 17 USC 403.) When all or a preponderance (which means nearly all of it) is used there must be an identification of which is which (i.e. — copyrighted and uncopyrighted). This may be where Mr. Kearny went astray, believing that this portion of the law applied to all of the used uncopyrighted material from a government report. Of course, I deliberately DO NOT use all of or a preponderance of any government reports in any of my publications just to avoid this problem. Mr. Kearny did do this when he copied the ORNL report "Nuclear War Survival Skills" and added to it with his own private material (as he notes in his letter).

I trust that you will publish this letter in your next edition so that readers and other writers will not be led astray by Mr. Kearny's erroneous conclusion.

Sincerely,  
Richard E. Oster, Sr.

## REPLY

Dear Dick:

The stand-off between you and Cresson Kearny is like the quarterback and center of your favorite football team slugging it out in the middle of a superbowl. Only the opposition can benefit. It doesn't matter one cotton-picking gosh-darn who is right and who is wrong. What matters is that the CD mission can be damaged.

Who wants that?

Best wishes,  
Walter [Murphey]

House of Representatives  
Washington, DC

Dear Dr. Orient [president of DDP] & Mr. Badley [president of TACDA]:

I would like to thank you for your very kind letter regarding my support for civil defense in the United States. Certainly, this bipartisan issue deserves the support of every American as it is the only way that we, as individuals, can ensure our safety in the event of a natural disaster or nuclear calamity. . . .

I believe that it is time to strengthen our nation's civil defense. Hopefully, my involvement will serve to focus more attention on this worthy cause. Clearly, United States civil defense has been neglected long enough. . . .

Mike Bilirakis  
Member of Congress

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q 17:** How can SDI be considered peaceful, i.e., a "Peace Shield," when most of the peace movement is strongly opposed?

**A:** On the fact of it, one would expect the peace movement to be enthusiastically in favor of an emphasis on non-nuclear defenses that can't harm a hair on a human head and can prevent mass nuclear destruction.

The problem is that, over the years, the peace movement has come to promote its proposals by instilling a sense of terror and hopelessness in people in the face of apocalyptic nuclear war. SDI has destroyed the appeal of once-effective slogans such as "Freeze or Fry." This is frustrating to peace movement leaders and they have turned their attention to defeating SDI.

— from 20 QUESTIONS by High Frontier.

## NEW HOME (WITH SHELTER) GOING UP FOR PRINCE ANDREW

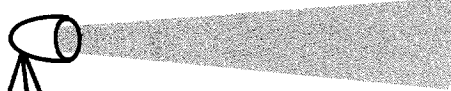
England's Prince Andrew and wife Fergie are the proud owners of a new \$4 million home now going up on a five-acre estate five miles or so from the royal family's Windsor Castle. It's a gift from Queen Elizabeth.

The super-security systems are to be expected: beams, pressure pads, armed guards, a ten-foot brick wall, a terrorist redoubt to repair to, and so on.

What is a little more newsworthy is the nuclear shelter with five years of food stocks in case nuclear missiles should rain on Britain.

The explanation: "Nothing is being left to chance."

So says a report from the *National Enquirer* (March 29, 1988).



## L.A. TIMES DISCOVERS (AT LONG LAST) MOSCOW BUNKERS

"The Soviet Union," reports a Washington *Los Angeles Times* dispatch, "has constructed a vast and 'enormously expensive' system of underground shelters and command facilities to allow Soviet leaders to wage a protracted nuclear war." [April 29, 1988.]

The *Times* attributes its information to Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci.

These shelters, the dispatch reveals a little later on, "are stocked to allow their occupants to survive and wage war for months."

And again: "Carlucci cited the underground survival system as just one of several examples of contradictory Soviet rhetoric and actions."

What the dispatch does not say (and who can blame the *Times*?) is that the news of Soviet bunker construction is about 20 years old.

Perhaps in 2008 the news that the Soviet civil defense budget in 1988 was well over \$3 billion compared to the new *upgraded* American 1989 civil defense budget of \$0.160 billion will break out in the press.

By that time, if we keep our blinders in place, the Hammer & Sickle may have been flying over the Capitol for some years.

•

## EMI HOME STUDY COURSES ELIGIBLE FOR COLLEGE CREDIT

FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) home study courses are, according to a FEMA news release, eligible for college credit upon successful completion. These courses are open to the public at now charge.

One course, "Preparedness Planning in a Nuclear Crisis," zeroes in on nuclear warfare with emphasis on the following:

1. The effects of nuclear weapons,
2. Evacuation and sheltering,
3. Preparation and stocking of fallout shelters, and
4. Development of emergency plans to improve the chance of survival for yourself and your family.

For information contact:

EMI/FEMA  
16825 S. Seton Ave.  
Emmitsburg, MD 21727

## "PETITION IN SUPPORT OF AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE" GAINS MOMENTUM

Dr. Arthur Robinson (American Homeland Defense Alliance, P.O. Box 1159, Cave Junction, Oregon 97523) reports that his mail is bringing in a steady and strong flow of the signed civil defense petitions that were distributed with the April *Journal of Civil Defense*.

"While we are much encouraged," said Robinson, "we need many thousands more signatures to give Congress the signal it must get. Our patriots out there who are doing their best to build up an impressive total report that about 80% of those asked are interested in supporting an improved homeland defense for America and gladly sign. That's about the same percentage that recent polls have indicated want a civil defense preparedness."

One individual who has been particularly active in getting signatures is David Lobdell of West Palm Beach, Florida. He has asked for 40 more copies of the petition (which have been sent). Dr. Robinson is having 35,000 more copies of the petition printed in red, white and blue, and additional copies may be procured from him (address above, or call his office at 305-592-4142).

A million signatures or more will give interested congressional leaders a clear signal that the people are behind their civil defense resolutions.

That can translate into real action!

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## LONDON'S "EMERGENCY '88" BECKONS AMERICANS . . .

A warm welcome awaits Americans who travel to Great Britain to attend the fourth biennial international civil defense conference (week of November 28-December 2) according to recently retired civil defense chief Eric E. Alley.

One sign of special hospitality is the expected attendance of over 500 emergency management leaders from literally around the world.

Two Americans will address the conference: strategic analyst Cresson H. Kearny, author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, and Walter Murphey, TACDA executive director.

Conference programs will be finalized within a few days, and copies will be made available to *Journal* subscribers as an insert to the August 1988 issue. Information will also be available to DDP/TACDA Seminar participants in Salt Lake City October 21-24.

In addition to the British Institute of Civil Defence, "Emergency '88" is being planned (and sponsored) by representatives of (1) the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), (2) the International Civil Defense Organization (ICDO), and (3) the League of the Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (LORCS).

Official conference languages will be English, Arabic, French and Spanish — with simultaneous translations during presentations.

Site of the conference will be the Queen Elizabeth Conference Center in Westminster in London.

For "Emergency '88" information contact:

Emergency '88 Secretariat  
72 Fielding Road  
Chiswick, London W4 1DB  
(Tel: 44-1-995-8356)



Eric E. Alley

## THOUGHTS ON THE "UNTHINKABLE"

This December 1st there will be broadcast on FEMA's EENET a conference titled: "Rethinking the Unthinkable." It should be good, and six months isn't really all that long.

However, it is interesting to note that a former FEMA director had something similar in mind. He was Bardyl Tirana, and when after two years he left office in 1979 he was as puzzled as ever about "our present inability to protect our Nation and its citizens from enemy attack." He wrote a pamphlet titled *Civil Defense: The Unthinkable and the Non-doable*. An excerpt is pertinent:

The failure of the United States to think the unthinkable in the 1920's and 1930's cost millions of lives and billions of dollars in World War II. Extraordinary British and Soviet resistance, coupled with Hitler's mistakes, barely gave us the time to mobilize and thwart what would have been the first attack on the Continental United States since the War of 1812. The prelude to our entry into the war was the sweeping of Nazi armies over Europe, while we were seeking to avoid war by assuring ourselves that there could be no war.

Thinking the unthinkable is particularly difficult for national and political leadership. Recognizing and stating a problem carries along the responsibility for doing something about it. And doing something about national survival in a nuclear age is so difficult, complicated and expensive that many understandably choose not to think about it at all.

Tirana said a lot more worthy of note by a conference on "Rethinking the Unthinkable." For instance:

The development of a capability to defend civilian populations and economic resources, and to be able more rapidly to mobilize against any threat, might well engender both respect and stability. The continued failure to attend to these defenses might be taken as evidence of weakness, and thereby in some small measure endanger the maintenance of peace.

The title of the December 1st EENET conference seems to indicate that someone has been looking over Tirana's pamphlet.

## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE JOURNAL APPEARS FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

The first issue of the *International Civil Defence Journal* (January/February/March 1988), published by the International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO) in Geneva, Switzerland has made its appearance.

The Journal — 68 pages plus cover — is printed in side-by-side columns of French, English and Spanish, with a section in Arabic.

In an editorial announcing the magazine's publication ICDO Secretary General Sadok Znaïdi says that "the ICDO's work can be regarded as aid to the Third World." It must, Mr. Znaïdi says, "contribute to the prevention of all kinds of possible disasters . . ."

In its first issue the attractive and informative periodical reports on the civil defense programs of Jordan and Senegal. It also lists its 38 member countries. And it gives statistics on major earthquakes since 1948. And a good bit more.

Subscriptions from non-member countries are priced at 50 Swiss francs (about \$36.50). For subscriptions and/or further information write:

O.I.P.C./I.C.D.O.  
10-12 chemin de Surville  
CH-1213 Petit-Lancy/Geneve  
SWITZERLAND

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## SOVIETS REPORT KIEV RADIATION LEVELS "NORMAL"

Two years after the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident Ukrainian Health Minister Anatoliy Romanenko reports that radiation levels in Kiev, the closest big town to the Chernobyl reactor accident of 1986 are now normal.

"There are no radiation hazards whatsoever in Kiev," Romanenko reported in a TASS interview on April 7th. "In the Dnieper [River], the level of radioactivity does not exceed permissible norms, the water in the Desna River is also clean."

Food products coming into the city, however, are still subjected to close checks.

## SINGAPORE BUILDS SHELTERS

The May 2nd "Intelligence Report" in *The Washington Times* reveals that the Republic of Singapore has committed itself to a highly sophisticated shelter program tied to new rapid transit stations.

"So far," says the report (prepared by Mid-Atlantic Research Associates Inc.), "nine of the new stations are fully designed . . ." Each shelter will accommodate 4,000 people and boasts 2-meter-thick reinforced concrete walls. Each shelter is secured with 25-centimeter-thick steel doors that close when the shelter is occupied. "Side doors are available for those who are late for everything — even nuclear war."

With the shelter program just getting underway there are spaces for 36,000 people. The objective, however, is to promote a revved-up shelter program that will provide protection for 2.6 million people.

That happens to be the entire population of Singapore.

**I do not need to repeatedly assure you that we want peace. I do not believe that any man in the world has spoken of peace and fought and struggled for peace more than I have. . . . I advocate the rights and freedom of my people. I want peace.**

**— Adolph Hitler  
— from *Causa USA*  
Report**

## SOVIET MAGAZINE TO APPEAR IN ENGLISH

Beginning in January 1989, the popular Soviet magazine *Literaturnaya Gazeta* will have an English edition for Great Britain and the United States. The bi-weekly publication will initially have a circulation of 30,000, to be boosted later to 70,000.

**As Research Development Manager for Boeing Electronics' High Technology Center solar engineer and industrialist "Bill" Yerkes specializes in advanced electronics and photonic device research. Founder and long-time president of ARCO Solar, the world's largest manufacturer of solar cells, Yerkes has marketed his advance-technology products around the world. In 1975 the biggest customers in solar power became the oil companies, which needed solar power on Gulf of Mexico oil platforms to comply with Coast Guard environmental regulations.**

# TACDA: "Talk to the People"!

— J. W. Yerkes

According to my reading of history the last American President who really made an effort at civil defense was John Kennedy. Then came Robert Strange MacNamara, fresh from the Edsel decisions at Ford, as Secretary of Defense. He, in rapid succession, cancelled the Dyna Soar spacecraft (trying to fly back and forth from space won't work), the Manned Orbiting lab (space observation isn't cost effective), bought the F-111 from the guys who said they didn't need titanium in their airplane (titanium isn't cost effective), invented Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) as a policy for the defense of America, negotiated the ABM treaty then cancelled our anti-ballistic missile defense (wasn't cost effective) and then lied to the President about the real situation in Viet Nam, escalated the war, then said the war wasn't cost effective and we should get out. Of course we can also note that Mr. MacNamara was then made president of the World Bank and helped third-world countries run up the largest unpayable debt ever known. The results of his banking career are still a major item of discussion in international politics (but that's another story).

Out of all these bad decisions by one of our country's unelected officials the one that concerns us the most is his invention of the idea of

Mutual Assured Destruction. Of course, this idea hasn't worked either, as the Russians and Chinese have dug holes and poured concrete shelters just as fast as their little hands have allowed them to. Now we have statistics which show that in an unannounced first strike by the Soviets on the USA 60% of our population would die, and 6% of their population would be killed in our "retaliation." Whatever the actual numbers, you can be sure the President has the statistics and the call for an SDI system was not just a random idea. Politically, however, the idea of calling for "defense" of the continental USA, has been turned around by the ultraliberals to be somehow preparing for war. Somehow like buying fire insurance for your house will actually cause someone to burn your house down.

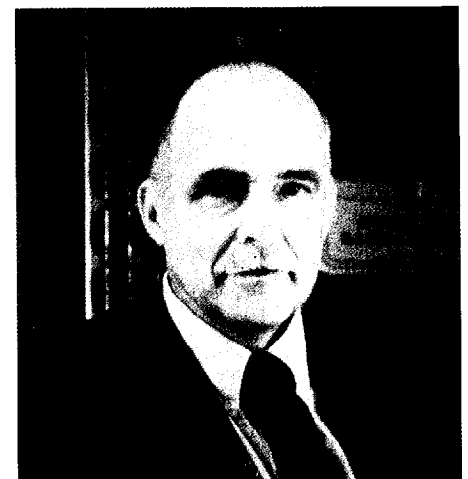
## WHAT TACDA IS CONTINUING TO MISS . . .

What TACDA is continuing to miss is that the U.S. is run differently than Switzerland or Sweden or Russia or China. The Swiss nation is a tiny landlocked country in Europe which is surrounded by big powerful neighbors that for hundreds of years have been attacking, plundering, driving through and beating up on Switzer-

land's cantons. Over this long period of time, and from bitter experience, they have banded tightly together, and firmly resolved to defend themselves. Now, with an assault rifle and ammunition in every home and a shelter in every basement and every Swiss a trained marksman, they are not easy pickin's.

## SATCHEL CHARGES . . . COMING ACROSS OUR BORDER

Sweden, well they're confirmed socialists, which means the government is supposed to take care of



Bill Yerkes



them. So the government taxes and spends on what the government thinks is good for them. Over the years, they have decided on a passive response to many things, and the cheapest way to protect the work force that pays those very high taxes is to provide shelters. So the Swedes have a big national shelter program.

The Russians and Chinese are centrally-controlled Marxist communist governments with the declared intent to "convert" the rest of the world to their thinking. While Sweden just wants to be left alone, Russia and China both have developed terrific civil defense shelter systems and active air and space defense in parallel with their large offensive armies.

You can see where this discussion leads to. You can't just say to the American public or their elected representatives that we need a civil defense shelter program because the Swiss, the Swedes, the Russians and Chinese have them. Since the 13 colonies banded together and formed the United States for the purpose of providing for the common defense we have not really been invaded.

But what if organized groups of trained Marxist troops with satchel charges were coming across our border something like the present influx of illegal aliens? The facts are that our domestic security in the areas of electric power moving by overhead lines, our gas, diesel and jet fuel coming from a few refineries and major natural gas transmission lines crossing hundreds of miles of empty desert would be easy prey for the likes of the people now blowing up power lines in El Salvador.

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**OUR COUNTRY IS SPENDING MORE MONEY ON DEFENDING THE PERSIAN GULF, EUROPE, JAPAN, KOREA, THAILAND, ETC. AND ALMOST NOTHING ON DEFENDING HOUSTON OR DALLAS.**

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If nuclear attack on the U.S. were initiated by the Soviet Union, U.S. military bases would be nuked. As pointed out in the book, *Fighting Chance*, there are no shelters on any U.S. military base to protect troops from blast or fall-out.

### **SOLUTIONS**

All these problems sound formidable, and TACDA's recent efforts

to raise money don't improve our outlook but they do point out a few lessons. If we are smart we'll learn and do better in the future, if not we keep trying the same old stuff that isn't working.

First, if the Federal government doesn't seem to want to "vote" for civil defense, then you have to direct all your efforts to *the people*. The idea of our constitution is that "We the People" give power and direction to the government, not vice versa as in other forms of government. So far the people aren't convinced they are in danger. Witness how little danger we've experienced on the continental U.S. in the past 200 years. As a result, our country is spending more money on defending the Persian Gulf, Europe, Japan, Korea, Thailand, etc. and almost nothing on defending Houston or

going to be much of a bluff when Mr. Gorbachev calls up the President and tells him to lay off Mexico. By then the fact that the U.S. has no civil defense shelters is going to make it hard to negotiate with "The Bear." Oh well, chess is their national game.

Second, in any kind of turmoil, central utilities are going to go and be hard to fix. Civil defense has to depend upon *decentralized* utilities. TACDA should therefore spend time convincing Americans that they should all maintain a little self sufficiency in case Jim is wrong. I mean, he's a funny guy. It shouldn't be too hard to point out to the American public that Jim could be wrong. The utilities, people should assume, will break down — including electric power, gas, gasoline, diesel, water, and transportation. TACDA should encourage all Americans to own and

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**TACDA SHOULD THEREFORE SPEND TIME CONVINCING AMERICANS THAT THEY SHOULD ALL MAINTAIN A LITTLE SELF SUFFICIENCY IN CASE JIM IS WRONG.**

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Dallas. Jim Wright, who's an elected congressman from Texas actually running the House of Representatives for the Democrats right now, is talking to Ortega on the phone and getting the President in line. Jim Wright's not worried, and he's from Texas, so why should TACDA worry? Well, Jim might be wrong, just as the political opponents of Churchill told him to stop worrying about the production rate of Stuka dive bombers in Germany. It didn't mean anything. Well, for TACDA to accomplish something we are going to have to stop hanging around the government and go convince the American people that Jim is probably wrong based on reasonable data already available.

If Jim is wrong, and we give up now on the Contras, and the communists take El Salvador, then Honduras, of course Costa Rica would only take a couple of days. After the mountains of Guatamala, driving your Nicaraguan T-72 down big Mexican roads to Texas would be easy. With a third of Mexico in the communist party there would be lots of television pictures of peasants waving to the "liberators."

If this scenario comes to pass Jim probably would have trouble getting elected again.

And if Jim is wrong then the fact that FEMA has only tried to put a "surge training capability" in place isn't

ride a bicycle (that's not too hard), own a small solar electric panel which can power a 12-volt battery which powers a light and radio, and some kind of wood-powered heating device on which meals can be cooked and with which the shelter can be heated. Some sort of gravity-fed or solar-powered water pump which can supply water to the shelter — or you need water bags for the bicycle. The National Rifle Association and others are already carrying the flag for weapons, so TACDA can stay clear of that one. And of course the fallout shelter requires only shovels, a piece of plywood, some string and the good Doctor Kearny's book. Now it seems to me that if TACDA turned around and started talking to the people and became the place that told you what you should have around if Jim is wrong we could raise lots of money. Polls keep showing that most people think the government is already going to protect them in case of war or emergency. If we can just start and keep telling them that they are going to have to figure out where to ride their bicycles to get plastic jugs refilled with water after their first 14 days in the shelter they might start thinking their government should plan for that in their "surge infrastructure."

Someone might ask Jim what *he* plans to do if he's wrong. □

## Survival Food Storage — Eight Years Later

— Richard E. Oster, Sr.

Food will be a critical item in the first few post-nuclear attack years. Almost as critical as availability will be distribution. There is a lot of stored food in the U.S.A., but getting it to the refugees will be a major stumbling block to survival.

The present government (Civil Defense) plan is to move food to storage points and then to redistribute it to the refugees relocated according to the Crisis Relocation Plan.

Much of this food is not in the custody of the government, and acquiring it may prove to be difficult. Transportation is the big question. In the past this problem has been a monumental one. It still is right now, but new planning for food distribution aims to take the bugs out of the plan so that emergency food can be delivered to where it is needed in timely fashion.

Incidentally, some countries such as the Soviet Union store huge amounts of survival foods in large football-field size underground bunkers at the refugee sites. In fact, much of it is purchased from the U.S. at subsidized cut rates.

Because of probable difficulties in getting food to refugees (some will luck out — for instance, some government people have food stored for them in protected facilities paid for by you) a small portion of the U.S. public has decided it had better store food on its own initiative. I refer to "survivalists" here.

One problem encountered is the cost of survival foods and the storage. The investment is substantial.

Because of this problem, I started twenty-five years ago to look into ways to store "poor-old-boy survival food" (see article on this subject in the October 1986 *Journal of Civil Defense*).

One part of such an experiment is to test the food to check its condition after a number of years. A major handicap in my doing this is the cost of establishing the remaining nutritional value of the food (this is also a

major problem to the suppliers of manufactured survival food — it is very costly). You will find that many understandably hedge on this and tell you it will "last a long time." What I do is to check the appearance and taste and try some of the food (unless it is obviously in trouble

because of smell, appearance etc.) and see if there are any ill effects.

During the winter of 1987-88 an ice storm isolated me for three days and gave me a good opportunity to test some of the food I had stored (storage times varied from four to eight years). Table 1 lists the foods and the results.

ITEM	STORED FOOD*	DATE STORED	RESULTS
1	Meatball stew with vegetables (1½ lb store can)	9-83	Texture/taste excellent
2	Beef stew (potatoes/beef hash; 15-oz store can)	9-83	Same as no. 1 above.
3	Split green peas (16-oz stored in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	Good but see Note 1
4	Cream of wheat (28 oz stored in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	Good but see Note 2
5	Pinto beans (3 lbs stored in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	OK but see Note 1
6	Ribbon cane syrup (25 oz in store can with nothing added or removed in process. Also contained no sulphur or lime)	9-83	Tasted like just made
7	Instant potatoes (11 oz in 1-lb coffee can)	2-79	Some yellowing near top of can. Tasted OK but a little grainy.
8	Baking powder (in 10-oz store can)	12-79	Excellent
9	Cornmeal (1.75 lb in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	Made good cornbread
10	Hard rock candy (3 lbs in 2-lb coffee can)	12-79	Excellent
11	Chopped beef (11 oz in pull-top-lid store can)	9-83	A little hardened and some discoloration
12	Spam (13 oz in key open lid store can)	9-83	Excellent
13	One minute oats (14 oz in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	Color matched new box and made good oatmeal
14	Pop corn (15-oz plastic store jar/lid)	9-83	Excellent
15	Powdered milk (1.75 lb in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	Some discoloring but mixed OK and tasted good after refrigerator cooling
16	Elbow macaroni (10 oz in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	Good but see Note 3
17	Small white beans (32 oz in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	Good but see Note 1
18	Red kidney beans (16 oz in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	Good but see Note 1
19	Instant cream of wheat (28 oz in 1-lb coffee can)	12-79	OK but small flying insects — see text)

\*food stored in coffee cans was by heat method only — no use of nitrogen or carbon dioxide. See referenced article or "Refugee-U.S.A." book (room temperature storage).

Note 1 — Peas, beans etc. took long soaking (24 hours) and long cooking. The fireless cooker noted in Nuclear War Survival Skills and "Refugee-U.S.A." applies too.

Note 2 — See item 19. A few small insects in the instant version of cream of wheat.

Note 3 — Macaroni called for 5 min cook — took 10 to get it tender.

**TABLE 1 — Poor boy food storage — results after 4 to 8 years of storage**

You will notice in the table that I included both "store-bought as-is" food and food processed by me. For "how to do" the latter see my book *Refugee — U.S.A.* (no longer in print) or the article noted above.

Many people, some of them selling survival foods, will tell you that store food will last only a year or two. This is true of some foods packaged in paper or cardboard cartons, but not so for most canned goods as you may see in Table 1.

Also note that the beans, peas, etc. took a lot longer than normal to rehydrate (to put the water back in) prior to cooking. The cooking time was substantially increased to get a tender, edible item of food. As you do this rehydrating, be sure to fill the pot only *half* full as the water will cause the food to swell and fill the pot. (I soak in a pot separate from the cooking pot.) Instant potatoes and milk were somewhat discolored but usable — check carefully as these are two that are hard to store "poor-boy" style.

I was surprised to find that baking powder would store eight years with no noticeable deterioration. It worked well as leaven in the corn bread I

made from the cornmeal. Hard rock candy is an excellent source of "quick energy," and its keeping quality was great. Of course, sugar stores almost indefinitely, but I thought that the color, flavor and wrapping paper might not hold. They did, and it was like it was purchased only yesterday.

None of the coffee cans used for storage (see article noted earlier) was rusted or deteriorated in any way, indicating that both the cans and the contents were well dried. Making a good seal is vital as noted in the article. I used aluminum foil, the plastic coffee can lid and masking tape for seals.

I got a big surprise with regard to flying insects in the cream of wheat (from eggs that had hatched?). I don't know how they survived the 175° pasteurizing temperature or how they were able to penetrate the aluminum foil! It looked as though they "ate their way" through the foil as they were trapped between the foil and the plastic lids. I'm still trying to solve this mystery.

The corn bread was made with stored cornmeal, stored baking powder and stored instant milk. Also



"Dick" Oster at his Texas home.

included was new baking soda, vegetable shortening, all-purpose flour, and one egg.

Use a toothpick (not a broom straw) to test for doneness. If the toothpick comes out dry, it is done. □

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## In Arizona: DEFEAT FOR APATHY!

— Van E. Hallman

The people of St. Johns, Arizona are not waiting for the Federal Government to provide assistance in either natural or man-made disasters. During the evening of April 9th St. Johns citizens held a "Festival of Preparedness" in the large and beautiful Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on the south edge of town. From a population of about 4,000 inhabitants, an estimated 1,000 men, women, and children filed past more than 30 exhibits displaying self-help methods of safeguarding lives and property.

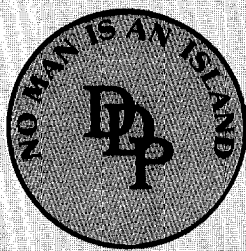
Authorized by Stake\* President Marlow Day, and under the supervision of Keith Shreeve, the festival was presented by approximately 200 volunteers from within the community. Well-organized display booths were manned by individuals with a great deal of knowledge in their particular fields. Starting with a doctor and registered nurse in booth No. 1, blood pressure checks were made and the visitors were told about medical supplies that should be maintained in their homes. A "cookie display," with samples made from whole wheat (for home production and storage) placated the children — and adults to boot — as they moved through the exhibit area.

There were too many exhibits to list in this article, but they ranged from food required for 1 person to live 1 year to the making of butter, gardening, the raising of rabbits and chickens (for food supply proliferation), and a well organized "hands-on" foot locker evacuation kit. The City of St. Johns Police Department provided an alarm system presentation while another booth had a very effective video tape showing fire department methods for using home fire extinguishers. My wife and I represented TACDA and *The Journal of Civil Defense* with a model fall-out shelter display. We were pleasingly hoarse after speaking continuously during the more than 3-hour period.

Other areas covered were Career Development (improving of one's self); Financial and Resource Management (being prepared for a major crisis period); Literacy & Education (making the best of one's life); and Social, Emotional, & Spiritual Strength (without which a major crisis cannot be overcome). □

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\*A mormon organizational unit



# TRIAGE!

PRODUCED BY  
DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP)

"FOR ALL DISASTERS:  
PLANNED, COORDINATED MEDICAL RESPONSE."

Vol. V, No. 3

June 1988

## IS CIVIL DEFENSE COST-EFFECTIVE?

(From DDP Arizona Newsletter)

Senator Edward Kennedy, in response to a letter from DDP, stated that he felt "fallout shelters were not a cost-effective means of protecting the American public from a nuclear attack." In general, lack of cost-effectiveness is frequently argued by opponents of *any and all defenses against nuclear attack*.

Cost effectiveness is by its very nature a comparative measure. The cost per life saved by various methods has been compiled by Dr. Bernard Cohen, Professor of Physics at the University of Pittsburgh:

Method	\$/life saved
Immunizations (Indonesia)	\$ 210
Improved sanitation (3rd world)	4,030
Cervical cancer screening	50,000
Breast cancer screening	160,000
Hypertension control	150,000
Kidney dialysis	400,000
Mobile ICUs in small towns	120,000
Improved traffic signs	31,000
Upgrade guard rails (highways)	101,000
High level radioactive waste: strict precautions vs. random burial with simple precautions	220,000,000
Stricter safety standards for nuclear reactors, compared with prior standards	2,500,000,000

(. . . Note: the reason for the high cost of "regulatory ratcheting" by the NRC is the fact that peaceful nuclear energy causes so few deaths to begin with.) [Italics added.]

Given the media attention now focused on cholesterol, it is worth noting that the cost of saving one

year of life with cholestyramine treatment of hypercholesterolemia ranges from \$36,000 to \$1,000,000 depending on the risk group (JAMA 258:2381). Compare this with the cost of one year of food storage (\$144/person) or a space in a blast shelter (\$200 or more) or an SDI program capable of saving 50 million lives for \$50 billion (\$1,000/life saved).

Dr. Bernard Cohen's *Reducing the Hazards of Nuclear Power — Insanity in Action* is available from USCEA, 1776 I St. NW #400, Washington, DC 20006.

## CALDICOTT COMPARES GORBACHEV TO JESUS AT BEVERLY HILLS BASH

Dr. Helen Caldicott, the Australian physician who has been striding across the American scene these past few years proclaiming the virtues of our enemies, has done it again. At a Beverly Hills, California dinner she succeeded in embarrassing even the liberal Democratic candidate for California's senate seat, Lieutenant-Governor Leo T. McCarthy.

In fact, it appeared that Caldicott's remarks may have turned off the West Coast Jewish community that McCarthy was trying to win over from his opponent, Republican Senator Pete Wilson. (Wilson was cosponsor of a recent Senate Resolution calling for a stronger civil defense program.)

"Department of Defense, bull....," said Caldicott at one point "Department of Annihilation."

On top of that inspiring outburst she allowed that the CIA's primary mission was to kill people for the sake of anti-communism. And she described Gorbachev as a world

leader who reminded her of Jesus Christ.

If this pleased some of the political left at the dinner, it also appeared to embarrass the man she was trying to support — Leo McCarthy. McCarthy had complimented her as being "charismatic" prior to her address. After it he demurred. "Those are not characterizations I would use," he said of her remarks about Gorbachev and the CIA. And about Hitler with whom she compared Congress.

Peacenik supporter Lila Garrett, however, defended Dr. Caldicott after her controversial presentation. "Helen Caldicott is not a politician," said Garrett. "She's a very emotional and basically not a political person. She can afford to be sometimes factual and sometimes not factual. ..."

A remark Dr. Caldicott made at the close of her address is worth noting: "If you don't elect Leo, I will never come back to California."

Any celebration may be premature. Caldicott threatened once before to go home to Australia and see about raising her family. It didn't really happen. Not for long at least.

## ARIZONA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JUNE 9TH PROGRAM

The DDP Arizona Newsletter announces an "Arizona Medical Association Continuing Medical Education Program" at Loew's Ventana Canyon Resort, Tucson, Arizona for June 9th. This conference will, according to the notice, "implement last year's resolution favoring civil defense" by presenting "a half-day educational program" featuring civil defense topics.



**"TERRORISM AND TRAUMA 88"  
PRESENTED BY ST. JOSEPH'S  
HOSPITAL, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
March 5 and 6, 1988**

No grandiose banners proclaiming themselves as "*THE* experts in the field of terrorism." No grandiose claims of omniscience in the field of emergency care for victims of terrorism. Just a well-planned, well-rounded program which brought together a number of instructors to speak on various aspects of the wide spectrum of problems in medical care which might result from attacks by terrorists.

The first two speakers, Brent Amey, M.D. and H. Stewart Sidall, M.D. gave an excellent overview of the multitude of problems facing medical personnel in the event of attacks by terrorists. They did not attempt to dramatize the problem; but they made it clear we would be dealing with dedicated, fanatical groups. They also emphasized that such incidents would require coordination and cooperation among rescue and medical personnel. Also emphasized was the danger of "pseudo experts" in this work, and the need to set aside personal egos, with the objective of attaining the best in emergency care during such disasters.

It was stated that FEMA, the Veterans Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Defense shared the responsibility for such planning, but that there has not been designated a "boss" among these agencies to oversee the entire program. (The experience of TACDA and DDP has been that NO government agency has been willing or able to take charge of this problem — perhaps due in part to the failure of Congress to fund such activities.)

Mr. Garry Briese, of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, spoke on the continuing threat of trauma through terrorism. He pointed out that many terrorists enter into their grim work with the intention of dying. There are about one-thousand terrorist groups world-wide, and about 90% of their attempts lead to successful outcome for their purposes. Mr. Briese presented a film, "The Sword of Islam", a grim documentary which was made many years ago, but which has apparently been updated. This film reveals the fanaticism of the radical followers of Islam, even showing the self mutilation which they

practice in order to further build up their frenzy. Mr. Briese pointed out that soon one fourth of the world population will be Islamic. This, plus their unwavering determination to spread Islam throughout the world, is indeed cause for alarm; and especially so since they look upon "political violence as a religious experience".

St. Joseph's Hospital was fortunate in scheduling Jacob Adler, M.D. for two of the presentations. Dr. Adler has responsibility for medical care in the event of terrorism in the state of Israel. And his approach to the subject indicated that his was indeed a "hands-on" experience. Dr. Adler spoke on the pre-hospital services in a terrorist attack (we would probably call this "pre-triage", or "field triage"). Dr. Adler also spoke on the operation of Israeli hospitals during terrorist attacks. The system in Israel is compact and highly efficient. (Of course, they do not have to deal with our Congress in the field of preparedness.)

Mr. William Austin, Fire Chief of the city of Tampa, spoke on the role of the Fire Department, and especially the place of the bomb squad. He demonstrated some of the simpler types of devices, and emphasized that the average individual can make these devices from material readily available to anyone.

Dr. Robert Ricks spoke on nuclear disaster and medical response, and also on the subject of the possibility of infiltration of a nuclear power station by saboteurs. Ricks maintained a low key on the subject, but he made it clear that the danger was present. Ricks is completing a detailed paper on the nuclear accident in Brazil, to be published in the near future. Ricks emphasized that, in the event of a nuclear accident, the average home would still decrease outside radiation by about 50%; and that the average basement would give about 80% protection. Yet he felt that immediate evacuation of the area was advisable, provided the evacuation was carried out immediately after the accident occurred. He emphasized that there was no danger of a nuclear plant exploding like a nuclear weapon.

Sergeant Paul Rockhill and Sergeant Jim Diamond, of the Hillsborough County Bomb Detection and Disposal Agency, further elaborated on the problems of the simple

manufacture of such devices, and the hazards involved in detection and in neutralizing the device.

Jeff Mitchell, Ph.D., spoke on the psychological reaction to terrorist incidents (Mitchell has been called upon many times to counsel victims of disasters), and he also addressed the subject of survival strategies for emergency personnel during such attacks. His comments were "down to earth." Mitchell pointed out that the common practice of giving large amounts of coffee to emergency workers is a bad idea. Excess caffeine enhances the onset of undesirable psychological changes, when the rescuer is already under unprecedented stress. He pointed out, as did other speakers, that there must be a "leader" in these events. He also emphasized the need for about a thirty-minute break every two hours for those working in the area.

The tour through medical emergency facilities at MacDill Air Force Base was well conducted. TAC ELITE is the Tactical Air Command Emergency Lifesaving and Initial Treatment Element. This is an emergency team in support of disasters, including those resulting from terrorist attacks. There are a total of eight such teams in the United States; MacDill is one of four on the East Coast. Each team is composed of three physicians, three operating nurses, nine emergency technicians, and one senior medical technician. The team has portable medical packs, and can be operational upon arrival at the site of the incident.

Further demonstrations included the Air Transportable Hospital. This unit is much like the original MASH unit, but is more sophisticated. The transportable hospital is available in 14-bed, 25-bed, and 50-bed units. The supporting "beam" of the unit is an inflatable canvas "tube", which is kept inflated by a continuous flow of air. These hospitals can be transported by air to a theater of operations.

The personnel at St. Joseph's Hospital are to be commended for organizing a disaster program on the subject of terrorism. While many other medical organizations which should be involved in the problems of war and terrorism have studiously avoided these subjects, St. Joseph's has recognized the problem and has responded with a program which is practical. It is to be hoped they will continue to offer such meetings.

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) will hold their 11th annual seminar in Salt Lake City, Utah where the Mormon survivalist and preparedness background will give it a setting that is counted on to put new emphasis on the "peace through preparedness" mission that appears, finally, to be gathering steam across the nation. Vital statistics for the 1988 conference:

Dates: October 21-24

Site: Salt Lake City (Airport Hilton Hotel)  
— Free limousine service between hotel and airport

Airport Hilton rates (for DDP/TACDA Seminar participants)..... \$48  
— single or double

Seminar registration fee (to October 14th) ..... \$148  
— students and spouses ..... \$115  
(partial registrations available)

## **1988 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR:**

# **Salt Lake City Beckons**

With the magic backdrop of towering mountains circling Salt Lake City you could call the DDP/TACDA Seminar setting "fabulous" and not worry a bit about exaggerating. It's even "breathtaking."

But the real drawing-card is the seminar itself, the program, the message of facing up to national survival in the nuclear age, the putting in place of protective measures designed to achieve that end — even more important, the warning to potential aggressors that no attack upon the United States or its allies can succeed. This is the real message of peace, of *imposing* peace. It is a message that has worked in the past. If we rally around it, it will work for us today and into the future.

Hence the 1988 seminar theme: "PREPAREDNESS TODAY — PEACE TOMORROW."

Among the hard-hitting speakers who will address the seminar sessions are:

Dr. Edward Teller — active today in space defense research, particularly in laser technology and development. Dr. Teller in the 1940s led the team of scientists who researched and produced the H-Bomb for the United States.

Carsten M. Haaland — national preparedness pioneer and space defense researcher, with the Engineering, Physics and Mathematics Division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Widely recognized as a foremost expert in ionizing radiation.

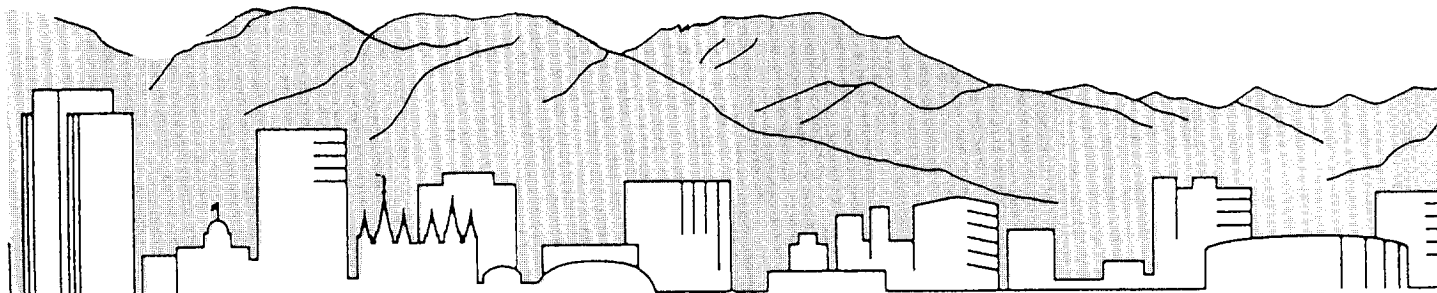
Grant Peterson — recently confirmed by the U.S. Senate as the FEMA executive responsible for "State and Local Programs and Support Directorate." As an active civic, political and government leader, Peterson has strongly supported a meaningful civil defense program.

Dr. Arthur B. Robinson — co-author of *Fighting Chance* and director of

the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine. Dr. Robinson and Linus Pauling conducted cancer research in the 1970s. Today Robinson gives priority to all-out support of national security interests.

Dr. Reed H. Blake and Dr. John R. Christiansen — professors at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. With Ralph L. Garrett they are the authors of *Disaster Preparedness — A Family Protection Handbook*. Drs. Blake and Christiansen have written for the *Journal* on Swiss civil defense. On-the-spot 1988 civil defense research in Scandinavia will form the background for their seminar presentation.

Dr. Howard Maccabee — a prominent California oncologist — has lectured and debated on civil defense across the nation and is recognized as a foremost American authority. His seminar topic will be based on a 1988 civil defense trip to the Soviet Union.



Cresson H. Kearny — wrote the "CD bible" *Nuclear War Survival Skills*. Extensive work for the U.S. military and Oak Ridge National Laboratory marks a life-long career in survival measures. Kearny's upcoming trip to China will be the subject of his seminar presentation.

Dr. Conrad V. Chester — directs the Emergency Planning Group at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. His wide range of research projects includes that on shelter. Seminar participants have many questions on shelter technology, and this area will be covered by Dr. Chester in his seminar presentation and workshop.

Philip C. Clarke — foreign correspondent, editor, commentator (Mutual Broadcasting System, Associated Press, *Newsweek*), defense analyst — served also with American Security Council, now with America's Future, Inc. Specialist in national defense.

Richard E. Sincere, Jr. — writer, researcher, homeland defense analyst. He has vigorously debated the CD opposition, including Helen Caldicott. Back from a year's post-graduate study in London, Sincere is again on the staff of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington DC.

Petr Beckmann — publisher, editor of *Access to Energy*, strategic analyst, authority on terrorism, outspoken critic of anti-nuclear groups, university professor. Beckmann's outspoken free-wheeling style, his humor and his close tie with facts capture his audiences.

Charles Wiley — radio-TV personality, journalist reporting from over 100 countries, jailed eight times by secret police, war correspondent in

Viet Nam, Angola, et al. Contributor to *New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *London Express* and many top publications.

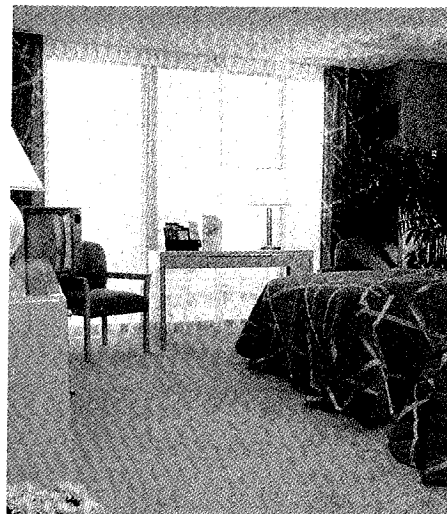
Other challenging speakers of national and international fame will be added to the above listing, and a full agenda is scheduled to be published in the August 1988 *Journal*. (Questions and answers will be encouraged.)

Of special note is that the above prominent speakers (plus those to be added) will be heard by seminar participants for a seminar fee of only \$148 — and, among other special features, this includes two lunches, two receptions, one banquet and four coffee calls. The registration desk is at your service for special requests. Audio and audiovisual tapes of presentations will be available for purchase at the exhibit area.

The exhibit area is open to the public (free of charge) except during receptions and coffee calls when admission is restricted to seminar participants. Various handouts will be available in the exhibit area and at the registration desk.

Early exhibitor bookings include Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equipment of Lafayette, Louisiana; Ready Reserve Foods of Beaumont, California; Wadsworth Enterprises, Inc. of Salt Lake City; METTAG of Starke, Florida and Van Hallman Shelter Models of Vernon, Arizona.

Responding to requests from last year's participants, there will be a break during the seminar to permit sightseeing, relaxation and whatever. This will take place on Sunday morning, and for those who want to take advantage of it a special tour is being arranged to the Mormon Tabernacle where the world-famous Mormon



Typical Airport Hilton Guest Room

Tabernacle Choir performs. Other excursions might include a trip into the mountains where a hundred thousand or so hunters will be roaming the woods in the annual Utah deer hunt (which starts on Saturday, October 22nd).

The host hotel, the Airport Hilton, is offering special rates to DDP/TACDA seminar participants: \$48 a night including breakfast. Rooms live up to the traditional Hilton standard. The Hilton also offers free transportation to and from the airport.

Mormon hospitality and Mormon expertise in the field of disaster planning make the 1988 DDP/TACDA Seminar a climax to its string of previous seminars. The seminar theme expresses the national security philosophy embraced by DDP, TACDA and the Mormons.

We hope to see you in Salt Lake City. The Welcome Reception starts at 7PM on Friday, October 21st. Tip: register early.

As retiring TACDA President Charlie Badley would say: "God bless." □

#### REGISTRATION — DDP/TACDA 1988 Seminar, Oct. 21-24

Registration — \$148\* (After Oct. 14, \$165)

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

TO: TACDA/DDP Annual Seminar  
P.O. Box 1057  
Starke, FL 32091  
(Phone: 904/964-5397)

- ☐ Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Please bill me  
☐ I'll pay at registration desk

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

#### ROOM RESERVATION FORM

- ☐ Single or } \$48  
☐ Double }  
☐ Confirmation requested

Mail reservation to:  
AIRPORT HILTON  
Attn: Reservations Department  
5151 Wiley Post Way  
Salt Lake City, UT 84116  
(or call 800-HILTONS)

No deposit required.  
Give credit card  
information if  
arriving after 6 PM.

Arrival date/time \_\_\_\_\_ No. of days \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

— DDP/TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —

# GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI

*The survivalist is a firm believer in civil defense. More than that he is a believer in surviving even if civil defense is neglected and should fail in crisis. He is an expert in the kind of "self help" now embraced by FEMA. He is independent and resourceful. And he is apt to get kicked around a good bit by the press. And misunderstood by his compatriots. But is he making a come-back? Could be.*

## The Survivalist, the Anti-Survivalist, and the Future

— J. M. Philport

I am not a seer, or a psychic. I do not claim to be blessed with mystic powers.

I am however, an observer.

I believe that the United States will soon see a resurgence of interest in survivalism, retreating, self sufficiency, call it what you will. This resurgence will become very apparent during, and perhaps after the 1988 Presidential Elections, depending upon its results, with the political uncertainty that comes with the "changing of the guard".

Why the renewed interest? One merely has to take notice of the multitude of events that has taken place in recent years on the domestic and international fronts; Chernobyl, earthquakes, famine, the AIDS epidemic, the Stock Market Crash and local bank failures, an influx of illegal aliens, increases in crime and terrorism, lowered educational standards, and a questionable INF Treaty that could, as "progress" is made, lead to an eventual scrapping of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

But why go on? The list could be endless.

In short, things aren't getting any better.

While some will renew and strengthen their survivalist outlook from the past, others will adopt it as a new philosophy for an uncertain and possibly threatening future.

But with this will come a renewed effort to discredit the survivalist movement among the members of the media, liberal politicians, the anti-survivalists, and other "opinion molders" of our society.

They will say things, most of them ugly: that survivalists are a threat, representing what is really wrong with our society, frightened by nothing but shadows, coupled with a siege

mentality that is un-American. They will point, without any justification, to a sociopath who goes berserk with a firearm, and says, "He was a survivalist!"

There have been a number of one-joke television programs and movies about survivalists that cast them in the worst possible light. The most well known being *"The Survivors"*, in 1983, starring Robin Williams and Walter Matthau. The movie portrayed survivalists as buffoons, pseudo Rambos, or con artists.

**TO THE DEDICATED MARXIST . . .  
THE SURVIVALIST REPRESENTS  
THE SEEDS OF A  
RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.**

Why? Why does the concept of individual disaster preparedness make such people insecure?

There are several answers.

To the dedicated Marxist, who HOPES for a "Red Dawn", the survivalist represents the seeds of a resistance movement. Armed, with sophisticated communications gear, medical supplies and food stocks, they could wreak havoc to an invader.

To the liberal, it shows that middle-class America isn't really convinced that a Big Daddy/Big Brother Government can solve all of our economic and social problems, and in fact, is probably responsible for a myriad of them.

Some, otherwise responsible people, might themselves realize the dangers, having had a vision of an awful future, but like a deer caught in the headlights of an approaching car, are too frightened to move until it is too late. Or perhaps they fear that making preparations for themselves and their families will be the begin-

nings of a self-fulfilling prophecy, and feel safer sneering at those who make preparations, as Noah's neighbors must have surely mocked him.

Others will call food storage hoarding, a sinful exercise in selfishness. They are confusing storage, which is done in times of plenty, with actual hoarding, which is done in times of shortage.

While some religions believe in preparedness, others look upon it with disdain, believing God will supply all that the elect require during the Tribulations. I sincerely hope that belief is correct, but I was brought up to believe that God helps those who help themselves.

If a survivalist should build a fallout shelter, this in the eyes of the anti-survivalist classifies him as a "loony," as if he is personally provoking the Soviets into a nuclear showdown. "Besides," they will state, "scientific 'experts' say there is no hope of survival after a nuclear exchange, right?" Right, just like the best scientific minds of his day bled George Washington to death in an attempt to cure his head cold.

**. . . A DISTINCT POSSIBILITY THAT  
ONE DAY OUR REPUBLIC, THIS  
WONDERFUL EXPERIMENT IN  
FREEDOM AND SELF-  
GOVERNMENT MIGHT FAIL,  
AND FALL . . .**

Another group of people have become so hypnotized by modern conveniences and gadgets that they can't picture a world without them, and would rather be dead, and want the rest of us to join them.

Is this what America has come to in the last half of the Twentieth Century? "Gee, my electric toothbrush won't

ever work again, please pass the cyanide."

It is an affront to the Spirit of Valley Forge, and to all the brave men and women who have laid down their lives for this country in the past two centuries. Is this what they died for, more Cabbage Patch Dolls, and a Michael Jackson Glove? Are we really, as a nation, descendents of such people, or just a pale impersonation?

I believe that we, as survivalists, are their spiritual progeny, the last of the rugged individualists, willing to at least try, even if we die in the attempt, not afraid to look into a dark future, and bring our own candles to

light our way, not expecting someone else to do it for us.

### ... AN AFFRONT TO THE SPIRIT OF VALLEY FORGE ...

If the ancestors of the anti-survivalists had their way we would still be Thirteen Colonies; after all, who would have been there to challenge the British Army on the way to Lexington and Concord?

And why would anyone in his right mind want to leave the comfort, safety and security of a Boston, Philadelphia or New York to face an unconquered

frontier that was rife with challenge and hazards?

There is a distinct possibility that one day our Republic, this wonderful experiment in freedom and self government might fail, and fall, from forces within, or foreign powers. Or it might simply self-destruct, collapsing from the constant and tremendous burden of bearing the world's pressures and problems. America might cease to exist as a nation, or might simply be a shadow of it's former self.

Survivalists might find themselves the sole keepers of it's ideals, strengths, traditions, history and dreams, and perhaps the founders of a new beginning. □



## 1988 TACDA Fund Drive Takes Off!!!!

It's tough to be a non-profit organization, but TACDA keeps fighting the battle. Last year TACDA members responded magnificently to our appeal and helped in a very real way to keep us afloat. And we humbly expressed our appreciation.

Unlike many non-profit organizations, TACDA conducts its fund-raising efforts without benefit of experts specializing in that field. In one way this is a handicap (loss of expertise in the art of raising money). In another way it is a big moral advantage because no percentage (substantial in most cases) of the contributions goes to a fund-raising firm. *100% of every donation goes directly to TACDA.*

Members of the TACDA staff contribute too. And they focus on making economies to keep expenses to a minimum — like a good bit of contributed travel, plenty of contributed overtime, major contributions of work by volunteers, in-house custodial service, etc. etc.

Some supporters have already made 1988 contributions — and we are grateful. We hope that others will now consider doing the same. In any case, we bow to all TACDA members for their faith and loyalty. We strive to pursue our common mission of preparedness in every way we can. □

The TACDA Staff

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

A MILLION THANKS!!!!

YES! I'LL HELP OUR CAUSE. HERE'S MY TAX-EXEMPT DONATION OF \$ \_\_\_\_\_

KEEP FIGHTING FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE! FOR "PEACE THROUGH PREPAREDNESS!"

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

☐ You may publish my name (name only) as a contributor.

☐ Please do **NOT** publish my name as a contributor.

(Please check one.)



# REVIEWS

*BETRAYING THE BISHOPS: How the Pastoral Letter on War and Peace is Being Taught*, by Matthew F. Murphy, 1987. 105 pp. plus references and notes, paperback. Ethics and Public Policy Center, Washington, D.C. Distributed by University Press of America, Inc., Department EPPC, 4720-A Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706. Price \$7.95.

— Reviewed by John R. Christiansen.

In May, 1983 Catholic bishops of the United States approved a pastoral letter on war and peace. This letter was published as *The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response*. The pastoral letter itself has two major sections. The first deals with principles, norms, premises of Catholic teachings on war, deter-

lic Conference (USCC) and the National Catholic Education Association (NCEA) have affected teaching of the pastoral letter. The author suggests that some unwarranted veering toward pacifism has occurred in the teaching of the pastoral.

Finally, the author calls for the bishops to monitor the teaching of *The Challenge of Peace* and to stop the misrepresentation of its contents.

Seemingly written for Catholic readers, this insightful book demands the respect and attention of all readers interested in issues of war and peace. It further illustrates the process by which consensual agreements can be undermined by a determined minority unless there is sufficient resolve and determined action to not let that happen.

**THIS INSIGHTFUL BOOK DEMANDS THE RESPECT AND ATTENTION OF ALL READERS INTERESTED IN ISSUES OF WAR AND PEACE.**

rence, the arms race and disarmament, and "personal conscience." The second part defines Catholic moral principles and policy choices regarding the use of nuclear weapons, deterrence, and promoting peace.

This book is a critique of the manner in which the pastoral letter on war and peace is being taught to Catholics. In his forward to the book John Cardinal O'Connor, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York describes the thrust of *Betraying the Bishops*. It is the author's view that "in too many instances the pastoral is not being taught or used in its totality." Moreover, "both the fairness and balance of the document . . . are being done grave injustice by those who use it eclectically and distort it for their own ends."

Murphy organizes the book into eight chapters. It also contains Cardinal O'Connor's foreword, an introduction, a summary of the pastoral letter, two appendices, notes, bibliography, and an index of names.

He deals with such matters as Catholic teaching regarding the "just-war tradition," the role of pacifism and non-violent action in achieving peace, and deterrence. Then he describes how policies and programs of the United States Catho-

*MANAGING DISASTER: Strategic and Policy Perspectives*, EDITED BY Louise K. Comfort, published by Duke University Press. 420 pages, 1988. Price: \$58.00 cloth, \$19.95 paper.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

*Managing Disaster* is a learned analysis of disaster problems and disaster response planning by 21 distinguished scholars. Although those state and local emergency managers geared to recurrent "manageable" disasters will find the lack of emphasis on wartime disaster to their liking they may also find the pedagogic approach a might too sophisticated.

To the reviewer, an old-school plodder who still worries about the preparedness for and response to modern warfare (nuclear attack) that the United States studiously fails to concern itself with, in contrast to the USSR, China, et al., the book wastes the talents of its impressive contributors by slighting the subject.

In his chapter on "Current Policy in Disaster Preparedness," William L. Waugh, Jr. gingerly flirts with the *infra-dig* nuclear attack issue. He writes:

The interest that the federal government has shown in civil defense-related disaster preparedness has increased the salience of the issue but has also politicized it to the point where it may be difficult to implement workable programs. . . .

Under the heading "Fragmented Decisionmaking and Intergovernmental Relations" Waugh observes:

At the same time local officials have argued the existence of a hidden agenda in federal involvement, particularly in terms of FEMA's IEMS. They fear that the interest in a functionally integrated response mechanism is due to its utility as a crisis response and relocation program for civil defense. Certainly that expectation of dual use is clear in the legislative debate concerning civil defense since Congress's explicit intention was to use the civil defense crisis relocation program for nonwar-related mass evacuation. Peter May has attributed the negative response of many communities to the federal preparedness efforts to the "contamination effect" of crisis relocation planning. Whether the fears are justified or not, twenty to thirty communities have refused to engage in mass evacuation planning because their plans may become variables in the calculus of strategic nuclear planning. Those communities have elected to be unprepared for mass evacuations to avoid earthquakes, flooding, or other potential disasters rather than let their plans encourage rash actions by nuclear arms strategists.

It is difficult, maybe impossible, for the serious student of civil defense to avoid criticism of the book's lack of a positive interest in national security and homeland defense. It brings to mind Lenin's remark about capitalizing on "useful idiots" in the West. Perhaps "useful idiots" is too harsh a term and not all that accurate. "Useful eggheads" might be better.

It is also difficult to erase the idea that all this talent (the 21 scholars) directed toward the problem of national security (homeland defense and a practical route to peace) would serve the nation's interests well.

The book brings to mind FEMA Director Julius Becton's remark that in our disaster response planning we seem to be addressing all the problems save one, the most important one: preparedness against attack by modern weapons.

*THE PROCESS OF EXCELLING*, by Roger E. Herman. Published by Oakhill Press (7449 Oakhill Road, Cleveland, OH 44146-5901). Paperback, 173 pages, 1988, \$12.95.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Roger Herman doesn't lack for thoroughly applicable ideas, and his first book, *Disaster Planning for Local Government* proved it to the emergency management world. As a

what they really should be doing. As a result, their efforts are diluted; they do not perform as well as they could as leaders. They don't feel a strong sense of purpose and control in their work lives; and, understandably, they do not transmit a sense of targeted commitment to their people. We can begin to understand why so many organizations, guided by such people, drift or flounder.

*The Process of Excelling*, in motivating the emergency manager who

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**"TOO MANY MANAGERS TODAY ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE LED ASTRAY FROM WHAT THEY REALLY SHOULD BE DOING."**

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matter of fact, Herman is one of America's foremost experts in the *Emergency Operations Plan*, which was the title of his second book.

The one ingredient that makes things really count in managing emergencies successfully is leadership. No secret. The tougher the going the more important it is.

Call it *The Process of Excelling*, Herman's latest book (just out) and a logical sequel to the first two. In introducing his leadership book Herman says:

It's time to look at Excellence from a different perspective. It's time to be more realistic in the way we look at high performance in our personal and business lives. It's time to be more honest with ourselves and others as we consider what excellence really means to us.

We have, Herman points out, too long lived in a world where the "under-achiever" is the model. Doing what has to be done is not enough. Logging eight hours a day is not enough. The application in our bureaucracies of "Peter's Principle" (being promoted through the corporate ladder until one reaches his "level of incompetence") is one that condemns real effectiveness. It is especially deadly in the emergency management field where the lives of people in a community (or country) are in balance. In achieving real leadership the "boss" must focus on "results-oriented" operations. Staff personnel and those at the operational civil defense level must be motivated. Herman stresses this point:

Too many managers today allow themselves to be led astray from

wants to excel in responding to disasters all the way from those that recur frequently to nuclear attack, is a contribution to disaster response planning and operations that can — and will in many cases — work effectively in the disaster survival interests of American communities.

Why not yours?

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*THE VERIFICATION ISSUE IN UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS*, by Ellis Morris, published by United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017. 103 pages 8¼x11½-in. format.

This pamphlet is a thorough review of the question of verification. It covers biological and chemical weapons as well as nuclear. It also covers disarmament negotiations and test ban treaties.

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1982 and 1984. *Disaster Planning for Local Government* and *Disaster Preparedness* deserve to be cited as reference materials that belong on the desks of all serious-minded CD/EM executives with the interests of their communities really at heart.

Following are condensations of *Journal of Civil Defense* reviews which appeared at the time of the books' publication:

*DISASTER PLANNING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT* — by Roger E. Herman. Published by Universe Books [Available from Herman Associates, Inc., 19 No. Main St., Rittman, OH 44270-1407 — Phone: 800-227-3566.] 139 pages, hardback. \$16.50 postpaid.

— Reviewed by R. F. Blodgett.

I really can't say enough in praise of this book. It is well organized, easy to read and simple to understand. In short — buy it.

"Disaster Planning for Local Government" can serve several purposes: to guide a new disaster planner on how to get started, as a measure of the state of preparedness of any jurisdiction by the elected officials, and as a cross check for those with "finished" plans to verify that all the bases have been touched. . . .

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*DISASTER PREPAREDNESS — A Family Protection Handbook*, by John R. Christiansen, Reed H. Blake, and Ralph L. Garrett. Published by Horizon Publishers & Distributors, Inc. 50 South 500 West, P.O. Box 490, Bountiful, Utah 84010. 184 pages, bibliography, references, index. \$13.95.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

Almost everything you need to know to survive a major disaster, including a military attack, is in this book. . . .

The authors have performed a public service in this simplified encyclopedia for the family facing disaster. It is a mix of the most useful parts of many survival manuals dating as far back as the 1940s. . . . It is good. . . .

[Note: Professors Reed H. Blake and John R. Christiansen — of Brigham Young University — are making on-the-spot 1988 civil defense surveys of Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian and Danish civil defense this summer and will report on findings at the DDP/TACDA seminar in Salt Lake City October 21-24.]

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## DEFENSE CAN CONTRIBUTE ... TO DETERRENCE

Indeed the horrors of nuclear war are sufficient to make peace of utmost importance. Ignoring defense or any other means to deter war is an error. To insist upon a single and final answer to a complex political problem seems particularly tragic.

In July 1953, the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* published an article by J. Robert Oppenheimer which includes this paragraph:

[Defensive] measures . . . will mean, first of all, some delay in the imminence of the threat. They will mean a disincentive, a defensive deterrent, to the Soviet Union. They will mean that the time when the Soviet Union can be confident of destroying the productive power of America will be somewhat further off — very much further off than if we did nothing. They will mean, even to our allies, who are much more exposed and probably cannot be well defended, that the continued existence of a real and strong America will be a solid certainty which should discourage the outbreak of war.

Deterrence has emphasized retaliation in an unbalanced manner. Defense can never provide complete protection, but it could save lives, moderate suffering and, most important of all, it could contribute to deterrence. . . .

— Edward Teller in reviewing two books on nuclear war for *Nature*.

## ECONOMIZING ON DEFENSE — THE LESSON OF CARTHAGE (AGAIN)

The late marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir John Slessor, wrote: "Much of the public deplores the use of funds for weapons and ammunition, believing that this money is taken from social programs, forgetting that the first responsibility of a government is to keep its people alive and free."

It is well to remember that "When comforts are retained at the expense of liberty, when liberty goes, the comforts go with it." History is replete with the fate of countries which have forgotten this truism. A cogent case history is that of Carthage.

During the third century B.C., the rich and sophisticated state of Carthage conducted an ongoing struggle with the newly confederated and

aggressive Rome.

Carthage originally had the advantage of a strong navy. Rome realized this and built a navy of her own which eventually overcame that of Carthage.

Carthage, however, produced a military genius — Hannibal — who managed to get within striking distance of Rome. The Carthaginian senate decided to "take it out of defense" and would not appropriate funds to enable Hannibal to finish the war.

After acceding to a period of Roman blackmail which finally extended to a demand that the city of Carthage be destroyed and the population of the country be moved 10 miles inland, the Carthaginians decided to go to war. However, it was too late. The country was completely destroyed. No peace treaty ended the third Punic War, because there were no Carthaginians left to sign it.

It is easy to forget that it is not necessary for an aggressor to destroy a country by a nuclear attack or by invading it. An aggressor can gain complete dominance by virtue of overwhelming military capability. It can master the trade of the weaker country, control its access to materials and, in the extreme, demand places in the management of its industries.

The amount a country devotes to defense should have little to do with the budgetary process. Those best qualified — civilian and military — must decide what is needed to defend that country and how much it will cost.

Then, provided the GNP of the country can withstand it, this sum must be devoted to defense. Those determining the defense bill must consider factors beyond military manpower and munitions, factors which are essential to war-making capability, transportation, communications, shipping and manufacturing capacity. The budgetary process then can concern itself with the funds remaining.

There is a very large country which does this. Her basic economy has been described as that of a "large Bulgaria," but her defense position is such that no group takes her citizens hostage. No organization bombs her ships, and she is able to call on other countries for surrogates to fight her wars.

If that country's dominance reaches the degree referred to above, then all of the comforts we now count on — Social Security, unemployment relief, health aid, subsidized housing, cultural grants, etc. — will disappear.

This is something to think about when we decide "to take it out of defense." (Elliott B. Strauss, *Washington Times*, 12/18/87, F-5). Excerpt reprinted from the *Daily News Digest*, P.O. Box 39027, Phoenix, AZ 85069.

## PEACE IN OUR TIME

. . . the fundamental truth is that the security of your children is nonexistent when it rests on the goodwill of totalitarians; the only genuine security is a defense against the aggressor — a defense backed by the will to resist and the capacity to win. Such a defense is the ultimate deterrent, for it threatens the aggressor not with retaliation, but with failure. . . .

— Petr Beckmann in *Access to Energy*.

## POSH RED ROOTS

One of the bittersweet things about growing old is realizing how mistaken you were when you were young. As a young political leftist, I saw the left as the voice of the common man. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The rhetoric of the political left often invokes the name of the common man, but interest in ordinary people is at best like the SPCA's [Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals] interest in cats and dogs. No one at the SPCA has ever suggested putting cats and dogs on their board of directors.

Running left-wing movements has always been the prerogative of spoiled rich kids. This pattern goes all the way back to the days when an overindulged and affluent young man named Karl Marx combined with another overindulged youth from a wealthy family named Friedrich Engels to create the communist ideology.

— excerpt from "West's 'Useful Idiots' Ignore Soviet Reality," by Dr. Thomas Sowell in *International Conservative Insight* (Box 8200, Vancouver, D.C. V6H 4E8, Canada).

## SDI CRITICS PUSH SPONGY ARGUMENTS

A simple analysis of the typical [SDI] debate . . . would expose the essential contradictions in the arguments:

Opponent: SDI won't work.

Supporter: If SDI won't work, why are the Soviets so opposed to it?

Opponent: Because it will be destabilizing.

Supporter: How can it be destabilizing if the Soviets know it won't work?

Opponent: Because it will start an arms race and the Soviets will try to overwhelm the system or build countermeasures to get around it.

Supporter: Why would they need to overwhelm or countermeasure a system that won't work?

And so it goes. Said former Arms Control and Disarmament Director Ken Adelman recently, "The truth is that the Soviets are not seeking a world without SDI. They are seeking a West without SDI."

— *High Frontier Newswatch* (March 1988)

## TWO WORLDS . . .

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.

There are two kinds of worlds that we all know about. There is the one that we would all like to live in — the nuclear-free and disaster-free world — but there is another world that we all inhabit, and that is the real world. We cannot disinvent nuclear weapons or nuclear power. Therefore, we have to live with them and we must do all in our power to offer as much protection as is practicable to the people who may one day need it.

— Baroness Blatch in the House of Lords debate.



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## HANGING THE CAPITALISTS

Who among us who has studied much of Soviet history can forget Lenin's statement about hanging the capitalists? His order, in forming the Soviet secret police, that there should be "mass terror" to control the populace? His statement that "It does not matter if three-fourths of mankind is destroyed" so long as the remainder "should become communists?" This is a man revered by the Soviets as we revere George Washington! Who will deny that millions of Ukrainians

were starved to death by Stalin for rebelling against communist rule! And so on down through Soviet history it goes: official government deceit, oppression and murder, the purges, the executions, the show trials, the gulag . . . can the Soviets be trusted to be truly interested in peaceful coexistence with the West at last?

In the end, the actions of the Soviet government will, as the proverb goes, speak louder than its official rhetoric.

— Jim Benson, editor, *American Survival Guide*.

When it was founded in 1968 the **Journal of Civil Defense** was known as **Survive**. Immediately the civil defense leaders of the nation appeared in its columns — and, with many foreign civil defense leaders, have continued to appear. Periodically the **Journal** publishes a flash-back of a pertinent story. Here we take five-year jumps all the way back to the first **Journal** issue in May-June of 1968.

1968  
1973

1978  
1983

## WHO SAID WHAT?

### 20 YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE:

The first issue of the *Journal* featured Eugene P. Wigner, the "father" of American civil defense (he led the team of 60-odd scientists who studied the problems of civil defense and which resulted in the *Harbor Report*). In his article "Roadblocks to Civil Defense" Wigner had this to say (in part):

I have often tried to explain the need for a vigorous civil defense effort, why and how such an effort would go far in preserving peace and how it could

save many millions of lives if war should come nevertheless. . . . Why isn't the civil defense effort as strong and effective as we would like it to be? Why is there not a popular demand for it? There are, it seems to me, three principal reasons for this.

The first reason is the power of the anti-civil defense establishment. What provides this strength? What are the motives of the establishment? . . .

The second reason why the civil defense effort is not more vigorous and why there is not more public demand for it is that it is unpleasant to

think about disasters, particularly disasters as severe as nuclear war. . . .

The third reason that we do not take civil defense very seriously is that we are all too conceited. Sure, other people have been stricken by disasters, other nations have been wiped out or subjugated. But this cannot happen to us, we say. It is not even decent to think about it.

. . . Nothing but illusory comfort can be gained by closing our eyes to these dangers.

### 15 YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE:

The cover of the May-June 1973 issue had a good bit to say about the "hocus-pocus of bureaucracy."

There is also this quote of Walter Cronkite from the book *Who Speaks for Civil Defense*:

In the high places of government, civil defense is rationalized and given low priority — a conscious act of pigeon-holing one set of considerations in favor of immediate action on others.

Among millions of our citizens there is momentary concern about civil defense when a world crisis threatens to

boil over — but *subconsciously* these busy citizens also pigeon-hole the matter when their attention no longer is focused on the immediate possibility of non-survival.

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

In government it is partly a problem of cost priorities and partly a problem of politics. There are many needs de-

manding a share in the national income. We can see immediately before us the specter of our deteriorating cities and our underprivileged millions. We can see the filth in our streams and our air. We can see the paralysis overtaking our transportation systems. Fortunately there is no evidence on our streets or on our rural horizons of the horror of nuclear attack. So in the competition for the tax dollar, Washington directs attention to correcting the evils about which the nation has daily reminders. Thus political expedience rules over political statesmanship.



## 10 YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE:

In the June 1978 issue of the *Journal* Stuart Pittman (national civil defense director under President John F. Kennedy) said the following in his article "Civil Defense and Congressional Acceptance":

There is a key element in this process which is generally overlooked and deserves comment. Since 1961 when President Kennedy briefly stirred the nation on civil defense, policy makers and opinion makers have shared the belief that this difficult issue can be reasonably avoided on the grounds that the Congress, reflecting public attitudes, will not accept any significant civil defense oriented towards nuclear war. A close reading

of the evidence suggests the opposite, namely that Executive Branch indecision has accounted for the national doldrums on the subject and that Congress and the public are prepared to follow firm leadership from the Executive Branch if the proposal is moderate and the need is clearly presented.

In a "Spotlight" item in the same issue General George S. Brown, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, supported the Pittman viewpoint. And he pointed to the USSR:

It is estimated that hardened shelters currently exist for a minimum of 10-20 percent of the general urban population. There is little doubt about the extensive nature of the Soviet civil defense system.

On page 19 a quote from U.S. Representative Donald J. Mitchell is featured. It reads:

The contemplation of a nuclear war is so horrible that most Americans believe it could not happen. No one should imply a nuclear attack would be anything less than an all-out disaster. It would assuredly prove catastrophic. But the point is there are ways to survive one. The Soviets realize this. The American public does not.

Simply put, my goal is to guarantee the survival of a nation, its people, and a way of life sacred to us all. We have no such guarantee today. It is time we did.

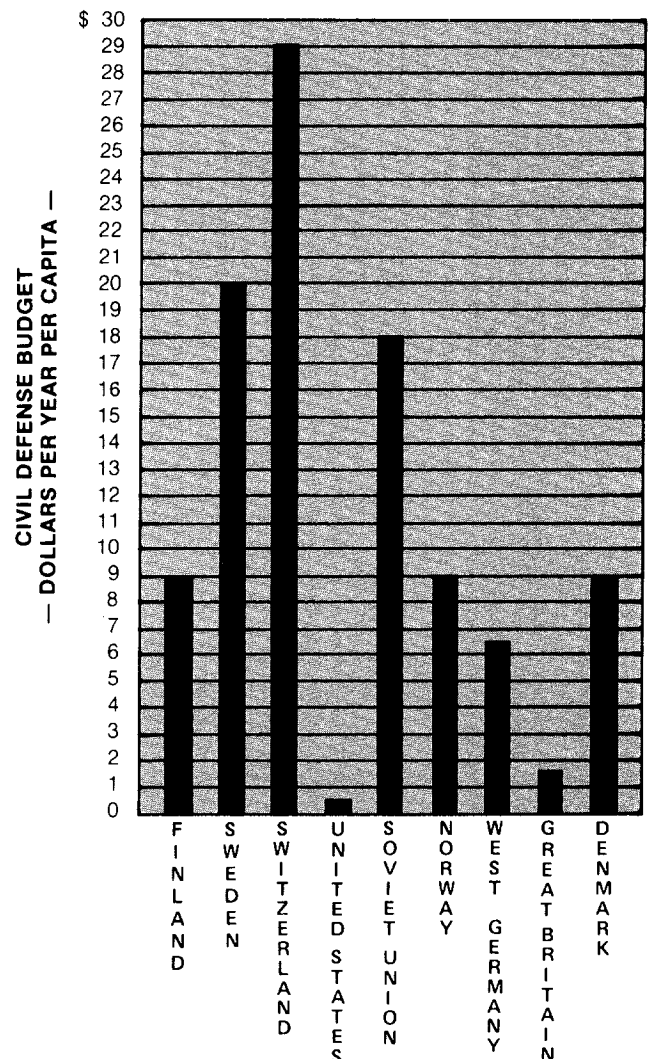
## FIVE YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE:

In June 1983 Jerry Strobe's Capital Commentary column reported on the nuclear freeze being considered by Congress. Dr. Henry Huntley, representing Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, had this to say at a congressional hearing:

A reasonably adequate civil defense program would cost much less than 1 percent of the proposed defense budget and would at the very least double the number of survivors . . .

Civil defense does not provoke or invite enemy attack. I expect that all of us feel more threatened by missiles pointed in our direction than we do by the fact that Russia is doing something to protect her citizens.

In this same issue a "Population Protection" chart showing investments in civil defense appeared on the cover. It drew wide comment. Here it is:



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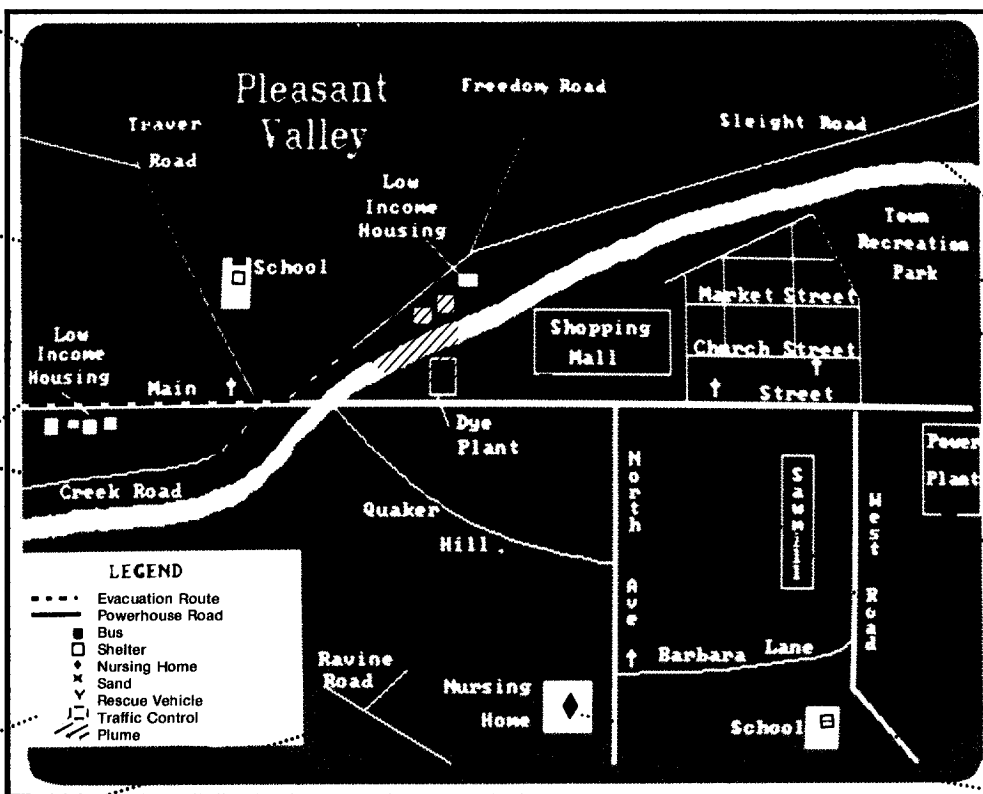
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"We ought to go forward as fast as we can with SDI because in the immoral nuclear age in which we are, here is a moral answer."

— George Bush

(Taken from The Eagle's Eye, Vol. 10 No. 3)

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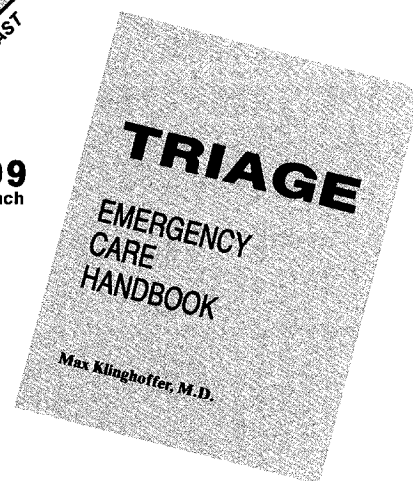
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- Jun 10 **CRISIS INTERVENTION SKILLS FOR EMERGENCY DEPT. PERSONNEL**, Best Western Catalina Inn, Orlando, FL. Fee \$94. Contact: Health and Education Council, Inc., 7201 Roseville Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21237 (301/686-3610).
- Jun 12-16 **AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING**, Town & Country Hotel, San Diego, CA. Contact: Thomas Page, 101 Ash St., San Diego, CA 92112.
- Jun 18-17 **PLANNING FOR NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES**, Boston, MA. Detailed coverage of major aspects of nuclear emergency planning. Fee \$900. Contact: Office of Continuing Education, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).
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- Jul 14-16 **NEW MEXICO EMS CONFERENCE**, Albuquerque Convention Center, Albuquerque, NM. Contact: Jesús López, MREMT-I, Dir. EMS Reg. I, P.O. Box 968, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0968 (505/827-2518).
- Jul 14-17 **CLINICON '88**, Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Conference, Hyatt Orlando, Kissimmee, FL. Contact: REGISTRAR, FL Chapter ACEP, Airport Business Ctr., 5824 S. Semoran Blvd., Orlando, FL 32822 (305/281-7396).
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NEW TACDA PRESIDENT: DONALD J. MITCHELL -- Former U. S. Congressman from upper New York State, Donald J. Mitchell, assumes his duties as new TACDA President on June 1, 1988. During his ten years in the House of Representatives Congressman Mitchell became a highly visible champion of a credible civil defense. His involvement with civil defense legislation, his articles in the Journal of Civil Defense and his addresses to TACDA and other groups accent his focus on working with measured haste toward a credible U. S. civil defense.

In a banquet address to TACDA several years ago, Mitchell said: "We all know the dimensions of the problem. So, I thought you might like to hear how I think we can solve the problem, how we can secure finally a comprehensive civil defense system before it's too late. . . . My recommendation is that this organization . . . appoint a task force with a goal of selling civil defense to the United States. . . . If we want strong support of the Congress we can best secure it through the Congressman's constituents. . . . Enthusiasm from the grass roots will encourage enthusiasm from the Congressman."

Industrialist Charles L. Badley, who has served as TACDA president since November 1984 says in a letter to Mitchell: "I am delighted that an individual of your stature has agreed to serve out the rest of my term as president of TACDA. . . . I have for some time now wanted to step down as TACDA president, and to be able to put these duties in the hands of a proven leader of your high caliber is not only highly satisfying, but inspiring. If at any time I can be of any help to you I hope that you will not hesitate to call upon me." At a youthful 81 years of age Badley counts on remaining active in TACDA and is counted upon to perform master-of-ceremonies duties at the 1988 seminar.

ROBINSON CIVIL DEFENSE PETITION NEEDS SUPPORT BUILDUP -- As noted in SPOTLIGHT (page 10) the "Petition in Support of American Civil Defense" has resulted in a gratifying response of thousands of signatures. While this is encouraging, thousands more are needed. And they are needed "while the iron is hot." In his recent calls on Senators and Representatives Robinson has been responsible for their actions in introducing strong civil defense resolutions in both houses. In order for these efforts to translate into real action for civil defense, members of Congress must know that constituents are behind the demand for population protection. Red, white and blue petitions (distributed with the April issue of the Journal of Civil Defense) are free for the asking. Simply write to Arthur Robinson's organization (set up to handle congressional contacts):

American Homeland Defense Alliance  
P. O. Box 1159  
Cave Junction, Oregon 97523

(or phone:  
503-592-4142)

A second source of petitions is The American Civil Defense Association (which has also been filling a growing number of requests for petition forms). The address here is:

The American Civil Defense Association (or simply "TACDA")  
P. O. Box 1057  
Starke, Florida 32091

(phone: 904-964-5397)

JERRY STROPE'S CAPITAL COMMENTARY (page 5) shows again that while civil defense in the United States is fighting for a budget of around \$150 million, the Soviet Union continues to spend around \$5 billion a year to protect its people. We criticize the Soviets for its human rights policies. What about the right to survive? The right to enforce a realistic peace? Edward Teller's cover quote deserves some serious study.



Editorial . . .

## DEFENSE AND PEACE VS. APATHY AND WAR

— Charles L. Badley

While it is true that attention to recurrent disasters (earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, transportation accidents, floods, hotel fires, plane crashes, etc.) is humane and necessary, it is also true that national security and national survival are not here in jeopardy. The all-out involvement of fire departments, police, emergency management and the health care establishment — the entire community response team — is a basic requirement. But even when ten, a hundred or a thousand or more people die in a catastrophe and the whole fabric of local normal life is torn apart, the survival of the nation itself is not threatened.

The war situation is quite different. Here the survival of the *nation itself* is at risk. And this is much more dramatically true when we consider *nuclear war*. Losing over half the people in the U.S. within a few hours is a possibility most of us shrink from facing.

So, it is a big temptation to rationalize or shelve the mind-boggling tragedy of nuclear attack and to react to the threat of the lesser "manageable" disasters where national security is *not* a superproblem, where damages and deaths, although they may be serious, do not overwhelm us. In making disaster-response plans it is therefore, to many, irresistible to pass over the situation that endangers our country, even to ridicule it, to dismiss it from our minds, and to concentrate on these lesser disasters where rewarding response can much more easily be planned and realized — where disturbing thoughts of the survival of the nation need not be considered.

It is to the great advantage of potential enemies to encourage this kind of attitude (in the U.S. public), to cultivate it, and to slant propaganda toward discrediting preparedness — while at the same time building up their own defenses, including civil defense and SDI, with maximum effort.

That's good politics — *for the adversary nation, not for ours.*

It makes Western sympathizers with this view particularly effective propaganda tools. Lenin used the harsh term "useful idiots" to describe them to his fellow revolutionists.

It paves the way for our defeat. It is meant to. It is sobering but necessary for both the U.S. leadership and public to consider the consequences of a "chicken-out" capitulation or an outright military defeat. To summarize a long list of possibilities, the leaders would lead a vassal state and the public would lose its political independence and "rights" in many areas.

Fortunately, a growing number of American emergency managers and a growing number of our national leaders are seeing through this deadly game — are seeing that, historically, a hard-core national defense effectively discourages attack while its neglect produces war and invasion.

The new "Robinson Initiative" (by Oregon's American Homeland Defense Alliance) is now lining up Members of Congress behind resolutions calling for active and passive defense measures, to include shelter and readily accessible emergency food stocks. Dr. Robinson is also circulating petitions with the same message to be signed by American citizens everywhere.

If this initiative succeeds, and it must, it will provide the American *people* with the type of protection and survival means now furnished key American *leadership* elements in "fortresses" like Mount Weather, near Washington DC, and the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) buried under Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs, Colorado. This type of protection is also given to citizens of a number of other nations: the USSR, China, Switzerland, Sweden, Israel, Finland, and et al.

It will also provide the country with enhanced capabilities to deal with its recurrent disasters.

The all-important point, however, is that it will furnish America and Americans with the ability to survive a nuclear attack and to continue to exist as a strong nation, a leading world power.

That capability does much more: it gives a convincing message to would-be aggressors that attack upon the United States is much too risky an affair, one that is in fact doomed to failure — worse, to the defeat of the attacker.

This will mean that no attack will take place. It means *peace*. It should get the support of all those who are serious about promoting peace.

Will it?

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