

Journal of Civil Defense



“Fortunately, a growing number of American emergency managers and a growing number of our national leaders . . . are seeing that, historically, a hard-core national defense discourages attack while its neglect produces war and invasion.”

— Charles L. Badley
TACDA President,
1984-1988

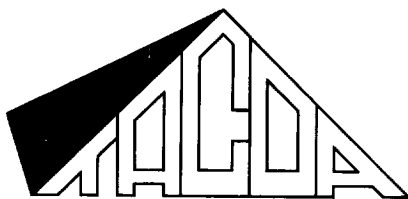
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The American Civil Defense Association



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

The American Civil Defense Association

Journal of Civil Defense

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Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

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

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

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

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

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

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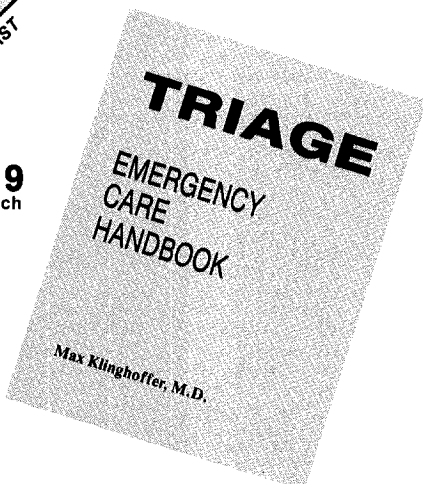
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Better Budget News

As much of the country suffered through heat waves and drought and half the members of congress were back home preparing for the fall elections, the affairs of the nation moved slowly on Capitol Hill in the dog days of summer. Among these affairs have been the authorization bills and appropriation bills that will determine how much the various departments and agencies of the Federal government will have to spend in the fiscal year that starts this October. Civil defense funding is authorized in the annual Defense Authorization Act and funds are appropriated within the "HUD bill", which provides funds for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and for all independent agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Although this year's appropriation process has been eased somewhat by a general agreement reached many months ago between the congressional leadership and President Reagan, the Fourth of July passed with the HUD bill still far from reaching the president's desk. Still, the main outlines of the decisions on civil defense funding have become clear through committee actions. Civil defense funding will go up this year for a change and it will go up more than most observers thought it would a few months ago.

The Reagan budget request for fiscal year 1989, most of which will occur under the next president, was for \$160 million, up an astonishing 20 percent from this year's \$134 million, an all-time low in constant dollars. Few held out much hope for the increase in an election year in which eliminating a runaway budget deficit was a key issue. The first surprise occurred when Ronald Dellums (D-CA), chairman of the House subcommittee responsible for authorization of the increase, announced that he had been instructed by Les Aspin (D-WI), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, to grant the entire increase since it was part of the agreement between the Congress and the President. But over on the Senate side, Senators Exon (D-NE) and Thurmond (D-SC) were shocked at the proposed increase and turned it down, reporting out \$134 million, the same as this year. Most observers guessed that the difference between the House and the Senate would be

resolved in the conference committee by a compromise probably on the down side: \$140 million or so. That would keep the all-time low even with inflation.

But the real surprises occurred in the appropriations committees. In the House, the subcommittee chaired by Edward Boland, he of anti-Contra fame, settled on a mark of \$156 million, restricted in a number of ways as to the purposes for which it could be spent but nevertheless quite close to the House authorization and the President's request. This outcome was not altogether unexpected, as the authorization and appropriation committees in the House have been working together more closely this year. Nonetheless, the Boland mark is much higher than the historical evidence would suggest.

The biggest surprise occurred in the Senate Appropriations Committee, where the subcommittee chaired by retiring Senator William Proxmire (D-WI) voted out a package totalling about \$150 million, this despite the negative report of the Armed Services Committee. Last year, Proxmire had lampooned and excoriated the civil defense effort. Observers have noted his increasingly negative attitude since he chaired a hearing on nuclear winter about three years ago. Thus, his relatively generous mark on this request for an increase was really unexpected. A possible explanation may be the departure some months ago from the subcommittee staff of an advisor who was reputed to be violently anti-CD.

It now seems that the conference committee on appropriations will determine the level of civil defense funding and that the conference committee on authorizations will go along. Chances are that FEMA can expect a split of the \$6 million difference between the House and Senate, say, \$153 million, with the main haggling being over the various strings attached to the money in the two bills. This is a much better outcome than most Washington congress-watchers had expected. However, before euphoria sets in, it is wise to note that \$153 million, if appropriated, would bring civil defense funding back to the 1980 level in constant dollars, the low point under the Carter Administration.

The real heroes of this story are the FEMA executives (and possibly others) who convinced the Office of Management and Budget to include \$160 million in the President's final budget in the first place. Presumably, the motivation was the threat of the congressional committees to rewrite the Federal Civil Defense Act to downgrade attack preparedness. It may have been argued that an increase of sizable proportions was necessary to demonstrate that the President's recent directive on civil defense was a serious proposal. Rumor has it that the main credit should go to Grant Peterson, the head of FEMA's State and Local Programs Directorate, backed by the Director, Julius W. Becton. If so, thank you, Grant, and thank you also, General Becton. □

Jerry
Strobe



New TACDA president Donald J. Mitchell is the former congressman from New York State's 31st District (1972-1982). Mr. Mitchell as TACDA president views a TACDA expansion as a first requirement that will promote long-needed government attention to homeland defenses. Here he presents an outline of his views.

A New Civil Defense Strategy and Glasnost . . .

— Donald J. Mitchell

In May of '78, midway through President Carter's term, one of his aides was being interviewed on the administration's civil defense program by Michael Satchell of *Parade* magazine. As the interview drew to a close, the aide was asked what he would tell his family to do should nuclear war appear imminent. He replied, "I don't know. I guess I'd tell my wife to get in the car and start driving. To where, I don't know."

tion. Prevention through equality with the Soviets. We must keep the nuclear scales balanced so that neither nation could win a nuclear war. (It's conceivable that even the United States could someday elect a trigger-happy irresponsible president — at least in Soviet eyes.)

There'd be no point in fighting a nuclear war neither side could win. But in that worst-case scenario, of an all-out nuclear war, having an

sure of the quality of their program. We've had all sorts of conflicting and confusing reports from various sources. Everything from a CD system that would blast-shelter most of their population to an inefficient and unworkable evacuation plan.

With glasnost it should be possible to make civil defense an item for negotiation along with the weapons portion of the talks. An item that would include, as with the weapons portion of the negotiations, on-site inspection and verification. A few months ago such a concept would have been viewed as naive and even ludicrous, but with Mikail Gorbachev's new policy of glasnost there may be hope.

Melvin Lasky, in a June 1988 *Reader's Digest* condensation from *Encounter*, cautions Americans about Soviet intentions. In his thoughtful and thought-provoking piece, "Is Russia Really Changing?", he utilizes historical perspective to question true Soviet intentions under glasnost.

He cautions us "not to bet" on any

IF THE SITUATION WAS HOPELESS THEN, IT'S WORSE TODAY.

The aide was Bardyl Tirana. He was America's director of civil defense.

If the situation was hopeless then, it's worse today. In spite of comprehensive civil defense programs offered by both Presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, almost nothing has been done to provide Americans with a civil defense system as good as the Soviets have given their people. Congress has refused to act.

The major stumbling block, I feel, is that supporters of CD have tried to sell it on the basis of a way to protect Americans during and after an all-out nuclear war. This approach has to fail because an even casual consideration of nuclear war is too unpleasant for most Americans to contemplate. As a strategy, CD enthusiasts must readily admit a large-scale nuclear war would be catastrophic beyond imagination and then move immediately to a program that would prevent one.

The only game in town is preven-

tion. Prevention through equality with the Soviets. We must keep the nuclear scales balanced so that neither nation could win a nuclear war. (It's conceivable that even the United States could someday elect a trigger-happy irresponsible president — at least in Soviet eyes.)

There'd be no point in fighting a nuclear war neither side could win. But in that worst-case scenario, of an all-out nuclear war, having an improved CD program would be far better than not having one.

The Republican platform plank that promised Americans a CD system as good as the Soviets is still sound. But it's more doable today than it was four years ago because of the new Soviet policy of "glasnost."

One of our problems in carrying out a program of equality in CD with the Soviets is that we have never been

Donald J. Mitchell in Congress, 1972-1982 . . .

- Backed both Carter and Reagan extended civil defense plans.
- With Congressman Larry McDonald and four other congressmen made a 1979 tour of civil defenses in Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, Egypt and Israel.
- Wrote three articles for the *Journal of Civil Defense*:
 - "Go 'Media' — It's Magic" (April 1978)
 - "Lesson from Abroad — A Five-Nation CD Check" (April 1979)
 - "Working the Constituency" (October 1980)
- Worked constantly during and after congressional service to advance the interests of American civil defense.

long-range, substantive changes in attitude.

Requesting Soviet consent to placing civil defense on the bargaining table, along with weapons, would serve as a litmus test of Soviet sincerity for openness and world peace and could prove Mr. Lasky wrong — at least for the foreseeable future.

Just as destructive capabilities of both nations have been discussed exhaustively, so should protective capabilities. Just as our defense experts feel conventional weapons must be considered in an effort to establish overall defense equality, so must the ability to protect our populations from destructive forces.

A strategy calling for equality with the Soviets should counter the argument any new American CD system would prove destabilizing. We would simply be adopting the same procedure the negotiators of destructive forces adopted years ago.

enormous budget-busting outlays.

Where did all those Soviet billions go? Did they spend a great deal for shelters? Just how much of their population can they blast-shelter? Or have they been spending most of it to insure full employment in an inefficient communist nation? It's time to find out just how good their system is. That's why it must become part of the negotiations for weapons. Perhaps their shelters would not be effective in a nuclear war. We need to know.

After the necessary studies have been made, we must design an American program equal to the Soviets with, like theirs, a combination of evacuation, fallout shelters and blast shelters.

Any blast shelters we found necessary to build should be designed for multi-purpose use: gyms, recreation centers for youth and the elderly, municipal offices — whatever new



TACDA President Donald J. Mitchell

For example, our ability to help the victims of such natural disasters as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes and fires would be greatly improved with a beefed-up civil defense system.

It's not inconceivable that in the near future a group of terrorists will secure a nuclear weapons capability and threaten to use it on the United States. Our new civil defense program would help minimize the danger in that kind of situation.

We also need an improved civil defense system to help protect us from the day a Quaddafi or an Ayatolla secures a nuclear weapons capability. Though this would not result in an all-out nuclear war, it surely could represent a limited nuclear war.

WE HAVE AN INFERIOR POSITION WHEN IT COMES TO PROTECTING OUR PEOPLE.

It should also bring to the attention of Americans and their elected officials that we have an inferior position when it comes to protecting our people. And by tying civil defense to weapons negotiations, people would more greatly appreciate our weakness and understand why we must rebalance the nuclear scales with a CD system equal to that of the Soviets.

Before attempting to equate the Soviet system, we must know just how good it is. What are its weaknesses? Its strengths? Ten years ago when I was debating the question, experts claimed the Soviets were trying 10 times harder than we were. We were spending about \$100 million a year on CD. They were spending \$1 billion. We had nearly 10 thousand full-time workers; they had 100 thousand.

In a recent study the CIA states the Soviets are spending \$4 to \$6 billion on CD each year. This would up the totals to something like \$1 billion plus for us over the last 10 years and \$50 billion for the Soviets. Such expenditures would lead one to conclude they have great superiority in CD. And that our goal to equate our system with theirs would be nearly impossible without

construction is needed for public use in that particular area.

A good example of our vulnerability with an inferior CD system, would be that unlikely hypothetical situation where both nations had negotiated nuclear weapons down to 100 each and we would appear to have equality. But if the Soviets felt they could protect themselves from our weapons, and we knew we could not protect ourselves from their weapons (which is the case today) it would be as though they had far more weapons. It would give the Soviets an awesome advantage in any confrontation.

With nuclear destructive capabilities balanced, along with nuclear protective capabilities (CD), as well as with conventional weapons, we would finally have removed any incentive for war. There could be no winners.

Though the major thrust of our new CD program would be to prevent an unwinnable nuclear war, there would be secondary benefits. We would be better able to cope with more limited emergencies — the kind everyone can understand and appreciate. The kind that have been discussed thoroughly in the literature over the years.

NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS ARE POSSIBLE

Chernobyl has taught us devastating nuclear accidents are possible and that we need sound civil defense planning in areas surrounding nuclear power plants.

With cooperation between the new President and the new Congress, we can have a civil defense system as good as the Soviets. One that will help balance the nuclear scales and thus help prevent nuclear war.

Our new program will help protect us from a myriad of hazards short of all-out nuclear war. And our new civil defense director will not have to worry about what he should tell his family during a period of heightened tension with the Soviets. There won't be one. □

SDI: "DANGEROUS" OR . . . "DECAYED"

A TASS commentary on page 5 of the March 19th issue of *Krasnaya Zvezda* titled "False Arguments" is written by Soviet military observer V. Chernyshev. Excerpts are:

U.S. President R. Reagan has addressed a conference in Washington on the subject: "SDI: The first 5 years" organized by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis in conjunction with the organization for implementing the Strategic Defense Initiative. The very word "first" in the forum's title should, according to its initiators' design, show up front the fact that there will be "subsequent" years for this pretentious program dangerous to the whole world, a program which many U.S. observers believe, will not outlive the incumbent President. . . .

The celebration of the program's "jubilee" is obviously aimed at nonetheless "selling" this decayed commodity to the U.S. people and U.S. allies to the advantage of the military-industrial complex.

As with civil defense, the Soviets hope to persuade America that SDI is "provocative" and, at the same time "useless." Like civil defense, the Soviets hope that through its "useful idiot" disinformation dissemination program SDI will be abandoned much the same way that civil defense has been abandoned while they themselves make an all-out effort at its development.

[Source of excerpts: Foreign Broadcast Information Service.]

IN TENNESSEE: THE EMAT JOURNAL APPEARS

The first edition of the *EMAT Journal* made its appearance a few weeks ago — with a bang. The "bang" was mainly the appearance of page after page of display advertising — 299 ads! (We decided we had to count them.)

"EMAT" stands for the Emergency Management Association of Tennessee, and the *EMAT Journal* staff does a remarkable job of covering the disaster waterfront. "We're planning to save your life" says the journal's slogan, and EMAT President Alan T. Hall winds up his introductory remarks by saying "The bottom line is protecting the public."

"PETITION IN SUPPORT OF AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE" GETS COAST-TO-COAST SUPPORT — NEEDS MORE SIGNATURES

Do Americans really want civil defense? Do they really want to be protected against possible missile attack? Do they accept the proposition voiced by political leaders through the centuries that deliberate and up-to-date preparedness to meet aggression provides the best possible guarantee of peace? The answers to these questions are, of course, "YES."

This is why well over a hundred thousand signatures to the "Petition in Support of American Civil Defense" have been forwarded to the petition's originator Dr. Arthur B. Robinson. Dr. Robinson needs another nine hundred thousand signatures to show Congress that Americans are sincere in their support of a credible civil defense, that they too deserve the kind of protection that today shields Russians, Chinese, Israelis, Swiss, Swedes and people of other countries alert to the need for modern preparedness.

Signatures add up. Two, ten, fifty or so here and there soon count up to a thousand, ten thousand and more. All that needs to be done is for more patriots to realize that their efforts together will demonstrate to Congress that the people of America are serious about preparedness and the real road to lasting peace in a world where apathy can result in a lowered guard and war and defeat and extinction for the "American Dream."

Red, white and blue petition forms (and they may be reproduced) are available from Robinson's organization or from TACDA. Addresses:

American Homeland Defense Alliance
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Cave Junction, OR 97523
(Phone: 503-592-4142)

TACDA
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091
(Phone: 904-964-5397)

"This opportunity to let every congressman know that his constituents expect him to apply literally the constitutional requirements for the safety and welfare of the people must not be missed," observes *Journal of Civil Defense* Editor Walter Murphey. "Nothing, absolutely nothing, is more important than preparedness through SDI and civil defense. It means the survival of our country and its people. It's that simple. The time is now. The place is Main Street, USA. The objective is peace through preparedness."



Dr. Arthur B. Robinson, Director, American Homeland Defense Alliance.

The *EMAT Journal* consists of 44 pages generously spotted with information and articles in the emergency management field. Allen R. Coggins of the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency writes a page one article entitled "The Big One is Coming." That sounded as though the article would lock horns with what national security buffs look upon as "the big one": nuclear attack. But it didn't. You might say it covered the disaster spectrum "from B to Z." The rest of the journal also seemed to omit any mention of specific dangers that nuclear weaponry present — until we got to page 41 (where the contin-

ued Coggins article ends).

Here there's an 8-inch item entitled "Nuclear Funnies" that lampoons nuclear preparedness. For instance, it associates the Lawrence Livermore "Nuclear" Laboratory with the recommendation that "In the event of nuclear attack, factory workers could protect themselves by jumping into large pools of water wearing as much clothing as possible and remaining under four feet of water."

Well —

From a natural-technological disaster standpoint the *EMAT Journal* does a very good job. Any recommendation that the obvious initiative



and talent that has gone into the *EMAT Journal* project be channeled to the area of nuclear threat would probably be considered inappropriate (maybe worse). But some good Tennessee pioneer realism could help in these dark days of running away from our biggest problem.

To get the *EMAT Journal* join EMAT — P.O. Box 368, Clarksville, TN 37041-0368. \$20.

PS: Those 299 ads! We could use an ad man — or gal — like that.

DRAFT THE SWISS MISS? NO! SAY SWISS FEMINISTS

Now that Swiss women have "equal rights" the question of whether or not they should be treated equally in the eyes of military and civil defense authorities, whether or not obligatory service should apply to them as well as their male counterparts, has become a burning national issue.

All able-bodied men are now required to serve in the military to age 50, then for ten years in civil defense. Several thousand women volunteers serve in civil defense.

The reaction against drafting women, however, is strong according to opinions printed in the Swiss *Zivilschutz*.

"That would be the biggest mistake we could make," says Erika Billeter, Director of the Lausanne Beaux-Arts Museum. "That's not equality. Physically a woman is entirely different than a man. And let's not forget that the army is more than just wearing a uniform. . . ."

These are personal opinions, *Zivilschutz* points out, and do not necessarily reflect its position or that of the Swiss Civil Defense Association.

THE MORE WE TALK PEACE THE MORE WE GET WAR

Something like the French saying, "The more things change, the more they remain the same," it appears that the more the pacifist groups beat the drums of peace throughout the world, the more wars they breed, the more people are killed.

Columnist James Reston cites the piety with which we observe Memorial Day and our fallen heroes but adds that "what we forgot to remember

is that in the real world, 25 wars are still going on."

He cites a study by the World Priorities think tank. It notes, among other observations, that more wars were fought in 1987 than in any previous year on record. Since World War II, 17 million people have been war victims. Ominous is the fact that nuclear weapons technology continues to spread throughout the world.

What can be inferred from Reston's comments is that "thinking peace" is a delusion that in fact sows the seeds of war. On the other hand, "Peace Through Preparedness" is not simply a cute phrase. It is historically an effective policy. George Washington, among other prominent statesmen over the past two thousand years, pointed out that "There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy."

Peace propaganda likes to paint defensive measures like SDI and civil defense as useless, provocative, exorbitant and beyond reach. *High Frontier Newswatch* describes one incident:

A recent open letter decrying the SDI, purportedly expressing the will of the "Holy Pontiff" and signed by Pro-Nuncio Archbishop Pio Laghi, is fraudulent, according to Catholic Church sources. Officials state that the letterhead was stolen and the signature forged. The Church maintains that neither the Pope nor Bishop Laghi is interested in interfering with SDI or in U.S. internal affairs.

As a matter of fact, Pope John Paul II expressed his real sentiments when he said:

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

SOUTH KOREAN VISITORS PART OF CIVIL DEFENSE DRILLS

Olympics or no, 1988 sees South Korea alert to the possibility of military action against it. In South Korean hotels every foreigner is given a folder alerting him to the situation. The folder reads in part:

As you would already perceive, we are under continuous threats from the hostile forces which are deployed along the DMZ line only some 50 Kilometers away from our capital city of Seoul. This fact requires us of keep-

ing constant vigilance particularly against possible air-raid. This is the very reason that we have monthly drill over 35 minutes on every 15th day without advance notice.

We hope you will not be embarrassed or got panic by sudden air raid warning, and wish you to render full cooperation in this drill with understanding that this exercise will do good to the security of yourselves as well. We wish you to comply with the following instructions:

- Please stay indoors during drill air-raid, or if you are already outdoors, go into nearby shelters or follow instructions by civil defense corps members.
- If you are in driving, drive your car to the right fringe of road or to nearby open area, get off your car and take shelter.
- The drill finishes and everything comes back to normal when the air-raid clearance is announced through radio. . . .

— The Civil Defense Headquarters of the Ministry of Home Affairs, The Republic of Korea.

CHINESE SHELTERS "COME TO LIFE"

According to the June issue of the *Canadian Reader's Digest (Sélection)* — which is quoting *China Reconstructs* — Peking, China finds its surface area so jam-packed that there is no longer space for new construction. Solution: use of extensive underground shelter space carved out of the earth several years ago by citizen labor.

Large apartment buildings have sprung up (or under?) in the Peking tunnels. Some 390 hotels boast a total of 30,000 beds. No windows, but that may not be a disadvantage they say. Also to be found in this vertical city expansion are artisan workshops, a big theater and a rollerskating rink that will accommodate nearly a thousand skaters.

Even more. The news item mentions the "Celestial Cellar" restaurant sixty steps underground and removed from the noises of the city streets — where French, Italian and Chinese cooking attracts gourmet customers.

Maybe the lesson is this: a shelter doesn't have to be a dismal and austere retreat — it can be a playground!

The 1988 "CD Summit" in Salt Lake City will, as its theme (and the title of this article) indicates, be focussed on alerting Americans to the uncomfortable fact that "preparedness" is a concept to be taken dead seriously, that the time is late, and that action to protect Americans and to assure the survival of the nation must now get the highest possible priority if peace and liberty are to prevail and the "American Dream" is to continue into the next decade and the next century.

PREPAREDNESS TODAY — PEACE TOMORROW!

The 1988 DDP/TACDA Seminar

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) underline the growing concern for America's future with the theme for their 1988 seminar: "Preparedness Today — Peace Tomorrow!"

They thus accent the deepening need for both government and the people to think and plan and act in the critical interests of homeland defense.

The selection of Salt Lake City for the 1988 seminar — in the heart of an area (Mormon) where people believe in taking measures necessary to assure family and community survival in the event of disaster, no matter how severe — further indicates the critical nature of the DDP/TACDA 1988 seminar "message."

Other close-by communities that have displayed notable preparedness activities include localities in Idaho (notably Idaho Falls), Arizona (the Mormons in and around St. Johns), Oregon (the southwestern corner) and Montana (Bozeman).

Deepening anti-American sentiments in certain quarters abroad further stimulate new interest in preparedness — Persian Gulf activities and snowballing pressures from Central America.

When: October 21-24, 1988
Where: Salt Lake City, Utah
— Airport Hilton Hotel

Leading Authorities to Appear

To analyze the disturbing situation, to recommend measures to contend with it successfully and to answer questions from seminar participants will be speakers from among the foremost experts in the nation.

These will be a mix of past seminar speakers and "new faces" from America's leading strategic analysts. Speakers whose subjects have been announced are as follows:

- Dr. Petr Beckmann — Subject: "Abuse of Science for Political Ends." (Dr. Beckmann is the rough-and-ready publisher-editor of *Access to Energy*, the newsletter that sets the record straight on America's energy needs.)

- Donald J. Mitchell — Subject: "TACDA Goals — Near-Term, Long-Term." (Mitchell, former congressman from upstate New York, is the new TACDA president.)

- Dr. Arthur B. Robinson — Subject: "USA 2000: Remnant or Republic?" (Robinson is co-author of *Fighting Chance*, director of the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine,

promoter of congressional and public campaigns to produce a national civil defense shelter program.)

- Cresson H. Kearny — Subject: "Ways to Surmount Obstacles to Civil Defense." (Kearny is author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* — America's expedient shelter "Bible" — and narrator of the new videos by the same name reviewed on page 20 of this *Journal* issue.)

- Dr. Arthur V. Tennyson — Subject: "Veterinarians' Roles in Emergency Preparedness." (Dr. Tennyson is Director of Membership and Field Services for the American Veterinary Medical Association.)

- Dr. Conrad V. Chester — Subject: "Preventing a Bhopal in the U.S." (Dr. Chester is chairman of the Emergency Planning Group at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.)

- Dr. John Christiansen and Dr. Reed Blake — Subject: "Scandinavian Civil Defense Today." Christiansen and Blake are Mormons and are faculty members of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. Dr. Blake traveled to Scandinavian countries in the Spring of 1988 to gather first-hand information for the presentation. Christiansen and Blake are also co-authors of *Disaster Preparedness — A Family Protection*

Among Seminar Speakers:



Petr
Beckmann



John
Christiansen



Carsten
M. Haaland



William
R. Nesbitt



Grant
C. Peterson



Richard
Sincere



Edward
Teller



Charles
Wiley



Lt. General Daniel O. Graham (USA - Ret)
Director High Frontier

Topics Include:

Overview: The Case for Strategic Defense

SD3: Strategic Defense, Development and Deployment

Soviet SDI: The Red Shield

*Economic Benefits:
The Strategic Bargain*

High Frontier

SDI Conference

"Defending our Nation against Ballistic Missiles"

Friday, October 21, 1988 - 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Salt Lake - Airport Hilton

5151 Wiley Post Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

(co-sponsored by TACDA in conjunction with TACDA seminar)

Clip and return to HIGH FRONTIER, 2800 Shirlington Rd, Suite 405, Arlington, VA 22206

High Frontier Strategic Defense Conference

- ☐ Yes, I will attend the Salt Lake seminar. Enclosed is my \$25 registration fee.
- ☐ Special Student rate \$15. Enrolled at _____
- ☐ No, I cannot attend, but please accept my contribution to High Frontier.
- ☐ Please send me more information about High Frontier.

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Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Work Telephone (____) _____ Home (____) _____

Make check payable to High Frontier

Mail check with registration to:

High Frontier
2800 Shirlington Rd
Suite 405A
Arlington, VA 22206

Or RSVP to:
Sheila Combs
(703) 671-4111

Handbook.)

• Dr. Russell Seitz — Subject will focus on medical and environmental aspect of nuclear war preparedness. (Dr. Seitz is a foremost American scientist in the fields of geophysics and applied physics. He is closely associated with Harvard University.)

• Philip C. Clarke — Subject: "America's Crisis of Leadership." (Newscaster-foreign correspondent-writer Phil Clarke recently wrote "America, The Vulnerable" for *The American Legion* magazine. He has served with the Mutual Broadcasting System, the Associated Press and *Newsweek*.)

• Carsten M. Haaland — Subject: "ABCs of Space Defense." (A veteran nuclear scientist with Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Haaland's research and writings have been major contributions to the bank of homeland defense knowledge.)

• General Daniel O. Graham — Subject: "SDI-CD Interplay." (As director of High Frontier, the nation's No. 1 supporter of an American missile intercept capability, General Graham views a teamwork approach

to homeland defense as the key to a convincing deterrent. As a consultant to President Reagan he has consistently given the interests of space defense top priority.)

Speakers whose subjects are now being confirmed are:

• John Wadsworth, Mormon businessman who spoke at the 1986 Dallas seminar. His company's emergency food shipments have recently doubled and redoubled. He is expected to speak on the Mormon disaster survival philosophy.

• Dr. Howard Maccabee, prominent oncologist, whose exposé of nuclear winter exaggerations and vocal support of civil defense in debates, TV and radio addresses and other public appearance are legend. Dr. Maccabee's 1988 on-the-spot survey of Soviet civil defense development will be the subject of his seminar presentation.

• Charles Wiley, whose experience as a foreign and war correspondent in over 100 countries (and in a few communist jails) is a dynamic speaker with a contagious personality. Count on him coming up again with up-to-the-minute informa-

tion on the current world situation and what it portends.

• Grant Peterson, new head of FEMA's State and Local Programs and Support Directorate, is "a long-time civic, political and government leader in the State of Washington." As FEMA spokesman, he is expected to accent Director Becton's support of realistic civil defense goals.

• Dr. Edward Teller, as most people know, was head of the team that developed the H-Bomb in the 1940s. Now involved in research on laser technology in space defense against missiles, Dr. Teller supports all promising homeland defense measures. He can be expected to relate preparedness to peace in his usual compelling way.

• Richard Sincere of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, DC is the fearless young writer and debater who has challenged so-called "peace advocates" to show how their appeasement policies lead to war (as they have historically done). Sincere has recently returned from study in England. What he will have to say about the mechanics of building up arguments for a workable

civil defense can come in mighty handy in our own efforts.

• Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, director of Soccorso Amico in Salerno, Italy heads up the No. 1 Italian medical disaster response team (Soccorso Amico recently won first prize as Italy's best). Dr. Satriano has been asked to report on the techniques and training that put the Salerno unit on top.

• Medical panels to answer questions on disaster-related medical problems will face seminar participants immediately after Saturday's (October 22nd) luncheon program. These will consist of emergency medical authorities Dr. William R. Nesbitt, Dr. Harvey D. Cain, and Dr. Gerald L. Loonay, and veterinarian Dr. Arthur V. Tennyson. A second panel is planned to handle questions based on speaker input. The purpose of the panels is to put full emphasis on researching all participant questions and looking thoroughly into matters deserving of special attention.

Seminar Fees

Registration fee for the seminar will be \$148, same as last year, prior to the deadline of October 15th when it goes up to \$165. Student and spouse registration is \$115. Registration includes the seminar banquet, two lunches, two receptions, coffee calls and all sessions. See registration form accompanying this article. Partial registrations are also available and may be purchased at the registration desk.

High Frontier Conference

High Frontier, the organization that has been fighting the battle for the Strategic Defense Initiative, will again hold a conference prior to the DDP/TACDA Seminar on Friday,

AGENDA OUTLINE 1988 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR

(Detailed agenda, with speakers, subjects and times will appear in the October 1988 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* as well as in the upcoming special invitation folder and the seminar program.)

Friday, October 21

Conferences held in conjunction with the DDP/TACDA Seminar, but with separate administration and registration arrangements:

8:00AM-12Noon — High Frontier Conference

1:00PM-5:00PM — Hospital Disaster Planning Conference (DDP)*

7PM-9PM

— DDP/TACDA Welcome Reception

9PM

— DDP Business Meeting

Saturday, October 22

8:15AM-12Noon

— Morning Seminar Program

12Noon-1:30PM

— Luncheon Program

1:30PM-5PM

— Afternoon Seminar Program

7:00PM

— DDP/TACDA Reception

8:00PM

— DDP/TACDA Banquet Program

Sunday, October 23

8:00AM-11:00AM

— Mormon Tabernacle Choir Tour
Sightseeing activities
Staff discussions

11:30AM-1PM

— Luncheon Program

1PM-5:30PM

— Afternoon Seminar Program

7PM-9PM

— Workshops

Monday, October 24

9AM-11AM

— TACDA Business Meeting

Please
see
text
for
details,
listing
of
speakers,
subjects,
etc.

*Included with DDP/TACDA full registration fee.

October 21st from 8 am to 12 Noon. This will be an update on space defense techniques and research. High Frontier Director General Daniel O. Graham and his staff of technical space defense experts will conduct the program. Registration fee: \$25.

Hospital Disaster Planning Conference

In view of the critical need for updating and improving hospital disaster plans, DDP emergency physicians, with many decades of experience in the field, including military combat, technological disasters and other catastrophies where medical expertise and its application can sharply reduce fatalities, will conduct a four-hour Hospital Disaster Planning

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
☐ Make _____ reservation(s)
for me for free Mormon
Tabernacle trip Sunday AM,
Oct. 23rd.

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 —

Conference following the High Frontier program during the afternoon of October 21st from 1 pm to 5 pm. The conference will be conducted by emergency physicians seasoned in disaster response planning, instruction and operations. "The effectiveness of hospital disaster planning," says Dr. Max Klinghoffer, who wrote *Triage Emergency Care Handbook*, "is measured by the attention given to keeping it completely functional. Changing situations, new procedures and the interplay of auxiliary services require a constant vigilance and flexibility that pays off in our No. 1 objective: saving lives." Klinghoffer was a combat surgeon in World War II, wrote the first Hospital Disaster Manual in 1947, and the chapter on "Practical Considerations for Hospital Disaster Planning" for the 1987 Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals report on Disaster Planning/Emergency Preparedness.

Registration fee for the course is \$50 for medical professionals and \$15 for medical students. Those registering for the DDP/TACDA seminar are invited to the Hospital Disaster Planning Conference at no extra charge.

Special Seminar Notes:

- **SPECIAL AIR FARES** — Salt Lake City is a major airport, so finding a way to arrive there when you want at special rates is a "piece of cake." (See DELTA ad, at right.)

- **FREE AIRPORT-HOTEL TRANSPORTATION** — Also a "piece of cake" is getting to the Airport Hilton Hotel. Hop the hotel limo that makes the rounds every fifteen minutes.

- **AIRPORT HILTON PRICES** — Another surprise. Traditional Hilton luxury at \$48 single or double - including breakfast. Add to that restaurants and lounges in the hotel and in the immediate vicinity. "You've got it all."

- **REGISTRATION DESK** — Don't forget: the registration desk's services just start with registration. Ask our friendly staff about places to go, things to see, major attractions, the works. Salt Lake City is a sightseeing gold mine. Whatever your question there's an answer.

- **EXHIBIT AREA** — You don't have to wait for the first coffee call. Exhibit booths display products, materials and services of prime interest to the civil defense community. Displays, demonstra-

tions, films, handouts and so on reach out from every booth. This friendly atmosphere is used for coffee calls and receptions.

- **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS — AND COFFEE BREAKS** — Speakers are encouraged to devote part of their presentations to questions and answers, and this has become seminar tradition. Leisurely 30-minute coffee breaks also encourage contacts with speakers, exhibitors and staff.

- **MCs AND AWARDS** — Popular Immediate Past-President of TACDA, Charlie Badley, has earned a permanent job as Master of Ceremonies. Kudos from all quarters have set his seminar job in concrete. Charlie will be assisted by the inimitable Joe Klarke from NCCEM and DDP's courageous and resourceful president Dr. Jane Orient.

- **SUNDAY MORNING "BREAK"** — This year we experiment with a request from many participants of previous seminars: a "break period" in the program to allow for sightseeing, relaxation and whatever. Sunday

morning has been set aside for these diversions. The Mormon Church has invited those who so desire to visit the Mormon Tabernacle to hear the world-famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir's regular Sunday performance. Bus loads at 8:00 a.m. There is no charge - but let us know well in advance if you plan to go (see special box on registration form). The morning will also be reserved for informal talks with DDP and TACDA executive directors (make arrangements through the registration desk).

- **AWARDS** — The Saturday evening banquet will be an occasion for the presentation of annual awards. Among these will be the TACDA American Preparedness Award and the Lorne Greene Award (to be presented for the first time). TACDA Certificates will also be presented to those who have displayed notable enthusiasm and effectiveness in pursuing the goals of providing America with a preparedness umbrella.

- For further information contact DDP or TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (Tel.: 904-964-5397).



DELTA MAKES IT EASY TO ATTEND THE DDP/TACDA 11th annual seminar in Salt Lake City, Utah October 21-24. Great service and great fares! Just call 1-800-221-1212, ask for "Special Meetings Network" — then give TACDA File Number I 13025 and your travel requirements. The 800 number is open daily from 8:00AM to 11:00PM (Eastern Daylight Time).

Here's the deal as explained by DELTA:

Arrangements have been made to allow a 5% discount on Delta's domestic published fares if all applicable restrictions are satisfied.

An optional 40% discount on Delta's domestic round trip coach fares is offered when the following ticketing and booking requirements are met:

1. Valid travel dates — October 19-28, 1988.
2. 40% is applicable off our unrestricted coach fares.
3. Tickets must be purchased at least 7 days prior to departure date.
4. File reference number I 13025.
5. Changes to the originating flights must be made 7 days in advance — returns may be changed anytime.
6. Round trip on Delta only.
7. No penalties for changes or cancellations.

Happy Landings! (Call TACDA for special problems: 1-904-964-5397)

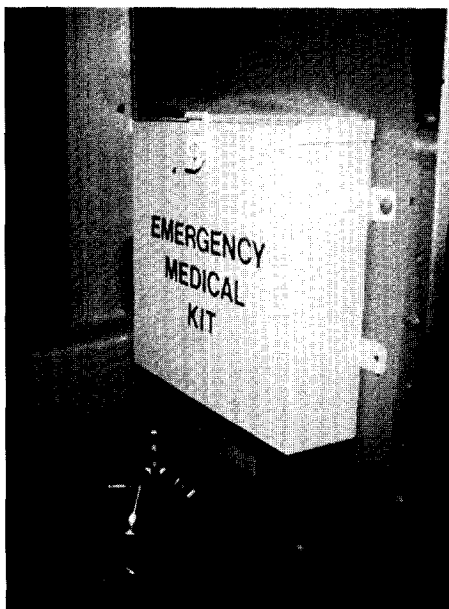


Captain John X. Stefanki of Los Altos, California is a retired United Airlines pilot, a writer on air safety matters and active in this field for many years with the Air Line Pilots Association. Stefanki's all-out accent on providing air-safety measures has made him a recognized expert in this field. Here he zeroes in on one of his primary concerns: on-board medical supplies that will be effective in handling in-flight emergencies.

First Aid and Medical Kits Aboard Air Carrier Aircraft

— Captain John X. Stefanki

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is the federal regulatory agency appointed by Congress to promote aviation and aviation safety. Unfortunately, the deeds of the FAA have been lacking in promoting aviation safety in some areas and are more in keeping with a "reactionary" agency, i.e. historically reacting to a crisis after it has happened rather than correcting it before it happens. In medical terms this latter would be called "preventative medicine" —



Emergency Medical Kit on wall of pilot's compartment.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAA	— Federal Aviation Administration
PAA	— Pan American Airlines
FAR	— Federal Air Regulations
CFR	— Crash Fire Rescue
NTSB	— National Transportation Safety Board
ALPA	— Air Line Pilots Association
CP Air	— Canadian Pacific Airlines
NPRM	— Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
AFA	— Association of Flight Attendants
CPR	— Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

and in aviation terminology "pre-planning." The FAA record is replete with the historical indication that action by the FAA is proportional to the number of victims of aircraft accidents. Aviation safety is a black-and-white issue, but unfortunately it moves (?) in a gray area, and the progress does not actually move — it "oozes."

A case in point is the certification of "emergency planning" at air carrier airports and the improvement of "medical kits" aboard air carrier aircraft.

In 1975 a PAA 707 crashed at the Pago Pago Airport in American Samoa. FAR Regulation CFR-139:55 at the time stated that an airport, in

order to qualify for certification, needed only an emergency plan sufficiently detailed to provide adequate guidance to all concerned. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) accident team discovered that the FAR regulation did have regulatory requirements for medical services provisions, which meant that to receive certification for air carriers an airport would need only to provide one first-aid kit and a person qualified to administer first aid. Fortunately,

**IT JUST TOOK TIME,
TOO MUCH TIME.**

through the leadership of the Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA), which has consistently pointed out air safety shortcomings to the FAA, airport emergency planning plus recent improved medical kits aboard aircraft, have upgraded medical safety requirements for the benefit of the flying public and the professionals in the aviation industry as well. It just took time, too much time.

Fourteen years after that unfortunate Pago Pago aircraft accident air carrier airports are required by FAR regulation to have a viable updated airport disaster plan with a practical medical plan, adequate fire and rescue equipment and per-

sonnel, security, etc. depending on the largest type aircraft flying into the airport on regular schedule.

The adequacy of medical kits aboard aircraft has been an ongoing controversy between the FAA, Air Carrier Companies and the ALPA, the Association of Flight Attendants, the California Medical Association and (finally) the American Medical Association. Discussion has centered largely on the contents of medical kits aboard U.S. aircraft.

Previous first-aid supplies aboard aircraft had proved to be grossly inadequate in many cases, especially in accidents/incidents such as flight turbulence where substantial numbers of passengers were injured. The first-aid kits contained only adhesive bandage compresses, antiseptic swabs, 2- and 4-inch bandage compresses, a burn compound and an ophthalmic ointment.

This inadequacy became all the more evident after the introduction of wide-bodied jets such as the B-747, the DC-10, etc.

In January, 1972 a B-747 carrying 334 passengers encountered severe turbulence over Grand Isle, Louisiana, and 38 persons were severely injured. The NTSB report stated:

Our investigation has disclosed an area of concern regarding the adequacy of first-aid supplies on board the airplane. The number of first-aid kits, as well as the contents of the kits, appeared to have been inadequate to treat the 38 passengers and four stewardesses who sustained injuries.

It was necessary for more than two hours to use makeshift arrangements to immobilize fractures, stop bleeding and dress wounds.

A sufficient supply of materials should be available to permit the treatment of lacerations and immobilization of fractures without having to rely on makeshift arrangements to compensate for the lack of certain supplies.

In late 1972 the FAA requested comments on a NRPM to upgrade the medical kits by including: a splint (one arm and one leg splint per unit) and a bandage scissors (one per unit). This proposed change was instituted by the FAA. It was not enough.

Some foreign air carriers have historically had improved and adequate In-Flight Medical Kits for use by doctors. The FAA, with the silent acknowledgement of U.S. carriers, obstructed medical-kit upgrading by the FAA Administrator, stating in 1982 that there was "the potential for misuse by unqualified persons."

A study in 1983 by CP Air's Medical Department indicated that on 70% of their international flights there were one or more physicians on board and that the medical kits were used on an average of 1.4 times per week.

CP Air restricted the use of kits to physicians because of some of the potent drugs carried in them. The principal problem is in keeping the medical kits current inasmuch as many of the medicines have a shelf life of only one year and record keeping and rotation of the drugs has to be catalogued.

Expanded medical kits have been utilized by Air France, Alitalia, Iberia, Lufthansa, Sabena, Air Canada, British Airways and El Al Israel.

Finally in September of 1985 the FAA released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) which would require that upgraded medical kits be carried on board U.S. air carrier aircraft. The rule would require equipment and drugs to be carried on board all aircraft operating under FAR-121, which would allow trained medical professionals to give assistance to injured persons.

The ALPA Accident and Survival and Aeromedical Committees responded to the NPRM. They supported the proposal in concept but pointed out the lack of liability protection for medically trained personnel and the flight crew when administering medical treatment. A "Good Samaritan" law has been introduced in Congress many times through the years, but without the support of the FAA it has never passed. ALPA, the Association of Flight Attendants (AFA), aviation consumer organizations and the American Medical Association all support the "Good Samaritan" law. (Remember pre-planning?)

THE PASSAGE OF A FEDERAL "GOOD SAMARITAN LAW."

In the event of a medical emergency whereby an air carrier flight took off from San Francisco, encountered a medical emergency over Nevada, the person was medically treated over Utah and the aircraft lands in Denver, what state has legal medical jurisdiction over this incident? A state "Good Samaritan" law is illogical on most airline flights, and only federal legislation can solve this enigma with the passage of a federal "Good Samaritan" law.

The new Emergency Medical Kit is sealed and located in the cockpit and under control of the aircraft captain. If a person becomes ill or is injured, a medically-trained person is contacted and identified and shown a list of the contents of the kit to determine if any of the supplies are suitable for treatment of the emergency. If the medical person requests use of the kit after reviewing the contents, the seal is broken for use. After use, the kit is returned to the cockpit and a write-up is made in the aircraft log book for removal and a new medical kit replacement.

Recent flight crew reports indicate a need for rubber surgical gloves and a resuscitation mask as items for the Emergency Medical Kit. A change in FAR is indicated calling for the inclusion of the rubber gloves and CPR mask.

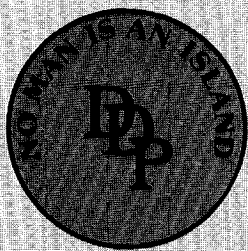
During fiscal year July 1986 to July 1987, the first year the FAA required records of medical emergencies aboard aircraft, U.S. airlines recorded 1,016 medical emergencies involving passengers — or 2.7 medical problems per day. They reported to the FAA that they made 89 flight diversions to alternate airports due to medical problems. There were eight deaths among passengers. The upgraded medical kits were used by doctors on board in treating 589 of 1,016 ailing persons — or 58% — using the upgraded medical kit.

The flight crews aboard the aircraft, the medical professionals and the airline passengers need the Expanded Medical Kit.

Happy landings! □



Captain John X. Stefanki



TRIAGE!

PRODUCED BY
DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP)

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

Vol. V, No. 4

August 1988

HOSPITAL DISASTER PLANNING CONFERENCE PRECEDES DDP/TACDA SEMINAR ON OCTOBER 21ST

"No man is an island." Based on this DDP motto (and logo), the highest possible teamwork and technical coordination are primary goals of medics.

This synchronized professional approach is in highest demand where the usual disorderly scene of disaster and mass casualties must be faced. Triage becomes the core of successful response. And this and supporting disciplines depend heavily in such emergencies on prior planning and the updating of plans to meet all advances in emergency response management.

This is why DDP this year will offer a special 4-hour conference on "Hospital Disaster Planning" on the afternoon prior to the DDP/TACDA seminar (see seminar story "Preparedness Today — Peace Tomorrow" on pages 10-13). It will cover the latest input on expert planning to take care of response to today's (and tomorrow's) disasters and the emergency handling of casualties.

"Planning for action in emergencies," said a DDP spokesman, "is never a static situation. Circumstances and improved methods are expected and develop from year to year, even at more frequent intervals. The realization that this is a basic truth and that plans need to be updated to meet changing circumstances pays off in lives saved. It's that simple and that important."

Add to this the fact that those hospital disaster planning specialists appearing on the agenda will be recognized experts in the disaster

response field — veteran emergency physicians with extensive field experience, planning experience and educational experience.

The registration fee for hospital staff members is set at \$50. Students will attend for \$15. And DDP/TACDA seminar participants may use their seminar registration to cover the hospital disaster planning conference at no extra cost. (See registration coupon on page 11.)

QUEBEC REVAMPS AMBULANCE SERVICE

JASMU (Le Journal pour l'Avancement des Soins Médicaux d'Urgence), Quebec's emergency medical magazine, reports on a major upgrading of the Province of Quebec's ambulance service.

Far-reaching measures by the provincial government will bring Quebec up to a par with the rest of Canada.

Among the planning improvements will be a major increase in training of paramedics — from as low as 100 hours in outlying regions to a new total of 825 hours. This will take several years. Also:

- salary adjustments;
- improved standards for vehicles and equipment;
- the establishment of communications centers capable of coordinating emergency calls.

Back of this "revolution" is Quebec's Minister of Health Robert Dutil who has announced that he will have more to say in the weeks ahead.

PSR "EVOLVING" — by Jane M. Orient, MD

Dr. Jennifer Leaning, President of Physicians for Social Responsibility, said that PSR, like FEMA, is "evolving." Leaning spoke at the Capstone Professional Development Seminar for civil defense professionals held in Emmitsburg, MD, at the National Emergency Training Center on May 16.

FEMA, she said, has become "less upbeat and survivalist; more sober and reliable." PSR has come to realize that FEMA budget cuts were in some cases hindering projects that they favored.

PSR is in favor of emergency planning in general, and in preparing for nuclear power plant accidents in particular. PSR is also not necessarily opposed to any and all civil defense efforts, only those which lead to a public perception that nuclear war is a disaster comparable to other disasters. It was reasonable, Leaning said, for some individuals to be involved in civil defense planning, and PSR does not question the moral basis for civil defense. However, we should put resources on the side of prevention." Furthermore, civil defense should be "linked to trust-building measures."

Leaning acknowledged that PSR has been quite aggressive in its past opposition to some FEMA proposals such as crisis relocation. She called CRP "destabilizing and provocative." PSR does not have a position on sheltering or on the "all hazards" approach. PSR does not approve of training leaders "for survival after nuclear war," while acknowledging that nuclear war would not mean the extinction of the human race.

Those familiar with statements by Helen Caldicott (e.g. that the difference between a nuclear power plant and a bomb is purely psychological) may be surprised to learn that PSR does not take a position on nuclear generation of electricity.

Leaning said that her philosophy differs from Caldicott's "around the edges," although the central portions "overlap." In response to a question from Mr. Joseph Moreland of FEMA, Leaning said that she "would not commit PSR to a budget endorsement."

23½ YEARS AGO

(*The AMA News Jan. 16, 1965*):

NEW EXPRESSWAYS COULD COVER FALLOUT SHELTERS, COMMITTEE SAYS

A network of fallout shelters should be constructed beneath future elevated highways, the Disaster Medical Care Committee of the Illinois State Medical Society recommended.

In an article in the *Illinois Medical Journal*, committee chairman Max Klinghoffer, MD said that the massive earth and concrete supporting elevated highways would encase the shelter and provide ideal shielding against ionizing radiation following a nuclear blast.

He listed these other advantages of such a system of shelters:

- Major highways are located so that they — and their shelters — would be accessible to most of the surviving population following an attack.

- Though the shelters would be covered by earth, they would be "above ground," eliminating the drainage problem common to underground shelters in metropolitan and low level areas.

- Such shelters also could house the 2,000 Civil-Defense Emergency Hospitals [most of which today are long gone — ed.] now stored in crates throughout the country, providing hospital facilities and protection for 1.6 million emergency beds.

- The sub-highway shelters could be utilized as dual-purpose structures, such as depots of supply, post offices, or various other governmental offices.

The ISMS Committee plans to confer with the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers and the Architects' Assn. of Illinois on the feasibility of such construction. . . .

SURGICAL TREATMENT IN WARTIME

Dr. Rémi Tussbach, Director of the Medical Division of the International Committee of the Red Cross writes for the *International Society on Disaster Medicine Newsletter* (P.O. Box 59, CH-1213 Petit-Lancy, Switzerland):

In cases of armed conflict a considerable burden is placed on surgeons because not only are they expected to solve the normal problems facing a surgeon but also to carry out an additional very heavy task which consists in treating those who are victims of weapons under very difficult conditions.

The massive arrival of wounded, which may also occur in peacetime

when there is a major disaster, requires good organization and a training of the medical team in the notion of "triage" which, if it can be easily grasped intellectually, is nevertheless very difficult to apply in the confusion which reigns during a disaster. . . .

What should be known by every surgeon who may one day have to act in an armed conflict situation is that weapon wounds have their own particular characteristics which require treatment techniques different from those generally used for the accidental injuries of daily life. . . .

How many wounded die from a lack of adequate care, simply because those who treat them are not correctly prepared and have had little opportunity to acquire the basic principles well known by experienced war surgeons? . . .



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GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI

Dr. William D. Wagoner heads up the emergency preparedness program for Berkley, Michigan. Here he calls on American leadership and the American people to examine the facts that support a credible U.S. civil defense program — and to take appropriate action.

Improving Civil Defense Policies

— William D. Wagoner, DPA
Emergency Program Manager

Why does the United States spend much less per year on civil defense than does China, Norway, Sweden — even Switzerland. And why is the Soviet Union spending several billion dollars per year to minimize the destructive effects of nuclear wea-

reserves to tide them over a critical period.

Soviet deaths would probably not exceed 10 million. Tragic as such a figure is, the Soviet nation would survive. In a similar nuclear attack, how many Americans would survive,

from Mutual Assured Destruction to the Strategic Defense Initiative — from offense to defense. This further strengthens the argument for strong civil defense measures.

What is the public perception about civil defense goals? As a nationwide survey conducted by the University of Pittsburgh Center for Social and Urban Research, dated September, 1987 indicates:

1. "People do not agree that civil defense programs would make no sense because not enough lives could be saved." Instead, they emphatically "agree that such programs would, in fact, help in saving many lives."

2. In addition, "in light of the modest estimates of survivability, even with alternative protection programs, the survey results also imply that the enhancement in survivability which civil defense efforts might make possible 'makes sense' and is worthwhile."

On this basis, the following survey conclusions were drawn about the national perception of civil defense: "Americans favor increased spending for civil defense. Many are willing

IF THEY CANNOT COUNT ON DESTROYING US . . . THEY PROBABLY WILL NEVER LAUNCH THEIR NUCLEAR ARSENAL AGAINST US.

pons on its population and industries? There are two diametrically opposite views on civil defense that may help answer these questions:

1. *American ethical policy* or at least the implementation of that policy is based on the assumption that civil defense is useless.

2. *Soviet official policy* holds that civil defense is feasible, even in a nuclear war.

Those who argue that the Soviet plan is infeasible point out the great power of nuclear weapons — and this argument is particularly impressive in its psychological effect, especially in instilling fear and doubt.

But this argument has never been backed up by a careful quantitative analysis which takes into account the planned dispersal and sheltering of the Soviet population and the other measures which the Soviets have taken and those to which they are committed.

The Soviets, having learned a bitter lesson in World War II, have bent every effort to defend their people under all circumstances. They have effective plans to evacuate their cities and they have strong shelters for the people who must remain in the cities. They are building up protected food

absent adequate civil defense measures?

Of course, this leads to an important political question "Is a nuclear war survivable?" This question had a vital impact on progress in nuclear arms control — leading to the summit meeting in Washington DC on December 7, 1987 between President Reagan and Premier Gorbachev.

Arms control treaties could result in dramatic nuclear arms reductions. If this happens we can be more sure of survival — especially in the case of a limited counterforce nuclear war.

Thus, civil defense measures assume even greater importance

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY ALREADY HAS THE BEGINNINGS ON WHICH A COMPREHENSIVE CIVIL DEFENSE POLICY MIGHT BE BUILT.

not only in providing protection but also in acting as a deterrent. This is an all-important goal. Its most practical aspect lies in the fact that the men in the Kremlin are cautious. If they cannot count on destroying us, on eliminating our continuity of government, they probably will never launch their nuclear arsenal against us. That is the deterrent.

Based upon changes in U.S. nuclear strategy, the doctrine is shifting

to pay up to \$6 per year per person to enhance the possibility of surviving in a nuclear confrontation. Quite a few would like to see existing defense funds shifted to strengthen civil defense programs." It is important to note that the Federal Emergency Management Agency already has the beginnings on which a comprehensive civil defense policy might be built. Such policy should not call for "stop-gap" civil defense measures

which individuals could carry out for themselves, if need be, with no expenditures by our federal government. Instead — what is called for are highly effective survival preparations that we could and should have within the next few years. For example: (1) *Capability* should be strengthened immediately to warn people of impending danger. (2) *Information* should be provided so that people can act on it in a *self-help* type of mode.

Existing contingency plans should be strengthened for crisis management, including evacuation and crisis relocation — with special consideration for the elderly and handicapped. Finally, a new civil defense capability

should be developed so as to “surge” in an international crisis.

It is imperative that war-related survival preparations go forward for at least the next 10 years, hopefully until the Strategic Defense Initiative is developed and deployed. It should be understood that no defensive system such as SDI can be made leak-proof. It will not be able to destroy all attacking missiles and warheads in flight. Thus *self-help* civil defense will be a vital part of our hoped for, truly defensive system to prevent aggression and to reduce losses if deterrence fails. Even though we may see continued reductions in nuclear weapons, it is still necessary to learn basic facts about nuclear

dangers and the reasons for various survival preparations. Such knowledge can help to persuade the President, our Congressmen, our Senators and other leaders to support civil defense with increased funding. In that way perhaps we can approach the civil defense system provided in Switzerland which already includes shelters for over 85 percent of its citizens.

Hopefully, our elected officials and others in Washington, DC will develop a wise civil defense policy as an element of the common defense as provided for under the Constitution to improve survivability for a relatively unprepared population. Civil defense is a mission worth doing. □



1988 TACDA Fund Drive — Final Announcement

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. This year our budget again needs *substantial* help.

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.

Many 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

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REVIEWS

NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS (4 VHS VIDEOS) — with Cresson H. Kearny. Produced by the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 97523. Showing time: 6 hours. 1988. Price: \$95 for set of four tapes (\$29.50 for individual tapes).

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

"A picture is worth a thousand words," the saying goes. Multiply that by a factor of another thousand or so if we're talking about the new video set *Nuclear War Survival Skills*.

Introduced by Fighting Chance Director Arthur B. Robinson and expertly narrated by veteran civil defense authority Cresson H. Kearny, the four 1½-hour tapes vividly portray the art of survival in a nuclear attack environment. The viewer sees the actual work of shelter building, shelter ventilation, home-made radiation instruments, etc. being done.

The titles of the four tapes give an idea of the content, but they cannot, of course, very well indicate the depth of survival coverage, Kearny's careful attention to detail and a good bit of the drama that accompanies the presentations. The four tapes are titled:

Tape 1: Expedient Blast and Radiation Shelters.

Tape 2: Shelter Ventilation and Various Other Survival Skills.

Tape 3: Home-Makeable and Commercial Fallout Radiation Meters.

Tape 4: Facts About Nuclear War as Told to Teenagers.

Those southeastern Oregon volunteers who do the actual work and provide the picturesque backdrops make the video "come alive" as shelters are constructed, ventilation is demonstrated, food and water storage is explained, and other "tricks of the [survival] trade" are portrayed in the audio-visual setting.

Kearny illustrates the importance of attention to survival measures by recounting experiences where these measures were absent. He tells, for instance, of a disorderly evacuation in China where hungry and thirsty people walked, crawled and died along the evacuation route.

Tape 4 ("Facts About Nuclear War

as Told to Teenagers") seems to pull the crowded six-hour presentation together as a climax. It is an informal but fascinating exchange of ideas with a group of 15 or 20 teenagers who question Kearny across the entire spectrum of survival skills.

Near the end Kearny gives strong support to the Strategic Defense Initiative as a credible defense array that needs desperately to be developed and deployed. He sees in the United States Congress a strange "denial of reality."

The photography supplied by Jim Long deserves special mention. It is beautifully done.

The bottom line is that the videos *Nuclear War Survival Skills* fill a long-standing need. Although designed for the newcomer to civil defense, they are invaluable as refresher for the CD veteran.

In addition to belonging in every circumscript family, they belong in the school, in every library, in local government and everywhere the tragic impact of war could be lifted through simple protective measures.

Robinson and Kearny deserve the thanks of all sentient Americans.

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR TARGETING, Edited by Desmond Ball and Jeffrey Richelson. Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850, 1984, 1988. 305pp. Plus information on contributors, footnotes, bibliography, and index. Price: \$29.95 cloth, \$10.95 paperback.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This book is a compilation of thoughts of 13 experts on how the U.S., Russia, the United Kingdom, and France have addressed the use of strategic nuclear weapons and the problems attendant to their use. Civil defenders and U.S. officials who have been, or are, involved in national security matters, or in exercises, will find the book informative, helpful, and sometimes frightening. For the hasty reader, Chapter 1 by Desmond Ball gives a good overview of the entire work.

Chapters 2 and 3, by David Alan Rosenberg and Desmond Ball respectively, deal with strategic nuclear target planning in the U.S.

The history of target selection and weapons assignment is traced through the Truman to the Reagan administrations as they all try to keep pace with developments: technical, domestic and foreign.

Truman had no great problems. He ended up with 50 bombs that could be delivered only by modified B-29s. Intelligence on the U.S.S.R. at the time was limited and remained so until aerial mapping and "sky spies" developed. Authority to use atomic weapons was vested solely in the President. Policy guidance was supplied by the National Security Council, strategic plans and concepts were developed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Air Force Intelligence developed target lists and passed them to the Strategic Air Command (SAC) for operational planning.

In August, 1960 President Eisenhower gave SAC responsibility for preparing the National Strategic Target List and a Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) for a coordinated attack "on counterforce, military, industrial, and governmental targets in Russia, its satellite nations and China." Thus the framework was set for nuclear target planning in the U.S. The account on U.S. activity ends with SIOP-6 developed in 1983 by the Reagan administration.

A great deal happened in four decades. Bombs became more powerful and sophisticated (increasing from the 12.5-kiloton yield at Hiroshima into the megaton range). Rocketry expanded means of delivery. Submarine delivered weapons added both offensive and defensive dimensions. Russia became a major nuclear power. This and improved intelligence added to the target list and changed priorities within it. In hope of controlling escalation, Presidents wanted more options than a single "city busting" attack. In all of this the U.S. target list grew from 200 potential Russian cities to 50,000 targets... with a real capability to destroy 10,000 of them.

The chapter on Russian nuclear targeting was written by William T. Lee. By political objectives and geographic position, the U.S.S.R. approaches the matter differently than the U.S. While policy, definition of political objectives and decision

to use nuclear weapons rest in the top authorities, a key element in the Russian system is the concept of theater of military operations. Political objectives and targeting may vary from theater to theater. The common objective is military victory. In Russian eyes the U.S. and its bases are seen as the transoceanic theater. Europe is divided into three or four theaters. China is another; Japan yet another.

Russian doctrine, going back to Stalin, is to make and use no more nuclear weapons than necessary to assure military victory. This policy is based upon three considerations: 1. If western European cities and facilities are blasted, Warsaw Pact nations and Russia itself may be caught in radioactive fallout; 2. In a post-attack world Russia may need western Europe resources and production capabilities to reconstruct itself; 3. The ultimate goal is conversion of the world to socialism. There must be nations and people to convert.

If the data in this book are correct, the Missouri congressional delegation and officials in Jefferson City should mark one fact. Whiteman AFB in central Missouri controls 150 Minuteman II ICBMs. In a nuclear war the area could expect to receive 300 to 450 Russian nuclear warheads.

Lawrence Freedman wrote the chapter on British nuclear targeting. The U.K. by history and position has some unique problems:

1. As a medium weight nuclear power, how should it use its strategic nuclear capabilities as an independent country?;
2. As a member of NATO what part of its arsenal should be committed to NATO plans?;
3. As an ally of the U.S., what may it give and what may it receive in a nuclear sense?

Certain things remain in mind after reading this chapter. British target lists are secret and the policy is to let the U.S.S.R. guess how the U.K. capabilities may be used. The British estimate 25 nuclear weapons may put them out of business. If it supports NATO, or provides bases for the U.S., it may well draw these warheads. The recurring scheme is to hold London and Moscow hostage. The

move from aircraft to submarines as means of delivery, and MIRV considered, appears to give the U.K. more warheads than its plans require.

French nuclear targeting is discussed by David S. Yost. Since France is not part of NATO's military structure, it has the problem only of how to use its nuclear capability as a sovereign state. Like the British they keep their plans secret, have moved from plane to submarine delivery, and seem to have the ideas of holding Paris and Moscow hostage; or perhaps staying out of a war completely with some hope of picking up the pieces afterwards. The French are suspicious of U.S. intent and will to again defend Europe.

For readers of this journal it is interesting to note that in the face of Russian civil defense programs, the French moved from a city busting strategy to one that aimed more at "vital works." The French at least counted civil defense as a strategic factor.

The third section of the book is a discussion of targeting issues which constitute a "critique of the strategic logic and viability of the critical elements of current U.S. strategic nuclear employment policy." This section was written by Jeffrey Richelson, Colon S. Gray, Michael Kennedy, Kevin N. Lewis, Frederic S. Nyland, Bennett Ramberg, David T. Cattell, and George H. Quester.

Civil Defense is mentioned twice in this section. In discussing the attractiveness of nuclear power plants as strategic targets, Ramberg states, "Military defense is unlikely to be successful against ballistic missiles. Civil defense, by contrast, can be modestly improved." He recommends people around nuclear plants be educated on the dangers of radiation. They should also be informed on expedient home protection and evacuation measures. Homes in such an area should have potassium iodine tablets on hand to "block the intake of radioiodine."

Russian civil defense evacuation, according to Quester, might make Russian cities more attractive targets. An enemy could bomb them into industrial chaos without killing all the people.

As the target lists have grown and the number of sophisticated war-

heads multiplied, C³I — communications, command, control and intelligence — have become more and more important. These systems have to hold up for a few hours or a few days or surgical, antiseptic nuclear targeting is reduced to vengeance and population annihilation.

NUCLEAR WINTER; IMPLICATIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE, by C. V. Chester, A.M. Perry and B.F. Hobbs (Oak Ridge National Laboratory). U.S. Government publication. Available from National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. 8½x11-in. format. 169 pages. May 1988. NTIS price codes apply — Printed Copy: A09; Microfiche A01.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

A full technical treatment of the subject of "nuclear winter" is given in this official volume. One of the authors, Dr. Conrad V. Chester, it may be remembered, spoke on the subject of "Implications of Nuclear Winter for Civil Defense" at the 1987 DDP/TACDA Seminar in Mobile, Alabama.

With 19 figures and 13 tables to support the text, this nuclear winter study gives a clear picture of the questions involved and the conclusions drawn.

An abstract gives an overview of the book's contents. It reads:

"Nuclear Winter" is the term given to the cooling hypothesized to occur in the Northern Hemisphere following a nuclear war as the result of the injection of smoke from burning cities into the atmosphere. The voluminous literature on this subject produced since the paper was published in 1983 by Turco, Toon, Ackerman, Pollack, and Sagan (TTAPS) has been reviewed. Three-dimensional global circulation models have resulted in reduced estimates of cooling — 15 to 25°C for a summer war and a few degrees for a winter war. More serious may be the possibility of suppression of convective precipitation by the altered temperature profiles in the atmosphere. However, very large uncertainties remain in input parameters, the models, and the results of calculations.

We believe the state of knowledge about nuclear winter is sufficiently developed to conclude:

REVIEWS (Cont.)

- Neither cold nor drought is likely to be a direct threat to human survival for populations with the wherewithal to survive normal January temperatures.
- The principal threat from nuclear winter is to food production, and this could present problems to third parties who are without food reserves.
- Loss of a crop year is neither a new nor an unexpected threat from nuclear war to the United States and the Soviet Union. Both have at least a year's food reserve at all times. Both face formidable organizational problems in distributing their reserves in a war-damaged environment.

The consequences of nuclear winter could be expected to fall more heavily on the Soviet Union than the United States due to its higher latitude and less productive agriculture. This may be especially true if disturbances of rainfall amounts and distribution persist for more than a year.

The book concludes with five recommendations "to deal with potential climatological effects of a large-scale nuclear war."

PROTEZIONE CIVILE — CHE COSA FARE E COME (CIVIL DEFENSE: HOW AND WHAT TO DO), by Giuseppe Satriano, M.D. Published by Soccorso Amico, Via Generale Clarke, 84100 Salerno, Italy. In Italian. 135 pages. 1986. Price: \$9.95 (from publisher).

— Reviewed by Sergio DeGregario of the Italian weekly magazine *Oggi*. (Translation of review: Silvana Sposato.)

Expectation is farsightedness, prevention is containment: we can foresee the danger evolve from an event and, using all means available, try to anticipate the damages. But even these valid proposals would not have good results if they were not supported by the very things that constitute a good Civil Defense: the organization and coordination of a solidly based establishment and competent and efficient operators.

Soccorso Amico, well known for its many years of experience in the area of Civil Defense, has prepared a publication entitled "Civil Defense: How and What to Do". It was prepared to encourage individual citizens to

overcome the unexpected by giving a brief summary of the problem and the procedure used to face the emergency. In this way, the citizen would grow used to the idea of being the operating arm or the expert protagonist of a civil obligation he can no longer escape for reasons of unselfishness, solidarity and cautious propriety.

"Civil Defense: How and What to Do" urges the reader to accept the territory's vulnerability and live with the risks that a similar dynamic and complex structure involves including earthquakes, hydrogeological ruin and environmental catastrophes. This obligates us to admit that the impossible perfection of human action is often the cause of ecological disasters. It would only be possible to remedy this with specific and thorough intervention and, in the event that assistance and first-aid are needed, it would not fail to indicate the edifying moment of social growth in a community.

Through the pages of the publication, Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, the author and founder of Soccorso Amico, has also pointed out the volunteer's priceless role. By inviting the community itself to support voluntary associations, the means and the structure of the associations would be strengthened; the characteristics of the specialized services, various departments and operating forces would be better understood and the construction of institutions wherever they are needed would be encouraged. But above all it would make it possible to understand how much easier it would be to give life to a collaboration capable of rendering Civil Defense as a homogenous, functional and flexible structure concerned with rapid and efficient intervention.

NEW FRENCH DISASTER PUBLICATION: *NORIA* — QUARTERLY WITH EIGHT MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTS (*NORIA Actus*) — Published by the Association Noria — Address: 15, rue du Louvre, 75001 Paris, France. Subscription (in France): 200 francs (about \$33 at current exchange). Membership in the Association Noria (which includes subscription): 300 francs (about \$50 at current exchange).

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

The French flair for putting out attractive publications is nowhere better exemplified than in the new French emergency management magazine *Noria*. The contents follow through with peak-interest articles. Covered in the 64-page (plus cover) magazine are the subjects of fire-fighting, speleology, Alpine rescue operations, stress-courage-fear, escape from Auschwitz, earthquakes, and a number of other reports.

One account is an interview with Dr. Jean-Louis Etienne who made a two-month solo hike to the North Pole in 1986. Etienne now plans a 3,900-mile sled trip across the South pole in 1989.

Cold is a problem that can be contended with according to Etienne. Getting overheated is something to avoid at all costs, because perspiration speeds up chilling.

The French nuclear power industry leads the world, and it is to be hoped that *Noria* will report on it. And to be led also into the field of nuclear weapons threats. Its coverage appears prominently under its name:

Major Risks
Catastrophes
Emergency Rescue
Humanitarian Assistance

CIVIL DEFENSE PRESENTATION, by Dr. Arthur B. Robinson (Fighting Chance, Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 94523). Cassette Tape, 1 hour 26 minutes, 1988. Price: \$5.95.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Dr. Robinson is the southeastern Oregon farmer-researcher-educator who decided three years ago that homeland protection for the American people in an age when nuclear attack could literally wipe us off the map was the most important problem that the United States and its people needed to address. Most important by far.

In this cassette tape Robinson goes into detail in a gripping, low-key exposure of the problem, of what other countries are doing about it, of what we are *not* doing about it, and of what we must now do about it if we are to see America enter the 21st

Century as a viable republic.

He chastizes government for the studied indifference to the problem that it has accorded. Since President Kennedy's brief infusion of money and interest into a realistic civil defense plan — cut short by his assassination — homeland defense preparedness has been sabotaged by the enormity of the problem, the tendency to run away from it, and pork-barrel adventures of Congress.

The idea that Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) could act as a sustained deterrent is to him a sick substitute for patriotic action. It is, he says, "immoral."

He explains a nuclear blackmail scenario where the American President is forced to capitulate after American missiles have been targeted and largely eliminated.

The vast majority of Americans, he points out, are strongly in favor of civil defense (and SDI as well). They are "passively" in support of it, however, and expect action from the government. Not more than one or two percent of the American people will act on their own to provide their families with protection. Community action holds more promise once it is stimulated.

But what is needed desperately is pressure on politicians for a program in the interests of American survival.

Nothing is more important. If America doesn't join other countries which are working to protect their peoples, he says, then "I'm very much afraid she will perish."

And that her people will too.

A FIGHTING CHANCE — The Moral Use of Nuclear Weapons, by Joseph P. Martino. Published by Ignatius Press. 283 pages (paperback). 1988. \$15.95. Available from: Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1030 15th St., N.E. (Suite 300), Washington, DC 20005.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

The title of *A Fighting Chance* (1988) of course reminds us of the book *Fighting Chance* (1986) by Arthur Robinson and Gary North. Both are good — but different to be sure.

Author Martino goes in considerable depth into the morality of war-

fare, and of nuclear warfare, with the end result hopefully being a world that survives. He cites numerous authorities and uses quotes from them to fortify his arguments.

As for civil defense, he cites a fable which bears repeating (credited to Clayton Cramer):

You are going on a picnic with four friends, and are loading up your car. You open the trunk to put in the picnic supplies, and your friends suddenly voice expressions of horror: they observe in your trunk a spare tire and a jack.

One says, "It doesn't matter if you have a spare, if we have a flat, it'll be a blowout. We'll go off the road and all die anyway. So why bother?"

The second says, angrily, "Being prepared with a spare shows you support the *concept* of flat tires."

The third says, in a gentler voice, "People who are prepared to survive flat tires have no incentive to drive

carefully. Is that fair to other drivers?"

The fourth says, "Why did you spend money on the jack and the spare? Instead you could have bought more beer."

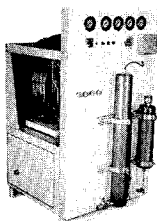
Then they all walk off, leaving you standing there open-mouthed.

These arguments, while silly, are parallel to those offered by opponents of civil defense:

1. No one will survive anyway, so why bother?
2. Civil defense preparations means we support the concept of having nuclear wars.
3. If we have civil defense, our leaders will be more willing to get us into a nuclear war.
4. We should spend the money on _____ instead (fill in the blank with your favorite project).

A Fighting Chance is another example of the thought-provoking studies put out by the Ethics and Public Policy Center.

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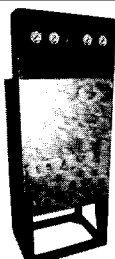
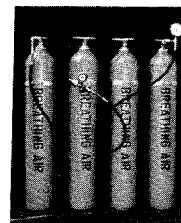
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CONGRESSMAN KYL REPORTS ON SDI

When the U.S. has the will, we usually can find the way. Thus, bold initiatives such as our commitment to put a man on the moon succeeded.

Five years ago, President Reagan challenged us with an equally bold initiative to build a defense against nuclear attack. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), when fully developed, will allow us to actually defend ourselves from nuclear missiles, thus deterring such an attack.

Now, however, after five years of research, some in Congress appear to be reneging on the program, just when we are ready to undertake important experiments which will show us whether key components of the defense will work.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I have been convinced that the U.S. must proceed with the experimental phase of SDI. During the committee's consideration of the Defense Department Authorization bill, which authorizes defense funding for FY1989, there, I offered two amendments to protect SDI.

I am pleased to report that one of my amendments was adopted by the Committee. The amendment restored \$115 million to conduct a critical experiment as part of the Space-Based Interceptor project. The information from the experiment will provide us with critical data to determine how to proceed with the whole SDI program.

My other amendment did not pass. The Reagan administration originally requested \$6.2 billion in FY89 for SDI. Knowing that Congress would only accept a bare-bones request, the President reduced that to \$4.5 billion, which was further reduced to \$3.7 billion by the Research and Development Subcommittee. My amendment sought to restore the funding to the President's request of \$4.5 billion. President Reagan made a good faith effort to meet Congress half-way. Unfortunately, the Congress has not kept its end of the bargain; and the Committee refused to restore the funding as I requested. . . .

— Report by Congressman Jon Kyl, 4th District, Arizona. From the *White Mountain Independent*, May 19, 1988.

PLUTONIUM: "MOST TOXIC SUBSTANCE KNOWN TO MAN"???

(NOTE: The Sierra Club and publicity-seeking politicians have recently deplored plans to ship plutonium by air. Petr Beckmann in *Access to Energy* sets the record straight as follows.)

Plutonium, the "most toxic substance known to man" can't hurt anybody unless it gets into one's body, for it is an alpha emitter whose rays are absorbed within an inch of air. Three tons of plutonium were committed to the atmosphere in the bomb tests of the fifties, but have

not been linked to the death of anybody. If it gets into the body by ingestion, it is a poison, but not a very potent one. Prof. Bernard Cohen of the U. of Pittsburgh has offered to go on TV with any nuclear critic and consume as much plutonium by weight as his challenger consumes caffeine (the stimulant in coffee), but has found no takers. . . . When inhaled as dust, it is dangerous and can cause lung cancer, but not as readily as the radium harbored by Mother Nature. Of the 25 people who, in a Manhattan Project accident, received a dose equal to 25 times the permissible lung burden, 23 are still alive. One died of

INDIA'S STRATEGIC SURGE

India's leasing of a Soviet Charlie I nuclear submarine — the *Chakra* — in January 1988 and the testing of the *Prithvi* (an SSM dedicated for nuclear warheads) is a major step in the cooperative Indian Ocean strategy of the Soviet Union and India. Formulated in 1982-84 by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and L. I. Brezhnev, reaffirmed and strengthened by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and India's Rajiv Gandhi during Gorbachev's visit to India in November 1986, this strategic relationship has India acting as a Soviet ally and proxy similar to Cuba, with serious ramifications for the United States and the West.

Rajiv Gandhi is willing to help the Soviets advance their goals in return for Kremlin backing for Indian ambitions of becoming the preeminent power in the region and the Third World. . . .

Both countries now appear united in wanting to expel the U.S. from the Indian Ocean. India clearly considers the U.S. to be its primary threat. "The Indians cannot discount the possibility of coercive diplomacy by the U.S. in the future," said an Indian analyst. . . .

Indian analysts emphasize that India is determined to be able to prevent the capture of its island territories, as well as the small island republics of Seychelles, Maldives and Mauritius, by the United States. India is developing a Rapid Deployment Force to prevent their seizure by command-style invasions or takeovers. . . .

India is at a historic cross-roads with an assertive and self-confident young generation, symbolized by Rajiv Gandhi, taking over. "The ambition of the new generation is simple, to make India the pre-eminent power of the second world by the turn of the century," explained a young Indian professional. . . .

Cuba also, under the banner of indigenous revolutionary zeal and mission, fronted for the USSR throughout the Third World, faithfully performing its duties primarily because Castro and his ruling elite genuinely believe Cuba's quest for leadership of the global revolutionary movement can be attained only as an integral component of Soviet global strategy. The extent of Soviet penetration into Cuba ensures, however, that now Cuba cannot extract itself from the Soviet embrace even if it so desired.

At present, India is falling into a similar position, in which its quest for *Akhand Bharat* and leadership of the Third World cannot be realized except in concert with Soviet global strategy. Soviet-Indian economic relations are too extensive and intertwined to be disrupted, and India's military might is largely dependent on the USSR. Thus, India's strategic surge into the Indian Ocean reflects its evaluation to Cuba's position in the Soviet system, that is, a loyal proxy and a trusted ally.

— Global Alert [Bulletin], from the publishers of the quarterly journal *Global Affairs*.

an unrelated illness, the other in a car accident.

The one unprecedented property of plutonium is its unequaled energy concentration. From human and animal muscle power through sun/wind, wood, coal, and oil to uranium, the energy per unit volume has been increasing throughout man's history. Plutonium is therefore the pinnacle of the energy history of man.

— June 1988 issue of *Access to Energy*, Box 2298, Boulder, CO 80306 (monthly — \$22 year).

VIEW FROM MOSCOW ON NUCLEAR REACTORS

It is impossible to build a complex machine that would be entirely failsafe. The question is whether any possible fault might lead to intolerable consequences. Most of the published reports refer to nuclear power station equipment failures which do not represent a danger for the station's personnel, much less for the population. However, when such accounts pile up one on top of another, and when the incidents are described as accidents, then naturally, the hair of readers stands on end as they imagine that every day they rise and go to sleep under the threat of a new global catastrophe! . . .

An alternative solution to protect nuclear power stations from external influences is their location underground. This is not a new idea [Edward Teller voiced it many years ago], but it has not been widely adopted in the world. It leads to additional complex engineering problems, and the underground construction of a power station can lead to a 25-100 percent increase in cost. Proposals for the underground location [of nuclear power stations] are being studied; however, it would be premature to draw definitive conclusions about the need for their acceptance.

We are trying to develop a reactor in which undesirable processes occurring as a result of human error or failures within the reactor itself and in the auxiliary systems would be countered mainly through specially selected internal qualities — nuclear and technological features. The preferability of this approach resembles the widely accepted prin-

ciple that it is better to treat the causes than the symptoms of an illness. . . .

— from remarks by N. N. Ponomarev-Stepnoy in an interview published in *Izvestiya* (Moscow).

U.S. NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SHOW IMPROVED EFFICIENCY

A major article in the May issue of *Nuclear News* says that most U.S. nuclear power plants showed steady improvement in capacity factors over the last three years.

Capacity factor is the ratio of electricity actually produced by a plant compared to the maximum amount of power the plant could generate. Since nuclear plants must suspend operations periodically for several weeks or more at a time to refuel and for normal maintenance, a 100 percent capacity factor is unachievable. . . .

The median capacity factor for the 81 units that operated throughout 1985-87 was 63.6 percent; for the 70 units that were operable during 1982-84, the median was about 59.5 percent. Also, the number of units with capacity factors of better than 80 percent rose from 4 to 10, and those with factors of better than 70 percent rose from 16 to 28. . . .

— American Nuclear Society news release.

PAINTED EYES — TIMID BIRDS

All Nippon Airways, a Japanese domestic airline, has discovered that when eyes are painted on the intakes of their jets, fewer birds get sucked into aircraft engines. According to an experiment reported by the magazine "International Wildlife," the airline painted eyes on 26 of its Boeing 747s and 767s and left the rest of the fleet without the bogus eyes.

At the end of a one-year test period an average of only one bird had hit each of the engines carrying painted eyes. Unpainted engines had been struck by an average of nine birds.

All Nippon plans to paint eyes on all of its large-body aircraft.

— *Glimpse*, P.O. Box 2469, San Francisco, CA 94126.



SWITZERLAND MARKS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF GUNG-HO CIVIL DEFENSE

In the autumn of 1963, says the Swiss civil defense magazine *Zivildschutz*, legislation for the construction of Swiss shelters for its people was wrapped up and implemented. This was based on a pro-civil defense vote by the people on May 25, 1959.

What really moved Switzerland to action was the Korean War and the efforts of Hungary and Poland to gain a measure of independence.

In 1988 Switzerland boasts high-tech shelter for 85% of its population and plans shelter for all by the year 2000. [Shelter that doesn't quite measure up to Swiss standards exists for the remaining 15%.]

Zivildschutz explains the three guiding principles behind its shelter concept:

1. Every Swiss inhabitant must have available near his home, and where necessary near his place of work, a protected space.

2. Municipalities are designated responsible for civil protection; as the basic unit of our demographic system it is first the duty of the municipality to assure the protection of its inhabitants taking into account the local situation and its possibilities.

3. All able-bodied men between 20 and 60 are obliged to serve in civil defense except those doing their military service.

Women are not obligated to serve in civil defense units as Swiss law now stands (the subject has been hotly debated over the years), but women volunteers have numbered some 15,000.

Swiss civil defense is used whenever deemed appropriate for natural disasters and technological accidents, but "its principal mission, it must be emphasized, is to protect the population and property against the ravages of war."

Polls show that 80% of Swiss citizens support this policy.

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American Security Council, 204pp., \$4.95 . \$ 2.50
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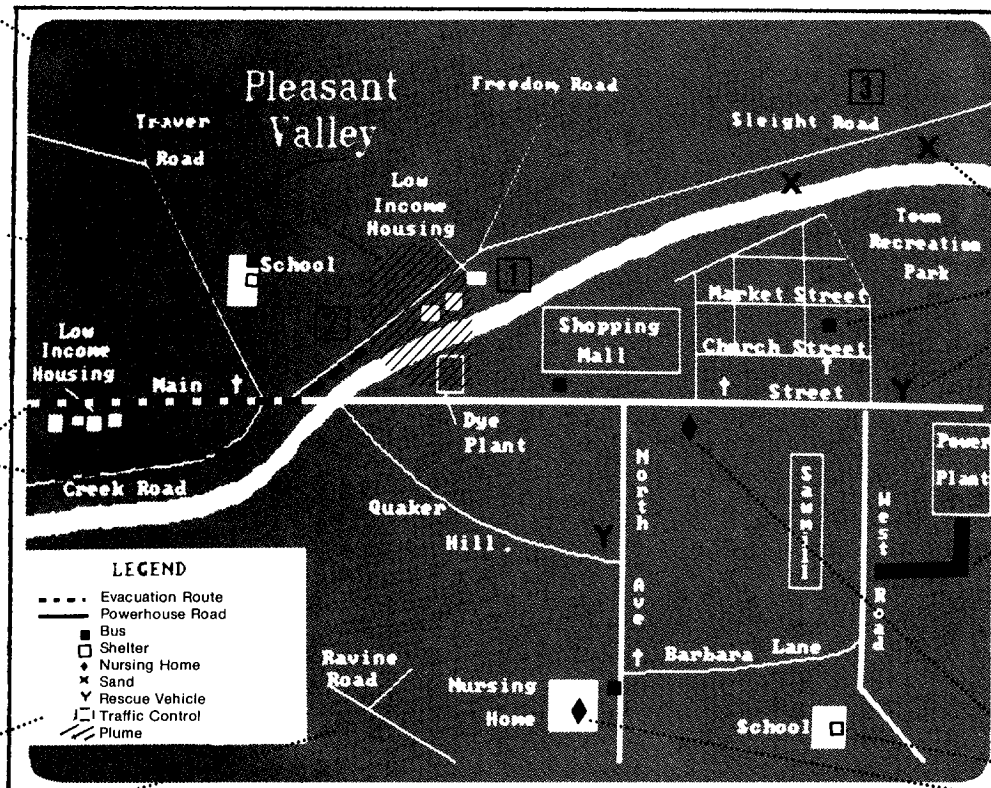
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"Men who use terrorism as a means to power, rule by terror once they are in power." — Helen MacInnes

Taken from *Peter's Quotations Ideas for our Time*

SPECIAL NOTES . . .

GEORGIA TRAINING PROGRAM OPEN TO OUT-OF-STATE STUDENTS

Training for civil defense/emergency management students from beyond the borders of Georgia is available at scheduled disaster management classes within Georgia writes Georgia Emergency Management Agency Director Billy J. Clack. This in response to a TACDA query based on the obvious excellence of the Georgia program.

"The applicant," notes Clack, "must fill out a FEMA General Admission Application Form 75-5, have both local and state emergency management directors sign, and forward." Send to:

Georgia Emergency
Management Agency
Attention: Training
P.O. Box 18055

Atlanta, GA 30316-0055

No tuition or course materials fees are associated with any of the Georgia courses. Travel and other expenses, however, must be borne by the student or his home organization.

IN MEMORIAM: John C. Robinson

John C. "Robbie" Robinson, an Emergency Management Specialist with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX in San Francisco, was killed June 13 in an accident near Doyle, California while driving to an exercise in northern California.

Robinson joined FEMA after retiring from the U.S. Army in 1963 as a Lieutenant Colonel.

Region IX Director Robert L. Vickers noted that Robinson epitomized a most dedicated, valued public servant and a patriot.

NUCLEAR WAR EXERCISE (from Bonneville County, Idaho Civil Defense Newsletter)

Seventy-one persons responded by 8:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 17th for active participation with Bonneville County Civil Defense in *National Security Functional Exercise CIVEX-88!*

Some 35 of Idaho's 44 counties, as well as the hub of Idaho's Civil Defense — the State Bureau of Disaster Services — participated in the *SIMULATED Nuclear War Scenario* . . .

Robinson and American Conservative Union Picket Pentagon

Dr. Arthur B. Robinson, head of the American Homeland Defense Alliance and two officials from the Washington DC-based American Conservative Union (Robert Billings, Legislative Director; and Pete Shearer, Legislative Assistant) on July 1st carried out their announced plan to "picket the Pentagon."

Placing themselves strategically, first at the main Pentagon Metro entrance and then at the bus entrance, they carried two large signs calling for Pentagon attention to protecting Americans with civil defense measures.



Pete Shearer of the American Conservative Union and Arthur Robinson picket at the Pentagon main Metro entrance. Sign on the left reads "Soviets have CIVIL DEFENSE — Why not Americans?" The one on the right reads "American Soldiers Need Shelters Too!"

In an article entitled "Picket the Pentagon" Robinson's *Fighting Chance* newsletter (published in Oregon) had said in part:

We were recently asked by a group of grassroots strategic defense advocates what additional actions might be taken to get a strategic defense deployed within 20 months from today. Present efforts to do this seem to have failed. . . .

I suggested an intense lobbying effort by the grassroots people themselves in the Senate and House office buildings and additional efforts by the national strategic defense organizations. . . .

The second suggestion which I made was that grassroots strategic defense supporters "picket the pentagon." . . .

The Department of Defense has our \$300 billion per year. They are not providing a credible defense for the American homeland and are quite obviously losing their capability to deal with the Soviets in the nuclear age

Robinson, who travels 3,000 miles from his Oregon ranch to Washington, plans to return in September to picket "with many more people." What he really wants to see is a growing campaign of initiatives by strategic defense proponents in the Washington DC area, both picketing and calling on congressmen. Such action by people 3 miles away instead of 3,000, he believes, could be much more frequent and therefore much more effective.

Immediately prior to the picketing of the Pentagon, Robinson had been one of the speakers at FEMA's "Capstone Series" — a new Emergency Management Institute course which looks at civil defense from varied angles. Another speaker at the course was Jennifer Leaning representing the Physicians for Social Responsibility. Leaning, says Robinson, came out in favor of civil defense "if" it abandons "attack preparedness" and other defense activities.

Robinson, in his presentation, placed the blame for America's weakened defense posture at the feet of six groups, listed "in order of importance"; (1) the Department of Defense for "opposing our CD efforts"; (2) Congress and politicians in general "out of ignorance"; (3) pro-civil defense groups for being too passive; (4) FEMA for serving "as an excuse for DOD"; (5) the Clergy because it propagates the idea that "God will take care of you"; and (6) radical "peace" groups like PSR.

But PSR et al., says Robinson, may actually help because their propaganda is obvious. □

**British Institute
of Civil Defence
Extends Welcome Mat
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Disaster — Education, Training
and Public Information



4th Biennial International Civil Defense Conference

What better excuse for travel buffs — and serious civil defense supporters — to visit the British Isles (and maybe the Mediterranean to boot) than the late fall 4th Biennial International Civil Defense Conference? The prestigious conference (held for the first time in Great Britain) doubles as the "Jubilee Year" for the British Civil Defence Institute founded in 1938 and receiving its "baptism of fire" in the years immediately following (during World War II).

Institute president Eric Alley's special message reads:

The Institute of Civil Defence is proud and honored to be the host for the 4th International Disaster Management Congress "Emergency '88" in this our Jubilee Year.

We are looking forward to welcoming delegates from far and wide to London and to providing an entertain-

Dates: November 28-December 2

**Site: The Queen Elizabeth II
Conference Center,
Westminster, London**

ing, exciting and wide ranging program which will share experiences and knowledge from all parts of the world to further develop the science and art of civil protection. . . .

The cover of the attractive 16-page "Provisional Program" (send for one) lists the sponsoring organizations as:

The Institute of Civil Defence (UK)
The Office of United Nations
Disaster Relief Coordinator
International Civil Defense
Organization
The League of Red Cross and
Red Crescent Societies

The theme for the conference highlights "education, training and effective public information." And this theme is drawn principally from the following H.G. Wells quote:

History becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe.

The first day's schedule takes in registration and a visit to the historic Thames River and the Thames River Barrier. During the five-day program there will be eight tours plus three repeat tours ranging from £9.95 to £62. These include visits to Brighton, Windsor and Hampton Court, Royal Tunbridge Wells and London itself.

November 29th will see a plenary session in the Churchill Auditorium and a Welcome Reception at 7:30 p.m.

November 30th (Wednesday) will see the conference branching out into four "tracks" with international experts in their disaster fields making presentations and the conference exhibitors appearing in the afternoon.

December 1st will again exploit presentations in four tracks by international specialists in the morning, and in the afternoons will see the staging of "training and exercises for industrial emergencies."

The morning of Friday, December 2nd will see the resumption of the plenary session and the closing address. The afternoon will be devoted to exhibit area presentations. The grand finale will be an evening banquet.

Working languages (simultaneous translations) will be Spanish, Arabic, French and English. Abstracts and papers will be published in the language of origin and English.

Emergency '88 registration for the full conference will be £460 (about \$792) for delegates. After October 21st the registration fee will be £517.50 (about \$891). Registration for accompanying persons is £65 (about \$112).

Americans attending Emergency '88 will find that sharply reduced air fares apply during the late autumn season.

Registration information and forms may be obtained by contacting:

Emergency '88
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72 Fielding Road
Bedford Park
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Tel: 44-1-995-8356
CONEXN G
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Forms and information may also be obtained by contacting TACDA at P O Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 or phoning 904-964-5397.

Emergency '88 is an adventure not to miss. ☐

NEWS RELEASE — 14 June 1988:

The Institute of Civil Defence is proud to announce that in its Golden Jubilee Year Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to bestow on President, Mr. Eric Alley, the insignia of an Officer of the Most Excellent Order to the British Empire (O.B.E.) for his outstanding service to Civil Defence.



Eric
Alley

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- Aug 10-12 **WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL WORKSHOP**, Manitowoc Holiday Inn. Contact: (414/683-4207).
- Aug 11-14 **MEDIC UPDATE '88**, Fountainhead Resort Hotel, Lake Eufaula, Oklahoma. Sponsored by Oklahoma Emer. Med. Tech. Assn. Contact: Judy Dyke, President, OEMTA, 8908 E. 74th St., Tulsa, OK 74133 (918/252-7371).
- Aug 27-31 **115th ANNUAL IAFC FIRE SAFETY & EMERGENCY MGMT. SERVICES EXPOSITION**, Washington DC Convention Center. IAFC 88: The Future is Today. Contact: IAFC, 1329 18th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202/833-3420).
- Aug 29-Sep 2 **IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING WORKSHOP**, Boston, MA. Continuing education credits, Fee \$1000. Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Cont. Ed. Dept. A, 677 Huntington Ave., L-23, Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).
- Sep 6-9 **INDUSTRIAL RADIATION & RADIOISOTOPE MEASUREMENT APPLICATIONS**, American Nuclear Society, Pinehurst Hotel & Country Club, Pinehurst, NC. Contact: Robin Gardner, Dept. of Nuclear Engng., NC State Univ., Box 7909, Raleigh, NC 27695-7909 (919/737-3378).
- Sep 12-15 **GEMA RADIOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS**, Holiday Inn I-20/Snapfinger Woods, Atlanta, GA. Course designed to teach mgmt. functions of a Radiological Protection System at State & local levels. Contact: Dept. of Defense, GEMA, Attn: Training Office, P.O. Box 18055, Atlanta, GA 30316-0055.
- Sep 16-18 **1988 INDIANA EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONFERENCE**, Indiana Convention Center, Indianapolis, IN. Reg. fee \$110. Contact: Indiana '88 Emergency Response, State Office Bldg. Rm. 315, 100 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317/232-3980).
- Sep 19-22 **FIRE SAFE '88**, Natl. Fire Prevention Security & Safety Equipment Exhibition, International Centre, Toronto, Canada. Contact: NFP S&S EE, 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B 2X7 (416/445-6641).
- Sep 22-25 **HOT ZONE**, International Association of Hazardous Materials Specialists Conference, Tulsa, OK. Contact: IAHS, Columbia Business Center, 6480 Dobbin Rd., Columbia, MD 21045 (301/964-0943).
- Sep 26-28 **EMERGENCY RESPONSE: Planning, Technologies & Implementation**, Sheraton Charleston Hotel, Charleston, SC. Contact: Allen Weber, El du Pont de Nemours Co., Savannah River Lab, Bldg. 773-A, 1012-A, Aiken, SC 29808-0001 (803/725-3717).
- Sep 26-30 **NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, MD. Course for State & local officials responsible for planning & operations in the event of a national emergency. Contact: EMI, 16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727 (1-800/638-9600).
- Oct 5-6 **HAZTECH CANADA — EDMONTON '88**, Northlands Agricom Bldg., Edmonton, CANADA. Contact: Haztech Canada-Edmonton '88, Suite 240, 4936 87th St., Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 5W3, CANADA (403/466-6622 or 403/469-1631).
- Oct 9-12 **NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT 37th ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Riverview Hotel, Mobile, AL. Contact: Rose Young, Mobile County Emer. Mgmt. Agency, 348 N. McGregor Ave., Mobile, AL 36608 (205/460-8000).
- Oct 21-23 **12th ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING SEMINAR**, Springfield Marriott Hotel, Springfield, MA. Contact: Barbara Pummell, M.Ed., Director, Springfield College, Springfield, MA 01109 (413/788-3409).
- Oct 21-24 **DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (DDP/TACDA) 10th ANNUAL SEMINAR**, Airport Hilton, Salt Lake City, UT. Reg. fee \$148. Contact: Helen Baker, DDP/TACDA Seminar, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091-1057 (904/964-5397).
- Nov 28-Dec 2 **EMERGENCY '88 — 4th Biennial International Conf. — British Inst. of Civil Defence, UNDRO, ICDO, LORCS**, Queen Elizabeth Conference Center, Westminster, London. Contact: Emergency '88 Secretariat, 72 Fielding Road, Chiswick, London W4 1DB (Tel: 44-1-995-8356).

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

DISASTER PLANNING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Hardback, 139pp, standard in the field. \$16.50 ppd. Herman Associates, 19 N. Main St., Rittman, OH 44270-1407. *Mention this ad!*

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AS INDICATED BY THE COVER, THE EDITORIAL AND THE MITCHELL ARTICLE (PAGE 6) of this issue of the Journal, more and more attention is being paid these days to civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative. The Iranian "Death to America" posture in the wake of its Persian Gulf civilian plane loss adds to the emphasis on homeland defense. Burgeoning threats to America from coalescing radical regimes south of our borders serve also to push us toward a preparedness mode. That could be good -- it could wake us up to the sad fact that everyone doesn't love Americans. "Death to America" is more than a cute phrase. It's a rallying cry for merchants of hatred who are out to do us in. At the same time, of course, they would hate to see us wake up and take steps to defend ourselves.

BUT THIS COULD HAPPEN. AT A RECENT LUNCHEON OF THE MARYLAND RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION Dr. Henry C. Huntley (Vice-President of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness) asked guest speaker William Seth Shepherd what role civil defense would play in an

Polyglot William Seth Shepherd, Director of Congressional Affairs for the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1987, has had a long and distinguished diplomatic career that includes posts in Viet Nam, Singapore, Greece, Hungary and France. Shepherd's primary professional field: national security.

expanded national defense program. Shepherd's reply was that, given significant reductions in nuclear missiles and partially effective SDI in the early 1990s, a total program of civil defense should be considered as the third leg of the triad protecting the population of the United States.

DR. HUNTLEY ALSO REPORTS ON A COLLEGE OF AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS "SEMINAR ON GOVERNMENT" -- the following pointers were given on making productive contacts with members of Congress:

1. Clearly identify subject as well as bill numbers. State your concerns, including any personal experience, and restrict yourself to no more than two topics.
2. Try to establish a relationship with your representative or respective member of state or local governments.
3. Don't threaten or pretend to have influence on votes.
4. Letter writing is the most convenient way of communicating. If possible, write on personal or business stationery.
5. Telegrams have some effect, but less than in the past.
6. The most effective way to meet your representative is at a fundraiser, preferably with check in hand.
7. One aspect which cannot be overemphasized is that congressional staff aides have enormous influence, often write the bills or add amendments with the consent of their employers, have much more time, and are usually more knowledgeable about a particular problem than is the member himself. Don't feel put off if you get to see only a staff person. It may be to your advantage.

If you don't become involved, said one speaker, then decisions will be made for you by people often with less knowledge and intelligence. If so, you alone are to blame.

HUMAN RIGHTS

With President Reagan's recent trip to the Soviet Union the human rights question has been given a going-over in the world media, including the Soviet media. The position of the Soviets is that they will take care of whatever problems they have without "interference" from the United States. A TASS report from Moscow (in English) turns its guns on a "dungeon" in Lexington, Kentucky where "political prisoners" are subjected to continuous torture, "denied sleep" and so on.

Call it a smoke screen if you will, and it probably is, it serves to obscure the fact that there is a much bigger problem for the United States and other Western countries which will deny basic "human rights" in a frighteningly wholesale manner to citizens and make a mockery of our right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We refer, of course, to the failure of government to provide wartime protective measures for its citizens. "Johnnie" Johnson in his perceptive and wide-ranging *Daily News Digest* (P.O. Box 84902, Phoenix, AZ 85071) gives the following "opinion" in his July 6 issue:

The American taxpayer shells out \$300 billion a year for "defense" and to what end? Half goes to defend Europe, which has more people and wealth than we do. Another big chunk goes to defend Japan, South Korea, and other Asian allies, which also rival us in population and wealth.

Meanwhile, we have absolutely *no* missile defenses and no plans to deploy such defenses. We also have virtually no defense against Soviet bombers. We have essentially no civil defense. If the sirens went off right now — and you could hear them — where would you go?

If this is not terminally stupid, we don't know what is.

Other publications are also plugging for an awakening to our failure to recognize our danger and to take the corrective action that is available with a bit of disciplined budgeting. Bruce Sibley, the British scientist, alerts us to "The Other Nuclear Club" in his latest report — Third World Nations who are becoming nuclear threats. *The American Legion* magazine devoted its entire May 1988 issue to "The Strategic Defense of America." William F. Buckley Jr., editor of the *National Review*, repeatedly calls for preparedness both in his magazine and in his syndicated column. The August/September issue of *Reason* does the same in its six-page article "Keeping the Peace." And the Reserve Officers Association published its 16-page "ROA National Security Report" in the June issue of *The Officer*. Author: President Ronald Reagan. It is an excerpt from his "National Defense Strategy for the United States" — his report to the Congress for 1988. One small excerpt:

In times of peace, there are those who don't want to think about war, much less spend money preparing for it. But as George Washington so wisely counseled our countrymen, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective ways of preserving peace."

And there are other signs that a spotlight is being placed on the right of our people to protection against weapons which today are zeroed in on our country. Charlie Badley's statement (please see cover) points to the rewards of "a hard-core national defense." This editorial supports his statement.

A sign of where we stand vis-a-vis Soviet civil defense is the fact that the Soviet Union, according to the CIA and other sources, spends around \$5 billion a year on it while our new budget goal is around \$0.160 billion for the coming year, less than 1/30 of the Soviet expenditure.

If the Soviets are prepared with civil defense and we are not, where is the "human rights" imbalance? Do we, as Don Mitchell reminds us in his article on page 6, need to share a little "glasnost" with them?

Would the Soviets be right in pointing up our neglect of "Human Rights"?

Yes. But don't count on it. The aim of excellent Soviet propaganda is to keep us convinced that civil defense is useless — and provocative — and too costly. And don't worry about the contradiction in terms. Propaganda doesn't have to be logical, just dramatic. The same argument is made against SDI, also with a good bit of success.

If we are going to wake up we are going to have to do it ourselves. We are going to have to mix "human responsibilities" with "human rights." Badley and Mitchell are correct. □

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