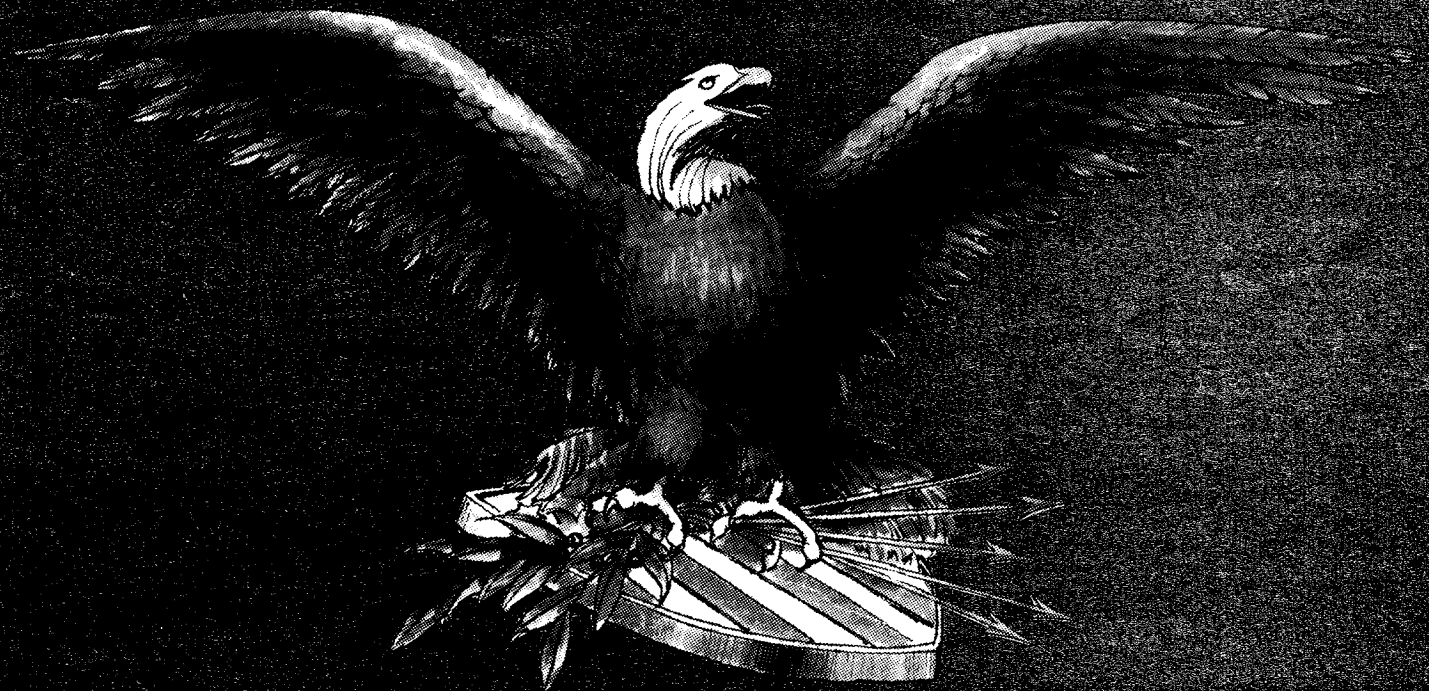


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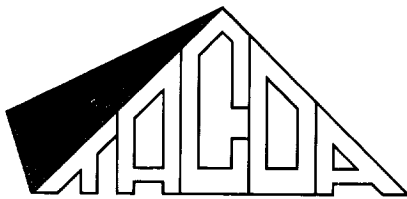
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The American Civil Defense Association

Journal of Civil Defense

Presenting the Views of Industry, Technology,
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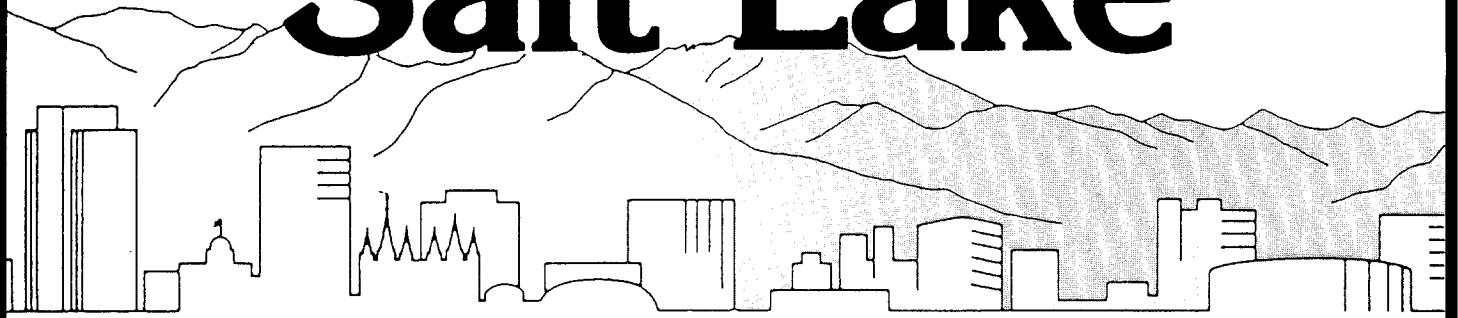
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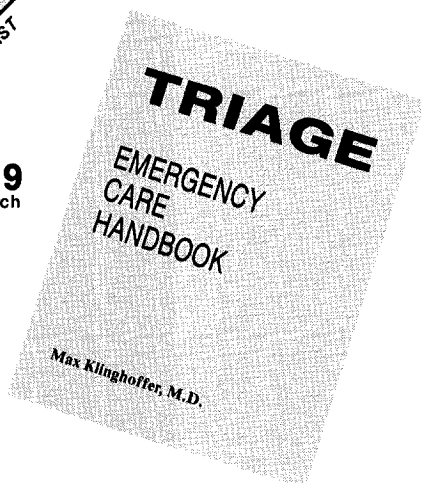
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FACT: Within ten years the Soviets will have fallout and blast shelters to protect 75% of their urban population. In the U.S., on the other hand, the strong anti-civil defense lobby has blocked efforts to take basic and effective defense measures to 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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The Reagan Years: What Went Wrong?

Ronald Reagan is the only President who comes to mind who spoke out for civil defense while campaigning for the Oval Office. (John F. Kennedy had some favorable comments while a congressman but that was well before the 1960 campaign.) Reagan both spoke out and wrote newspaper articles with well turned phrases. One published in a Los Angeles newspaper in March 1980 included the following: "A renewed emphasis on civil defense preparedness is necessary. It should be an integral part of our national security. Whether the Administration's new-found concern for civil defense represents an awakening or just a bit of rafshoonery remains to be seen." This article may have been ghost-written as some were, yet it has much of Reagan's personal style, including making a new noun out of the name of one of President Carter's advisors.

Moreover, Reagan was convinced that the Soviet Union had surpassed the United States in military capabilities and had assembled a group of advisors to help plan a new defense buildup. Some of these advisors published a book in 1979 entitled *Strategic Options for the Early Eighties — What Can Be Done?* One chapter was on civil defense. It recommended completion of planning for full-scale crisis relocation in the short term and routine slanting of new construction to provide blast and fallout shelter in the long term. Many of the contributors to this book were later on the president-elect's transition team and several took positions in the new administration. At the Republican convention in 1980, a "Peace Through Strength" defense plank was included in the platform that demanded a civil defense effort capable of providing as much protection for Americans as the Soviet Union was providing their population.

The election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 thus was greeted with great expectations by civil defense advocates, who had suffered through a truly dismal decade of the 1970s. Nixon had given little thought to civil defense during his tenure. Gerald Ford left the decisionmaking to his budget director and in 1976 OMB, citing widespread misuse of federal funds at the State and local levels of government, cut the Agency's request for \$102 million to \$40 million and restricted its use entirely to attack preparedness. Reclamas got the budget request increased to \$71 million but still with restrictions that would have destroyed the civil defense apparatus. Fortunately, hearings in Congress, lobbying by the stakeholders, and the initiative shown by Congressmen Ike Skelton (D-MO) and Don Mitchell (R-NY) resulted in an appropriation higher than the Ford Administration's request for the first and only time in history. Few today realize how close we came to losing civil defense in 1976. Ask Don Mitchell, who is now the president of The American Civil Defense Association. Indeed, if Jimmy Carter had not won the

presidential election that fall, civil defense might have been eliminated during the next Ford term.

The Carter years turned out to be a period of great frustration for civil defense advocates. It was a period marked by repeated official studies of civil defense, arousal of an active opposition, presidential directives laying out a seven-year program of crisis relocation planning, and continued modest budget requests that were further decimated by congressional committees unconvinced that the Carter Administration was serious. While Don Mitchell and his congressional activists were successful in adding Title V to the Federal Civil Defense Act (which made Carter's presidential directive the law of the land), the appropriations for fiscal years 1978 and 1979 became the lowest in constant dollars since the law was passed in 1950. It is small wonder that the Reagan victory in 1980 was hailed as a new opportunity.

What Went Wrong?

Now here we are at the end of two Reagan terms in office in some ways worse off with respect to attack preparedness than we were when Reagan took charge. Recent appropriations by the Congress have established new all-time lows. A virulent opposition, first to crisis relocation and then to anything proposed by the Administration, has caused most State and local governments to minimize their participation in attack preparedness on the grounds that such preparations are fruitless. What went wrong?

Looking back, it seems that the Reagan emphasis on the need for a large defense buildup in order to deal with the Russians from strength really frightened a substantial segment of active liberals. Viewing him as an irrational cowboy looking for an excuse for confrontation, their concern that he might get us into a nuclear holocaust mobilized the Physicians for Social Responsibility and other groups into active opposition to civil defense and later the Strategic Defense Initiative. Preparedness for peacetime disasters took precedence over attack preparedness. States like Massachusetts, Oregon, and Washington refused to do any such planning. After four years of fruitless requests of the Congress, the Reagan Administration gave up and settled for a much more modest effort to prepare to "surge" civil defense in a crisis.

But the damage had been done. It doesn't matter that the activists were wrong in regarding Reagan as a clear and present danger to hopes for nuclear peace. Civil defense is again at a low ebb. Ironically, the civil defense leadership in FEMA, including General Becton, Grant Peterson, and Joe Moreland, are among the best ever assembled at the federal level. However, they are unlikely to be retained in a new administration. □

In its 11-year history the annual seminar staged by Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) has brought together the top national and international authorities on homeland defense and national security. This year is undoubtedly the pinnacle of the seminar's string of inspiring analyses of America's destiny, the protection of its population against the ravages of modern war, and through this the enhanced prospects for peace. This final article gives us (1) the line-up of prominent preparedness proponents, (2) the outline of many opportunities to examine the latest developments in strategic defense and (3) the chance in store for us to enjoy the unique setting of Salt Lake City, its beauty and its many famous attractions.

Seminar Theme:
PREPAREDNESS TODAY —
PEACE TOMORROW

1988 DDP/TACDA Seminar Opens in Salt Lake City Friday, October 21st

■ **High Frontier and Hospital Disaster Planning Conferences Precede Seminar on Opening Day**

With the American presidential election only two weeks later and with both positive and negative homeland defense inputs coming from the candidates, the October 21-24 DDP/TACDA Seminar will be a crucible for measuring and planning preparedness and non-preparedness possibilities for the next few years. The developing world situation dictates that apathy, disinformation pipelines and appeasement be scrapped if peace be a serious pursuit.

The DDP/TACDA Seminar, to put it bluntly, will address the issue of American survival.

High Frontier Conference

Preceding the DDP/TACDA Seminar will be a High Frontier Conference which will be focussing on the same issues from the Strategic Defense Initiative point of view. This is a separate but closely-related conference that takes place during the morning of October 21st from 8AM to 12Noon. Its director, General Daniel O. Graham will also address the DDP/TACDA Seminar as luncheon speaker on October 22nd. (See announcement in upper half of page 8 for details.)

Hospital Disaster Planning Conference

Also preceding the DDP/TACDA Seminar will be a Hospital Disaster

■ **WHAT?**

DDP/TACDA SEMINAR
HIGH FRONTIER CONFERENCE
HOSPITAL DISASTER PLANNING
CONFERENCE

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AIRPORT HILTON
5151 Wiley Post Way
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■ **WHEN?**

October 21-24, 1988

■ **INFORMATION:**

Page 7:

DDP/TACDA Seminar
Registration Form
Room Reservation Form,
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Page 8:

High Frontier Conference
Information and Registration
Hospital Disaster Planning
Conference Information and
Registration

Page 9:

DDP/TACDA Seminar Agenda

Page 11:

Delta Air Lines Ad
Special Seminar Notes

Planning Conference. This conference takes place during the afternoon of October 21st from 1PM to 5PM. It is in response to requests from medical professionals that the problems and solutions of hospital disaster planning along with rescue operations, field triage and transportation be analyzed for the benefit of hospitals and rescue personnel — so that maximum effectiveness in disaster response to situations can be programmed with consequent saving in lives. It will be slanted toward professionals active in this area and to all other interested parties. Modest fees apply, however the DDP/TACDA registration fee will cover this conference too for seminar participants desiring to attend. (See announcement in lower half of page 8 for details.)

DDP/TACDA "Welcome Reception"

Following the High Frontier and Hospital Disaster Planning conferences on October 21st will be the traditional DDP/TACDA "Welcome Reception."

October 22nd and 23rd will be taken up with the DDP/TACDA agenda. At the suggestion of many participants in past seminars a break in the program will occur on Sunday morning, October 23rd.

Who is speaking? The agenda on page nine gives the speakers and their subjects. The question always

comes up: How do you manage to book speakers of this outstanding calibre without having a registration fee of \$1,000 or so? The answer may be surprising: Although there are certain expenses involved, no speaker asks for or receives an honorarium. He or she donates time and a good bit more for purely patriotic reasons — as a contribution to homeland defense, peace and the future of America.

A few comments on speaker backgrounds (in order of appearance):

● **John K. Wadsworth** is a Mormon business man who, with the help of his wife, lives and breathes preparedness. His Salt Lake City emergency food business thrives. He spoke at the 1986 seminar in Dallas. He and his wife produced the film "Practical Preparedness" (see ad, page 25).

● **Donald J. Mitchell**, former congressman from upstate New York, is the new TACDA president. In his article "A New Civil Defense and Glasnost" appearing in the August issue of the *Journal*, Mitchell said of U.S. civil defense:

If the situation was hopeless then [in the 1970s] it's worse today... Congress has refused to act. It is Mitchell's contention that both the new Administration and the new Congress must act.

● **Richard Sincere**, on the staff of the Washington-based Ethics and Public Policy Center, is a young national security enthusiast who has debated the stalwarts of organizations opposed to preparedness and has written profusely in the press on the need for civil defense. He has recently returned from a year's study in London.

● **Dr. Conrad V. Chester** is the veteran chairman of the Emergency Planning Group at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. He is the authority

that TACDA and many other groups rely upon for factual information on technical questions relating to nuclear missiles, nuclear power, shelter and many other scientific matters. As his topic reveals, he is also an expert in other fields.

● **Dr. Giuseppe Satriano** is the physician who organized and directs Soccorso Amico in Salerno, Italy. The work of Soccorso Amico is responding to disasters and furnishing medical aid. As an example for all Italy, and other nations as well. It recently won a coveted award as the No. 1 Italian medical response team. Dr. Satriano brings new and challenging input to the seminar.

● As director of High Frontier, **General Daniel O. Graham** is well known to TACDA and DDP. As America's foremost champion of the Strategic Defense Initiative, Graham also sees the crying need for civil defense as a back-up for missile intercept capabilities in space. America owes a great deal to Graham for his unrelenting battle to push and pull government to a position where homeland defense will become a serious and sustained effort.

● **Dr. Harvey D. Cain** is the California physician specializing in Occupational Medicine and Rehabilitation who edits the standard medical manual *Emergency Treatment and Management*. The volume is now in its 7th edition (842-pages). With the realization that in major disasters treatment of the sick and injured will often be required of nonmedical



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Through the "Reagan Years" the DDP/TACDA Seminar has traditionally received words of encouragement from the President, and if the custom holds firm the Salt Lake City seminar should be blessed with another White House letter. Last year President Reagan's letter said in part:

Your dedication to civil defense means a great deal to the United States — you help the public, and public officials, to understand the responsibility to promote the common defense, and to realize that vigilance is a small price to pay to preserve our freedoms and way of life.

*In 1978 at the first TACDA seminar President Jimmy Carter sent a representative to speak at the seminar, held that year in Gainesville, Florida.

personnel, Dr. Cain emphasizes the role of the layman in providing first-aid measures in disaster situations.

● Others on the two medical panels scheduled for the period immediately after the luncheon program include veterinarian **Dr. Arthur V. Tennyson**, who is director of the Membership and Field Services of the American Veterinary Medical Association; **Dr. Gerald L. Looney**, vice-president of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and **Dr. William R. Nesbitt**, a prominent California physician who is on the Board of Directors of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness.

● Nutritionist **Dr. Kay B. Franz** is an associate professor with the Department of Food Science and Nutrition at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. Among Dr. Franz' many publications are: *Maintaining*

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- 1:15PM — The Hospital Disaster Committee and the Disaster Manual
- 1:45PM — Hospital Disaster Planning — Pitfalls
- 2:15PM — Improvising Field Hospitals in Disaster
- 2:45PM — COFFEE CALL
- 3:00PM — Communications and Transportation in Disaster
- 3:30PM — The Role of the Community in Hospital Disaster Planning (Supplies, Water, Fuel, Fire Protection, Security, Food, etc.)
- 4:00PM — Legal and Moral Implications in Hospital Disaster Planning
- 4:30PM — Questions and Answers, Closing Remarks

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AGENDA

DDP/TACDA SEMINAR (INCLUDING HIGH FRONTIER AND HOSPITAL PLANNING CONFERENCES) AT THE AIRPORT HILTON, SALT LAKE CITY, OCTOBER 21-24

Friday, October 21, 1988

- 8AM-12N — High Frontier Conference (presented by High Frontier)
- 12N-1PM — Lunch
- 1PM-5PM — Hospital Disaster Planning Conference (presented by Doctors for Disaster Preparedness)
- 5PM-7PM — (Open Time)
- 7PM — Welcome reception for DDP/TACDA Seminar (in Exhibit Hall)
- 9PM — DDP Business Meeting

Saturday, October 22, 1988

- 8:15AM — Seminar opening — Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, announcements
- 8:30AM — John K. Wadsworth — "A Practical Perspective on Preparedness"
- 9:00AM — Donald J. Mitchell — "TACDA Goals — Near-Term, Long-Term"
- 9:30AM — Introduction of Exhibitors — brief comments.
- 10:00AM — COFFEE CALL (in Exhibit Hall)
- 10:30AM — Richard Sincere — "Moral and Legal Aspects of Civil Defense"
- 11:00AM — Conrad V. Chester, PhD — "Preventing a Bhopal in the U.S."
- 11:30AM — Giuseppe Satriano, MD — "In Italy: Medics on the March"
- 12:00N — (Luncheon) — Daniel O. Graham, Lt. Gen. Ret. — "SDI-CD Interplay"
- 1:30PM — Track 1 Panel: Harvey D. Cain, MD; Ken Lucas, MD; Max Klinghoffer, MD —
"Citizens First Aid in Disasters"
- Track 2 Panel: William R. Nesbitt, MD; Gerald L. Loonay, MD; Arthur V. Tennyson, VMD —
"If the Worst Happens? — MD Responsibilities"
- 3:00PM — COFFEE CALL (in Exhibit Hall)
- 3:30PM — Kay B. Franz, PhD — "Nutrition in National Emergencies"
- 4:00PM — John Christiansen, PhD and Reed Blake, PhD — "Scandinavian Civil Defense Today"
- 4:30PM — Howard Maccabee, MD, PhD — "Soviet Civil Defense Update"
- 5:00PM — Charles Wiley — "News Media: Information or Propaganda?"
- 7:00PM — DDP/TACDA Reception (Exhibit Hall)
- 8:00PM — (Banquet) — Eugene P. Wigner, PhD — Presentation of Annual Awards
Petr Beckmann, PhD — "Science as a Political Football"

Sunday, October 23

- 8AM-11AM — Tour to downtown Salt Lake City, featuring visit to Mormon Tabernacle and performance by world-famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir (plus sightseeing and staff discussions)
- 11:30AM — (Luncheon) Grant Peterson — "FEMA at the Crossroads" (Confirmation needed for subject)
- 1:00PM — Arthur V. Tennyson, VMD — "Veterinarian Roles in Emergency Preparedness"
- 1:30PM — Arthur B. Robinson, PhD — "USA 2000: Remnant or Republic?"
- 2:00PM — Cresson H. Kearny — "Surmounting CD Obstacles"
- 2:30PM — Nancy Deale Greene — "The Truth About Covert Operations"
- 3:00PM — COFFEE CALL (in Exhibit Hall)
- 3:30PM — Russell Seitz — "Nuclear Winter and the AMA — Psychic Numbing and Denial"
- 4:00PM — Philip Clarke — "America's Crisis of Leadership"
- 4:30PM — Carsten M. Haaland — "ABCs of Space Defense"
- 5:00PM — Edward Teller, PhD — "SDI: A Bipartisan Issue"
- (Dinner Break)
- 7:45PM — Conrad V. Chester, PhD — Shelter Workshop

Monday, October 24

- 8:30AM — TACDA Business Meeting
- 1:00PM — TACDA Board Meeting

DDP/TACDA SEMINAR COSPONSORS:

Accuracy in Media
American Security Council
America's Future
Center for Peace and Freedom
High Frontier

Nutritional Adequacy During a Prolonged Food Crisis, which she co-authored with Cresson Kearny, and *Instructor's Manual for Nutrition and Physical Fitness* — coauthored with Merrill J. Christensen and now in its 11th edition.

• **John Christiansen** and **Reed Blake** are also PhDs at Brigham Young University in the School of Social Work who have for many years been involved in civil defense research, especially in those Western European nations where civil defense has been seriously developed. First-hand study of civil defense in these countries has been their modus operandi, and Dr. Blake in the Spring of this year made an on-the-spot evaluation of civil defense in the Scandinavian countries in preparation for the Blake-Christiansen seminar presentation.

• **Howard Maccabee, MD and PhD**, has recently returned from the Soviet Union where he undertook a current evaluation of signs of the Soviet 1988 homeland preparedness posture and "refuseniks" problems. Maccabee, director of an oncology center in the San Francisco area, has appeared publicly (TV, conferences, debates) across the nation in the

interests of national security, especially civil defense. He will report on the findings of his USSR visit.

• Hailing from the Accuracy-in-Media speakers bureau (Washington D.C.), war correspondent-writer-professor-commentator Charles Wiley has been the involuntary resident of a number of communist jails. Wiley's dramatic no-nonsense views on national defense — and on other subjects in the limelight such as AIDS and media bias — are an inspiring antidote for America's diet of misinformation.

• Iconoclast **Petr Beckmann** is publisher-editor of the myth-bashing *Access to Energy* newsletter. As an Americanized Czech, Beckmann has a tantalizing insight into controversial questions of East-West relations. Dr. Beckmann is remembered for his stirring address to the 1986 DDP/TACDA Seminar in Dallas, where he appeared on crutches after ramming a truck with his bicycle. His banquet address topic, "Science as a Political Football," needs no explanation.

• **Eugene P. Wigner**, Nobel Laureate, No. 1 American civil defense analyst, conducted early intensive research on civil defense, headed the Woods Hole civil defense research project that gave over-

whelming support to a credible American civil defense program. Dr. Wigner also worked with Enrico Fermi in 1942 to produce the world's first nuclear chain reaction — at the University of Chicago. As a member of the FEMA Advisory Council Wigner continues to call for population protection in the United States. His work with U.S. senators and representatives, his articles in the *Journal of Civil Defense* and elsewhere, and his unrelenting call for practical defense measures have served to keep national preparedness a live issue.

• Representing the Federal Emergency Management Agency will be **Grant Peterson**, chief of the State and Local Programs and Support Directorate. Peterson hails from the State of Washington and brings with him a strong accent on trying to put in place a credible national civil defense program. His government service in Washington State includes leadership positions in activities dealing with trade, transit, education, health, commerce, land management and the environment.

• **Arthur Robinson** (PhD chemist) broke with Linus Pauling to found his own Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine (field: cancer research). Then he shelved that to devote his life to his country's need for homeland defense. Robinson's forays into congressional offices, his picketing of the Pentagon and his writings (e.g. he is coauthor of the book *Fighting Chance*) and his leadership in local survival efforts are legend. Robinson recently founded the American Homeland Defense Association, a lobbying organization designed to work with Congress.

• Recognized as one of the top national authorities on practical self-help defense measures, **Cresson Kearny** is the well-known author of the book *Nuclear War Survival Skills*. Kearny is an Oxford scholar and a pioneer in jungle warfare. Kearny's work at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory included the designing of items like his hand-operated shelter ventilation system and his homemade radiation meter. Kearny recently (1988) narrated a six-hour video on survival techniques (see review in *August issue of the Journal*).

• **Nancy Deale Greene** is the wife of the late Lorne Greene. She is the American (Canadian) nemesis of the KGB. Publisher-editor of the intelligence newsletter *HUMINT*, Greene relentlessly exposes the machina-

After the DDP/TACDA Seminar: An adventure for November-December — LONDON

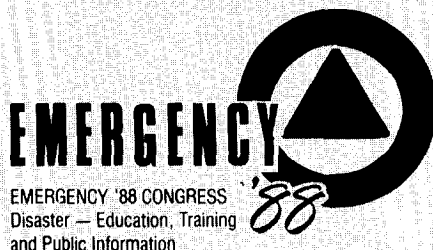
The 4th Biennial International Civil Defense Conference

(The 50th Anniversary of British Civil Defense)

— See announcement, page 31 —

Dates: November 28-December 2

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



Registration information and forms may be obtained by contacting:

Emergency '88
Congress Secretariat
72 Fielding Road
Bedford Park
Chiswick
LONDON W4 1DB
UNITED KINGDOM

Tel: 44-1-995-8356
CONEXN G
Fax: 01-994-5598

Forms and information may also be obtained by contacting TACDA at P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 or phoning 904-964-5397.

tions of Soviet intelligence and disinformation. Her activities as a Hollywood-based strategic analyst and commentator make her of signal value as a TACDA vice-president.

- **Russell Seitz** is a Harvard University scientist of uncommon distinction. He has served as visiting scholar at Harvard's Center for International Affairs, as consultant for the U.S. Department of Energy, as a staff scientist in the Geophysics Division of C.S. Draper Laboratory — and has been associated with the Gordon McKay Laboratory at Harvard. Dr. Seitz' exposure of "nuclear winter" exaggerations have served to clear the air on the subject. Nuclear Winter, he says in a recent article "has unraveled under scrutiny."

- Foreign correspondent, commentator and writer **Philip C. Clarke** is sponsored by America's Future. Clarke writes a syndicated column "Behind the Headlines" for over 200 American newspapers. Formerly Clarke served abroad with the Associated Press (13 years), with the Mutual Broadcasting System in New York and Washington (16 years) and with *Newsweek* (six years). In his recent article, "America the Vulnerable" (*American Legion Magazine*) Clarke paints a tragic but true picture of American preparedness inaction.

- As one of America's leading nuclear scientists, **Carsten "Kit" Haaland** has written widely on nuclear weapons effects and defense against them, and has appeared at past DDP/TACDA seminars (his latest: Dallas in 1986). Haaland's uncanny ability to relate to the layman makes him of special value to civil defense conferences. Any layman wanting to achieve a clear picture of the mechanics of space defense will want to hear Haaland's presentation.

- The final speaker of the seminar needs no introduction: **Edward Teller**. Today Dr. Teller is a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace. He is the World War II scientist whose research team produced the H-Bomb. Dedicated today to devising ways to defend against it — and through this to achieve peace — he actively supports civil defense and space defense. Through these means and with his ongoing research on the X-ray laser his efforts aim at creating world stability and the continued presence of the United States as a major world leader. □

■ Special Seminar Notes . . .

Complimentary limousine service between the Airport Hilton and the Salt Lake City airport is furnished at 15-minute intervals.

Complimentary breakfasts for Hilton guests are another feature. Luxury rooms are provided for seminar guests at the special price of \$48 a night single or double. Be sure to make your reservations as early as convenient. Also, register for the seminar as early as practical (see forms, page 7).

During the Sunday morning break period a special tour to the Mormon Tabernacle has been arranged to hear the world-famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir. Be sure to indicate on your registration form (or by other means notify DDP/TACDA registration personnel) if you wish to go. This tour is also complimentary for seminar guests.

The Salt Lake City area, with its mountain ranges crowding it on either side, is fast becoming America's No. 1 resort area. The ski season opens in November, and ski lodges abound within easy reach of the city. Ask at the registration desk for literature on ski lodges and other Salt Lake City attractions (for instance those in Salt Lake City itself in the vicinity of historic Temple Square). This and much more.

The registration desk doubles as a seminar center for taking care of guest requests, complaints, suggestions, questions — you name it.

A seminar center of special activity, as usual, will be the exhibit area where representatives of emergency services and supplies will be on hand to take care of queries about their products and to provide you with descriptive literature. All coffee calls are held in the exhibit area, as are receptions. Exhibitors are invited to make brief statements to the assembled seminar guests on the first morning's program.

Returning as Master of Ceremonies again will be the popular, affable and charismatic Charlie Badley. To help him will be NCCEM's Joseph Klarke and DDP's Dr. Jane Orient.

As the agenda on page 9 shows, the annual DDP Business Meeting will be held Friday evening after the "Welcome Reception," and the TACDA Business Meeting is scheduled for Monday morning October 24th. This, in turn, will be followed by a TACDA Board of Directors Meeting that afternoon.

There are many items we have not covered here, and to help anyone who needs information, etc. we recommend that contact be made with the friendly ladies at the registration desk. They're always glad to be of help. □



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:

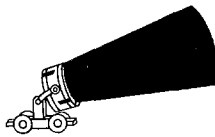
Arrangements have been made to allow a 5% discount on Delta's domestic published fares if all applicable restrictions are satisfied.

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)





HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFERS FALL CD-RELATED COURSES

CD professionals seeking a comprehensive and authoritative coverage of ionizing radiation, the radon problem and related information will welcome the following news on upcoming Harvard School of Public Health courses:

Radiation Fundamentals for Lawyers
November 30-December 2, 1988
Fee: \$695

This 3-day program provides ready comprehension of the origin, nature, and behavior of the various types of radiation, with the perspective of using this information in litigation. Practical overviews of studies of radiation effects of populations, thorough coverage of radiation protection standards, and techniques for adapting scientific information for the presentation of legal evidence are included in the course curriculum.

**Environmental Compliance
Documentation in Project Planning
& Management**
December 5-6, 1988
Fee: \$495

This intensive workshop covers all elements of the compliance and permit processes required under the National Environmental Policy Act. Sessions are designed to provide a practical insight into the application of laws relating to health, safety, and environmental welfare. Course participants will gain hands-on experience in compliance documentation through mock procedure workshops.

**Radon in Buildings: Sources,
Biological Effects, Monitoring,
& Control**
December 19-20, 1988
Fee: \$150

This course has been developed to provide factual information on the nature and sources of indoor radon, methods for monitoring its concentrations and its airborne decay products, biological effects of radon exposures, and methods for radon control.

For further information on these and other programs, please contact:

Office of Continuing Education
Harvard School of Public Health
677 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115
(617) 732-1171

MULTINATIONAL CD CLASS PUTS ACCENT ON PROTECTION!

As reported by *Zivilschutz* (the Swiss civil defense magazine), the Swiss Federal Center for Civil Defense Instruction (Schwartzembourg) held a May 9-11 seminar on "Population Protection." A loose translation of the title of the *Zivilschutz* article — and of the article itself — is:

PROTECTION WORTH MORE THAN RESCUE AND RECOVERY

Over eighty "specialists" from Switzerland and 15 other Western European countries gathered at Switzerland's civil defense institute to study latest population threats, measures to meet dangers from diverse sources, and questions relating to long-term survival after being subjected to a wide-ranging application of means of mass destruction.

Seminar participants underlined the following four points:

1. All national efforts meant to guarantee peace with independence imply as thorough a population protection program as possible. In this context, preventive measures are of first importance, for no plan conceived to deal with a community torn by disaster can replace a program of preventive protection of the population. The better that this is developed the better are the chances that the population can ride out dangerous situations unharmed. Special attention must be given here to *preventive* protection of people both at their homes and places of work.

2. Measures designed to protect the population against the consequences of armed conflict — which, unfortunately, we can't be sure will never occur again in Europe — are equally effective when they are applied to peacetime emergencies. Especially important is the rapid application of all available means of protection and rescue.

3. Population protection measures are of a humanitarian nature. The idea is that the population not be overwhelmed by an extraordinary event and to manage the impact so that damages are reduced as much as possible. Note

that measures meant to protect populations are clearly set forth in the Red Cross protocols to the Geneva conventions. Further population protection measures are in no way an obstacle to the praiseworthy efforts undertaken in the interests of arms control and disarmament, as well as for favoring and maintaining peace.

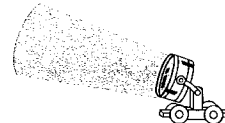
4. Given the long-term effects and the far-reaching involvement that can result from the use of nuclear weaponry, or from technological or natural disasters, it remains for us to promote, to do all we can to develop, international assistance through bilateral and multilateral agreements. The exchange of information and disaster experience data, with strict respect for national sovereignty, is part of the process.

GLOBAL AFFAIRS CALLS FOR AN "AFFIRMATIVE STRATEGY"

In an ambitious review of the "State of the World" the prestigious quarterly *Global Affairs*, published by the International Security Council, calls in its Summer 1988 issue for a reassessment of the international situation in light of Soviet developments internal and abroad.

It calls its exhaustive study, with articles by 24 scholars of uncommon distinction, "An Affirmative Strategy for the Free World." The obvious goal is to encourage a Western strategy that will through a posture of preparedness, function to discourage aggressor adventures and promote world stability. In the introductory portion of this 213-page issue both SDI and civil defense are listed as requirements. It calls for:

The full development and rapid deployment of the feasible components of the Strategic Defense Initiative, including systems designed to defend threatened deterrent forces and third country forces and area defense to the extent feasible. There should also be an emphasis on the development of conventional spinoffs from the SDI, especially anti-armor devices. Aside from the military utility of SDI, the participation of the NATO allies in the development and deployment of the SDI programs will have a useful political effect upon NATO's sense of mission.



and for:

Active civil defense and maintenance against *Spetsnaz* action aimed at paralyzing NATO's command, communications, and control.

Joseph D. Douglass, Jr. gives strong accent to top quality leadership, and makes this point:

The single most important action is to bring into all senior positions people who best understand the nature of the threat and who have substantial defense backgrounds. An individual's experience in running a large corporation, law firm, or bureaucracy has little relevance to national security.

Among the 24 writers for *Global Affairs*'s "Affirmative Strategy" issue are others who may be familiar to *Journal* readers. These include:

Eugene Rowstow, who writes on "The Double Crisis in Europe: A Strategic Opportunity for the West."

Richard Pipes, "Proposal for a U.S. Affirmative Strategy on Soviet Nationalities."

William R. Van Cleave, "Strategic Forces and Arms Control."

Sam Cohen, "Technological Prescriptions for U.S. National Security."

And Joseph Churba, "U.S. Strategy Toward Western Europe."

The last two writers have been speakers at TACDA seminars.

A subscription to *Global Affairs* is \$28 in the U.S.A. and \$45 beyond its borders. (Call toll-free: 1-800-247-2160.)



NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY COURSES ANNOUNCED FOR OCT.-88 TO SEPT.-89

Folders describing National Fire Academy Courses October 1988 through September 1989 are now available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024.

One folder describes "on-campus" courses at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and a second folder describes "off-campus" courses at state and local levels designed principally for those students with time constraints. Most on-campus courses last two weeks and most off-campus courses last two days (weekends).

Eligibility for either type of course is described as follows:

Any person with substantial involvement in fire prevention and control, rescue or fire-related emergency management activities is eligible to apply...

The descriptive folders give further eligibility details and general information.

Fire, in addition to being a disaster in its own right, is often a serious complicating factor in other natural and technological disasters — and, as was proven again in World War II and other recent wars. It is also, of course, a major problem to be reckoned with in nuclear attack situations.



NEEDED: A "PRIVATIZED" CIVIL DEFENSE FOR THE U.S.

Calling for Americans to get out their shovels and dig their own shelters, *Human Events* in its July 9th issue, deplores the inaction of government in the face of the nuclear threat. It opens a pro-civil defense article with this comment:

Civil defense today is like sex in the 19th Century — it's almost unmentionable. Washington is mesmerized with treaty talk and missile defense is years away. Yet the sad fact is that few nations in history have adopted such a "strategy" as that of the United States, purposely leaving its citizens as unprotected hostages to attack. The rulers of the Soviet Union, however, continue to prepare the Russians to survive a nuclear war...

The article, by Jon Basil Utley, goes on to explain the huge savings in lives that would result from preparedness. And it is critical of public attitudes. Utley writes:

The studied absence of any civil defense is a sin of pride of Biblical proportions. Are many Americans so arrogant as to consider a nuclear attack on us as meaning the end of civilization?

In support of his argument he cites TACDA's Richard Sincere, Robert Ehrlich of George Mason University, expedient shelter expert Cresson H. Kearny and General Daniel Graham of High Frontier. Misinformation on radiation comes in for special criticism. Utley says:

Radiation is the subject about which Americans have been most brainwashed. Few know that for all the hue and cry about the Three Mile Island

power plant accident, the nearby residents received less dose of radiation than that emitted by the granite stones of the House of Representatives office building in Washington where some went to testify.

This relates obliquely but substantially to civil defense myths. The article recommends the FEMA Home Study Program put out by the Emergency Management Institute. It calls *Fighting Chance* "an excellent pocket book explaining the truth about civil defense." And points to the *Journal of Civil Defense* as being "full of information."

Utley closes his article with this paragraph.

Shelters, one prays, would never be used. The great irony is that if Americans had shelters, an enemy would have infinitely less incentive to launch a surprise attack. Just by their existence they would probably never be needed. But without them America makes itself more and more vulnerable and inviting to a first strike.



VAN E. HALLMAN INTERVIEWED

Radio Station 85KOA in Denver, Colorado booked TACDA shelter expert Van E. Hallman of Vernon, Arizona for a twenty-minute late-night interview for July 21st.

The interview lasted two hours!

Subject of the interview was "The Thought Processes Involved in Building a Home Shelter," and the talk show host was Rick Barber.

"Barber," said Hallman, "was an extremely congenial and knowledgeable host. After introductory conversation, primarily concerning the what-why-where-and-how of my California shelter, the subject matter centered on shelter equipment and supplies. Of course, in answering various questions it was necessary to go into weapon effects and the fallacies that have been put out by such organizations as 'Ground Zero.'"

"There were eight 'call-ins' with five of them favorable, two neutral, and one from a 'rather-be-dead-than-alive-afterward' type."

The phone-patch interview lasted from midnight to 2AM. Hallman, who has written articles on shelter construction and displayed his handmade shelter models at past seminars will again display them at the Salt Lake City seminar October 21-24.

■ GRASSROOTS GRAFFITI

*The easiest thing to do in realizing that today nuclear weapons are minutes away and ready to be loosed upon us is to close our eyes to the danger — and pray that those who hold us in contempt will never push the button. This requires no work on our part and anesthetizes us from considerations of death and destruction. The **effective** way to face the danger is to analyze it and available countermeasures and, in the spirit of our pioneer forefathers, take that forthright action that will reduce the threat and work toward eliminating it. Here is one community that has taken such action in spite of a "do-nothing" example of its state emergency management administration.*

Prescription for Preparedness

— Michael D. Davis

Nestled in the mountains of Southern Oregon in the Rogue River Valley is a group of communities that harbor the fastest growing grassroots organization for the support of national civil defense in the country. Formed as an outgrowth of mass mailings of the book *FIGHTING CHANCE* by Arthur Robinson and Gary North, several civil defense councils have sprung up in the area. Concerned citizens have come together to discuss and put into action plans to share information and educate their fellow citizens about the nuclear threat and what can be done to protect the population of the United States from this threat.

The Jackson County Civil Defense Council (JCCDC) was founded in July of 1987 after Dr. Robinson held a public meeting in Medford. It was a small group that first gathered in a private home the week after the public meeting, formed a steering committee and elected a local engineer by the name of Thomas Klinefelter as its chairman. Several committees were formed in the areas of food storage, natural shelter selection, manmade shelters and public relations at the first meeting. Since then events have transpired that have made the council give priority to the manmade shelter and food storage committees. One of these events has been the fabrication by the council of a full scale mobile steel blast and radiation shelter based upon a design suggested in *Fighting Chance*.

Through a generous loan of funds by two members of the original steer-

ing committee and many hours of volunteer work by a few dedicated members of the council a used 8,000 gallon diesel fuel tank was converted into a blast shelter. This shelter, which is designed to save the lives of up to 30 people with food and water storage for two weeks would normally be installed in the ground under 8 feet of protective dirt. The council opted instead to fabricate a special

trailer to transport the shelter to various locations and events so it would be available for viewing by more of the public. It is the only mobile blast/radiation demonstration shelter in existence at this time. The response to it has been overwhelming.

So far the shelter has been displayed at the Civil Defense Council's monthly general meetings, shows at the local Armory, a city parade, a local grade school and the "Oregon Expo 88" which is sponsored by a local television station. The shelter was also instrumental in motivating people to join a newly formed civil defense group in Bozeman, Montana when that group borrowed it this last winter for one of its first public meetings. The council has even more ambitious plans for its use in the future.

With the mobile blast/radiation shelter as the centerpiece for its public presentations JCCDC members have put together a very effective display which includes mounted posters that convey information relating to radiation and blast effects and a cross section view of the shelter as it would look properly installed in the ground. People are encouraged to climb inside to get a feel for what it would be like to live in a shelter environment. A video tape has also been produced showing ordinary people asking questions about nuclear war, civil defense and the shelter with a member of the council addressing each question accurately and thoroughly.

In addition to the mobile blast/

**JACKSON COUNTY
CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL**
4544 Cloudcrest Dr.
Medford, OR 97504
503-779-6398

PURPOSE:

TO BUILD A STRONG AND EFFECTIVE CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION FOR OUR COMMUNITY.

GOALS:

TO BUILD A DEFENSE OF TRUTH AGAINST THE MYTHS ABOUT NUCLEAR WAR.

TO EDUCATE OUR COMMUNITY TO THE FACT THAT NUCLEAR WAR IS SURVIVABLE AND AVOIDABLE THROUGH PREPARATION.

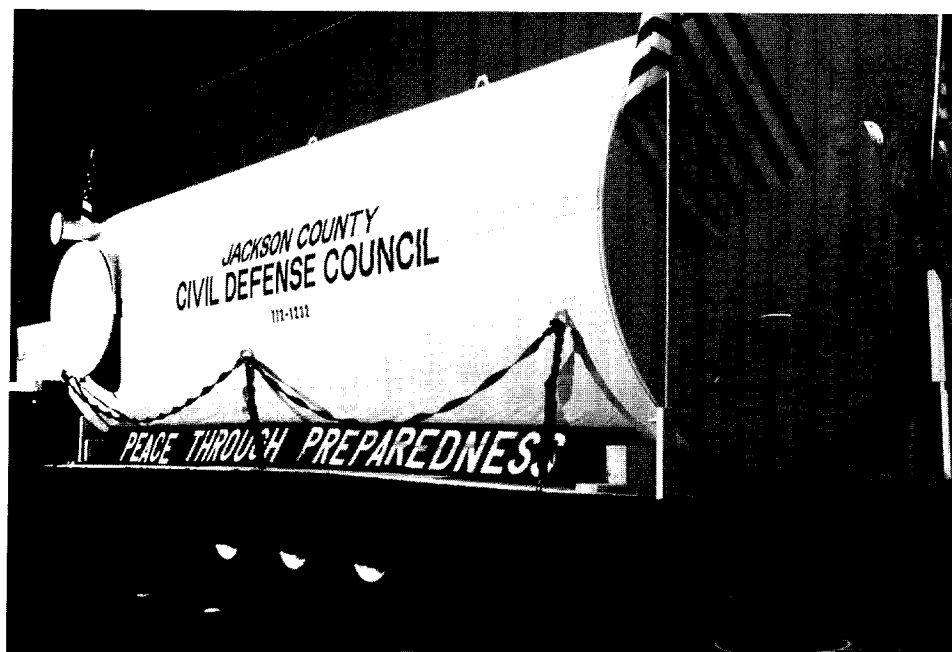
TO PRESERVE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ON THIS PLANET.

TO PROTECT OUR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN AND PROVIDE FOR THEM A SAFE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH TO LIVE AND GROW.

radiation shelter the council members are actively involved in promoting personal food and water storage through a food storage program. This program consists of educating the public at the council's monthly general meetings about techniques for proper storage and use of various grains, beans and other long-term storage foods. The council has also been selling bulk wheat and beans at very low prices as an incentive to families to start their own personal food storage. Members have also prepackaged bulk grains and beans for sale in food-grade buckets that are purged with nitrogen and sealed to insure that they will remain edible for many years.

"Our goal in designing a personal food storage program for an individual or family is to make it nutritious, affordable and very long-term," says Andy Dudley, a founding member of the council who has been active in putting the food storage program together. "Our primary concern in this area is to get people to store enough food and water for each member of the family to last at least one year. This will insure that in the event of a nuclear attack or disaster that the people who survive will not face a fate of slow starvation. Most people, are just not aware that the average grocery store carries no more than one week's supply of food on its shelves at any given time."

Whereas personal food storage is emphasized by the council in its monthly newsletter and at its meetings, the major goal of a readily available food supply for everyone in the United States in the event of an emergency is actively sought. The council has plans to pursue the possibility of convincing the federal government to relocate the nation's food reserves on a regional and possibly even countywide basis. "Right now the major portion of this country's food reserve is located in the Midwest, away from the majority of the nation's population," says Klinefelter. "It won't do these people a bit of good if they can't reach it when they really need it. I think that it would be very naive to think that a country immobilized by a major catastrophe such as a nuclear war could expect a timely and orderly delivery of its food reserves to each region from a centrally-located storage point. Given the destructive capabilities of modern weapons and the targeting assignments of an



Jackson County's "shelter on wheels" travels far and wide.

enemy, it is doubtful that we would have a transportation system left to transport food anyway."

As a grassroots organization it has been a tough first year for the members of the council. The major problems of not enough money or manpower to properly complete the many projects have taken their toll in the form of exhaustion and discouragement. The one thing that has not been

who have seen the shelter or come to our general meetings it makes it all worthwhile. I really hope that other groups around the country will see us as an example and form councils of their own with mobile blast/radiation shelters to get the word out that nuclear war is survivable — BEST OF ALL, *AVOIDABLE!* We need to educate the American public to the nuclear attack danger and what we can do to protect ourselves from it."

According to members of the Jackson County Civil Defense Council their immediate project is working with the American Homeland Defense Alliance (AHDA) of Cave Junction, Oregon to fill petitions in support of a National Civil Defense program. AHDA is a foundation formed in September of 1987 to influence local, state and federal legislation on civil defense issues. These petitions have been handed out to many people in the community who support a National Civil Defense plan. Once filled they are returned to AHDA where they are then passed on to influential government officials as proof that the citizens of this country are in favor of and need a nuclear blast and radiation shelter system.

As word gets out about concerned citizens forming grassroots groups like those in Southern Oregon it is hoped that those roots will take a firm hold in many areas of this country and the people will become better educated and better prepared to contend with the very real nuclear threat that faces us all on this planet. □

Our nation was conceived in liberty and founded on freedom.

One of the original purposes of our government was to provide for the defense and protection of America's citizens.

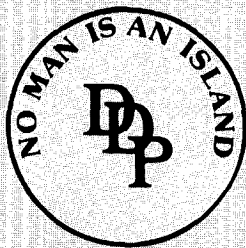
Our ancestors have fought and died so that we might live in peace and grow in freedom. We have an obligation to fulfill.

The JCCDC is dedicated to providing a safe, healthy and peaceful environment for our families and children in which to live and grow.

— Tom Klinefelter

affected is the commitment and enthusiasm of those members who have stuck with it.

"It has been hard at times to see any positive movement for all the time and effort, not to mention money, that we have been pouring into these projects," observes Klinefelter. "But now that we are gaining recognition in the community and are starting to get positive feedback from people



TRIAGE!

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

PRODUCED BY
DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP)

Vol. V, No. 5

October 1988

DDP TO HOLD SPECIAL HOSPITAL DISASTER PLANNING CONFERENCE

For the first time in the 11-year history of the DDP/TACDA annual seminar a special "Hospital Disaster Planning Conference" will be held just prior to the seminar proper (see details on page 9).

This 4-hour Friday afternoon session (October 21st) is the result of past and present recommendations that a special accent be placed on hospitals meeting the stringent requirements of disaster situations. The key to dealing effectively with disasters is an expertly organized and applied hospital plan — one that involves the entire staff and auxiliary services and is updated at frequent intervals.

A disaster response that is immediate, coordinated and flexible.

The pay-off is a disaster response that is immediate, coordinated and flexible — and that pays off handsomely in lives saved and reduced suffering by the injured.

DDP invites hospital staff members and other medical personnel to attend (fee: \$50). Students will be admitted for \$15. And those who register for the DDP/TACDA Seminar are invited to attend the Hospital Disaster Planning Conference at no extra fee.

SAVING 90,000 LIVES IN THE 1990s — WORTH THE TROUBLE???

Maybe 90,000 deaths is about 1/1,000th of that which could be expected in a full-scale nuclear attack.

But it is also a thousand times that which the average major disaster can be expected to produce. Even more.

It should be worth the trouble. And it's an object lesson of what can be done with protective devices if we go to the trouble of putting them in place.

The subject? Airbags for all cars. Experts estimate that if all drivers were protected by airbags (in addition to seat belts) 9,000 lives would be saved each year — plus 150,000 serious injuries.

Automakers have balked because of the expense (what do 9,000 deaths and 150,000 serious injuries cost?), but they are starting to come around according to the lead item in the University of California, Berkeley *Wellness Letter* for August. And insurance companies are beginning to react with "significant reductions in premiums."

The idea does this too: it underlines the value of protective measures that *prevent* the wholesale wastage of lives. The argument has a familiar ring to it. It can be applied across the board, and its biggest bonanza is in fending off the granddaddy of all disasters — nuclear attack.

SENATOR BOB DOLE REPLIES TO DR. ORIENT

Dear Dr. Orient [Jane M. Orient, MD, DDP President]:

Thank you for your correspondence regarding the treaty to ban Intermediate-range Nuclear Force (INF) missiles. The President is to be congratulated for his efforts on reaching an accord with the Soviets. I have carefully examined the treaty and concluded that it can be verified

and is in our own national interest. . . .

Now that the INF Treaty has been ratified, we must set our sights on reducing the Soviets' and their Warsaw Pact allies' overwhelming conventional superiority over NATO. . . .

Again, thank you for expressing your concerns about this important subject.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Bob Dole

United States Senate

BALLISTIC MISSILE THREAT PROLIFERATES . . .

(From the DDP Arizona Newsletter)

Nineteen Third World countries (and Israel) currently possess or are striving to develop ballistic missiles, which can potentially carry nuclear warheads. Although the INF Treaty is claimed to "zero out" a whole class of missiles, it does nothing to prevent other nations from acquiring the same type of missiles that the U.S. is giving up (*Washington Inquirer* 4/8/88).

China has sold missiles with a range of 1600 miles to Saudi Arabia, and Libya and Syria are also negotiating to obtain Chinese missiles. The Soviet Union has exported more than 1000 surface-to-surface missiles since 1968. About 250 ballistic missiles, mostly Soviet-built, have been used in the Iran-Iraq war. India's Prithvi missiles can reach most targets in Pakistan (*Wall Street Journal* 7/21/88). . . .

Many states, including Israel, India, and France, refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty because of the inequality of treatment of the "haves" versus the "have-nots." . . .

The ineffectiveness of inspection

was proved in the case of the Osirak reactor in 1981. At the site of this "research" reactor were several hundred tons of depleted uranium, whose only plausible use was to be bred into plutonium. (The Iraqis were not likely to use it to paint their faces or to make pottery.) The inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency ignored the uranium, and later stated that it would have taken at least six weeks to convert the reactor to a production reactor for plutonium. The bombing of this reactor by Israel has been called "the first meaningful act of nuclear nonproliferation." . . .

Those who oppose civil defense and ballistic missile defense because of a belief that the thousands of accurate Soviet warheads are purely defensive in purpose should consider the potential for an attack from another direction. Maybe we can trust Gorbachev. Can we trust Qaddafi?

THE NEW PUBLICATION IN DEFENSE KLINGHOFFER "AIDS" ARTICLE

The *Journal of Practical Civil Defence*, which today consists of a series of "special reports" relating to civil defense, borrows a Max Klinghoffer (MD) article for its latest issue.

Special Report 187008 is a reprint of Klinghoffer's *Journal of Civil Defense* article, "AIDS — A Viral Pearl Harbor?" In his introduction to the special report, editor-publisher Bruce Sibley writes:

What does AIDS have to do with civil defense? Some would claim 'Nothing' but would that be honest or correct? AIDS is now a looming disaster and will soon overtake all the statistics covering deaths from past plagues, cancer, and industrial or accidental death. Under these circumstances AIDS should be brought into the sphere of disaster planning — before it reaches crisis level in the '90s.

Physician Max Klinghoffer is Executive Director of 'Doctors for Disaster Preparedness' . . .

Subscription to Sibley's "Special Reports" is \$54 a year outside Britain and Ireland. Address: *Journal of Practical Civil Defence*, 11 Newport, Crescent, Waddington, Lincolnshire LN5 9LZ, United Kingdom.

In his reports scientist Sibley covers thoroughly the technical and strategic aspects of civil defense in a remarkably candid and lucid manner.

HOSPITAL DISASTER PLANNING GITS HEAVY ACCENT IN SWITZERLAND

Reporting in the June issue of the *International Society on Disaster Medicine Newsletter*, Dr. P. F. Unger, Deputy Physician in charge of the Medical and Surgical Admissions Center writes on "Organizing a University Hospital in the Event of a Disaster." Following are excerpts from his article:

Disasters can be defined in different ways. They can be defined by the effects that they will have on the community (a minor or a complex disaster), by their causes (sudden or gradual occurrence), by the duration of the triggering factor, the length of the rescue operation, the area affected, the number of casualties, the type of pathology, etc. . . .

The Geneva [Switzerland] Cantonal University Hospital's disaster plan was drawn up by a Commission composed of two doctors from the surgery department, two doctors from the medical department, two doctors from the pediatrics department, two representatives from the nursing department and two representatives from the administration and general services. This is a Standing Commission which, *inter alia*, organizes drills, adapts the plan to take account of the lessons learned from drills and practical experience and is responsible for updating and publishing the plan, which is regularly updated in each of the internal telephone directories of the Geneva Cantonal University Hospital. . .

Depending on the extent and the nature of the disaster, some parts of the plan are put into action only after decision by the Crisis Committee. . . .

Depending on the people available, a Disaster Headquarters will be constituted as soon as possible. It is headed by the Director General or his deputy. According to the type of disaster, the Headquarters Staff will include the heads of the Department of surgery, medicine and pediatrics concerned. The Disaster Headquarters will be located in the commissions room in the Management Board premises. It will be the governing body and will decide upon and check the special measures which must be taken to ensure that the Hospital functions normally as soon as possible. It will be in contact with the Crisis Committee and will be responsible for informing relatives and the public. Until the Disaster Headquarters is set up, the Crisis Committee will decide on the measures needed. . . .

The Government of the Canton of Geneva has taken note of these different elements and, on the basis of past experience, has begun to examine

the pre-hospital phase of the disaster plan.

Secretary-General of the International Society on Disaster Medicine is Milan M. Bodi, A.F.C.I.D.O., who for 30 years was Secretary-General of the International Civil Defense Organization. For information on the International Society on Disaster Medicine write to that organization at:

15 bis av. du Mail
1205 Genève
Switzerland

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICIANS HOLDS D.C. SEMINAR

The American College of Nuclear Physicians (ACNP) and the Society of Nuclear Medicine (SNM), with support from the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Health and Environmental Research are now holding a Joint Symposium on Biology of Radionuclide Therapy. This is the second symposium in the three-part "Frontiers in Nuclear Medicine" series sponsored by the ACNP, SNM and DOE. The Symposium will be held September 29th and 30th at the Loews L'Enfant Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C.

For program and registration information contact the American College of Nuclear Physicians' national office at 1101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036 (Phone: 202/857-1135).

Doctors For Disaster Preparedness

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

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A practical business man in his high school days when he raised chickens and sold eggs. Dr. Kenley L. Snyder has progressed through the business world in management levels (sometimes as owner-manager) until he moved into the field of higher education. At Trinity Western University in Langley, British Columbia he founded the university's Business Division and saw it grow to its present enrollment of 250 business majors. At home Dr. Snyder is active on his ambitious civil defense project — and in this article he tells that story. (Tunneling is an art and science. Neither the *Journal* nor Dr. Snyder can assume responsibility for any lack of strict observance of all safety measures.)



Dr. Snyder

First of Two Installments

Self-Help CD as a Hobby

— Kenley L. Snyder, Ph.D.

Many, including myself, are helping support the movement to change civil defense attitudes in congress and government in general.¹ So the thrust of this article is not intended to detract from these efforts in the least. Yet can the individual afford just to sit and wait, hoping the government makes some significant move?

Even if government help is coming it would most likely be far short of protecting all Americans. And without government help, community and small group efforts have problems in mustering cooperation in a sustained way. People remain complacent unless there is a direct emergency at their door step. Even though some attitudes are changing, the concept of "survival" in a nuclear war is too nebulous for many to do much planning for their own protection.

So if the government's involvement is uncertain, local efforts cannot get adequate involvement, and the individual isn't sufficiently motivated, then what's left? Well here's a somewhat different, quite positive, approach. It utilizes good old American initiative and creativeness, as well as some other natural advantages.²

Just as one provides (for the most part) his own insurance, his own retirement, and security for his own personal property, the individual and family unit needs to prepare and provide for their own protection in the event of an all-out national emergency (like a nuclear war).

What I propose is to make civil defense protection a hobby. Not in the traditional Survivalist³ fashion, but more in the fashion of home improvement. I'm talking about an underground addition to one's present house. This is not some dugout for

fallout protection that, once completed, sits there collecting moss and cobwebs, but an esthetically appealing permanent extension of the house. Again, not out in the yard or off somewhere in the hills, but *directly under the present house structure*.⁴

Besides the usual motivation associated with a good hobby, this hobby interfaces with several other motivating dimensions.

a) Your home is your castle. You hold it dear, have a great deal of emotional and physical involvement tied up in it. Fixing up and improving the home is a well recognized form of satisfaction, especially to those that do it themselves.⁵

b) For most national emergencies it would be better to stay put at home rather than chasing off to some place of unknown hazard. As we know, radiation from a nuclear war could be anywhere and everywhere. Besides, how much time will we have? So running away isn't the answer. The answer may be right at home — under your house.

c) The essence of a hobby is to have a visible activity where a person's artistic, creative inspirations can find an outlet. This hobby not only does that, but it has innumerable practical advantages, many of which are itemized further on in this article.

THE HOBBY

But first, let's introduce this most imaginative and unusual, yet interesting and practical of hobbies. The one, that for me, has become the venture of my life.

It is the designing and building of tunnels, rooms, and passageways underneath the house. They are made of reinforced concrete, which is bomb/fallout, vandal/sabotage, and water/quake proof. The project involves camouflaged entries, multiple combination doors, secret passageways, and esthetically interesting rooms. It features a complete self-contained life support system including: storage for food, water, medical supplies, tools, and other necessities. There are alternative power and ventilation systems, and furnishings — like radiation detection equipment.

Before I give the psychological and motivational underpinnings that make the hobby work, please let me relate my personal experience and achievements with the project.

THE PROJECT

As a hobby, I have been working consistently on this "project" for over twelve years. During the first several years it was called the "tunnel" because that was the first noticeably completed phase of the project. Now I give it the more generic name of *The Project*, since the original tunnel is only a small fraction of the whole. Currently one could also refer to "it" as a subterranean edifice.

Our house is quite an ordinary tri-level house (with no basement) as viewed from the outside — giving no hint as to what is underneath. However, underneath there are presently nine rooms, (total of 875 sq. ft. on four different levels) ranging in size from a couple small storage rooms to the Base Room which is 11 ft. wide and 39 ft. long, with a 9 ft. ceiling. There is the original

tunnel and five other passage ways (an additional 225 sq. ft.). Also are nineteen locking doors interconnecting three different entrances (the largest door weighs about 6000 pounds). Each room and passage has it's own individual decor. Each door is unique with a character of its own, requiring a different method and/or equipment to open.

The finished rooms are clean, well lit and ventilated, brightly painted with a radiation resistant epoxy paint; esthetically appealing as well as functionally practical. Included are such things as a built-in stereo, inter-com system, telephone extensions, and two wash areas (one with toilet).

I use a very simple engineering system involving six-inch concrete piling which later become pillars inside the poured concrete walls. Outer walls and ceilings are fourteen inches (or more) thick with an abundance of steel reinforcement. Inner walls are also made of concrete and steel, thus giving the entire project a honeycombing strength. All concrete is mixed down in the project — in the Base Room. Each concrete pour is interlocked with a tongue & groove

effect to the adjacent walls with a carry-through of the steel rebar.

Even though inside the project it resembles a maze, externally (if you could see below the ground) it would look like an upside down pyramid extending deep (30 ft.) into the ground. All the standard problems of such construction have been solved quite simply, such as: removal of dirt, taking care of ground water, and mixing and placement of concrete, as well as making sure the integrity of the existing building remains intact. Everything is designed for a one-man operation.

The walls are thick enough to encase all the utilities; i.e. ventilation and water pipes, electrical wires and conduits, etc., are not exposed inside the rooms. Provision for utilities at deeper levels are contained in upper walls where appropriate. These would be used in future expansions. (The construction and material handling systems make it easier to go down deeper with the project rather than out horizontally.)

The Project has been built in such a way that it is always in an operational mode; both in the sense it can be "buttoned-up" in a short time if necessary, and in the sense some sort of construction is always in progress. In fact the original tunnel, completed ten years ago, was and still is, a secure bomb shelter in and of itself.

The above features were developed slowly and laboriously over the years. But I'm convinced they can be done by practically anyone with the motivation. Doing one step at a time, figuring out each detail as it comes. In fact the planning activity is one of the most interesting parts. What one lacks in expertise and experience, he can makeup for with study and patience. When you're doing your own thing (at your leisure), you enjoy taking the necessary time to do it right.

Financially, this hobby involves only a monthly budget, probably less than \$150 per month. If you have some basic shop tools and equipment, you are ready to start. It is "work intensive" where the individual does virtually everything himself; using, for the most part, common off-the-shelf materials. Required skills can be obtained one by one as needed; most materials and tools are readily available at your local building supply and hardware store; and the hobbyist does the planning and design work as the situation dictates. (Essentially, no outside contracting is required.)

Using the subway car concept

(*Fighting Chance*, page 64).⁶ the project could hold hundreds of people in an emergency. However, at the present time, I'm thinking more in terms of capacity for fifty or so. With this number there is minimal food and plenty of water and good ventilation.

What's been completed of the project can be used; otherwise it is an ongoing and continuous operation. As a hobby, I usually work on it a couple hours every day. And I hope to still be working on it far into my retirement — which is still twenty years away. That's assuming its "ultimate" function, heaven forbid, hasn't been required; resulting in the termination of a good hobby — yet the saving of many lives.

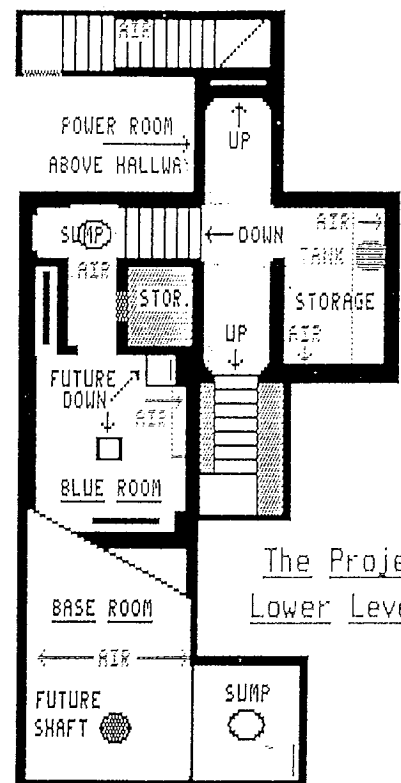
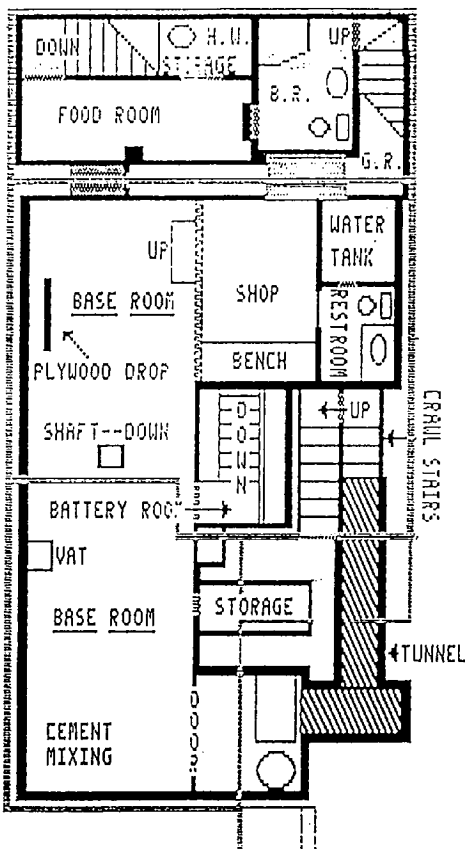
All it takes is motivation combined with some practical common sense. Most families can find both time and money. Money from lesser priorities and time from the TV. I'm no engineer, but you learn fast when you have to actually figure out the problem in front of you. When in doubt, "over-engineer" for strength and safety. Experience is the best teacher. So I encourage almost any able-bodied person to start this exciting hobby.

For those interested, I would be glad to supply additional printed information; simply write:

Ken Snyder
P.O. Box 418
Blaine, WA 98230

(Continued on page 31)

The Project
Upper Levels



REVIEWS

SOVIET MILITARY POWER — AN ASSESSMENT OF THE THREAT — 1988, study by the U.S. Department of Defense, 175 pages. Slick paper production with 139 color photos and illustrations. Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325 — or call Superintendent of Documents' Order and Information Desk at 202/783-3238 (VISA, CHOICE, MasterCard, or Superintendents of Documents' Deposit Account may be used for payment — use title and stock number 008-000-00488-9 when ordering by phone — personal checks accepted by mail). Price: \$10. Foreign: add 25%. Verify prices after 10/88.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Call this impressive volume a "window to the USSR." Beautifully done in full color, it's a key reference book for anyone interested in keeping up with Soviet military capabilities, its homeland defense development and general domestic and foreign policy.

This is the 7th edition of an exhaustive "state of the USSR" report that apparently is now a yearly project.

Soviet Military Power makes a special point of underlining USSR strategic defenses:

Since the 1960s, the Soviets have been conducting a substantial research program to develop a defense against ballistic missiles. . . .

For example, the Soviet laser research program, with ballistic missile defense applicability, has historically been much larger than its US counterpart. . . .

In some areas of ballistic missile defense-related technology, the USSR has progressed beyond technology research. It has ground-based lasers with some capability to attack US satellites, and it could have a space-based antisatellite laser prototype within the next several years. The Soviets also could have ground-based laser prototypes for ballistic missile defense in the early 1990s, and they could begin testing a limited-scale deployment system in the late 1990s.

Moscow is exploring several other technologies for use in ballistic missile defense. . . .

While this sophisticated "Star Wars" space defense is being devel-

oped at a rapid pace, civil defense measures are by no means being neglected and continue to accelerate:

The Soviet passive defense program is a comprehensive system of measures designed to inhibit the effects of a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. The main objectives of the passive defense program in effect today are ensuring the survival and continuity of the Soviet leadership, planning for efficient wartime mobilization of manpower and the economy; protecting the industrial base and essential workers; and providing a credible reconstitution capability. Integral to the Soviet passive defense program are thousands of hardened facilities. . . .

The deep underground program, which rivals Soviet offensive strategic weapons programs both in scale and level of commitment, remained undiminished even as the Soviets agreed to limit their defenses against ballistic missiles in the ABM Treaty. Indeed, a major augmentation of the original activities was started about the time the ABM Treaty was being concluded. Yet another round of construction on these complexes began in the early 1980s, when Soviet leaders were publicly emphasizing that a nuclear war would be so catastrophic that attempts to achieve victory or even seriously limit damage in such a war no longer made sense. . . .

***Soviet Military Power* will be on display in the exhibit area of the DDP/TACDA Seminar in Salt Lake City (October 21-24).**

And so on. And on. Especially those who take seriously the excellent Soviet propaganda line that there is no credible defense against nuclear attack need to read — and re-read — *Soviet Military Power*.

It belongs in the office of every political leader and every emergency management director in the country as both a stark revelation to be digested and a reference manual for daily guidance in serving the people of our country.

Hopefully, patriotic Americans will see to it that leadership is well supplied with copies.

This reviewer's first recommendation is to order it now. You'll be glad you did.

THE FIGHTING CHANCE OF THE NUCLEAR AGE (Cassette Tape — 22 minutes), presentation by Dr. Arthur B. Robinson. Available from American Homeland Defense Alliance, P.O. Box 1159, Cave Junction, OR 97523. 1988. Price: \$5.95.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

In his relentless battle to wake up America to the dangers of exposing its people to the effects of nuclear attack, Art Robinson makes another impassioned appeal for homeland preparedness and its resultant effective deterrent.

The tape is, in fact, an ideal "conviner" that preparedness will result in greatly reduced casualties in the event of nuclear attack. It gives this message for the individual listener, and the tape could well be used for radio broadcast.

Risk is never eliminated, Robinson points out. This is true in any activity. But through protective measures (he cites traffic control on highways) it can be minimized.

In the case of nuclear attack there is a further major bonus, and that is the perception by any nation contemplating nuclear attack that its launch against a prepared nation is not worthwhile.

Robinson also underlines the fact that preparedness would be a meaningful defense against terrorist attack, the likelihood of which increases dramatically from year to year.

Other countries (representing 30% of the world's population) have recognized their responsibilities to their citizens, says Robinson, and have for some years past built up civil defense systems to give their peoples protection in the event of nuclear hostilities.

"... not to tell people where they should go or what they should do would be a serious failure of responsibility."

— President John F. Kennedy

Our neglect in this respect, our refusal to consider known means of population protection, means that if and when nuclear missiles now targeted upon us are fired the death and destruction will be so overwhelming that America will in its total agony

cease to exist as a nation.

Some Americans are now beginning to digest this morbid scenario, says Robinson, and the "grassroots" in a growing number of cases is beginning to call for preparedness measures that will guarantee the survival of the United States into the 21st Century. Robinson cites TACDA and DDP as organizations trying to turn this new interest into action. At the end of the tape he invites listeners to consider the words of President John F. Kennedy: "In the nuclear age, in the age of missiles, to know about the danger of bombs but not to tell people where they should go or what they should do would be a serious failure of responsibility." And he invites listeners to write or call for further information from the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, Oregon 97523 (Tel: 503/592-4142).

MORTAL GAMES by Pierre Salinger and Leonard Gross, 1988, 319 pp. New York: Doubleday. Price \$16.95.

— Reviewed by Charlotte Smith.

Readers with a taste for superb spy thrillers are certain to find satisfaction in *Mortal Games*, a new novel of international intrigue by experienced journalists who really know what they are writing about. Both active European correspondents, they have again combined their knowledge of international affairs,

secret police, covert operations, and detailed world geography with consummate skills in reporting and dialogue to come up with an action-packed, travel-filled tale of love and espionage.

... a new novel of international intrigue by experienced journalists who really know what they are writing about.

The main character, American journalist-pianist Andre Kohl, was introduced in their 1984 book *The Dossier*, which centered on a search for a secret document of information about a French presidential candidate with a hidden past of Nazi collaboration. *Mortal Games* picks up the threads of the lives of Andre and Meredith, his love, weaving them into a rich new tapestry of current events, the intricacies of news-gathering and broadcasting, and the operations of secret governmental agencies.

Readers who were around during World War II were moved by the vivid and terrible truths contained in Gross' 1982 book, *The Last Jews in Berlin*, a heroic Holocaust story of survival during bleak and difficult years. Readers of *Mortal Games* will encounter the same attention to authenticating detail as they accompany Kohl to Paris, Normandy, Washington, Dominican Republic, Moscow and Siberia. Action-lovers will speed with him from one setting to the next in expensive car, helicopter, private

and military jet, boat, train, metro, hospital plane and the Concorde.

A complete personal transformation undertaken by Kohl to carry out his mission is especially interesting — and believable. The authors illustrate their understanding of human devotion and betrayal and disclose a knowledge of classical music and preference for the finer things in life. They seem to comprehend the bright, independent, athletic young wife, but almost from a father-daughter standpoint.

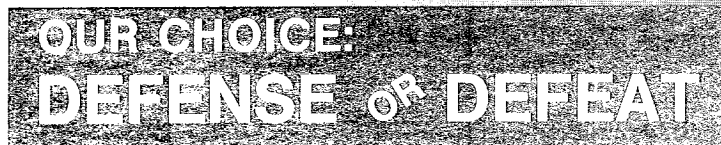
The pace never lags as both characters meet one challenge after another. The final clincher is the resolution of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. relationship in a manner very different from other spy novels. Recent changes in the Soviet Union emerge, as well as recorded actions of Lenin and Stalin. Current issues of Zionists, Refuseniks, Arab-Jew relations and Middle-East peace conference are included.

In the final crisis the characters talk about governmental ideologies and the cold warriors in each superpower who are mortal enemies to each other, creating impregnable walls of mistrust — cloak and dagger bureaucrats whose common enemy is peace, so in love with their mortal games that they will do anything to keep playing.

Recent travellers to the Soviet Union will find that the book expresses feelings existing among Russian people today. It should be read and enjoyed — an engaging saga of contemporary times.

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REVIEWS (Cont.)

REGIONAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIATIONS IN PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS RELATING TO EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (FINAL REPORT) by Lorand B. Szalay, Andres Inn, Shelley K. Vilov, and Jean B. Strohl, 1986, Institute of Comparative Social and Cultural Studies, Bethesda, Md., under contract to FEMA, Washington, D.C. 20472; 103pp. plus appendices. Single copies gratis from FEMA.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This esoteric report is significant for national and State planners of public information and training programs on civil defense. Its significance rests in the non-directive methodology used in the study. The result is a refined method of audience analysis with implications for motivational approaches.

The research sample involved 400 people: 100 college students and 100 adults in the District of Columbia Metropolitan Area; 50 students and 50 adults in Cedar Falls, Iowa; and 50 students and 50 adults in Ellenburg, Washington. The number of men and women was about equal.

Participants responded to a number of themes on disasters, emergency preparedness, and civil defense, and components therein, using the Associative Group Analysis method. The report analyzes the responses to each theme and its components in terms of age, sex, interest, and geography.

The findings, among many, that remain in the reviewer's mind are: 1. youth are more moved by the excitement of catastrophic events, while adults accept risks as a part of life, but want to do something about them; 2. women tend to be more people-oriented, while men are more concerned about planning to meet risks; 3. the Washington area group had less confidence in governmental disaster preparedness measures than the other two groups.

It is, perhaps, significant that a large number of the participants had never heard of FEMA or of emergency management officers. The report suggests avenues to increase public support of civil defense and means of motivating volunteers in emergency preparedness efforts.

The study is a step forward from

the public opinion polls conducted in the past 30 years and the research of Nehnevajsa and Berlo. It confirms and is complimentary to their general finding that most people are for survival and pro-civil defense. Beyond this the study shows bases for beliefs, information gaps, and interests and values that can be used to motivate and reinforce support and action for civil defense.

TWILIGHT by Elie Wiesel, translated by Marion Wiesel, 1987, 217 pp. New York: Summit Books. Price \$17.95.

— Reviewed by Charlotte Smith.

Twilight is the latest of more than 30 books by Wiesel, who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986 for his testimony to dramatic upheavals in this century and his message of peace, atonement and human dignity.

A teenage survivor of Auschwitz and Buchenwald, Wiesel confronted in his 1960 book *Night* the unforgettable story of his family's internment and death, leaving him as their sole survivor and witness.

In his 1961 book *Dawn*, a statement about the moral basis of modern Israel, he told the tale of a wartime reprisal-execution ordered to be carried out by an anguished young freedom fighter.

In *Twilight* Wiesel explores in meditative, vivid vignettes the disturbed stories of patients in a mental institution, survivors of the fragmenting, destructive experiences of World War II. The deluded patients have dealt with their awful experiences by forming identifications with Biblical personages. The book could be depressing and frightening, but isn't, as the reader is always held by Wiesel's storytelling abilities and upheld by his kindness and wisdom and hope for the human race.

RIGHT FROM THE BEGINNING, by Patrick J. Buchanan. Published by Little, Brown and Co. Available from *Human Events*, 422 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. 1988. Price \$20.95.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Reading anything by archpatriot

Patrick Buchanan, it seems, always turns out to be an adventure in Americanism.

"Telling it like it is" may well be an overworked phrase, but it best describes Buchanan's technique. He is intimidated by neither Moscow nor Washington.

"An attic-to-cellar housecleaning at the Department of State."

In *Right from the Beginning*, Buchanan minces no words about the need for America to wake up to its republican roots before it gets the "deep six" treatment from its adversaries.

A few quotes do the job best:

A free, prosperous, powerful democratic Republic halfway around the world is not only the last obstacle to Soviet global hegemony, it is a vast mirror in which mankind can see the immense depth of Communist duplicity and deceit. The United States is mankind's most eloquent statement that Marxism and Leninism are squalid, self-serving lies. . . .

Peace, to an American, means the peace with justice that exists within a free society, where individual freedom and human rights are guaranteed. Peace, to the Soviets, means an end to all resistance to the dictatorial power of the Communist party, within the Soviet Union and, ultimately, in the world.

. . . The day Western man accepts that the struggle is irreconcilable, that it is Lenin's party that must end up on Trotsky's "ash heap of history" the Communist tide will begin to recede. . . .

The first requisite of an energetic new policy, however, is an attic-to-cellar house-cleaning at the Department of State. The career diplomats, by and large, do not share a conservative view of the world, and they disbelieve deeply in the politics of confrontation. . . .

As the Soviets have trained Leninists and terrorists and sent them home to rip their countries out of the Western orbit, the United States should establish in Washington a Resistance International to train patriots from Communist and Third World countries on the ways and means to liberate their lands from the great scourge of the 20th Century. . . .

It is time to pull the plug and let nature take its course — to permit the Marxist, Socialist and tyrannical

regimes of the Second and Third World to sink in the consequences of their own rancid ideology. What is the sense, for example, of sending a billion dollars to bail out the Yugoslavian government, or of paying off Gen. Jaruzelski's debts to his American creditors?

... Why is the government of Tanzania to be preferred to the state of Arkansas, or the state of Mississippi, or the state of West Virginia? ...

"Too many of us have forgotten the lesson Washington taught ..."

Somewhere, we lost that sense of national alertness and apprehension the Cold War gave to all of us ... Too many of us have forgotten the lesson Washington taught, that "to be prepared for war is the best means of preserving peace," that MacArthur taught, long before Vietnam, that in war there is no substitute for victory.

For one man, however, half-a-century of life has only persuaded me of the truth of what I was taught, even before I knew how to think. Country, family and faith — these are the things worth dying for; these are the things worth fighting for; these are the things worth living for.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS FOR INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS, by John C. Hayen, Jr. Published by Todd Publications (18 N.

Greenbush Rd., West Nyack, N.Y. 10994). 138 pp. Paperback, 7-in. x 10-in. format. Price: \$95 + \$2 shipping and handling (\$5 for foreign orders).

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

With greatly increased hazards due to chemical-type accidents, with more attention needed to many other types of disasters and accidents, it behooves business and industry to recognize not only the dangers but what can be done in the way of prevention of them and reaction to them when they occur.

Hayen's well-organized book provides valuable guidance in the planning and preparedness functions of the business world.

The modern business or industry that is sensitive to its obligation to mitigate the effects of possible disaster will find here expert advice for its safety and emergency management staffs.

Emergency Management Concepts gives a good outline of the situation that may be faced by industrial management in the event of nuclear attack.

This book, fortified by other technical publications — manuals, magazines, newsletters, reports, etc. — would be of major help in gearing an industrial disaster planning office to facing the preparedness and action requirements of a sound response to emergency situations.

HITLER'S WAR, by Edwin P. Hoyt. Published by McGraw Hill. 1988; 432 pages. Price: \$19.95.

— Reviewed by Andy Gottesman.

Historian and war correspondent Edwin P. Hoyt's new study of Adolph Hitler sheds new light on Hitler's stormy rise to power and his campaign to conquer the world.

Hoyt attributes Hitler's defeat to his "fatal miscalculations":

(1) His deep German-Austrian prejudice against the Jews. Had he not turned so violently against them he might well have had their loyalty.

(2) His invasion of the Soviet Union. Establishing a second front against a country over twice the population of his own was deplorable military judgment.

(3) His failure to build up the German submarine fleet. Here he ignored his own military leaders who pointed out that the U-Boat was the best weapon against Great Britain.

(4) His declaration of war against the United States. He was fooled into thinking that America's preoccupation would be with Japan. He was wrong again.

The book is a lesson to future would-be world conquerors — as well as a lesson to democracies to be prepared in order to avoid defeat by totalitarian governments smarter than the Hitler juggernaut.

British Dose Rate Meter on American Market

The Plessey PDRM 82 portable dose rate meter was designed, developed and manufactured for the British Government in 1980 to provide a reliable instrument to measure fallout radiation in nuclear attack situations. It is available in the United States from Guillory & Associates of Houston, Texas.

Plessey, a veteran English firm in the radiation detection and monitoring field, has provided British civil defense units with 80,000 of these simple, tough and reliable lightweight dose rate meters.

The PDRM 82 measures overall a trim 7 inches tall, 5½ inches wide and 2 inches deep. It weighs 19.6 ounces, just slightly over a pound. Powered by 3 "C" batteries, it has an operating battery life of 400 hours. It gives readings from 0.1 RADS per hour (0.1 centigrays, that is, using the new international units) to 300 RADS per hour (300 centigrays). Readings are digital in big black numbers. The PDRM 82 tests itself when turned on by displaying the reading "TEST." If the test finds something wrong, the display reads "FAIL." When remaining battery life is less than 10 hours, the display will indicate "BATT." Cresson Kearny says in the 1987 edition of his *Nuclear War Survival Skills* that the Plessey PDRM 82 is "designed for rugged wartime use." Price: \$375 delivered.

For information on this meter contact:

Guillory & Associates
P.O. Box 591184
Houston, TX 77259-1184
(Tel: 713-480-9760)

TOO GOOD TO FILE

BILLY CLACK'S "MESSAGE"

"We [in Civil Defense-Emergency Management] *must work with*, not against ourselves! We must unite in our efforts; together face the problems ahead; and work them all out. The greatest potential threat is a nuclear attack on this country. . . .

"There is a YES and NO approach to problem solving. No is a door-closing approach. It stifles growth and development. Yes opens doors. It is upbeat, positive, and challenging. It involves taking chances.

"I commend Grant Peterson and General Becton for 'sticking to their guns' on the FY-1989 budget. . . ."

— NEMA President Billy Clack as quoted by the Bonneville County (Idaho) *Civil Defense Newsletter*.



SOVIET "STAR WARS"

. . . Soviet planners have created a three-tier system of active and passive missile defense measures.

First, air defense forces. The devastation suffered by the Soviets in World War II resulted in the creation of a separate military branch dedicated to defense of the Russian motherland against attacks from the air. This branch, known as PVO Strany, is responsible for all aspects of air, anti-satellite, and ballistic missile defense in the Soviet Union. The organization has an estimated 635,000 people under its command, and is considered a vital part of the Soviet military machine.

Second, civil defense. Despite the almost complete absence of civil defense efforts in the West, the Soviets have continued to upgrade and modernize their own civil defense program. They now possess an effective shelter and relocation system for both their leaders and civilian populations. Civil defense is controlled by a major independent department within the Soviet military.

Third, research. Since the end of WWII the Soviets have had a continuous series of research and development programs aimed at developing advanced technologies for defense against ballistic missiles. . . .

The Soviet concept of BMD is practical. Their planners understand that no system can be 100 percent effective, but that it is better to have a less

than perfect defense than no defense at all.

BMD, along with its offshoots, civil defense, air defense, etc., is incorporated into overall Soviet military planning. It is not, as it is in the U.S., an isolated part of the military establishment. . . .

Civil Defense — Soviet Colonel N.I. Basov has written, "Today without civil defense it is impossible to withstand the rigorous trials which are inevitable with enemy use of nuclear-warhead missiles . . . it is impossible without civil defense to protect the population and the nation's economy. Civil defense is becoming a strategic factor which is of substantial determining influence on the course and outcome of a modern war, as well as on the post war restoration of the economy."

Soviet civil defense planning plays a key role in the civilian, military, and economic spheres of Soviet society. As noted earlier Soviet planners acknowledge that no BMD system can be 100 percent effective. It is the role of civil defense to minimize the damage caused by those warheads which manage to leak through the BMD system.

In the past 30 years the Soviets have spent between \$28 and \$56 billion on construction and equipment for their civil defense program. There are at least 1,500 hardened facilities containing space for 175,000 key personnel, throughout the Soviet Union. These numbers do not include purely military facilities such as command and control or communications bunkers.

Heavy industrial and other key economic plants have blast shelters on site for use by the workforce. Raw materials and machinery for use in wartime production are stored throughout the Soviet Union in hardened underground structures. Extensive sheltering in or near urban areas provides blast and fallout protection for much of the general population. Evacuation procedures have been worked out to rapidly disperse populations.

As many as 100,000 members of the Soviet armed forces are assigned to work full time in coordinating and implementing civil defense efforts in the USSR. . . .

Today, while traditional methods of

BMD continue to be researched at Sary Shagan the bulk of the center's work, and also that of an even larger research center at Dushanbe, seems to be concerned with the development of lasers, particle beams, and radio frequency (RF) systems, to be used in a BMD role.

A particle beam can best be described as a synthetic lightning bolt. Soviet scientists, have been working on a particle beam weapons system for some 20 years. Strangely enough, it was scientific literature published by Soviet scientists in the late 1960s, that gave U.S. researchers many of their basic ideas concerning particle beam weaponry. Not surprisingly, since those early reports the Soviets have clamped a tight lid of security on all matters dealing with particle beam research. . . .

In the 18th and 19th centuries empires were built on seapower. Those nations which controlled the oceans flourished, those that did not withered and weakened.

Today's oceans are the heavens, and what was true two and three hundred years ago remains true today. Space, like it or not, is already militarized. The only question yet to be decided is whether or not the U.S. has the national will to pursue those programs necessary to insure her survival. The Soviet Union has clearly demonstrated that it has such a will. If we do not, then, like many once great nations, we too may find that history has passed us by.

— excerpts from "The Other SDI: Soviet Star Wars," by Michael Pietrantonio in the September issue of *American Survival Guide*, 2145 W. La Palma Ave., Anaheim, CA 92801-1785.



TERRORISM: "DOWN" FOR SOME — "UP" FOR WORLD AT LARGE

Some progress has been made in fighting terrorism. From 1986 to 1987, the number of anti-US attacks dropped 25%. Over the past 2 years, international terrorism has decreased 31% in Western Europe. Last year it fell 32% in Latin America. Only two international terrorist hijackings occurred in 1986 and only one in 1987.

In spite of this progress, however, there were more international terror-

ist incidents (832) last year than in any previous year. More than 2,000 persons were wounded and more than 600 died. These figures can be explained largely by the enormous increase in state-sponsored terrorism conducted by the Government of Afghanistan in neighboring Pakistan.

U.S. policy: There are three main elements of U.S. counter-terrorism policy. *First*, we make no concessions to terrorists holding official or private American citizens hostage. . . .

Second, we work with other countries to put pressure on the nations that support terrorism to persuade them that such support is not cost free.

Third, we cooperate with friendly nations in developing practical measures to counter terrorism. These measures include:

- Identifying the terrorist by name and learning their goals, ideologies, sponsors, and areas of operation;
- Tracking them, particularly when they cross borders, and searching them for forged documents, weapons, and dangerous materials;
- Apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing terrorists. Although more needs to be done in these areas, we are beginning to see results: more terrorists are being apprehended before they can carry out their attacks. Laws covering prosecution, exchange of evidence, and extradition are being applied more frequently to punish them.

— from *Gist*, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State.

ATLANTA IN LAP OF REAGANOMONICS!

During the Democratic Convention in Atlanta "Reaganomics" got the usual black eyes. However, *Human Events* reports that — according to Mayor Andy Young and the Chamber of Commerce — Atlanta's economy has boomed (probably the "largest, unbroken economic upswing in peacetime history") during the last five years of the Reagan Administration.

Reaganomics? Maybe it should be on the Democratic platform.

AMERICA'S SECURITY . . . ?

While over the last five years Congress has cut more than \$100 billion out of defense budgets — mostly at the expense of vital weapons programs like SDI and the MX Missile — it has again and again refused to close unneeded military installations.

There are presently more than 3,800 military installations around the country with 13 new bases opened since 1977.

In fact, the United States has more military bases open today with only 2.1 million men under arms than it

had at the end of World War II when there were more than 12 million. . . .

Outspoken anti-defense activists like Ted Kennedy (D-MA), Christopher Dodd (D-CT), William Gray, III (D-PA), Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), and Ron Dellums (D-CA) — who have led efforts to hack major chunks out of President Reagan's defense modernization funding requests — have staunchly fought efforts to reduce the number of pork-barrel bases. . . .

— from *Defense Watch* (3238 Wynford Drive, Fairfax, VA 22031).



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— Ronald Reagan

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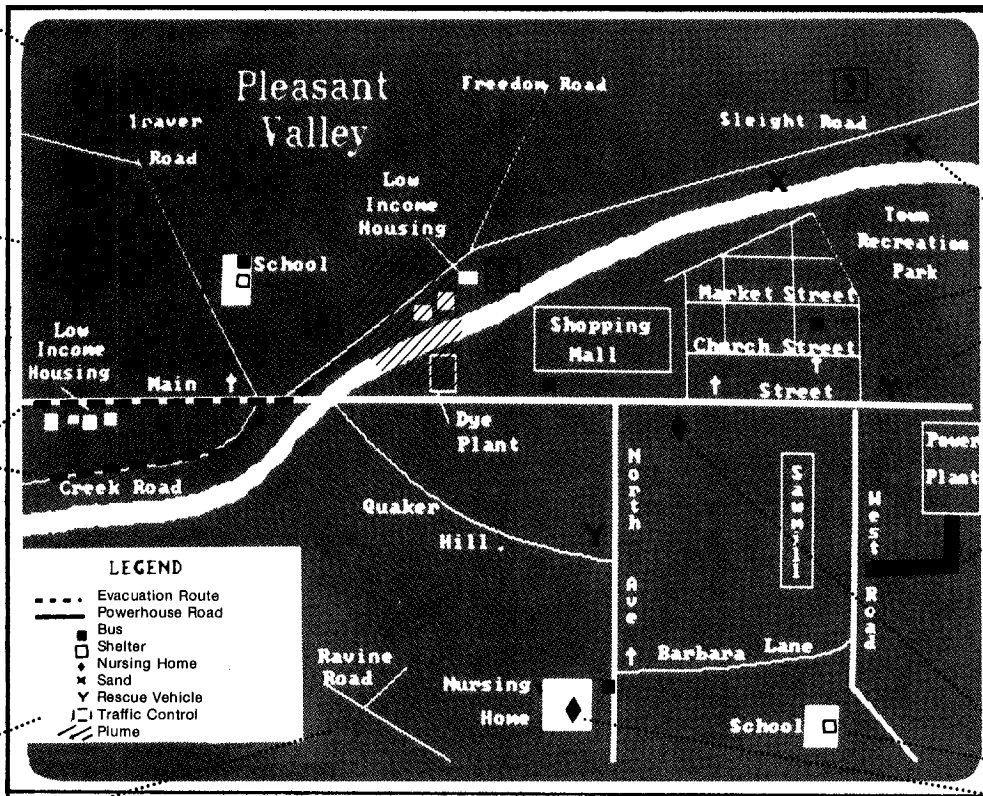
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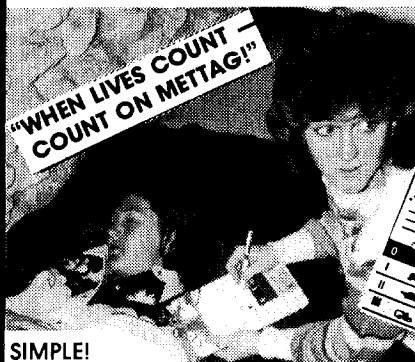
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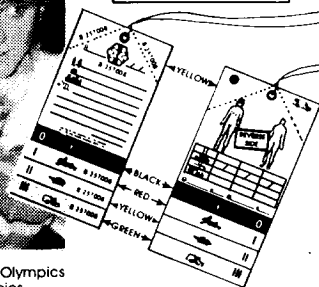
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Civil defense is linked closely to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Both are effective homeland defense measures. Both are practiced with total dedication by the Soviet Union. Both are capable of drastic cuts in casualties should nuclear attack become — suddenly — a reality. Both are capable of contributing meaningfully to lasting peace. Both are neglected by the United States. Especially civil defense. Arthur B. Robinson, co-author of the book **Fighting Chance**, travelled to the Republican National Convention in New Orleans to ask its Defense Platform Committee to include a civil defense statement in the Republican Platform. He succeeded.*



ELECTION '88: **SDI, Civil Defense and the Candidates** **— and the Republican Party Platform**

— A Journal staff report

For someone wanting to know how the 1988 presidential candidates stand on the question of extending wartime protective measures from leadership elements (the NORAD complex in Colorado, Mount Weather outside Washington D.C., and so on) to the people, the best indicator is how they stand on the question of SDI — the role of which is defense of the homeland, same as civil defense, but with a good bit more — still not enough — acceptance.

Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis has called SDI a "fantasy" and a "technological illusion." And as governor of Massachusetts his stand on civil defense has been sharply negative. His running mate, Lloyd Bentsen, apparently supports SDI and help to the Contras and other conservative issues that Dukakis opposes. Whether this is balance or imbalance in the Democratic ticket is open to debate.

Republican George Bush, on the other hand, told the *American Legion Magazine*:

... While maintaining a strong defense through the continuing process of modernizing our strategic weapons systems, America also must attempt to reduce the level of nuclear weapons through continuing arms-control negotiations and by continuing to pursue and support fully the Strategic Defense Initiative. These goals will require the close cooperation of Congress. . . .

In the light of congressional non-cooperation with the SDI program during the Reagan years and its successful efforts to weaken it, banking on Congress to cooperate in promoting SDI during the next four or eight years is hardly a realistic approach.

But back to our focus on civil defense. What did *not* happen to support it at the Democratic Convention is significant, but was expected. As historian Laurence W. Beilenson (see notice of his death next page) told his TACDA Seminar audience in 1981:

The reason for the contradiction between the necessity for civil defense and its absence may be found in our failure to accept the reality of the nuclear age in which we live. That reality consists of the sameness of our age to all others and to its vital difference.

The quote bears repeating. No one expected the Democrats to mention civil defense at their convention. They didn't.

Nor did anyone really expect the Republicans to mention it at the National Republican Convention that followed.

But they did. It took a bit of patriotic arm-twisting on the part of one Arthur B. Robinson to do it. But Dr. Robinson — a determined fellow who heads up the Oregon-based American Homeland Defense Alliance — travelled to New Orleans to do one thing: present a civil defense statement for inclusion in the Republican Party Platform to the party's Defense Platform Committee meeting on

August 9th.

That he did. Here is the statement he put before the committee:**

IN RECOGNITION OF OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE OPTIMUM PROTECTION FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FROM TERRORISTS, ACCIDENTS, AND WAR, SHOULD DETERRENCE FAIL, WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT A HIGH PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO CIVIL DEFENSE.

The vote of the 14 committee members: For: 14 — Against: 0!

With this overwhelming endorsement, "high priority" was also recognized by the final decisionmakers in the structuring of the finalized Republican Party Platform. It passed. It became a part of the official Republican Party Platform.



For those of us who would build up a homeland defense as an effective deterrent to attack, the following support of a new Republican Administration and the 101st Congress would appear to be indicated. Of course, it is not all that simple.

Looking at next January, when one of the two major parties will occupy the White House, we can make certain assumptions. If the Democrats should win, we can assume that any

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*Robinson will speak on "USA 2000: Remnant or Republic" at the DDP/TACDA Seminar — see story, pages 6-11.

meaningful effort to put protection against attack in place will be watered down to a point where "hostage America" will be a tempting plum for her enemies. Campaigning against needless exposure to aggression will be a clearly defined duty — *and an exceedingly difficult one.*

And, if the Bush-Quayle Republican ticket makes it, the rejoicing should be subdued — very much so. For having an expression of support for civil defense and making that support functional are, unfortunately, two very different items.

Let's recall that the Republican 1980 platform included these words: TO CREATE A STRATEGIC AND CIVIL DEFENSE WHICH WOULD PROTECT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR AT LEAST AS WELL AS THE SOVIET POPULATION IS PROTECTED.

And Ronald Reagan's 1980 senior defense advisor, William Van Cleave,

The will was there. But other forces in Washington that were not reckoned with came into play. President Reagan, for all his support of homeland defense, ran into disabling roadblocks. Even SDI, with a dramatic introduction and support from many quarters, has had its wings clipped and would be trashed if Liberals have their way.

It should in fairness, be admitted also that through the Reagan years the White House has shown warm support for TACDA and DDP efforts to promote civil defense, especially at their annual seminars. In a letter to the 1981 TACDA Seminar President Reagan said:

In recent years our nation has faced official indecision and inaction regarding the important issues concerning civil defense. But now my Administration is completing studies that will be the basis for definitive policy decisions in this area. . . .

Ronald Reagan, FEMA's Julius Becton, his lieutenants Joseph Moreland and Grant Peterson, and others who took up the fight have not yet produced a credible homeland defense for the American people.

Civil defense is still "low and declining." Americans, unlike people in some other countries, are almost totally exposed to nuclear missiles now poised on launch pads ready to be fired at the will of our adversaries.

This time we must not fail. We must not assume that laudible intentions expressed so dramatically in the 1988 Republican Party Platform will be implemented because they are logical, required and expressed.

We must take those steps necessary to see that — whether the Democrats are in the leadership saddle in January with their indifference to protection for our American population or whether the Republicans are in power with their "good intentions" — civil defense is not flushed down the drain.

We need an ongoing presence in Washington to make sure that in January 1989 and for the next four years civil defense is politically on the front burner, is implemented, and shares with SDI its responsibility for effective homeland defense and for the programming of peace for this generation and the next, and the next — and on through the Twenty-First Century and beyond. □

Americans . . . are almost totally exposed to nuclear missiles now poised on launch pads . . .

wired Bill Brady, then president of the United States Civil Defense Council:

WISH TO ASSURE YOU THAT A REAGAN ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE DETERMINED TO IMPROVE OUR CIVIL DEFENSE CAPABILITY WITH A SERIOUS AND WELL ORGANIZED PROGRAM. . . .

And this was true. But political and bureaucratic inertia had not yet been reckoned with. When it entered into play no such noble goals were achieved. The right decisions were averted through a combination of timidity, rigidity and vapidty.

All the sincerity and initiative of avowed civil defense proponents like

IN MEMORIAM . . .

Laurence W. Beilenson 1899-1988

A contributor to the *Journal of Civil Defense* (e.g. "Accepting Our Nuclear Age" for the February 1983 issue), writer-lawyer Laurence W. Beilenson was also a valued advisor to The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA). Beilenson gave a luncheon address at the 1981 TACDA Seminar in Wichita, Kansas. "The reason," he said, "for the contradiction between the necessity for civil defense and its absence may be found in our failure to accept the reality of the nuclear age in which we live. That reality consists of the sameness of our age to all others and to its vital difference."

Beilenson was a prominent Hollywood attorney in the 1920s, 1930s, 1940s and 1950s during the high-expansion period of the movie industry. He represented many of Hollywood's stars and was legal counsel for the Screen Actors Guild when Ronald Reagan was its president.

In 1960, Beilenson — a veteran of World War I and World War II — retired from his legal practice and became a full-time writer. His books include *The Treaty Trap*, *Power Through Subversion* and *Survival and Peace in the Nuclear Age*. His thoughts on national security and homeland defense have been guidance and inspiration to many of his TACDA friends and followers and will remain so. □

UPCOMING

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- 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).
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- 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).
- Oct 23-26 **4th ANNUAL MEETING TRAUMATIC STRESS STUDIES**, Dallas, TX. Contact: Scott Sheely, STSS, P.O. Box 1564, Lancaster, PA 17603 (717/396-8877).
- Oct 23-28 **39th ANNUAL FIRE PREVENTION CONFERENCE**, Omni Hotel, Jacksonville, FL. Contact: Don F. Nelson, Fire Marshals Assn. of No. America, 1931 E. Beaver St., Jacksonville, FL 32202 (904/630-0969).
- Oct 30-
Nov 4 **AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL MEETING**, Sheraton-Washington, D.C. Contact: Myron B. Kratzer, 1635 Orchard Dr., Annapolis, MD 21401 (301/261-1501).
- Nov 2-4 **TEXAS GULF COAST EMERGENCY MGMT. ASSN. ANNUAL MEETING**, Holiday Inn, San Antonio, TX. Open to all interested parties. Contact: Corina Love, Asst. Coord., Corpus Christi Emer. Mgmt., P.O. Box 9277, Corpus Christi, TX 78469 (512/880-3700).
- Nov 2-6 **BACK TO BASICS, 1988**, Peppermill Hotel/Casino, Reno, NV. Natl. training event focusing on basic emergency response skills and principles of emergency/disaster mgmt. and planning. 4-5 day program \$100, 2 day program \$65 before Oct 2. Contact: BB'88, ERI, 1819 Mark St., NE, Olympia, WA 98506 (206/491-7785).
- Nov 7-8 **EMERGENCY NURSING: MAKING IT WORK**, The Skyline Hotel, Toronto, Canada. Contact: see Sep 27-28 above.
- Nov 13-15 **SETTING THE STANDARDS OF TOMORROW**, American Ambulance Assn. 1988 Annual Meeting & Trade Show, Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas, TX. Contact: AAA, 3814 Auburn Blvd., Suite 70, Sacramento, CA 95821 (916/483-3827).
- Nov 15-18 **EUROPROTECTION-EUROSECURITY-EUROSAFETY '88**, 12th International Exhibition, Parc des Expositions de Paris, Le Bourget, France. Contact: Eliane D'Almeida, Europrotection, 8, Rue de la Michodiere, 75002 Paris, FRANCE (47 42 41 00).
- Nov 23 **DISASTER PLANNING**: For Health Care Facility Mgrs., Royal York Hotel, Ontario, Canada. Contact: see Oct 7 above.
- Nov 28-
Dec 2 **EMERGENCY '88 — 4th Biennial International Conf. — British Inst. of Civil Defence, UNDRP, ICDO, LORCS**. Queen Elizabeth Conference Center, Westminster, London. Contact: Emergency '88 Secretariat, 72 Fielding Road, Chiswick, London W4 1 DB (Tel: 44-1-995-8356).
- Nov 29-
Dec 2 **DISASTER PLANNING, CSTI**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Developing and maintaining plans and procedures for disaster response. Reg. fee \$150 (CA residents) \$300 (all others). Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3344).

SELF-HELP CD AS A HOBBY. Ingenious project under your present house. Free information, write: Ken Snyder, P.O. Box 418, Blaine, WA 98230.

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

PREPAREDNESS FOODS: Economical bulk foods, packed using latest methods for prolonged shelf life. Free price list: American Survival Products, 5165 71st Ln, Loretto, MN 55357 (612) 498-8491.

SURVIVALIST COMPLEX for sale with deep underground fully equipped 2400 sq. ft. bomb and fallout shelter. 120 acres with lake, outbuildings, homes, independent energy: \$550,000. (313) 629-1005.

MOBILE SCBA REFILL UNIT, the NEW STAR-70. (System, Transportable Air Refill) Completely enclosed, tandem-axle trailer, with 4050 air storage capacity, self-powered 5000psi booster, fragmentation-deflecting regulated dual fill station, storage/loading rack for 15 SCBA cylinders. FILL up to 70 30-min. SCBAs SAFELY & QUICKLY IN THE FIELD! Developed by the leader in the field for 19 years, BREATHING AIR SYSTEMS, 8855 E. Broad St., Reynoldsburg, OH 43068. (614) 864-1235.

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS NEWSLETTER. Since 1980. Tools, Equipment, Materials, Incidents, Tactics. \$38 yr. Bimonthly. Box 204, Barre, VT 05641 (802) 479-2307.

SHELTERS: Specializing in design & construction of reinforced concrete blast/fallout shelters; Air Filter Systems; Radiation fallout protective clothing; Blast valves & Doors. We build anywhere. Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equipment, P.O. Box 31662, Lafayette, LA 70593. Phone (318) 984-4886. \$2.00 brochure & info.

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.

In August the *Journal* featured "Emergency '88," or the "4th Biennial International Civil Defense Conference." (Dates: Nov. 28-Dec. 2. Site: The Queen Elizabeth II Conference Center, Westminster, London, England.)

Among Americans there will be Dale Schilling of TACDA's Board of Directors; American war correspondent Charles Wiley, who speaks on "Information and Education" at the opening plenary session and also moderates a panel on "Training and Education, and the Role of the Media"; *Journal* editor Walter Murphey, part of the Wiley panel, speaks on "Disinformation: Impact USA"; and Professor E. L. Quarantelli, Director of the Disaster Research Unit of the University of Maryland, who speaks at the first plenary session on "Education — the Cost Effective Counter Disaster Measure."

The conference is organized by the British Institute of Civil Defence (Pres.: Eric E. Alley) in association with The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief coordinator, the International Civil Defense Organization and The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

For further information contact the Emergency '88 Secretariat at 72 Fielding Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, London W4 1DB, England — or TACDA. □

One day, survival may depend on the right reading.

The PDRM 82 is a microcomputer-controlled portable dose rate meter developed by Plessey to accurately read radiation levels.

This rugged instrument has been designed for post incident monitoring of civil defense, military and survival applications.

This waterproof instrument allows easy decontamination by full immersion in water.

Equipped with automatic self-testing and dose rate rising and falling indications, it is ideal for patrolling radiation-affected areas. The unit is battery operated, with a life of approximately 400 continuous hours.

The meter has been tested to UK Military specifications and is nuclear hard.

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77259-1184



Reference Notes

1. I have handed out a hundred copies of the book *Fighting Chance* and sent in several pages of petition names to the American Homeland Defense Alliance.
2. Sincere, Richard E. "Civil Defense: A Moral, Political, and Strategic Approach" *Ethics and Public Policy Center*, Washington, D.C., October 1986; quoting from page 12, "The natural freedom and mobility of the American people, their democratic spirit, their respect for law and order, their many skills and talents — these are assets without equal in the modern world."
3. Kilpatrick, Kevin "Behind the Hype: The Real Survivalist" *Journal of Civil Defense*, April 1987, pp. 26-27. Further insight on the survivalist with the capital "S" can be obtained in the Richard Oster article (#8 of second installment).
4. Another concept utilizing a person's residence is to incorporate the blast shelter as an adjunct to the house, entering it through the basement. Note: Chester, C.V., and Zimmerman, G. P., "A Retrofit Dual-Use Family Blast Shelter" *Journal of Civil Defense*, October 1986, pp. 6-9. Yet another concept is where (in new construction) the entire house is an earth-shelter residence. Note: Chester, C.V., et al. "The Home As A Haven" *Journal of Civil Defense*, April 1984, with a follow-up article of the same title, October 1984.
5. My doctoral theses focused on the benefits to society in encouraging home ownership. Note: Snyder, Kenley L. *Ideological Views of Home Ownership*, a doctoral dissertation, University of Oregon, Eugene, September 1971.
6. Robinson, Arthur and North, Gary *Fighting Chance: Ten Feet to Survival*, Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, Cave Junction, Oregon, 1986.

(The second installment of "Self-Help CD as a Hobby" will appear in the December 1988 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* and will cover practical considerations of under-the-house shelter construction and the role of government in encouraging preparedness measures. Pictures of Dr. Snyder's shelter will also be included.)

"Preparedness Today — Peace Tomorrow"

Down through the years, admittedly with a bit of redundancy, TACDA has in its official motto and its yearly seminar themes stressed its conviction that peace can best be attained — some say can *only* be attained — through active attention to effective *defense* measures, not through appeasement efforts.

Veteran war correspondent Charles Wiley put it bluntly in his 1983 Washington DC seminar address:

I've debated the so-called anti-war people across this country for the last year — 23 states — and I've asked one question of every one of my opponents, and I've yet to get any kind of a meaningful answer, and that is: "When in 6,000 years of man's recorded history has any aggressor ever been stopped by anything except force or the threat of force?" They can't give you an answer. And so what we have here is a great movement offering us an answer to this greatest of all problems. They are offering us a theory that has *never* worked. Not once. I'm not going to trust my kids, my civilization, my country and the fate of mankind to theories that have never worked. . . . the history of anti-war movements is a history of violence, war and enslavement. Every anti-war movement that has ever come along has ended up helping aggressors, and usually helping to bring on the very war that it is so concerned about.

(Wiley — from *Accuracy-in-Media* — will address the 1988 DDP/TACDA Seminar in Salt Lake City.)

**"I'm not going to trust my kids, my civilization, my country
and the fate of mankind to theories that have never worked."**

Preparedness has been prescribed as *the* road to peace by statesmen for centuries, among them:

Julius Caesar
Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn
Dwight D. Eisenhower

George Washington
Thomas Jefferson
John F. Kennedy

Ronald Reagan
Pope John Paul II
(See page 27, December 1987 *Journal of Civil Defense*)

In citing the working ties in the 1930s between aggressors and appeasers and the fact that World War II was totally unnecessary, Winston Churchill wrote in his book *The Gathering Storm* that "the malice of the wicked was reinforced by the weakness of the virtuous." Another "gathering storm" engulfs us today. And another war, exponentially more devastating than any previous war, can be programmed by self-proclaimed conquerors and self-proclaimed sychophants (Lenin called them "useful idiots").

A positive example of successfully promoting peace in the most difficult of circumstances is that of two small, coveted and beleaguered countries literally in the crossfire of Europe's frequent wars. With their unrelenting policy of "Armed Neutrality" both Sweden and Switzerland are now approaching two centuries of peace in spite of their warring neighbors. Both today, through a no-nonsense policy of tough defense measures that includes a remarkably well-developed civil defense, are determined to take measures to contend successfully with any future threats from belligerent neighbors, be they nuclear, chemical, biological or conventional.

Today the United States also has a solution to mounting threats against it. That solution lies in the design and development of a system of realistic civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative. If barrages of expertly conceived and targeted disinformation can be neutralized, if the CD and SDI systems can be put in place, and if all defense systems can be coordinated — then there will be no war. Even those idealists who preach disarmament should be able conscientiously to support such a solution. No offensive weapons are involved. "Star wars" is an inaccurate term for SDI. It is the ICBM and its nuclear cousins that arm space, not the shields that defend against them.

The mission of the DDP/TACDA seminar is to provide the abundant evidence that makes this clear, to show that the concept of "Preparedness Today — Peace Tomorrow" is the only way to go if we are to avoid war. To recommend a framework to achieve it. And to propose practical ways to put that framework in place.

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