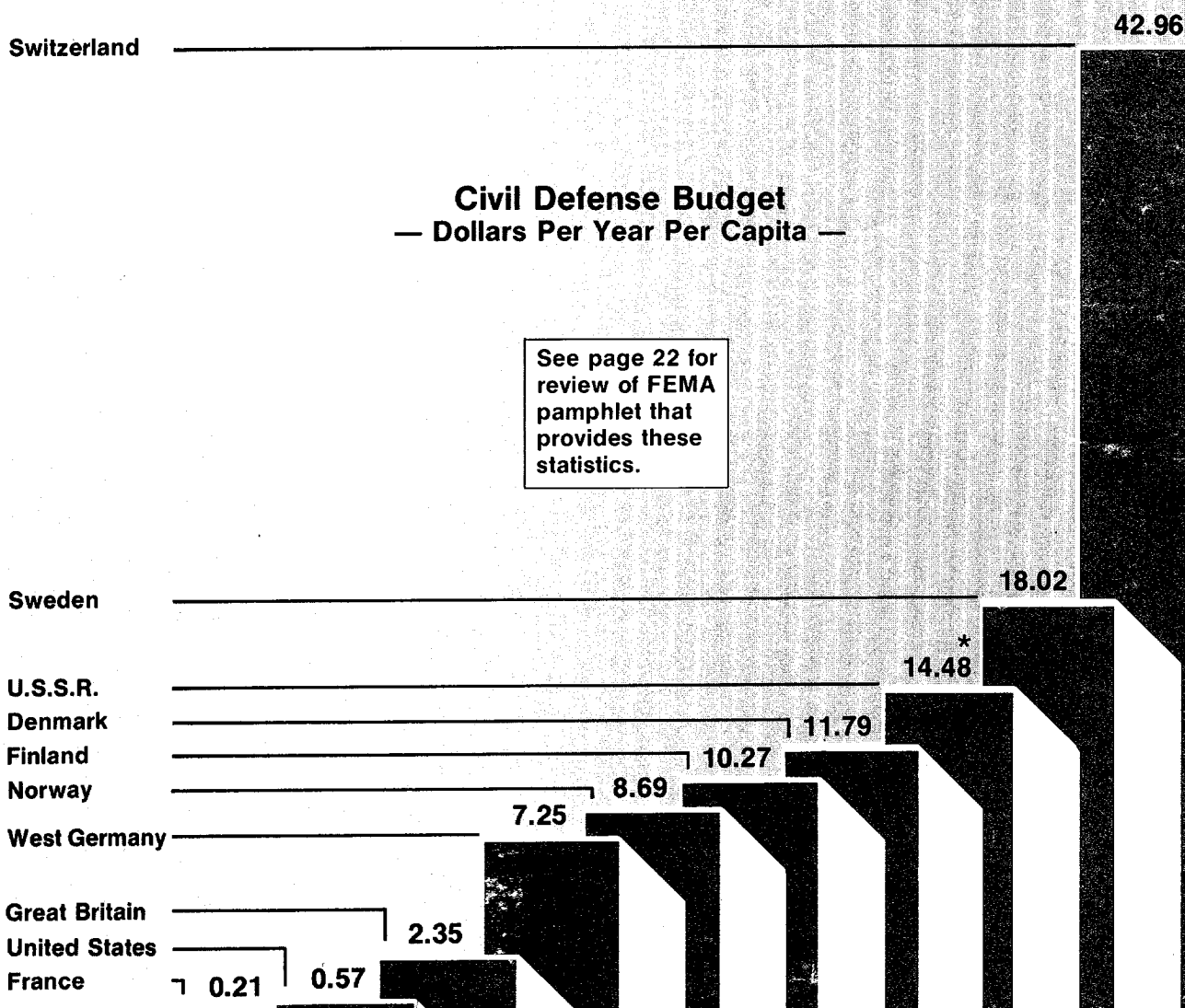
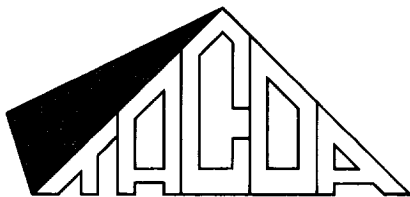


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The American Civil Defense Association

Journal of Civil Defense

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

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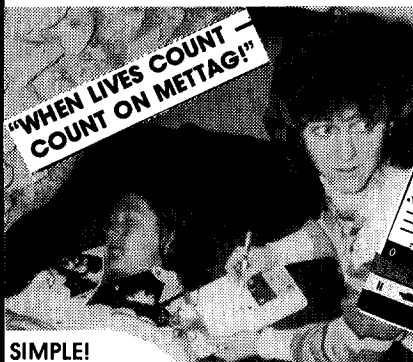
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FACT: Within ten years the Soviets will have fallout and blast shelters to protect 75% of their urban population. In the U.S., on the other hand, the strong anti-civil defense lobby has blocked efforts to take basic and effective defense measures to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

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The Moment of Truth in 1989

As we begin the new year, the 101st Congress has been sworn in, George Bush has become our 41st president, the first sitting vice president to do so in 150 years, and the prospect for civil defense — attack preparedness, that is — in the hands of both is ambiguous, to say the least.

In one sense, civil defense begins the Bush years better off than it was in the early years of the Reagan era. Eight years ago, the Reaganauts started off with the best of intentions, proposing to the Congress a seven-year plan to put in place the program initially developed while Jimmie Carter was president. Challenged almost immediately by a virulent campaign led by peace groups such as Ground Zero and the Physicians for Social Responsibility, the government scrambled for the shelter of natural disaster preparedness. Within two years, the words "civil defense" had disappeared from FEMA publications and from its organization chart. A large part of the funds passed through to the States under the Civil Defense Act of 1950, funds that constituted nearly two-thirds of all civil defense funding were being spent for anything but attack preparedness. Whatever was left of our civil defense capability began to deteriorate rapidly.

. . . and you have a recipe for a civil defense debacle.

Within the past three years, this deplorable situation has begun to be reversed. Under the leadership of a new FEMA Director, Julius W. Becton, Jr., ably seconded by Associate Director Grant Peterson, an Office of Civil Defense was established and FEMA publications on attack preparedness updated and issued. Two years ago, when FEMA scheduled an attack oriented exercise, the States of Oregon and Washington refused to participate even though threatened with the loss of federal matching funds for their staffs. Legislators from these States virtually took over the budget hearings two years ago with vehement protests about the renewed emphasis on attack preparedness. Committee reports proposed a rewriting of the Civil Defense Act to downgrade attack preparedness. Further, legislation contained language that prohibited FEMA from withholding funds from States who refused to participate in exercises with a nuclear war scenario.

Not to be deterred, FEMA's draft agreement with the States this year specified specific work on attack preparedness. As reported in this column in the December issue, only the State of Washington refused to sign on. The governor submitted a modified version of the agreement that omitted any mention of attack



preparedness. Finding the State's version at odds with the law, FEMA withheld civil defense funding from Olympia beginning October 1st of last year. Washington still is receiving no funding under the Civil Defense Act appropriation. In the meantime, the State sent FEMA a letter appealing the decision but citing no basis for the appeal. FEMA has responded with designation of an Appeals Officer and has requested the governor to document his appeal. That is how the matter stood at the end of 1988.

At this writing, President-elect Bush has not nominated his choices for the key political jobs at the Federal Emergency Management Agency. For a time, General Becton was being considered for the new Veterans Affairs cabinet position, but that has not come about. Unless Becton, Peterson, or both are retained, continuity in the policy of emphasis on attack preparedness will be lost. Indeed, if newcomers are appointed to both positions, seasoned observers will interpret the moves as a rejection of attack preparedness, whether intended by the Administration or not.

Moreover, there is reason to expect that Senator Brock Adams and other representatives of Washington and Oregon will descend upon the House Armed Services hearings, which are due in late March or early April. If the furor of two years ago was caused by the threat of action, imagine the situation now that one State has been without funds for nearly six months. Add to that the impression left by Mikhail Gorbachev at the United Nations that the Cold War is over and you have a recipe for a civil defense debacle.

Now is the time, then, for every member of TACDA to write his representatives in the 101st Congress in support of attack preparedness. The proper addresses are:

Your Congressman
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Your Senators
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

If you don't know your representatives in Washington, call your local public library. They will tell you. □

Dr. Reed Blake and Dr. John Christiansen continue their first-hand evaluations of top-drawer civil defense programs with this article on Finnish shelter. Finland prides itself on being among those countries determined to provide their populations with means for survival in the event that peace should fail (note cover graph, this issue).

Finland: Civil Defense

— Reed H. Blake and John R. Christiansen¹

Russia the enemy. Russia the friend. The Russian presence is felt daily in Finland. There is a 788-mile common border and a long history of conflict, dating back to the late 1500s.

The Republic of Finland was once part of royal Sweden from 1154 to 1809, and then became a Grand Duchy of czarist Russia until becoming independent in 1919. Being a republic for less than 70 years, Finland is an integral member of the Nordic group of five countries, while still maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union.

Traditionally it has opposed Russia, not only because it was dominated by Russia through the centuries, but also because of being forced to cede to the USSR 16,173 square miles, including the Karelian Isthmus, in 1939; having further cessions forced upon them in 1948, and having to make a reparation payment of \$325 million to the USSR following World War II. During the war, with the help of the Germans, the Finns fought stubbornly against Russia.

Yet, today more than one-fifth of Finland's export trade is with the USSR. Large numbers of Finnish engineers and other technical people are, at any given time, in Russia establishing and operating a variety of installations, from dairy facilities to transportation complexes. Within Finland itself, the most popular ethnic food is Russian. Virtually every city has several Russian restaurants. It is well-known that the route of western technology into Russia is through Finland.

Still, "Ivan" jokes — which always depict the Russian as either hopelessly dense or happily innane — are a staple of Finnish humor. And most every Finnish businessman has his Russian "pet", which is how Finns

define the hundreds of Russian business people circulating within Finland (all of whom the Finns consider to be intelligence agents), which "pets" always pick up the tab for lunch.

CIVIL DEFENSE ACT

Privately, the Finns will tell you the Russian presence, more than anything else, prompted the passage of the Civil Defense Act of Finland in 1958. In a country of about only four and one-half million people, this act, among other things, makes municipalities responsible for building civil defense shelters. The core of the shelter program is the hard rock cavern.

Helsinki — The Prototype

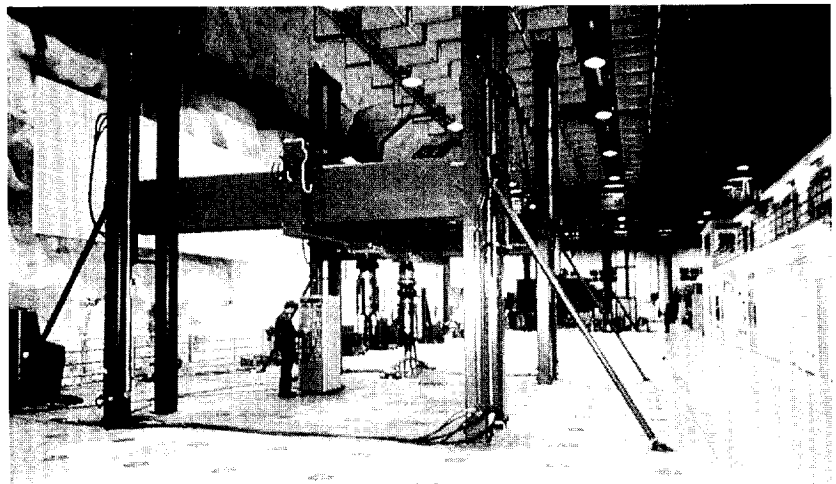
Not surprisingly, Helsinki, the capital and largest city in Finland, has the most elaborate underground shelter program. The building of rock tunnels for civil defense was begun in Helsinki before WWII. Several were constructed in the city centre in 1938-44, the largest of which accommodates about 1500 people. Following the war, construction virtually ceased until the 1958 civil defense

act. The first shelters built under the act were completed in the early 1960s. Since that time the city has built more than 30 hard rock shelters within the city limits. These shelters will house a total of 100,000 people.

Four underground metro stations have been built suitable for sheltering; these can hold an additional 13,270 people. Fourteen shelters, with a capacity for 4,130 people, have been built for civil defense personnel.

The majority of the city's population is protected in times of emergency by shelters in their own buildings. Presently, there are approximately 4,000 such shelters in the city of Helsinki, providing protection for 536,000 people. This is about 10 percent more than the city's resident population. But during the day, about 100,000 people commute into Helsinki. Consequently, Helsinki currently has a building program that will provide additional rock tunnel shelters for 40,000 more people. This effort is scheduled to continue into the 1990s.

To a lesser degree, what is happening in Helsinki is happening across Finland, particularly in the larger cities.



Many peacetime uses are made of Finland's hard rock caverns. These include indoor soccer fields and concert halls. Pictured is the interior of an underground research facility.

¹Both Professors of Sociology and Social Work, School of Social Work, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

HARD ROCK SHELTERS

It takes from 2.5 to three years to build a rock tunnel shelter. Excavation and rock strengthening take about half the time and account for about 25-30 percent of all costs; the remaining time is spent in finishing the interior and furnishing it for use in times of emergency (70-75 percent of costs).

Furnishing the inside of the shelter is very much like finishing the shell of any building. Structures are installed *in-situ*; few prefabricated pieces are used. Pressure walls, equipped with doors, locks, and vents are among the most demanding details, this because of their size and strict specifications.

The rock excavated from the tunnels is used to build up shorelines and for road construction.

By law, shelters intended to house more than 750 people must be built in rock tunnels. Accordingly, shelters within Helsinki are large. One rock tunnel can accommodate as many as 10,000 people. Further, the level of protection of a shelter must increase with its size.

The width of a shelter, by regulation, cannot exceed 20 meters except by special permit. Outside Helsinki, however, permits have been issued for shelters over 30 meters wide. The shelter roof is strengthened with bolts and spray concrete reinforced with steel mesh. The walls are usually treated with spray concrete as well. The floors are made of steel-reinforced concrete slabs cast on top of gravel.

USE OF SHELTERS IN NORMAL TIMES

Shelters are designed for dual use, crisis and normal times. The first rock caverns were designed for use as storage facilities and as underground parking garages in normal times. However, in recent years rock shelters have been — and continue to be — designed for leisure activities.

The list of these activities include, among others: concert halls, swimming pools, indoor soccer arenas, gymnasiums, handicraft centers, motor clubs, and woodshops. Finnish officials stress that each shelter is built to have a pleasant atmosphere. It is felt that in times of emergency the experience of a shelter will be easier for people if they are already familiar with it through other uses.

Efforts are now underway to expand the range of usage of rock tunnels.

ADMINISTRATION OF SHELTERS

In times of emergency, of course, the administration of rock shelters is by civil defense officials. In other times, however, depending on its normal use, each shelter has a different landlord, supervised by the particular city's defense authorities. In the city centre, for instance, parking garages, or "car parks," and

operate in each city or jurisdiction.

All but the older shelters have state-of-the-art ventilation and human waste disposal systems. Each shelter has a trained team assigned to it for operating it in emergencies. Such operation includes shelter management; medical, sleeping, and other capabilities for the number of people it was designed to accommodate.



Many underground civil defense shelters are used as parking facilities. An entrance to such a "car park" is pictured above.

storage facilities are leased out to private firms.

The profit from such ventures is used for shelter upkeep, which is low thanks to the tunnel's stable temperature and low energy consumption. Facilities built for leisure activities are usually given over to youth and sport organizations. These facilities are not intended to show a profit.

SHELTER USE IN EMERGENCIES

The goal, as yet not attained, is that each person in Finland will have a shelter space in times of emergency. As with any modern society, however, many people in Finland do not work in the same city in which they reside, which hampers the attainment of such a goal. Nevertheless, knowing the great protection offered by underground facilities, Finland has pioneered the construction of hard rock caverns and their conversion to dual use. In Helsinki, these caverns — and all civil defense procedures — are under the supervision of the City of Helsinki Civil Defense Centre. Elsewhere around the country similar organizations

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Existing precariously between the USSR on the east, Sweden on the west, and Norway to the north, Finland has elected to expend enough of its resources to build enough state-of-the-art hard rock shelters to protect most of the country's urban population. These shelters are multi-purpose in nature. Under normal conditions they are managed as storage, recreational, parking or other facilities. Under emergency conditions trained shelter managers are prepared to assume command of these shelters, and utilize their capabilities to protect many of the country's five million population.

Unyielding in their efforts to remain unexploited, independent, and protected, the Republic of Finland has opted not to be neutralized, but to maintain its autonomy. It has managed to provide a measure of security for its citizens who live in the shadow of an ever-present, somewhat unpredictable, and irascible world power by building and maintaining a modern and usable civil defense system. □

FEMA Defends Against PSR Charges

■ GRANT PETERSON MOVES TO "SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT"



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

NOVEMBER 2, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: TACDA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: GRANT C. PETERSON
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
STATE & LOCAL PROGRAMS & SUPPORT

SUBJECT: FEMA'S CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Recently the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) responded to a number of charges made by the Physicians for Social Responsibility regarding the Agency's Civil Defense Program. Specifically, it was alleged that FEMA has threatened to withhold natural and technological disaster funds if nuclear attack preparedness requirements under the Civil Defense Act are not addressed by a State. Other issues were also raised regarding the effectiveness and morality of civil defense.

For your information, enclosed is a copy of FEMA's response.

Enclosures

Text of Letter:

The Honorable Nancy L. Johnson
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the letter from Drs. Frederick B. Berrien and Larry Deutsch, dated August 4, 1988. We welcome every occasion provided by the Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) to explain the civil defense program and to set the record straight.

Let me begin with the contention of Drs. Berrien and Deutsch that Connecticut revised its preparedness plan because of a threat by this Agency to withhold natural and technological disaster funds if nuclear attack preparedness requirements were not addressed. This view clearly demonstrates an incorrect understanding of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, under which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers monies appropriated by the Congress for civil defense. The purpose of this funding by law is primarily to help State and local governments provide for the protection of their citizens from nuclear attack. The application of civil defense capabilities to peacetime disaster preparedness is encouraged only so long as such use does not detract from attack-related preparedness efforts.

This is not merely the opinion or interpretation of this Agency. The Congress, in July 1985, reminded FEMA of how it intended civil defense funds to be used. The Senate and House Armed

Services Committees expressed concern about "an apparent lack of focus and direction in the current civil defense program . . . manifested in the funding emphasis on State and local civil disaster programs which, while meritorious, [was] a questionable use of national defense budget resources. . . ." (Conference Report 99-235, House and Senate Armed Services Committee.)

More recently, in a 1987 report, the Comptroller General of the United States reiterated the statutory requirement that civil defense funds " . . . are to be used for the protection of the civilian population in the event of enemy attack, and may be used for natural disasters to the extent that the use of such funds for such purposes is consistent with, contributes to and does not detract from attack-related civil defense preparedness. "

I cite these quotations from both congressional guidance to FEMA and statute to demonstrate that it is both grounded in law and well understood that the basic mission of the civil defense program is attack-related. Drs. Berrien and Deutsch are simply wrong when they imply that peacetime disaster preparedness is the proper focus of this program as implemented at the State and local levels.

They are equally mistaken in claiming that FEMA withholds funding for natural and technological disaster preparedness because of a State's refusal to do nuclear attack preparedness planning. Participation in the civil defense program is voluntary. Other FEMA disaster programs - the Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant, Earthquake Preparedness, Hurricane Pre-

paredness, Hazard Mitigation Assistance, Disaster Relief, Emergency Food and Shelter, Community Assistance, etc. - are not affected by a State's refusal to qualify for Federal civil defense funding.

On the broader issues of the effectiveness and morality of civil defense, Drs. Berrien and Deutsch state that the PSR opposes nuclear attack preparedness because such planning is based on the assumption that nuclear war is survivable. They allege that "Irrefutable evidence has been presented and accepted by governments throughout the world which shows, that even limited use of nuclear weapons would have a devastating effect upon human life, destroy the systems of civilized society and disrupt the ecology of the globe for years to come." I would ask them, in turn, to which "governments throughout the world" are they referring? Certainly not to the representative industrialized nations whose civil defense budgets are depicted on the enclosed chart [see cover].

To charge that "FEMA is promoting an agenda which is not only wasteful, but supports a defense policy based on nuclear weapons and our ability to successfully wage nuclear war," I would counter by stating unequivocally that civil defense has

While it is true that the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1988 contained language prohibiting FEMA from withholding civil defense funds from States that refused to participate in nuclear attack exercises, that provision resulted from legislative pressure brought to bear by the delegations of two States which had refused to participate in 1987 in a routine nuclear attack communications drill. The restrictive language applied only to FY 1987 and FY 1988 and, significantly, was not carried over in the FY 1989 authorization.

Drs. Berrien and Deutsch are also not correct in asserting that the public is opposed to nuclear attack preparedness. Surveys throughout the years have shown strong and consistent support for civil defense. In a 1982 Gallup poll, for example, taken at the time during which the doctors allege that there was "strong and clear" opposition to nuclear preparedness, a majority of Americans polled said that they believed the United States needed a civil defense program to protect people in case of attack, with 67 percent approving planning for evacuation of people from high risk areas during an international crisis - precisely the kind of planning to which the PSR is objecting in the State of Connecticut's FY 1989 Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement with FEMA.

Surveys throughout the years have shown strong and consistent support for civil defense.

nothing whatsoever to do with "waging" war - nuclear or otherwise. It is an activity dedicated to protecting people in war and in peace from any hazard that threatens to overwhelm the normal resources of local government. So long as nuclear weapons exist, no one - not even the PSR - can confidently deny that they would never be used against this country. And so long as such a horrible event remains a possibility, this Agency stands charged under the law to protect the American people from that threat.

Drs. Berrien and Deutsch also suggest that nuclear attack preparedness programs were first proposed and developed in the early 1980's and were strongly and clearly opposed by the public.

Not so on either count.

Nuclear attack preparedness programs formed the basis of the Federal Civil Defense Act signed into law in 1950, a law which since that time has been periodically reexamined in the light of further developments in strategic policy, technology, numbers and size of weapons, delivery systems, etc. As recently as 1980 in one such reevaluation, the Congress added amendments specifically aimed at strengthening protection capabilities against attack in the areas of evacuation; in-place protection; shelter surveys; development of expedient shelter designs; shelter management, marking and stocking; warning, direction and control (crisis management); radiological defense; emergency public information (including training for self-help nuclear war survival skills); postattack recovery planning; and civil defense research and development. Since 1950, the Congress has consistently supported the need and feasibility of providing Americans protection against the effects of nuclear weapons and all of the Presidents who have served since the advent of the nuclear age have likewise supported at least a modest civil defense effort.

Further, at no time, as the doctors allege, has FEMA agreed that the use of money for such planning was "unwise." It has always been this Agency's policy to assure that State and local governments attend to the nuclear attack preparedness. The attack-related tests, drills and exercises referred to by the PSR are indispensable to assuring that this Nation has real as opposed to "paper" capabilities, as every good emergency manager knows. Hundreds of such exercises are, in fact, conducted without controversy every year by State and local governments across the country.

More recent polls show continued if not greater support. In a 1987 University of Pittsburgh survey, for example, 76.7 percent of those queried said yes without any equivocation to the question "Should there, in fact, be national plans to evacuate high risk areas?" Interestingly, 58.8 percent also answered yes to the question of whether respondents and their families or household members would be inclined to evacuate in an international crisis in which it seemed that it might very probably lead directly to a nuclear war. In light of responses like these, I would seriously urge PSR members to seriously reflect on the rightness of their efforts to thwart what is very clearly the desire of the American people to have their government provide them this kind of protection. One can only imagine the chaos that would ensue if the risk area population of this country - some 89 million people - evacuated their cities in the absence of planning for safe traffic movement and reception and care arrangements to safer areas.

To sum up, Drs. Berrien and Deutsch are simply wrong on all counts: the primary mission of the civil defense program by law is nuclear attack-related preparedness; other FEMA programs are not affected by nonparticipation in the civil defense program; polls show strong support in this country for civil defense and - regardless of rhetoric - most industrialized nations in fact fund sizeable civil defense programs. As to the question of the survivability of nuclear war, that is a subject too complex to address in this letter. We are, however, enclosing the booklet, Would the Insects Inherit the Earth?, which refutes most of what the PSR regards as irrefutable.

Thank you again for giving us the opportunity to set the record straight on civil defense and its vital importance to the American people.

If you should need further assistance, please have a member of your staff contact our Office of Congressional Affairs at 646-4500.

Sincerely,



Grant C. Peterson
Associate Director
State and Local Programs and Support



THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1057 • STARKE, FLORIDA 32091 • PHONE: 904-964-5397

January 20, 1989

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The Honorable George Bush

President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Americans wanting a strong defense, in addition to applauding the impressive Bush-Quayle victory in the November 8th election, look forward to four years of strong national defense leadership as the logical path to continued peace and world security. As a conservative patriotic organization, The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) embraces this outlook wholeheartedly.

Please be assured that TACDA will continue to support your heavy accent on the Strategic Defense Initiative. It also invites your attention to the fact that civil defense measures (which have been assiduously developed in the interests of effective population protection in the USSR and many other countries alert to the effects of nuclear attack) have so far been neglected in the USA -- in spite of support from President Reagan during his eight years in office.

National Security Directive 259 (February 4, 1987) and a small but significant upturn in the 1989 civil defense budget are signs that a meaningful awakening to this problem may now be taking place -- and that an improved civil defense system may well receive the attention and emphasis that will see Americans removed as hostages to nuclear aggression.

We urge that your administration apply a timely focus on the issue of passive -- as well as active -- homeland defense, that it counter political and public apathy with action so that the goal of a civil defense that will provide Americans with the security that peoples in the Soviet Union now enjoy will be attained. It is TACDA opinion that the American citizen deserves this kind of consideration from his government.

TACDA pledges its continued active support in pursuit of this objective.

Please accept our warmest wishes for the success of your administration in pursuing its commitments and in meeting its many challenges. TACDA stands ready to do all it can to back your efforts to resolve our defense problems and to promote the cause of peace through preparedness.

Respectfully,


Donald J. Mitchell
President

Encls:

- (1) President Reagan letter, October 17, 1988;
- (2) Cover graph, Journal of Civil Defense, February 1989.

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



A REAL UNITED STATES CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM MUST BEGIN NOW!

— Proposal for 1989 by Arthur B. Robinson*

Now at the beginning of 1989 and the beginning of a new Republican Administration in Washington, civil defense for Americans has a new opportunity. Civil defense funding has begun to increase, active public awareness has begun to express itself in Congress, and the new administration has made a promise in its 1988 Republican Platform which can only be fulfilled by substantive action on civil defense.

This new opportunity is not the first such opportunity. Since the days of the Truman Administration, civil defense has, from time to time, been reborn. In each instance, however, the opportunity was squandered and Americans were left largely defenseless against the nuclear, chemical, and biological threats posed by terrorists, accidents, and war.

This new effort in 1989 will succeed only if certain facts are kept in mind and if a simple, effective, and immediate beginning to deploy civil defense is made by the new Administration.

Some facts of relevance are:

1. Civil defense is a technologically mature subject. With billions of dollars of civil defense research completed and on file in our emergency technology libraries and with actual deployment of that technology for hundreds of millions of people in Europe and Asia already completed, there is absolutely no need to delay deployment while "studies" are carried out.
2. Civil defense is a fundamental moral imperative of civilization as well as an important part of providing for the "common defense" as specified by the United States Constitution. It threatens no one and is entirely independent of civil defense deployment in other countries whether they are governed by our friends or our enemies.
3. Civil defense is the provision to the people of certain defensive hardware and knowledge. Civil defense is shelters, radiation meters, field-tested instructions, easily accessible food reserves, and other physical preparations. Public relations brochures, bureaucratic "planning," and other "makework" paper activities will save few lives in a real civil defense emergency.
4. A minimally sufficient program for the United States will require eventual expenditure of about \$75 billion in 1989 dollars. Proposals to provide civil defense for a small fraction of this cost are self-defeating, because they do not deliver sufficient protection.
5. We cannot build a civil defense system unless we actually make a beginning. That beginning must be consistent with the eventual construction of complete civil defenses. It must include actual civil defense shelters and equipment, distributed food reserves, distributed civil defense knowledge, and a stopgap temporary program to save some lives until the proper system is completed.

With these and related facts in mind, therefore, I propose that during the year 1989 the United States federal government should make the following expenditures:

1. \$75 million for the construction of 2,000 fully-equipped biological, chemical, and blast-protective shelters with a capacity of 150 persons each as described in the December *Journal of Civil Defense* on pages 18 through 22. These should be installed throughout the United States in locations which include school yards, emergency medical depots near hospitals, FEMA emergency operating centers, city and suburban streets and parks, military bases and other representative locations in the United States.

With this done, at the end of 1989 one American in one thousand will have received protection, and experience will have been gained on a practical scale which will permit expansion of the program in 1990.

2. \$25 million for the distribution of specifically practical, field-tested and attack-related self-help civil defense information to the American people. The necessary information in complete publishable form already exists and includes, in particular, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Report, *Nuclear War Survival Skills*.

With this done, at the end of 1989 one American in 40 will have practical information which can be shared with others to save lives while the national shelter system is built and to educate Americans as part of the ongoing civil defense program.

3. \$150 million to continue the current FEMA program at its present level. That program should be directed, however, to complete its system of emergency evacuation plans before the end of 1989. Emergency evacuation should be in place permanently to deal with certain specialized threats with long warning times and temporarily to save lives until a proper shelter system is completed.

4. \$10 million to establish within the Department of Agriculture new rules for the storage of the national food reserves, so that those reserves are placed within walking distance of those Americans who do not live in food-producing regions. These rules should be in place and implemented by the end of 1989.

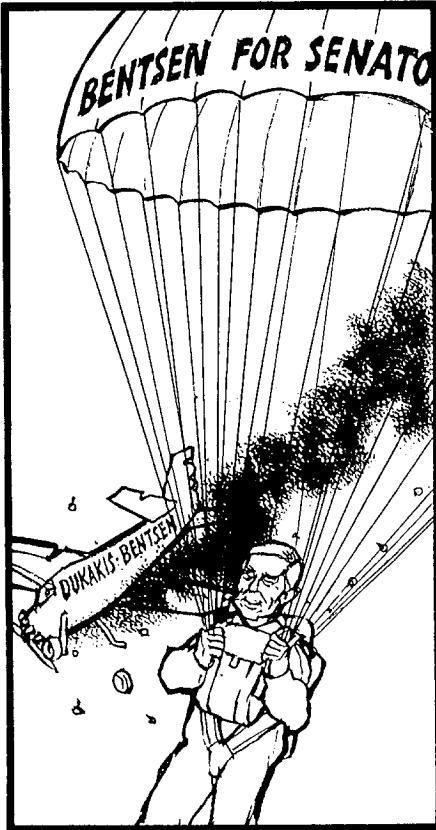
This increase in civil defense expenditures in 1989 of only \$110 million is a small, easily affordable action by which the new Administration can signal its commitment to fulfill the promise in the 1988 Republican Platform; can begin a substantive civil defense program; can revitalize the morale of the civil defense community; and can signal that neither the administration nor its Department of Defense plans to stand between American families, children, soldiers, and civilians and the Constitutional right to common personal homeland defenses.

*Dr. Arthur B. Robinson, is publisher-editor of *Fighting Chance*, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 97523 and coauthor of the book by the same name.

SPOTLIGHT (Cont.)

BENTSEN NO VILLAIN?

Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the erstwhile vice-presidential candidate, looks the part of a nice old granddad, and it is good to hear that he's for SDI. But when he fired his "uncalled for" round at fellow-debater Dan Quayle about Quayle not being John Kennedy (God forbid!) he bumped into a beehive.



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As a matter of fact, the day after the Dukakis-Bentsen defeat (on November 9th) a somewhat relieved Dr. Max Klinghoffer (DDP's executive director) sent the good senator this telegram:

Senator:

We intend to serve with the Vice-President.

We feel we know the Vice-President. We consider the Vice-President our friend.

Senator, you're no Vice-President.

Well, at least, as the cartoon shows, he still has his senate job. And we hope he's still pro-SDI. He wouldn't make a very good villain. He just needs to be careful about what he says.

DONALD J. MITCHELL BRIDGE DEDICATED IN NEW YORK STATE

TACDA and DDP leaders are not used to having bridges or whatever named after them, but on Monday, October 31st in upper New York State dedication ceremonies were held for the "Donald J. Mitchell" bridge. (Mitchell is TACDA President.)

The honor was in recognition of Mitchell's service as State Assemblyman. Mitchell later served ten years as U.S. representative in Congress.

■

HORSEWOMAN ANNA RICHARDS APPEALS TO CIVIL DEFENSE FANS

As part of a Lions Club Labor Day parade in Cave Junction, Oregon, Mrs. Anna M. Richards displayed for all to see (from her 28-year-old registered quarter horse) a sign which read:

The flame of freedom speaks!
Civil Defense for America now!

Mrs. Richards drew hearty applause all along the parade route "I was sure happy to be representing civil defense for America," she says.

■

METTAG EXPANSION = NO PRICE INCREASE AGAIN IN 1988

METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) is the rugged, programmed field triage tag marketed by the *Journal of Civil Defense* since 1975 — and is used internationally. Increased METTAG sales have again resulted in no annual price increases. It is especially designed for field use under adverse conditions and in any language or literacy situation. (It uses symbols instead of a language for this purpose.) Its many other qualities (4-color design, vital signs chart, serial numbers, tearoffs, etc.) make it the choice of leading rescue, paramedical and emergency crews. For a free sample and a METTAG Products catalog write:

METTAG
P.O. Box 910
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— Brenda Reynolds
METTAG Coordinator

ORDER FORM
Audio and video
cassettes of
October 1988
Salt Lake City
DDP/TACDA
seminar speakers

ALABAMA EOC TO SET EXAMPLE FOR PROJECTS IN OTHER STATES

In his proposal to the federal government for a \$2.2 million cost-sharing emergency operating center, Alabama Emergency Management Director J. Danny Cooper had this to say:

The State of Alabama is fully committed to the development of the Survivable Crisis Management Capability. The personnel associated with the Alabama Emergency Management Agency have long realized that such a system is a necessity if the State and Federal governments are serious about conducting response and recovery from technological and natural hazards and most certainly from a nuclear attack.

The State wants this capability for itself; but it is now also committed to building a system that will be a "how-to" example for other States.

The 20,000 square-foot building is to be located 38 miles north of Montgomery (the state capital) in the town of Clanton, handy to Interstate 65 and less than two miles from the county airport. It is also a safe distance from all the federally-designated 21 Alabama nuclear targets.

The new facility will house 235 emergency management and state executive personnel. It will have a fallout protection factor of over 100, and its equipment will be protected from the effects of EMP.

WADSWORTH ENTERPRISES ORDER FORM
1988 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR — Salt Lake City, UT, October 21-24, 1988

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Italian! Soccorso Amico Rolls Out[^] Red Carpet For Its First International Conference



Giuseppe Satriano

Dates: May 25-28, 1989

Site: Soccorso Amico
Convention Hall
Salerno, Italy

Those hunting for meaningful input in the field of disaster response techniques will find a wealth of it at Soccorso Amico's international conference in May. Soccorso Amico ("Friendly Help") brings together top European and American talent in a program designed to challenge serious disaster responders to check their operations with a view to upgrading their abilities to deal effectively with disaster situations.

CONFERENCE THEME:
"Disaster, Civil Defense,
Health and Public Welfare."

Founded in 1973, Soccorso Amico is composed of 200 volunteers trained in the science of coordinated response to disasters of all kinds. Its president and founder is cardiac surgeon Giuseppe Satriano, an earnest, ambitious, thoroughly likeable Latin whose dedication to humanitarian pursuits is boundless. His contagious enthusiasm infects not only Soccorso Amico volunteers but members of allied organizations.



Soccorso Amico parachute squad can drop into disaster areas.

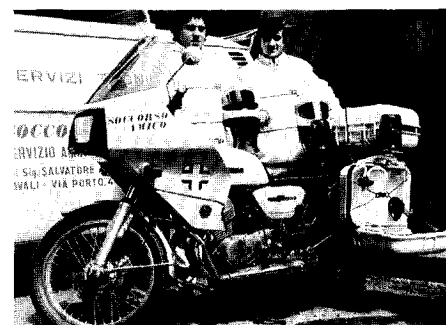
The new Soccorso Amico Headquarters, the finishing touches due for completion this month (February 1989), has also been built by Satriano's army of volunteers — with professional supervision and the guidance of local building code authorities.

Soccorso Amico got its real "baptism of fire" in the Southern Italy earthquake of 1980 (fatalities: 3,000). It stands ready at any time to respond to disasters. Equipped with a mobile operations vehicle, motorcycle medics that can penetrate to disaster sites through rubble-strewn streets and highways and paratroop medics who can drop in perpendicularly, Soccorso Amico, with these and other units, stands ready to provide medical services in any situation. Even the sea, which laps the Salerno beaches, can provide access to areas in trouble.

Training is continuous and intense. Liaison with other emergency groups is ongoing. (Ten members of Soccorso Amico attended the DDP/TACDA Seminar in Salt Lake City in October 1988).

The objective of the May 25-28 Soccorso Amico Conference is to help upgrade disaster response expertise and capabilities into a future that promises an increased need for response to disasters, natural and technological and even those that are a result of military actions.

"We would be dreaming," said a Soccorso Amico spokesman, "if we were to assume that disasters of the future would not be more severe than those of the past. All indications clearly point to more complex and more severe



Soccorso Amico motorcyclists can penetrate encumbered streets and highways when larger vehicles cannot.

disasters. We must be ready for them. We must anticipate their complications. That goes for Soccorso Amico and for all other organizations that address the many problems of disaster response, rescue, medical care and recovery."

Registration fee for the Soccorso Amico Conference is \$250, and hotels are in the \$50-\$60 range. As the agenda on the next page indicates there will be a number of other activities. Behind all that there is the unmatched southern Italian hospitality and the enchanting, historic environs of Salerno.

Discount travel arrangements are available for Americans through Adventure World Travel (Phone 800/874-5404).

Soccorso Amico's American representative will gladly provide further information as desired. Write or phone:

Silvana Sposato
959 Bay Ridge Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11219
(Phone: 718-836-7565 — evenings)

TENTATIVE AGENDA

SOCCORSO AMICO-FACEP* CONFERENCE

Salerno, Italy May 25-28, 1989

The conference registration desk will be open for participants beginning at 2PM May 24 at the Soccorso Amico Headquarters (telephone will be available).

The conference Exhibit Hall will be open from 8AM May 25 to 8PM May 28. All coffee calls and receptions will be held here.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1989

Session No. 1 — Disasters and Civil Protection

- 8:00AM Seminar Opening
 - 8:15AM Constance Doyle — "Handling of Hazardous Materials"
 - 9:15AM (Speaker to be named)
 - 10:15AM Andrew I. Bern — "Community and Hospital Disaster Planning"
 - 11:15AM Giuseppe Luongo — "Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes"
 - 12:00N Walter Murphey — "Nuclear War and How to Avoid It"
 - 12:45PM Lunch
 - 2:00PM Antonio Contursi — "Industry at Risk — Preparations for Chemical Emergencies"
 - 2:30PM Coffee Call
 - 3:00PM Stephen Dresnick — "Management of Radiation Injuries"
 - 4:00PM Emmett B. Ferguson — "Medical Planning for Emergencies of U.S. Space: Shuttle Program both at Launch Site and Worldwide Locations Identified for Emergency Landings"
 - 5:00PM Gaetano Azzolina — "Comparison Between Routine Hospital Care and Emergency Medical Procedures"
 - 6:00PM Nicolae D'Angelo — (Subject to be Announced)
 - 7:00PM Soccorso Amico/FACEP Reception
 - 8:00PM Banquet
- (Also: 10:00AM to 12:00Noon — Minicourse in Italian)

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1989

Session No. 1 — continued

- 8:00AM Tours: No. 1 — Pompeii
- to 1:30PM No. 2 — Sorrento-Positano-Amalfi
- 10:00AM to 12:00Noon — Minicourse in Italian
- 2:00PM Lunch
- 3:30PM Deborah Kelso — "Automation Considerations in Medical Disaster Planning"
- 5:30PM David Orban — "Disaster Planning at Airplane Crash Sites"
- 6:30PM Robert F. Larkin — "Recent Advances in Automotive Medicine"
- 7:30PM Corrado Manni — (Subject to be Announced)
- 9:00PM Banquet

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1989

Session No. 2 — Health and Social Services

- 8:30AM Ennio D'Aniello — "Hospital Assistance and Field Medicine"
 - 9:15AM Pasquale Lore — (Subject to be Announced)
 - 10:00AM Guerino Grimaldi — "Disaster Medicine Teamwork"
 - 10:45AM Ernesto Caffo — (Subject to be announced)
 - 11:45AM (Speaker to be named)
 - 12:45PM Lunch
 - 3:00PM Don Riboldi (Subject to be Announced)
 - 4:00PM Giuseppe Satriano — "Soccorso Amico: From 'Dream' to Reality"
 - 5:00PM Coffee Call
 - 5:30PM Charles Wiley — "The Media and AIDS"
 - 6:30PM Pina Doggi Cavallo — "Health and Social Services"
 - 8:00PM Soccorso Amico/FACEP Reception
- (Also: 2:00PM to 4:00PM — Minicourse in Italian)

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1989

- 8:00AM Tour: Paestum — Padula
- to 1:30PM
- 4:00PM to 6:00PM — Minicourse in Italian
- 8:00PM Banquet

*FACEP: Florida Chapter, American College of Emergency Physicians



Up from the rubble! A child finally sees daylight on way to medical care. Dr. Satriano (L) and Soccorso Amico volunteer medics.

FOR THE SALERNO VISITOR: A HEAVY DOSE OF ENCHANTMENT

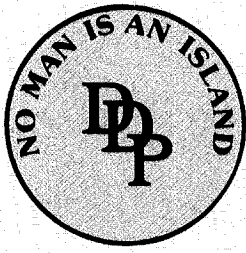
Salerno and its environs can be dangerous: they can make you want to return. Maybe more than once or twice. Maybe worse than that.

The Amalfi Coast that juts westward (faces south against the Mediterranean Sea) has a seductive beauty that haunts the visitor forever. Its cliffs plunge almost straight down (sometimes really straight down) to the water. Here and there a village or a beach breaks the pattern. Lemon trees give it a hair-do — and an unforgettable aroma. One hotel at least hangs down the cliff from its lobby so that in order to go up to your room you go down. Well . . .

Best little playhouse in Pompeii

Then there's Pompeii. The history buff, of course, is in Seventh Heaven. But the person who poses as immune to historic entrapment is in fact also entrapped. It's hard to ignore water pipes 2,000 years old. Sewers, bakeries, laundries, auditoriums, forums, homes, fountains — even the best little playhouse in Pompeii. Even more than that: an imposing ancient mansion that would delight today's gay rights people and shock the rest of us.

Then there's the Isle of Capri, Mount Vesuvius and a lot more, but we're out of space. □



TRIAGE!

PRODUCED BY
DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP)

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

Vol. VI, No. 1

February 1989

NURSE GETS AIDS FROM NEEDLE!

JoAnn Ruiz, a nurse at a Sacramento, California hospital, volunteered to help a 25-year-old AIDS patient after her regular shift according to a Health & Fitness News Service report.

Gowned and gloved, as regulations require, she was carefully drawing six small tubes of blood from the patient when a back spasm caused her to sit down on the bed. The bed partially collapsed and the needle of one filled tube punctured her thigh.

She saw no blood, but a few hours later a black-and-blue bruise appeared on her thigh. Six days later she was down with a flu-like illness.

A little less than two months later Nurse Ruiz's physician gave her the standard test for AIDS. Diagnosis: positive. She lost her job.

Doctors For Disaster Preparedness

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

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To be sure, AIDS is a controversial subject, one squarely in the public eye. It is also today admittedly a plague. And, as a plague that promises to worsen dramatically, many feel that it deserves the attention of disaster professionals who would seek to control it — and to eradicate it — by whatever means necessary.

The temptation to ignore it appears to us to be much like the temptation to ignore the need for an effective homeland defense.

AIDS: Quo Vadis?

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Today there are demands in some states that all medical personnel be required to take a certain number of hours of education on the subject of AIDS. This may be a good idea, and it involves, in some instances, cosmeticians and barbers. It is an indication that finally there is a reluctant admission that the virus may be getting out of control. But what are the plans for teaching such courses? Are we to be fed the same false reassurances as in the past? Or are we finally going to hear the admission that we still do not know; and that, until we do know, the key words are "honest research", and "caution"?

Publications about AIDS are on the increase. But are we being lulled into complacency? Is there a cover-up about the spread of this virus? And, if so, is the concealment due to political pressures, or just to "wishful thinking"?

As we examine the literature on the subject, there seems to be a relative scarcity of original material,

and a plethora of the repetitious. Much of our information (or disinformation) seems to emanate from one or two sources. For example, an "authority" writes an article on AIDS. Then ten more articles appear on the subject, quoting the statistics found in the first article. Each of these ten is then quoted by ten more, in various publications; thus, we have one hundred "independent papers" — each repeating the errors found in the first.

AIDS is one of the most serious problems mankind has ever faced, and it is possible it may threaten the very existence of our species. If the problem is ever to be solved, it must be approached on a scientific basis, and free of any bias. We must start by admitting, first of all, that we know very little about the disease.

1. How did AIDS originate?
2. How is it spread?
3. What are the causes for the apparent increase in incidence?

4. We are told (repeatedly) that AIDS is a disease of the parenteral abuser of drugs; the homosexuals; babies born of diseased mothers; and those who have received, for medical reasons, blood products which are virus contaminated. But do we really know these are the ONLY major groups? Considering the long incubation period and the lengthy prodrome, are we perhaps missing the diagnosis in other major groups?
5. Is it not true there is in fact an increase in the incidence of AIDS among individuals who do NOT fit into the so-called high risk groups?

by an AIDS carrier who is careless about his hygiene? Is it being contaminated by the blood of a carrier who has been injured in an auto accident, and especially significant if the ambulance attendant has an open cut? Is it the case of the emergency room nurse who is struck or bitten by a violent patient who carries the virus? Is it the surgeon who cuts his hand on a bone end while performing orthopedic surgery, only to find out later that the victim had AIDS?

If AIDS is on the increase, as it seems to be, why is it so? With all the information being disseminated regarding "safe sex", the use of condoms, avoiding the use of common hypo-

dermic. But recovery from those diseases was likely. Recovery from AIDS is most unlikely. We hear protests against such ideas of isolation, because of the "civil rights" of the carriers. Has anyone considered the civil rights of the healthy individual who is being exposed to the virus?

With all the reassurances being handed to the public, let us consider a hypothetical case. An AIDS patient has a general furunculosis. (Remember the AIDS patients are subject to a large variety of opportunistic diseases, and surely "boils" is one of these.) The individual uses a public toilet, and inevitably deposits on the toilet seat some of the purulent

AIDS . . . MUST be approached on a scientific basis, and free of any bias.

6. How efficient are our present tests for the AIDS virus? Considering that these tests are quite new, what is the incidence of false negatives and false positives?
7. Perhaps most important of all: How can we possibly study the epidemiology of AIDS when we do not even know how many have the disease, and how many, who do not have manifestations of the disease, are harboring the virus?

With regard to the origin of AIDS, we often hear the theory that it started with the green monkey in Africa. If so, how did the virus start in the monkey? And how did it spread to man? Is there any support for the theory that AIDS began as a result of genetic tampering? If so, by whom? And, if so, what steps must be taken to prevent more disasters of this kind?

dermics and needles, why is there still an increase? Could it be that many of the drug abusers and many of the homosexuals are not educable? When the drug abuser needs a "fix", and a sterile hypodermic apparatus is not available, will he just refrain from using the drug? When two male homosexuals meet, and are overwhelmed by the throes of passion, will they refrain because they do not have a condom? And, after all, how reliable is the condom? There were failures when it was used primarily to prevent pregnancy; why should it be considered a magical preventive in AIDS?

As for the "high risk groups" how accurate is that description? But if we assume there are really such groups (and no others), why not take immediate and emergency measures to

material from the furuncles. We are told that the AIDS virus is to be found in all the body fluids of the victim. Presumably, then, this patient also deposits some of the AIDS virus on the toilet seat. What is the risk for someone who uses that same facility a few minutes later?

Another hypothetical case: many of the "experts" assure us there is no danger in the AIDS carrier working among others. Presumably, with the influence of the liberals, and with the laws they have sponsored, the AIDS patient may now be working as a food handler. But this food worker is susceptible to many of the opportunistic diseases which complicate the disease AIDS. One such opportunistic disease is tuberculosis, and it is apparently on the increase. What are these "experts" telling us? "You

Has anyone considered the civil rights of the healthy individual who is being exposed to the virus?

We are constantly told that AIDS cannot be spread by "casual contact". Yet no one has really and accurately defined "casual contact". Or, as Florence Nightingale might have stated it "Casual Contact: What it is and What it is Not." Is it hand-shaking? Is it being coughed upon or sneezed upon by the carrier? Is it eating food which has been prepared

prevent the spread of the disease by the members of those groups? What is wrong with isolation (quarantine) of those who are spreading the disease? Not very long ago we quarantined those who had measles, and whooping cough, and mumps, and scarlet fever, and German measles. And by doing so, we did greatly reduce the magnitude of the epi-

can't get AIDS from the diseased food handler" (which is a dangerous statement to make, in light of our present lack of knowledge). "All you can get is tuberculosis". How comforting!

Perhaps most important of all in the study of AIDS: can we speak realistically about the epidemiology of the disease, when, in fact, we have no idea of how many of our population

have the disease, or how many may be harboring the virus?

We should have long ago performed tests for AIDS (no matter how uncertain these tests may be) on at least one million people in the United States. Perhaps two million would be a more realistic figure. This would represent only one-half to one percent of our population. The tests should involve young and old, all ethnic groups, prisoners and free men, heterosexuals, homosexuals, and bisexuals, intravenous drug abusers (and parenteral drug abusers

prodrome, what may these attendants expect? May they safely marry? May they have children? If such an attendant is three months pregnant, shall she be advised to have the pregnancy terminated? Or shall she wait to see if her blood tests reveal she is harboring the virus?

Has the scientific and the medical community been candid with the public? Have the politicians considered the safety of the nation versus the selfish concerns of a few? The community looks to the medical profession for integrity. If we continue

homosexual groups, the drug abusers, and the liberal supporters of both. It is reasonable that the homosexual groups will frantically demand a search for a cure; but they must remember that prevention is perhaps even more important.

For many years there has existed in this country the idea that homosexuality is to be tolerated, so long as it is "between consenting adults" and provided it does not bring harm to others. That day is over. Homosexuality now poses a real threat to our population. Some individuals,

Have the politicians considered the safety of the nation versus the selfish interests of a few?

of all categories). When we have made such a survey of a CROSS SECTION of our population, and when we announce the results truthfully, then and only then will we have some knowledge about the extent of the disease and the virus, the major means of spread, and some of the methods of curbing AIDS.

Our laws which affect the problems of AIDS are ridiculous. The protection of the privacy of a patient is a tradition in medicine. But that privacy is (or should be) transcended by the right of the healthy individual NOT to contract AIDS. In the recent past we have followed such a rule, and it was upheld in the courts. We observed confidentiality with regard to the patient's diagnosis; but we acted within the law, and we notified the appropriate authorities if the condition of that patient posed a danger to others.

Certainly — as nearly as possible — all medical personnel must be aware of this infection (or other communicable diseases) before they care for the patient. It should be remembered that sometimes the earliest manifestation of AIDS is dementia in its various forms of mental deterioration. If such a patient becomes violent, and, for example, bites an attendant, what do we know of the degree of risk (remember — the virus is found in all the body fluids). Suppose, in an altercation with such a violent patient, the medical personnel are spattered with blood. What is the future for these medical attendants? Since the disease has such a long incubation period and a lengthy

to give the public reassurances about AIDS while we still know so little about the disease, are we guilty of negligence? If some of the trusting public should later find they have the virus, even though they are not in the "high risk groups," and if they may have passed the virus along to members of their families, can we expect to be forgiven for this little oversight? Those who calmly reassure our citizens that they are at no risk from "casual contact" may have forgotten that micro-organisms undergo changes which may increase their virulence.

Eventually medical and political leadership (leadership??) will be forced to abandon this casual attitude

speaking for the homosexuals, have protested the concept of innocence or guilt in those who acquire the virus. They say that there are no guilty victims. This is utter nonsense. The baby born with AIDS contracted from its mother is surely an innocent victim. The man who becomes an AIDS victim as a result of the use of blood products to treat his hemophilia is an innocent victim, as is his wife if she contracts the disease from him. But the homosexuals and the drug abusers are NOT innocent. Nor is the bisexual. We have in our population today a mass army of "Typhoid Marys", and they are spreading disease and death. Unfortunately, some of our legislators are homo-

Greater effort must be exerted to study AIDS before it becomes an uncontrollable epidemic.

about AIDS. With the increase in incidence of the disease, and with the failure to conduct a large scale survey to determine the presence of the virus in our population, such negligence borders on the criminal.

Greater effort must be exerted to study AIDS before it becomes an uncontrollable epidemic. Politics cannot be part of such an effort. While a widespread survey of our population to determine the extent of the presence of the virus is essential, this idea is opposed by segments of the

sexuals, and this may delay needed legislation. □



Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Complaints that Congress has neglected civil defense (and now SDII) to the tragic detriment of America and its people appear to apply across-the-board to projects designed to solve our country's mounting survival problems. Here scientist-industrialist Henry G. Edler focuses on his frustrations in proposing solutions to Congress and the federal bureaucracy. Do his criticisms furnish clues on how to attack the problems? The answer has to be: Yes!

To Breathe or Not to Breathe

— Henry G. Edler*



Henry Edler, veteran of the first National Space Council (Executive Office of the President).

It is obvious to most serious students of our National Government that very few of our country's problems are being resolved adequately or within a reasonable time frame. Our more diligent problem solvers are constantly thwarted by bureaucrats whose livelihoods would appear to them to be jeopardized by real solutions, and between the bureaucrats, the Political Action Committees, and the other lobbyists, any new ideas which would change the absolute status quo of our national operations are instantly attacked and destroyed by one or more of these groups. To characterize the conclusions I have drawn from my own studies of Capitol Hill activities I offer this little rhyme:

What the PACs don't kill,
the other lobbyists will!

For almost 30 years in Washington, I have tried on many, many occasions to foster the implementation of new ideas on the national scene, but my success rate has been admittedly abominable. Some of these ideas were mine, and some were offered by others. They include: solar electric power generating satellites, various environmental improvements, some educational systems, several military-oriented systems, and many life-saving inventions. The bureaucracy has lost no time in making excuses for why they cannot foster such ideas.

The question I keep asking myself is: "Why isn't the U.S. Government interested in safe automobiles, power satellites, new military ideas, mine safety, clean electric power generation, and other such developments?" Part of the problem lies with lobbyist destruction of the integrity of our legislators, and part of the problem lies with past Presidents not wanting

to finance solutions to problems which cannot be achieved within their Administration tenure. One recent President (not our last one), when presented with a very worthwhile project which could be accomplished within ten years time, responded: "I don't give a *damn* what happens ten years from now — tell me what we can accomplish two years from now that'll make *me* look good while I'm in office!" *Et sic transit gloria USA!*

Solar Power Satellites could, by this date, be beaming gigawatts of electrical energy from synchronous orbit to the earth, and they could be doing so at no danger to our citizens, with no resulting debilitating chemical exhaust products polluting our

other exciting space technology spinoffs such as remote sensing (for pollution detection) and improved electrical power storage (for electric automobile application) could mean that, by the year 2000, America's children could begin breathing air that was as pristine as that enjoyed by their ancient ancestors, bringing about a renaissance long overdue at a time when our planet's very ozone layer is being threatened.

Even nuclear-generated electric power could be made completely clean, safe, and cheap for deployment in many areas of the United States, but our government agencies refuse to consider the ideas which would render them safe.

... national spirit ... dedication ... bold and worthy goals ...

lungs, and at prices comparable with what we now pay at the bus bar drawn on by our electrical utility companies. Such a system was proposed by several of our national space authorities, including the author, over ten years ago, but the proposal was completely ignored by those who had the power to give it funding. Having gigawatts of electric power in space at this time would have been a marvellous windfall for our Space Defense Initiative program (and our civilian space program as well), but the government planners of a decade ago had as little foresight of today's needs as some of those same government planners have today of our needs ten years hence!

A broader civilian application of

Our air and water supplies, now increasingly contaminated by acid rain and other debilitating substances, could be cleaned up if two things were present: (1) a White House and a Congress which would brush aside the lobbyists and apply real dedication to the problems; and (2) if a few really competent and dedicated persons were put in charge and given a real charter to tackle the problems.

If we have the national spirit and apply our dedication, setting bold and worthy goals with near term initiatives, our nation will meet those future goals and carry itself proudly into the next millennium. If we only sit and stare at those problems, we will end our lives choking on our own exhaust products.

Is it *really* that difficult to make a choice between those two alternatives? □

*Member, Scientific and Engineering Advisory Board, Coalition for the Strategic Defense Initiative, and former Professional Staff Member, National Aeronautics and Space Council.

Salt Lake City Seminar

October 21-24, 1988

Requests for more photos of the DDP/TACDA Seminar are herewith honored. Exhibitors found keen interest in their products and services. Seminar participants enjoyed a stimulating mix of top-drawer national preparedness presentations, entertainment and tours. The seminar was rated an outstanding success.

EXHIBITORS > V



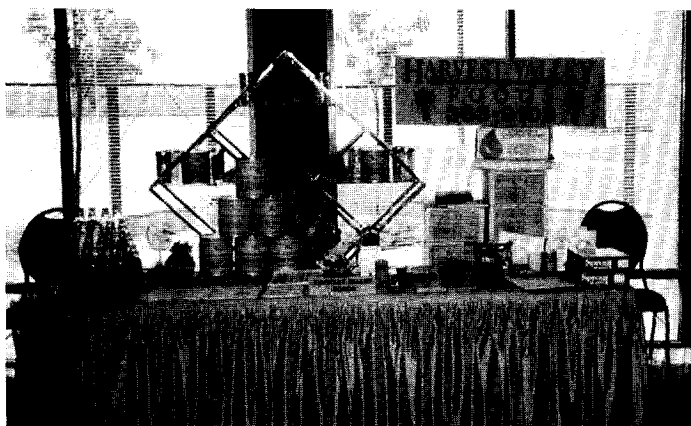
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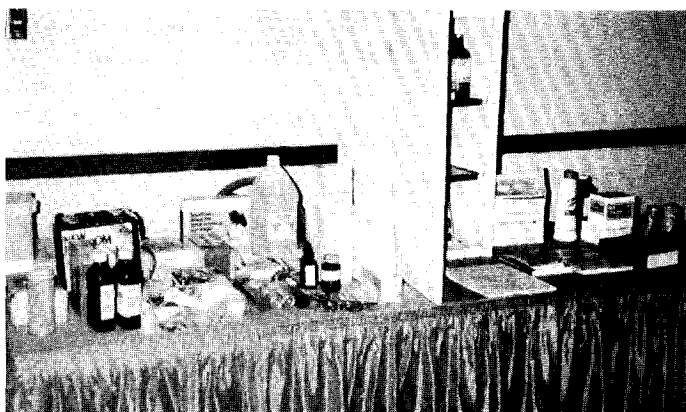
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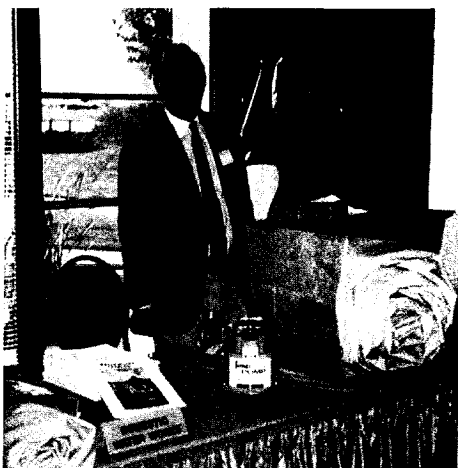
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Supplies for a shelter medicine chest presented by Dr. Jane Orient, DDP



*DOMESTIC WATER WORKS
— Cave Junction, OR*



*Charlie Badley — M.C. and TACDA's
Immediate Past President.*



Erin, Janie and Amy King of Texas.



*Dr. Conrad Chester and exhibitors
Paul Gauthier and Jim Newman.*



*October 22nd banquet scene — ceremonies were topped off by Dr. Petr
Beckmann's address: "Science as a Political Football."*



*Bus takes seminar participants to hear world-famous
Mormon Tabernacle Choir.*



*At banquet head table (L to R): Dr. Giuseppe Satriano,
Silvana Sposato, TACDA President Don Mitchell and wife
Gretta.*



*Dr. Edward Teller (L) talks with Dr. Petr Beckmann in
exhibit area.*



*At welcome reception: Captain T. J. Wadsworth, Jeff
Meekin and Dr. Kevin King.*

REVIEWS

A COMPARISON OF SOVIET AND U.S. CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAMS (FEMA 161/October 1988). Pamphlet — 24 pages. Publisher: Office of Civil Defense (FEMA). Free from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

This compact, hard-hitting, factual little volume serves as a convincing eye-opener for state and local emergency management-civil defense officials — especially those who have nursed doubts about focussing their efforts on preparedness as an antidote for war, and those who have opposed it.

The obvious conclusion is that FEMA is anxious to do something decisive and soon about converting the American multitudes from hostages to adversary attack or blackmail to a protected population that would minimize casualties in time of war and, more importantly, would serve as a strong deterrent — a path to peace.

In its opening "Overview" section FEMA says:

The Soviet Union has a nationwide, long-standing, well-organized and funded civil defense program under military control — specifically, under a deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

And a little later in the same section: Due to insufficient funding . . . the U.S. program cannot even begin to match the Soviet effort in size, breadth, or effectiveness and neither is it designed or expected to play a war-support role.

While banking on "surge" preparedness measures "during a period of increasing international tension" (cited in the pamphlet), it should be remembered that preparedness mea-

"... the U.S. program cannot even begin to match the Soviet effort . . ."

sures during a "surge" (e.g. 1938) can be halfhearted and inadequate. And there is often a temptation by the military ("surprise" is a military princi-

POPULATION PROTECTION — WHERE and WHERE NOT!

On the cover of the June 1983 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* there appeared a graph showing the per capita civil defense expenditures of nine countries. The FEMA booklet, *A Comparison of Soviet and U.S. Civil Defense Programs* provides an updated graph showing the per capita expenditures of these countries for 1987 — with the addition of France, which surprisingly, has a per capita civil defense expenditure less than that of the U.S.

The *Journal of Civil Defense* has taken these FEMA figures and used them for a new graph displayed on the cover of this issue.

Again we have a dramatic comparison of the values that these governments place on the lives of their citizens.

What will a 1993 graph show?

ple) to deny a good part of "surge" defense actions with sudden, decisive offensive action. Examples are Hitler's "blitzkrieg" attack on Poland, Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor, MacArthur's Inchon Landing during the Korean War, and the more recent Libya air strike and the Grenada invasion.

A realization of this possibility coupled with timely measures to contend with it could help to save our skins.

The pamphlet brings to light what people like Laurence Beilenson, Leon Goure, Edward Teller, Eugene Wigner and others have been recommending for over twenty years: a civil defense program for the United States that will really work. Organizations like The American Civil Defense Association have been backing this defense philosophy for just as long.

Perhaps we are about to wake up.

The pamphlet ends with a section on "Future Trends," and it says (in toto):

The Soviet leadership gives every indication by word and deed of its continued commitment to a strong civil defense. According to Soviet public announcements, current efforts are directed at further raising the quality and state of "combat readiness" of

the Soviet civil defense forces. In addition, a three-year instruction program has been established to provide "every stratum of the population" with practical training in the implementation of civil defense measures "in any situation."

*

The future of the U.S. civil defense program is less clear. Progress towards achieving NSDD 259's objectives of improving State and local survivable crisis management and population protection capabilities will depend on far greater understanding and support of the program and its mission by elected officials and the American public to generate the required level of support.

A Comparison of Soviet and U.S. Civil Defense Programs, in the opinion of this reviewer, reflects the heavy accent on civil defense that FEMA Director Julius Becton has displayed. In measuring the Soviet and U.S. programs it "tells it like it is." Hopefully it sets a pattern for a new effort to act in the best interests of America and Americans.

And it's free. Simply request it from:
Federal Emergency
Management Agency
P.O. Box 70274
Washington, D.C. 20024

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*SURVIVING MAJOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS/BIOLOGICAL WARFARE** -(p. 25), by Duncan Long, published by Loompanics Unlimited, P.O. Box 1197, Port Townsend, WA 98386, Copyright 1986. Price: \$9.95.

— Reviewed by Conrad V. Chester.

This book is one of a series of survivalists publications by Duncan Long published by Loompanics. This one, apparently prompted by Bhopal, attempts to give the reader some do-it-yourself methods of self-protection in the event of a large-scale toxic chemical industrial accident or biological attacks either by terrorists or overt warfare. For the person concerned about living a short distance downwind from chemical plants handling toxic chemicals, the book provides some fairly good information, particularly on gas masks, available to the civilian market. The author gets most of its facts straight and has a minimum of off-the-top-of-the-head procedures or protective mea-

tures.

The book has chapters on an overview of chemical/biological warfare, industrial accidents and chemicals, dealing with chemical weapons, first-aid procedures for chemical agent exposure, chemical agent decontamination, biological agents, first-aid for biological agent victims, defense and decontamination of biological weapons, equipment, and shelters. There is an appendix listing manufacturers.

While the author describes the use of protective clothing against chemical agents, he wisely observes that it should be used to escape from a contaminated area rather than attempting to operate in a contaminated area.

Much of the author's concern about chemical agents could be alleviated if he had known about the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA-3), which was passed by Congress about the time this book was published. He exhibits a usual survivalist's great distrust of the establishment in his insinuations that the chemical industry has a deliberate policy of concealing hazardous operations from the surrounding public. The reporting requirement in SARA-3 ought to go a long way in alleviating some of his concern.

This author's style is to make flat statements and assertions without experimentally checking methods or acknowledging the sources of the information. There is a total lack of footnotes or references in the book. An example of some of his more egregious hyperbole: "Great Britain dumps nuclear waste into the sea and creates large areas of beach-front property that all but glow in the dark when the tides wash some of the waste back in". Hazardous radioactivity, as far as this writer knows, has never been detected on Great Britain's beaches from waste disposal operations associated with their nuclear plants.

This book could be summed up as a good amateur effort which contains a lot of useful information. But the reader should be aware that most of the measures of protection and decontamination have not been tested and must be approached with extreme caution.

WASHINGTON CRISIS TO WAR by David Brinkley, Publisher: Alfred A. Knopf, N.Y. 1988. 282pp. Price: \$18.95.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This book is a rapid, well written, and entertaining account of how the City of Washington, D.C. and the federal government responded to the Pearl Harbor Crisis. It also contains some interesting information about civil defense and mobilization.

Pearl Harbor switched public opinion from neutrality to "let's go to war" over night. There was fear that Washington and other American cities might be attacked. If Japan could bomb Pearl Harbor, why not Washington? The Nazi U-boats were also active in the Atlantic.

If Japan could bomb Pearl Harbor, why not Washington?

Civil defense in the District of Columbia was run by a committee. The local director said the city was in no immediate danger and that he had one third of the wardens needed. He publicly invited people who wanted to become wardens to report to the fire department training school to be sworn in, get ID cards, and instructions. Three thousand people showed up at the building that could hold 200. The CD director didn't show.

On December 21 the city tried its first air raid drill. Unfortunately, the city had only one siren, left over from World War I, that was so rusty it could put out only a "modest squawk [that] could not be heard across the street." So no one knew when the drill started. A city-wide blackout test on December 30 was more successful. Local radio stations were going to broadcast the spectacle of the city going dark. Of course, when the switches were pulled, the stations went off the air.

Fiorillo La Guardia, Mayor of New York City, wrote to President Roosevelt saying a new kind of civil defense was needed and that the federal government should do more to protect people in cities. Roosevelt appointed La Guardia head of a new

Office of Civil Defense with Mrs. Roosevelt to lead volunteer work. La Guardia remained mayor and commuted between New York and Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt hired Mayris Chaney to be "National Sports Coordinator" at \$4,600 a year. The former neutrality people, who probably didn't like the Roosevelts, had a field day. Mayris Chaney became a "fan dancer" and the neutrality people stressed Army privates made only \$21 a month. The President fired no one, but brought in James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, as deputy director of OCD to run it.

After the war jitters subsided, rationing became the big concern of the public. After some flopping around, which saw school teachers serve as rationing clerks three times, Chester Bowles put some equity and order in the system.

Brinkley writes, "Bowles later said that in his years at the OPA [Office of Price Administration], he found that 2 or 3 percent of the American people were inherently dishonest and would cheat on any OPA rule, 20 percent would obey the rules regardless of what anyone else did, and that the other 75 percent were willing to be honest but not willing to be suckers if they thought they were being deceived by the bureaucracy. . . ."

Roosevelt appointed La Guardia head of a new Office of Civil Defense.

Civil defenders will see several important points in this account. Misinformation is not new. Do not call for volunteers unless you are prepared to handle them and have something for them to do. The public is positively responsive to government directions that are reasonable and consistent. Crises motivate action. The big changes between 1941 and now are time and weaponry. President Roosevelt had months and years to mobilize. Nowadays we go with what we have.

Brinkley has done a great public service in writing this sprightly account.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

THE WORLD & I (ISSN 0887-9346) published monthly by *The Washington Times* Corporation, Editor and Publisher Morton A. Kaplan. 2850 New York Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Price \$10 per copy or \$90 per year. November 1988 issue: 702 pages.

— Reviewed by Charlotte Smith.

Subtitled "A Chronicle of Our Changing Era" this veritable encyclopedia of magazine articles provides breadth and depth in a number of current and noteworthy directions. As an opener in the November 1988 issue, coverage of the recently completed U.S. presidential elections offers an analysis of the final weeks of the campaign and serves up brief news quotes relevant to the issue from an array of publications all around the world. Outstanding news photos brighten the pages throughout and high quality illustrations of all types entice the reader to sample each article.

Additional sections other than Current Issues include Natural Science, The Arts, Life, Book World, Photo Essay, Life and Ideals, Currents in Modern Thought, and Culture.

The bright, slick, attractive volume contains material enough to keep the evening reader well supplied with visual treats and intellectual snacks throughout the month. Best in Show Award for this issue goes to the vivid art gallery of posters from troubled Poland with an accompanying article by Frank Fox, entitled "Polish Posters Triumphant".

Most thought-provoking in the Currents in Modern Thought section is a piece by Russell Kirk, "Popular Government and Intemperate Minds". Kirk warns of the ways in which "Democratism afflicts often both domestic and foreign policies of the United States". In promoting the "heresy of democracy — that truth issues from the ballot box," Democratism ignores the ethics derived from the truth of religion, substituting the "ruinous error of vox populi vox dei". This fatal error, Kirk points out, can "lead (its) disciples into intemperance — and presently into servitude".

Overall opinion: Excellent publication, well worth the price.

*HOW TO SURVIVE A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT**, by Duncan Long, published by Loompanics Unlimited, P.O. Box 1197, Port Townsend, WA 98386, ISBN 0-915179-67-9, 1988, 150 pages, \$10.95 plus \$3 shipping and handling.

— Reviewed by Kathy S. Gant and Martha V. Adler.

How to Survive a Nuclear Accident is a good illustration of the old saying, "A little knowledge can be a dangerous thing." There may be some useful material in this book, but most of the accurate information seems to be in the wrong context.

The first two chapters of the book are devoted to convincing the readers how likely they are to be affected by a nuclear accident. The author lists sources for accidents — nuclear wastes, uranium tailings, transportation of nuclear materials, falling nuclear satellites, terrorists, etc., but gives little information on the relative risk or consequences of these events. He feels the worst threat is nuclear reactors that can get out of control, although he does emphasize that a "run-away" reactor cannot explode like an atomic weapon. The author has little confidence in either government regulators or the nuclear industry, feeling they have vested interests "that make your safety less than ideal." He makes little reference to the extensive planning that has been done and the assistance that might be available from emergency response organizations and suggests that people must be prepared to take care of themselves.

Information in the book is seldom referenced and is sometimes inaccurate. For instance, Long appears to describe what is generally called the "Juarez incident." This nuclear incident began when a radiotherapy unit containing a cobalt-60 source was taken from a Mexican clinic, broken open, and sold for scrap. The incident was detected when a truck carrying contaminated reinforcing steel, which had been reprocessed in a Mexican foundry, set off the radiation alarm at an entrance to Los Alamos National Laboratory. Long, however, describes the contaminated steel as coming "from old nuclear containment buildings . . . sold as scrap by unscrupulous businessmen

in the US." This kind of error makes one wonder about the accuracy of his other statements.

Most of the confusion in the book is due to Long's lack of a clear understanding of a peacetime post-accident environment. The serious effects of most nuclear accidents, even large reactor accidents, requiring evacuation and decontamination, would be confined to within a few miles of the accident site. This is quite different from the environment following a nuclear attack. In a peacetime accident, evacuating the threatened area or a contaminated area is a reasonable action. Uncontaminated food and water should be easily obtainable, and help would be available from other areas. While the author occasionally acknowledges the limited effects of most nuclear accidents, he continually describes conditions that might follow a large nuclear attack. This may partially explain his emphasis on do-it-yourself protection.

Long suggests that, if the contamination is low, residents may wish to stay in the contaminated area. This possibility gives him an excuse to include an extensive section on guns and ammunition and on dealing with looters. The reviewers feel that evacuation, if recommended by the civil authorities, is a much better alternative and that carrying personal firearms under those circumstances would be a liability.

He also recommends Tyvek anti-contamination suits and filter masks (if you should find yourself in a contaminated area or need to walk out of one) and includes information on decontaminating food and water. Most of these measures are more appropriate to a postattack situation, where there might be less support from civil authorities and the effects of the attack are not limited to a few miles.

Long also suggests limiting one's radiation dose to 15 rem per week. It would be unwise and totally unnecessary for a resident to receive that type dose over an extended period of time, when leaving the contaminated area would prevent most radiation exposure. The author does attempt to explain the probabilistic nature of radiation risks, that not everyone who is exposed to radiation

develops leukemia. His example has "low doses" increasing the risk of leukemia 30-40 times, but no reference is given for these numbers. The 1980 edition of *Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation* shows increases in the number of leukemia deaths from a 10-rad dose of less than 10 per cent. He does not apply a similar probabilistic risk assessment to the inhalation of plutonium-containing particles, stating flatly, "This damage will finally result in cancerous tumors years later."

Long points out that one's radiation detector should be able to detect both beta and gamma radiation, so one can avoid eating contaminated food. He mistakenly assumes that because plutonium-239 emits gammas, it can be detected with a typical beta-gamma instrument. In reality, the weak gammas from plutonium-239 and some of its daughters are detectable only with specially-designed field instruments, not with the usual beta-gamma survey meter.

A sharper focus, a better understanding of the material, and some documentation . . .

The above examples illustrate the errors and inconsistencies found throughout the book. A sharper focus, more research, a better understanding of the material, and some documentation for his statements are necessary before the book could be called useful.

Readers of *How to Survive a Nuclear Accident* should heed the disclaimer in the front of the book: "Neither the author nor the publisher assumes any responsibility for the use or misuse of information contained in this book. It is sold for entertainment purposes only. Be warned!"

*The review of *Surviving Major Chemical Accidents/Biological Warfare* (page 22) and the above review are based on work performed at Oak Ridge National Laboratory operated for the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC05-84OR21400 with Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc.

FROM DÉTENTE TO GLASNOST, by Alan C. Brownfeld. Published by America's Future, Inc., 514 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 20801. 8½"x3½" pamphlet, 23 pages. 1988. Price: \$1 (with any two of America's Future's other listings).

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Is *glasnost* for real? Does it hold the promise of progress in Soviet-American relations, or is it another "gimmick" that fits in with the established pattern of clever disinformation?

America's "traditional historic amnesia"

From Détente to Glasnost is another one of America's Future's remarkably perceptive publications focussing on vital American issues. It refers to America's "traditional historic amnesia" in dealing with the USSR.

On page 10 Brownfeld reminds us:

Lenin said long ago that the capitalists would sell the Soviet Union the rope with which to hang them.

Well worth a dollar. (Multiply that by a hundred or so.)

■

MOSBY'S EMERGENCY DICTIONARY — Edited by James G. Yvorra — 69 contributors. Published by the C. V. Mosby Company, 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, MO 68146. 682 pages, including pronunciation key, vocabulary and appendices. Price: \$19.95.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

This unique and comprehensive book is modestly called a "dictionary". In view of the extensive explanations, appendices, and fine drawings, it might better be called "An Encyclopedic Dictionary".

There is a dedication at the beginning of the book. Appropriately the book is dedicated to James G. Yvorra, an instructor and writer in emergency medicine, who lost his life while providing emergency care to victims of an automobile accident.

This book lists over 20,000 terms used in emergency medicine. There is

an excellent list of medical prefixes and suffixes, which will be of help for anyone in training for these subjects. There are detailed, colored plates depicting the skeletal system, the circulatory and the lymphatic systems, the respiratory system, the anatomy of the heart, the digestive and urinary systems, the ear and the eye, and the skin and its structures.

Along with the signs and symptoms of poisoning, there is a comprehensive list of poison centers, and the common poison antidotes.

The book includes a detailed list of drug reactions and inter-reactions. The cross reference of brand names and generic names of drugs is of great value.

There is a table of communicable diseases, with detailed descriptions of each.

Included in the appendix is a list of burn centers in the United States and in Canada. There is a description of the "Rule of Nines" for estimating the area of a burn, and a special diagram for the variations in that manner of estimating for children.

The appendix includes a categorization of hazardous materials, and the types of warning signs for these. The table of elements includes the symbols for each.

There is a comprehensive discussion of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation for single rescuer or two rescuer, and for adults and for children and infants. Included are methods of rescuing the victim with obstructed airway.

This is the first book in this category in which I have seen a diagrammatic alphabet for the deaf.

Mosby's *Emergency Dictionary* will undoubtedly be found in every emergency room, in the possession of any physician who is involved in emergency work, and in all institutions which teach. The book is so comprehensive I cannot be critical; but the word "disaster" and the phrase "mass casualty care" are not defined in the book.

The writers may, in future editions, find it advisable to make part of the book loose-leaf, since there will be changes relative to CPR techniques, the relationship between generic and trade names, and the location of poison control centers and burn centers.

THE AMERICAN SENTINEL — An American newsletter

This issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* contains an insert titled "News You Can Use." It describes *The American Sentinel*, a Washington-based conservative newsletter which appears biweekly and fearlessly enters the political arena from an unabashed patriotic angle. Example from the *Sentinel's* December 12th issue:

... Bush has selected a conservative pit-bull to run the White House, instead of a Washington-trained poodle. The appointment of New Hampshire Governor JOHN SUNUNU to the powerful position of Chief of Staff represents a set-back for the liberal establishment, which is counting on ... Bush to cave into Congress on taxes, foreign policy and SDI.

Editor Lee Bellinger (also chairman of Conservative Action for America) is backed by an Advisory Board that includes Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, Maj. Gen. John Singlaub and Dr. Walter Judd.

Bellinger calls civil defense (in the U.S.A.) "a lost opportunity to protect American lives."

Recommendation: read the insert that describes *The American Sentinel*. A special introductory subscription offer is included.

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFERS SPRING CD-RELATED COURSES

The Office of Continuing Education at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston continues to support safety education with timely top-flight courses. Its March-to-July calendar includes the following:

March 27-31 — OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION (Course Director: Dr. Dade W. Moeller — expected attendance: 60)

March 27-31 — FUNDAMENTALS OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (Course Director: Dr. Melvin W. First — expected attendance: 80)

April 24-28 — RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND CHEMICAL PROTECTION CLOTHING (Course Director: William A. Burgess — expected attendance: 50)

May 8-12 — CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES IN NUCLEAR FACILITIES (Course Director: Dr. Dade

W. Moeller — expected attendance: 75)

June 12-16 — IN-PLACE FILTER/BIOLOGICAL SAFETY CABINET TESTING (Course Director: Dr. Melvin W. First — expected attendance: 100)

June 19-23 — PLANNING FOR NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES (Course Director: Dr. Dade W. Moeller — expected attendance: 75)

July 10-14 — MANAGEMENT & DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES (Course Director: Dr. Dade W. Moeller — expected attendance: 60)

July 17-21 — ADVANCED WORKSHOP ON OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION (Course Director: Dr. Dade W. Moeller — expected attendance: 60)

The fee for the June 12-16 course to be announced. For others it is \$900. For further information contact:

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

CD COURSES AVAILABLE

FEMA (EMI in Emmitsburg, Maryland) and state emergency management schools are offering civil defense courses throughout 1989. Some of these courses are open to all comers, some are open only to those whose professional qualifications indicate their eligibility for them. Those interested are advised to contact the schools offering the courses. These would include:

FEMA National Emergency Training Center [EMI — Emmitsburg, MD]
P.O. Box 70274
Washington, D.C. 20024

(Or appropriate regional or state training office)

National Fire Academy
16825 So. Seton Ave.
Emmitsburg, MD 21727-8995

California Specialized Training Institute
P.O. Box 8104
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104
Georgia Emergency Management Agency
Training Office
P.O. Box 18055
Atlanta, GA 30316-0055

SHELBY CULLOM DAVIS AWARD GOES TO EDWARD TELLER

The citation accompanying the 1988 Shelby Cullom Davis Award to Dr. Edward Teller at the annual Ethics and Public Policy Center dinner on November 16th reads in part:

Valor is a word rarely associated with scientists. Edward Teller, however, is more than an ordinary scientist. He is a patriot who has combined profound moral judgment with political wisdom. . . .

Dr. Teller has steadfastly contended that we can take steps to protect ourselves against nuclear weapons, both through civil defense and through the Strategic Defense Initiative. His motto, "Better a Shield Than a Sword," expresses a timeless truth.



Edward Teller

The dinner was also the occasion for a first meeting between Dr. Teller and Andrei Sakharov, Teller's H-bomb counterpart in the Soviet Union. The friendly meeting was also the opportunity for a friendly disagreement on the value of SDI. Said Sakharov:

I consider the creation of such a system to be a grave error. I feel it would destabilize the world situation. It is a system that would require enormous cost [both to establish and to counteract].

Said Teller:

I will not repeat or explicitly disagree with what he said.

I have worked to create all these things [missile defenses]. Sakharov has not. Twenty years ago his clearance was destroyed. He has not had a chance to work with the remarkable development in the Soviet Union of defensive systems, where we have some reason to believe their accomplishments are some years ahead of our own.

TOO GOOD TO MISS

AMERICANS WANT DEFENSE!

A recent public opinion poll found that 64 percent of the American people are under the impression that we *already* have in place a system to defend the nation against nuclear attack. And when asked, "Do you want the U.S. government to protect America against Soviet missiles?" 90 percent answered "yes." Still, critics in Congress, influenced by a massive and incessant propaganda campaign against President Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" program, continue to impose crippling cut-backs in vital SDI research and development efforts. In denouncing SDI as either unworkable, too costly or provocative, opponents ignore the highly successful tests already achieved at minimal cost. Also downplayed is the fact that the Soviets for years have been spending ten times as much as the U.S. on their own "Star Wars" program.

— *America's Future*, 12/14/88.

TIP O'NEILL'S "CONFESSION"

As we go into a new administration, even former House Speaker TIP O'NEILL (D-MA) admits that the Democratic party he recently led has made a frightening lurch toward the positions of the radical Left. "We really got too far off to the Left to be perfectly truthful," lamented O'Neill in a recent interview, "and I was one of those out there."

— *The American Sentinel*

SOVIET PEOPLE NO DIFFERENT

The Soviet Union has not changed, is not changing. It is a place run by ruthless men bent on world domination. . . .

Gorbachev has a nice smile and winning ways and an attractive wife, but he's a dictator. . . .

His grandfatherly smile and high-sounding talk are not sufficient to remove the human blood that stains the hands of Russian leaders, past and present, nor has it yet removed the fetters binding working Russian people who, when all is said and done, are not any different from people everywhere.

— Columnist Bill J. Austin in the *Elizabethton Star* (TN)



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we shall hang separately"** — Benjamin Franklin



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Back issues of the *Journal of Civil Defense* may be purchased at \$4.50 each. Where issues are out of print, copy machine reprints may be obtained for \$5.50 each. Reprints of any of the listed articles (by copy machine) may be obtained for \$1.50 each. These prices include handling and postage. Please submit payment with order.

This index lists features only. Contents also include materials such as Capital Commentary, Spotlight, Too Good To File, Lateline, Reviews, and special items. Please order by Volume and Number and show quantity.

For a complete index of all back issues please contact the *Journal*.

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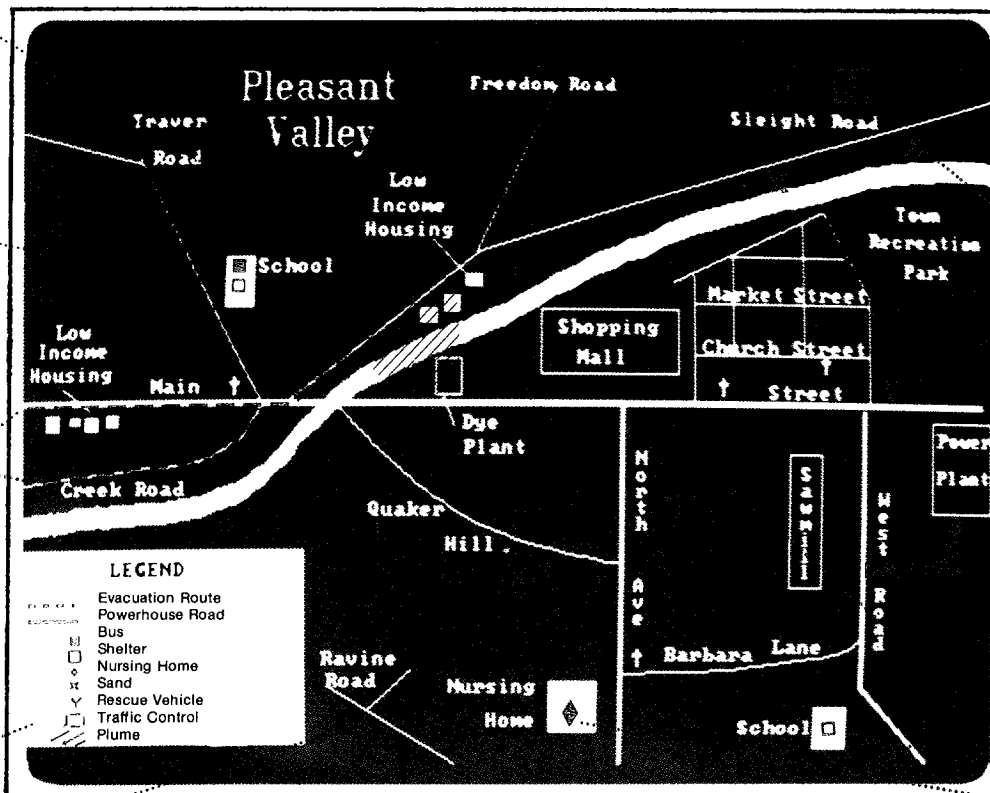
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- Feb 25- Mar 1 **NCCEM MID YEAR CONFERENCE**, DuPont Plaza Hotel, Washington, DC. Reg. fee members \$130, non-members \$150. Contact: Elizabeth Buzzerd, 7297 Lee Highway, Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672).
- Mar 8-9 **TRAUMA CARE '89**, 8th Annual Life Flight Conference, Little America Hotel, Salt Lake City, UT. Reg. fee \$87 - \$162. Contact: Barbara Crockett, Dept. of Ed., LDS Hospital, Eighth Ave. & C St., Salt Lake, UT 84143 (801/321-1004).
- Mar 9-11 **7th ANNUAL EMS TODAY Conference and Expo**, Town and Country Hotel, San Diego, CA. Contact: The Conference Corp., P.O. Box 805, Solana Beach, CA 92075 (619/481-5267).
- Mar 10 **DISASTER PLANNING: For Health Care Facility Managers**, Welcom-INNS Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. Disaster principles, planning and evacuation of health care facilities. Multiple patient reception and bomb threats. Reg. fee \$175 (Canadian). Contact: see Feb. 20-21 above.
- Mar 13-17 **DISASTER PLANNING**, CSTI, San Luis Obispo, CA. Developing and maintaining plans and procedures for disaster response. Reg. fee \$150 (Calif.) \$300 (all others). Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3344).
- Mar 27-31 **DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS**, California Specialized Training Institute, San Luis Obispo, CA. Reg. fee \$100. Problems in modern triage, emer. mgmt. and medical command systems, etc. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3344).
- Apr 4-7 **SPACE-A NEW ERA**, 5th National Space Symposium, Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, CO. Reg. fee \$275-\$525. Contact: United States Space Foundation, P.O. Box 1838, Colorado Springs, CO 80901 (719/550-1000).
- Apr 5-7 **11th ANNUAL NATIONAL HURRICANE CONFERENCE**, Hyatt Regency, Miami, FL. Contact: National Hurricane Conference, c/o Florida Shore and Beach Preservation Assn., 864 E. Park Ave., Tallahassee, FL 32301 (904/222-7677).
- Apr 9-13 **ADVANCES IN NUCLEAR ENGINEERING COMPUTATION AND RADIATION SHIELDING**, Eldorado Hotel, Santa Fe, NM. Sponsored by American Nuclear Society. Contact: Warren F. Miller, Los Alamos Natl. Lab, DDERT, M/S A104, P.O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, NM 87545 (505/667-6551).
- Apr 14-16 **EMS EXPO '89**, Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, GA. Emergency medical services — the personnel, equipment, products and problems. Contact: Carol Harrison, CMC, 200 Conn. Ave., Norwalk, CT 06856-4990 (203/852-0500, x 151).
- Apr 24-28 **CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS, AND POLICIES**: The Federal Orientation, FEMA, National Emergency Training Center, Emmitsburg, MD. For Federal & Regional CD/Emer. Mgmt. personnel, 1 credit hour. Applications from State or local emer. mgmt. offices (FEMA Form 75-5).
- Apr 26-28 **FIFTY YEARS WITH NUCLEAR FISSION**, Gaithersburg, MD. American Nuclear Society. Contact: Oren A. Wasson, NBS, RADP B-109/536, Gaithersburg, MD 20899 (301/975-5567).
- Apr 26-28 **MODERN CONCEPTS IN TRAUMA CARE SYMPOSIUM**, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, CA. Orange County Trauma Society 8th Annual Seminar. Contact: Linda Stewart, 321 N. Rampart #100, Orange, CA 92668 (714/937-5030).
- May 1-5 **TERRORISM AWARENESS**, CSTI, San Luis Obispo, CA. Reg. fee \$125 (Calif.) \$250 (all others). Contact: See Mar 27-31 above.
- May 5-7 **SURVIVING EMERGENCY STRESS**, Omni International Hotel, Baltimore, MD. For EMS personnel, police, firefighters, nurses and physicians. Topics: acute, delayed and cumulative stress, post-shooting trauma, etc. contact: Jeffrey Mitchell, Ph.D., Emer. Health Serv. Dept., Univ. of MD Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD 21228 (301/455-3223).
- May 16-18 **3RD ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S HURRICANE CONFERENCE**, Tampa Hyatt Regency Downtown, Tampa, FL. Contact: Division of Emergency Management, 2740 Centerview Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100 (904/488-1900).
- May 25-28 **DISASTERS, CIVIL DEFENSE, HEALTH & PUBLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE**, Salerno, Italy. Cosponsored by Soccorso Amico and Florida chapter of ACEP. Contact: Ms. Silvana Sposato, 959 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11219 (718/836-7565).

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DISASTER NEWSLETTER, monthly news of disasters and disaster response. \$20.00 a year. VASI, 6311 DeBarr, Box 125 Anchorage, Alaska 99504.

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EMERGENCY '88 (4TH BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE) in London's Queen Elizabeth II Conference Center November 28-December 2, 1988 brought together disaster experts from over 35 nations around the world. Organized by the British Institute of Civil Defence (Eric E. Alley, President), Emergency '88 was unique in that participants and speakers represented all points on the civil defense spectrum -- i.e. from the staunch advocates of wartime homeland defense to those who rule out any wartime preparedness and concentrate on response to traditional disasters. Some confrontations resulted, but little blood was shed. Hopefully it set a precedent that hard-core civil defense advocates can exploit. More detailed coverage may come in the Journal's April issue from Dale Schilling and Cresson Kearny.

AT A TACDA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING at Crystal Lake, Florida on January 9th Dr. James M. Ridgway presented plans for a TACDA expansion program designed to see the TACDA mission given priority, with a move to a new headquarters, an increase in staff personnel and making the Journal of Civil Defense into a monthly publication. TACDA President Donald J. Mitchell cited the Constitutional obligation to "provide for the common defense" and appointed committees to put in motion new initiatives to foster a credible homeland defense posture. It was further recognized that Charles L. Badley, TACDA President 1984-1988 had through his special efforts brought TACDA to a level where expansion efforts were now practical. Also underlined was the need for Badley's continued service as a "senior statesman" in attaining new TACDA goals. Suitable formal recognition of Badley contributions will be studied by a new Awards Committee composed of Betty Nice (chairperson), Janice Tyliczka and Van E. Hallman, the objective being a suitable award to be presented at the 1989 DDP/TACDA Seminar (Washington, D.C.). A follow-up Board meeting was tentatively planned for April in Decatur, Alabama.

LATEST "PROOF" FROM THE LIBERAL MEDIA THAT THE SOVIET UNION REALLY HAS NO CIVIL DEFENSE is that no civil defense was there to save the day when the December 7th earthquake ravaged Armenia. That's something like blaming a fire department for a lightning strike. Warning time is an all-important criterion. In an attack situation, where fifteen minutes -- AT LEAST -- is expected (sometimes ten or a hundred or a thousand times that much), there is a little time to exploit. In the Armenian earthquake there was none. It was something like Hiroshima. You were stuck with the situation of the moment. Civil defense preparedness could not be a real factor. The heavy Soviet investment in civil defense is well known. The response of Soviet civil defense to the Armenian earthquake is another question and indicates probable weaknesses (for correction).

In Memoriam

Laurelee Robinson, wife of Arthur Robinson, died suddenly and tragically at her home in southwest Oregon on November 12, 1988. With her husband she was the heart and soul of Fighting Chance and the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine. She was also mother and teacher for the six Robinson children (ages 1 to 12). Her fervent wish before she died: one more employee to share the backbreaking administrative load. Now, one might say, there are two empty chairs. Art Robinson, nonetheless, plans to carry on his vital work for a vastly improved American civil defense. Laurelee Robinson would have wanted that.

May she rest in peace.

■ EDITORIAL

America: To be or not to be?

The graph on the cover of this issue of the *Journal*, judging by reactions to similar graphs in the past, will be cause for comment — as well it should be. The fact that the United States shares with France the shame of refusing to make a significant investment to protect its citizens against modern warfare is . . . well . . . scandalous at least.

Even worse, however, is a second fact: that after the initial shock of these unpalatable statistics they will — in the absence of meaningful leadership recognition and action — be swept under the rug, forgotten.

Public safety requirements — whatever they pertain to — are credible only if they are accepted by government as government responsibilities and regulated by government. Among the examples: traffic safety (air and surface), building codes, power plants — you name it. In those countries where civil defense has experienced a logical development it too — as a public safety requirement — has been accepted as a *government* responsibility.

This is true in Switzerland. It is true in the Soviet Union. It is true in China, Sweden, Finland, Israel, Denmark, Norway, and in other countries where civil defense actually protects the population. The public, although in favor of civil defense, does not *demand* it (or other safety requirements). It simply complies with regulations and laws.

In the United States, after an initial flurry of official interest in the 1950s (following the 1949 Geneva Convention and the U.S. Civil Defense Act of 1950), civil defense interest by government lagged and declined. Efforts to revive it by organizations and individuals sensitive to the problem have not been successful. For instance, in 1972 the *Journal of Civil Defense* published pie charts showing that in the event of war the USSR could lose 6% of its population (it had a credible civil defense) and the USA could lose 60% of its population (it had *no* credible civil defense). Momentary interest in preparedness was stimulated, but it quickly subsided. In 1983 the *Journal* published a graph similar to the present one. Again, interest appeared and quickly disappeared. In its April 1988 issue the *Journal* published a congressional resolution calling for a shelter system within 18 months (a bold, commendable initiative by Dr. Arthur B. Robinson of Fighting Chance). Ten months have now passed. Progress within government toward this goal: none.

This history of failure should tell us something. It does. One thing it tells us is that, in spite of support for civil defense by President Reagan during his terms of office, Congress has not acted in step with its constitutional obligation to give the American population the protection that is its birthright. And it tells us that unless we find new and effective ways to convince Congress of its No. 1 responsibility — the defense of our homeland — we will see American interests more than ever sharply compromised, with its people remaining hostages to foreign aggression. We *must find* new and dramatic methods of getting the point across to Congress that the defense of the American population through civil defense and through the Strategic Defense Initiative is fully as important as public welfare, pork barrel projects, congressional pay raises, bureaucratic expansion and funding for the protection (shelter) of military and political VIPs. Maybe moreso.

Of course civil defense will take money. Are Americans worth the investment? The consequences of neglect could be a thousand Hiroshimas.

Extraordinary means are now needed to bring Congress to consider favorably the population protection measures that will guarantee national survival. Exposures of these requirements through the media, at congressional hearings, at conferences, etc. must be stepped up. Much more important, new and dramatic initiatives must be found. Congressional liaison must be advanced to the point where every member of Congress is made acutely aware of the facts of homeland defense, the totally unacceptable price of neglect, the steps to be taken to achieve a realistic survival posture — and world peace along with it.

Extraordinary means are now needed . . . new and dramatic initiatives must be found.

Such efforts must include clear demands for increased NATO analyses of civil defense and SDI. Such studies would prod American leadership toward accepting the necessity for homeland defense. United Nations discussions of homeland defense measures (remember the Geneva Convention!) would also help to place them center stage. Even discussions across bargaining tables at other international conferences. Involved are primordial *human rights*.

"Business as usual" in the American approach to civil defense has ingloriously failed. It must go out the window.

If the history of our past failures is to be reversed — if American leadership is really to "provide for the common defense" as the preamble of our Constitution requires — then we must see to it through our common efforts that deliberate, timely and adequate corrective action to achieve these human rights is taken very soon — again by Congress.

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