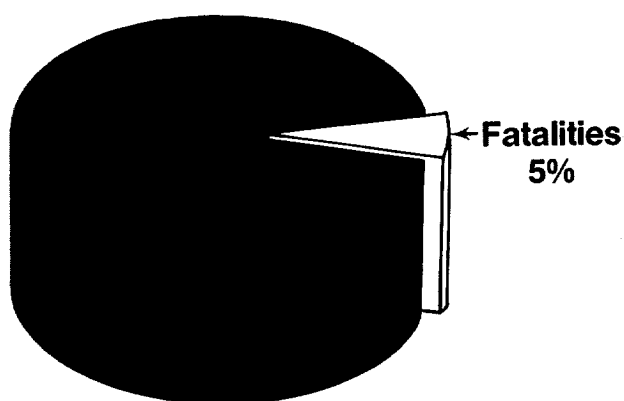
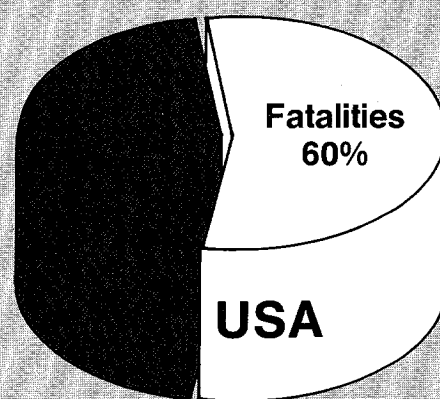


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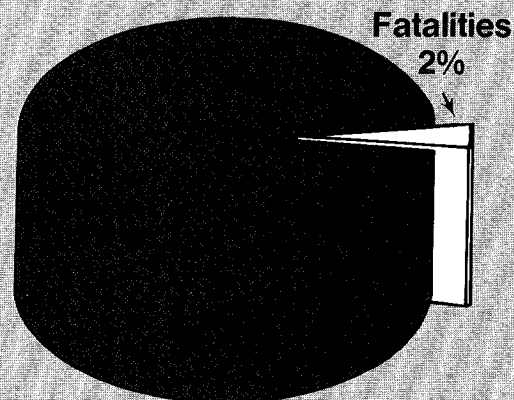
Estimated Nuclear Attack Fatalities
in USSR *with* Civil Defense



Estimated Nuclear Attack Fatalities
in USA *without* Civil Defense

But . . .
If We're
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(See
Editorial —
Back Cover)

Tomorrow?



Estimated Nuclear Attack Fatalities
in USA with active and passive
defense measures in place



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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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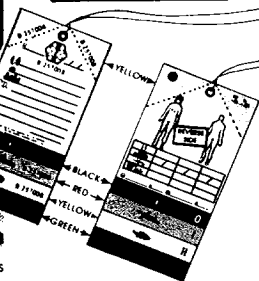
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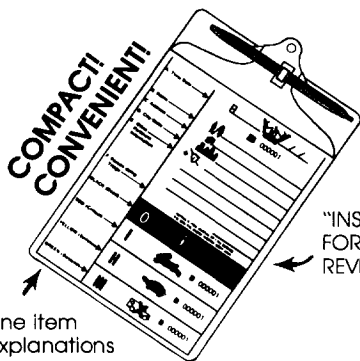
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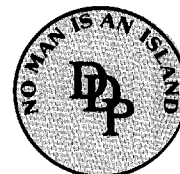
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Uncertainty at FEMA

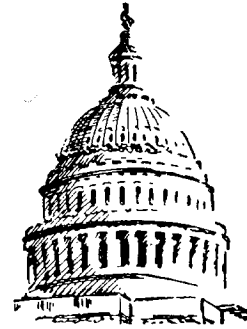
At this writing (May 5th), it has been over two months since the White House announced the President's intention to nominate as the next FEMA Director, Major General Calvin G. Franklin, currently head of the District of Columbia National Guard. Franklin's name has not yet been forwarded to the Senate for confirmation. There are recurrent rumors to the effect that problems have developed in the course of his background check and that his name momentarily would be "withdrawn."

Meanwhile, General Julius W. Becton, Jr. continues to function as FEMA Director. Why was he passed over by the Bush Administration in favor of Calvin Franklin? One story making the rounds in the FEMA building is that the thumbs down sign came from George Bush's chief of staff, former governor John Sununu. According to some sources, Sununu felt

. . . there may be no reason for it, it is just Bush policy!

that Becton did not give him the fullest support in the confrontation over the licensing of the Seabrook nuclear power plant in New Hampshire. However, another astute observer of the Washington scene notes that it has been routine to replace Reagan holdovers with Bush appointees in all key executive positions. In other words, there may be no reason for it, it is just Bush policy!

Grant Peterson, who has been mentioned as a possible Becton successor, also remains at FEMA as Associate Director for State and Local Programs and Support. Peterson and Becton have been credited with the current FEMA emphasis on attack prepared-



ness; that is, true dual use rather than emphasis on everything but attack preparedness. The State of Washington no longer receives civil defense funding because State officials refused to sign an agreement assuring true dual use. Civil defense advocates are rightly concerned that the shunting aside of Julius Becton, and Grant Peterson as well, could signal the demise of attack preparedness even if that were not the intent of the Bush Administration.

One person who apparently feels that way is Dr. Edward Teller, who has called for civil defenders to write to President Bush asking for the retention of Julius Becton as FEMA Director. It is alleged that Teller has spoken to the President and has urged the letter campaign after his conversation with Bush. This call by Teller is part of the evidence that the Franklin nomination is in trouble. Surely he would have been discouraged from taking action if he had been given to understand that the Franklin nomination was firm. So, in early May, it appears that FEMA leadership and FEMA policy is still up in the air. □

"Led to the Jaws of Death"

The American people, by and large, are blissfully unaware that it has been the policy of the United States Government, over the past 15 years or so to ensure that they are vulnerable to nuclear attack. . . .

The United States has not been too poor to afford to provide for the defense of itself and its friends. We have, in fact, no honest excuse for our present condition. We are simply the victims of an incestuous and well-entrenched leadership, determined that their ideas shall prevail whatever the cost. Even though the nation moves to the edge of extinction, they shall not suffer the embarrassment of having been proven wrong. Thus, they ignore, gloss over, and make excuses for every hostile Soviet move. . . .

We find ourselves led to the jaws of death, individually and as a nation, by a class of self-proclaimed intellectuals and financial and political manipulators who are likely to be remembered as the most inept — or the most traitorous — in human history.

- The late Larry McDonald in his 1980 report *The Valley of the Shadow*. McDonald, a Congressman (D-GA), was an all-out civil defense proponent. (And he would have been an all-out SDI proponent had he not been shot down on Korean Airlines Flight 007.)

The story of the PDH (Packaged Disaster Hospital) is indeed another sad one of heavy investment by the Federal Government in a major disaster response program, the neglect of it, then its abandonment. The fall guy: the taxpayer (whom it was meant to serve). Ten years ago Dr. Max Klinghoffer called attention to the scandal in the Journal of Civil Defense. Here he brings us up to date.

And Fighting Chance director, Dr. Arthur B. Robinson, proposes a congressional bill as a remedy (see opposite page).

What If We Still Had Our Packaged Disaster Hospitals?

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

The United States, in its traditional display of humanitarianism and generosity, has responded to the tragedy of the December 1988 earthquake in Soviet Armenia. Immediately following the disaster, it became apparent that the Soviets, with all their military preparedness, found their facilities and their personnel hard pressed to cope with the aftermath of the earthquake.

The Soviets have admitted this deficiency, and have recognized the assistance of other nations.

But how much more the United States might have been able to accomplish if we could have supplied austere shelter from the elements, and basic emergency medical care. Only a few years ago, we might have been able to do so.

Until the early 1970's, we had over two thousand Packaged Disaster Hospitals (PDHs), stored in non-target areas throughout the country (less than 400 remain). We were able to send only two of them to Armenia. A brief review of the PDH and its history might explain how we might have been able to contribute to the saving of many more lives in Armenia, and how we could have alleviated much suffering.

The original version of the PDH was the "Two-hundred Bed Improved Civil Defense Emergency Hospital," made available in the late 1940s. This unit was patterned after the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital ("MASH") of the Korean War, but it was enlarged to two hundred beds (cots) and supplies to accommodate a hospital of that size. A few years

later, the CDEH was expanded, from its original supply weight of about thirteen tons to about twenty three tons. All this equipment was stored in crates, in such a manner that it could be transported.

The PDH was as self-sufficient as any hospital unit can be. It was divided into sections: Triage; Shock Ward; General Wards; Operating; X-ray; Laboratory; Pharmacy; Central Supply; and Engineering and Maintenance. Equipment included generators; lighting supplies and wiring; an emergency water supply system; cots; operating tables; special orthopedic cots; surgical lights (which could be operated on storage batteries or on 115 volts); sterilizers (which could be operated by electricity or by fuel); linens; surgical instruments; a portable X-ray unit; Polaroid film and a developer; and tools and hardware supplies. There was no tentage supplied, since the PDH was designed to be used even in the event of fallout in shelter locations.

But consider the lives we might have saved had we been able to air lift just ten or twenty (instead of two) of these PDHs to Armenia, along with some tentage and some "GI stoves." At least we could have provided some shelter from the elements and some basic emergency medical care.

We failed in this because officials in our government, with no adequate reason, abandoned the PDH program. With this betrayal by our Federal Government, many of the custodians of the PDHs (states, counties, municipalities, hospitals) understandably lost interest in the

program. Then an organization known as The Pan American Development Foundation began to acquire the hospital units from their custodians, ostensibly to give them to South American and Central American nations. So far, we have been unable to find out where these hospitals were sent, or how they have been used, after they were "donated" to South and Central America. Now we have less than four hundred of the original two thousand PDHs, and many of these have since been cannibalized. Thus, we were able to furnish only two of these emergency hospitals to Armenia, although there was no apparent shortage of medical personnel who volunteered to go there. And the United States itself is sadly depleted of such urgently needed hospital units. The majority of our hospital beds are, at present, located in urban and in metropolitan areas, and thus vulnerable to attack.

Recently there has been a new effort to restore the PDH program. There have been no tangible results so far. Until now, irresponsible elements have succeeded in depriving the United States of one of the major factors in survival of our population in disasters.

It should be noted that the weakness of the Soviet Civil Defense to react adequately after an earthquake (true in all major disasters) has no relation to its ability to protect the population in the event of war. Underground shelters, in an earthquake, might easily become death traps. In wartime, they serve as protection against blast and radiation. □

West 3,000 miles from Dr. Klinghoffer*— and 1,000 miles north — Dr. Arthur B. Robinson, who has an uncanny knack for convincing Members of Congress of the necessity for civil defense measures, recognized the need for PDHs. And he drew up the congressional "PDH" bill below. Now to get Robinson — or a persuasive pinch hitter — to assault Capitol Hill to win the needed backing from perceptive senators and representatives.

*Dr. Klinghoffer hails from Florida, and Dr. Robinson from Oregon.

Proposal for an Emergency Hospital and Medical Supply Reserve for the People of the United States

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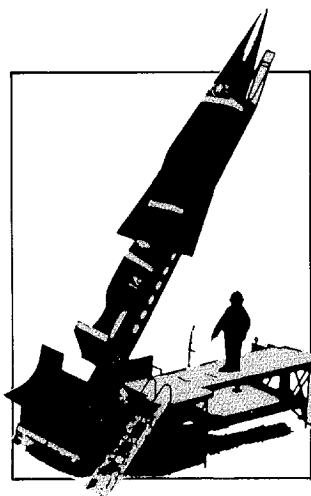
Fighting Chance

(Other sponsoring organizations to be added)

- I. An appropriation of \$2 billion will be made in each of the three fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 to the Dept. of Health and Human Services for the procurement of packaged disaster hospitals (PDHs) and emergency medical supplies.
- II. An appropriation of \$20 million per year will be made to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the establishment and maintenance of a program of monitoring, testing, and reporting on the state of readiness of these emergency medical facilities.
- III. 5,000 packaged disaster hospitals with a capacity for 200 beds each will be procured in each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 for an eventual total of 3 million beds in 15,000 PDHs.
- IV. These 15,000 PDHs will be assigned on a population basis to all hospitals, public and private, in the U.S. 10,000 hospitals will be supplied on an installed basis inside 200-psi blast shelters buried under the hospital or adjacent grounds with appropriate entryways as specified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. These shelters will also have sufficient space, water, air, and food supplies to house all critical staff who live or work within 10 miles of the hospital.
- V. Each public or private hospital will be required to establish a program of rotation of drugs and other perishable supplies between the regular hospital and the emergency hospitals so that perishable stocks are kept in a state of readiness as specified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- VI. The 5,000 PDHs not stored in blast shelters are to be supplied inside roadworthy closed van trucks parked at each hospital or at an appropriate site with adequate protection and security. The vans are to be detachable and suitable for rail or air shipment if necessary.
- VII. The supplies of each hospital are to be adequate to rotate at least 20 patients through each bed with at least 10 such patients requiring surgery and at least 10 such patients requiring treatment for burns. In addition, supplies of antibiotics should be sufficient for the treatment of at least 10 additional patients as outpatients.
- VIII. Each public or private hospital in the United States is to be required to participate in this program as a condition for the receipt of federal funds for any other health care program.
- IX. Any hospital designated by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency as not in compliance with standards of readiness in its PDH is to receive no federal funds until it resumes and establishes compliance.
- X. Any PDH may be activated and used when, in the judgment of its medical executive committee, a medical emergency warrants its use. When the emergency has passed, the hospital must immediately (within 30 days) restore the PDH to its prior state of readiness, with hospital funds pending reimbursement with public and private funds. The President of the United States may, at his discretion, reimburse any hospital for these restoration costs when, in his judgment, the nature of the emergency warrants reimbursement. For this purpose, the Congress hereby appropriates a standby authority of \$300 million.
- XI. The PDH may also be activated and used as part of the National Disaster Medical System, on the authority of the President of the United States. In this instance, the hospital will be reimbursed by the Federal Government for the costs of restoration.

New SDI concepts coming down the pike add ever-increasing value to the missile-intercept initiative. Engineer Colonel Warren S. Everett — Army and Foreign Service veteran — gives us a look at a new non-nuclear defensive weapon that holds remarkable promise.

AERIE: Rockwell's Fast-Track Terminal Missile Defense Concept



— Colonel Warren S. Everett

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Rockwell has an exciting new approach for deployment of a ground-based, state-of-the-art, terminal defense layer capable of providing a reasonably effective last chance shield against incoming ballistic and high-altitude cruise missiles.

Their proposed *AERial Intercept Element*, called AERIE, would make use of a kinetic energy interceptor, which carries its own discrimination system and contains proven components already developed for space-based interceptors. Since AERIE will operate entirely within the atmosphere, unlike exoatmospheric interceptors, it can make effective use of the air surrounding the earth to discriminate decoys from incoming warheads.

Another crucial advantage of the AERIE system is that it can use our currently operating ground-based radar systems (PARCS, BMEWS, and PAVE PAWS) to ensure timely detection and tracking of both intercon-

tinental and submarine-launched missiles (including incoming maneuver reentry vehicles [MaRVs] and high altitude cruise-missiles).

By installing an AERIE system at 23 sites (figure 1), we could not only protect one half of the U.S. population, but we could also defend most of our existing offensive and defensive military assets in the continental United States.

If we also deploy Lockheed's ERIS (Exoatmospheric Interceptor System) at Grand Forks, North Dakota, we could provide a robust defense against limited attacks — accidental, unauthorized or rogue nation — for the entire population of the continental United States and Canada. And by preferentially defending any other desired area, such as a military installation or Washington, D.C., ERIS would provide a second layer of defense. The 10-year life cycle cost for both systems is estimated at \$8.3 billion, or less than \$2 billion a

year. This amounts to \$4.8 billion for AERIE at 21 sites (that is, for 21 sites, not including sites near Grand Forks), and \$3.5 billion for ERIS.

ABBREVIATIONS

SDI	— Strategic Defense Initiative
AERIE	— Aerial Intercept Element
PARCS	— Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System
BMEWS	— Ballistic Missile Early Warning System
PAVE PAWS	— Phased-Array Missile Warning System
MaRVs	— Maneuver Reentry Vehicles
ERIS	— Exoatmospheric Interceptor System

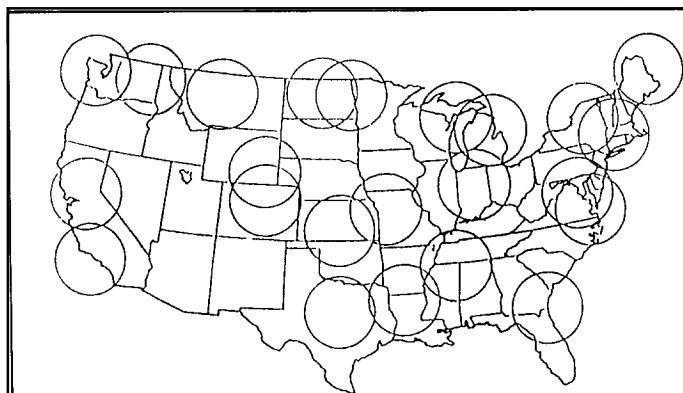


Figure 1.

An illustrative deployment: protection of time-sensitive targets and major communication nodes, 23 ground sites protect about 113 million people.

Source: Rockwell International

This combination of systems is but one of several available options to start building SDI now. Currently available technology has also provided us several options for a space-based defensive layer — to follow these ground-based systems. Once all three elements are in place, the long-range nuclear ballistic missile will certainly be obsolescent, if not obsolete; and the dangers of nuclear war by design or by accident, anywhere in the world, will be as close to zero as American ingenuity can push it. □

Bill Chappell and “Cold Turkey”

Twenty-year House of Representatives veteran Bill Chapell of Florida died of bone cancer at age 67 on March 30th. Democrat Chappell, known as a “tough negotiator,” was an avid supporter of civil defense and ABM (SDI). In his 1976 *Journal of Civil Defense* article “Cold Turkey” Chappell said in part:

Recognizing that the entire United States would occupy a central part of any nuclear battlefield, what have we done? We have repeatedly committed ourselves to a policy outlawing our “first use” of nuclear weapons. Such a policy, of course, demands that we establish strong, in-depth defenses to protect our ability to strike back. . . .

Then, as though oblivious of this fact, we took the ABM (antiballistic missile), our most promising system for intercepting and destroying incoming nuclear weapons — a system with absolutely no offensive potentials — and proceeded to paint it as a villainous, immoral and peace-threatening scheme to promote aggression. Having self-propagandized ourselves into this delusion, we buried the system — lock, stock and barrel.

Aggression indeed! The ABM could not penetrate enemy territory. It could not kill or maim one enemy soldier or civilian. It could only defend Americans in America. . . .

**One particularly sensitive item . . .
if we really are to succeed: we need
to pull together.**

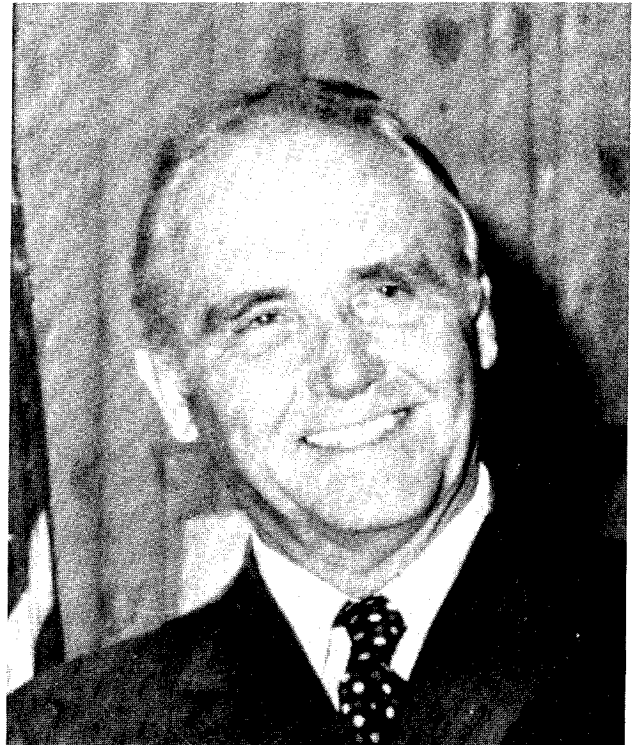
Our approach to national survival was neither balanced nor coherent. It wasn't even acceptably intelligent. It was a program for national suicide. . . .

It is time we came to our senses. It is also time our elected representatives, who are charged with the welfare and safety of our nation, forget about political expediency and think in terms of what we must do to guarantee a free America and the preservation of our society.

If we detest war and turn our backs on it, as we are doing, then we will invite war and have war.

If we detest war — if we *really* detest war — and are *prepared* for war, then we will not have war. No aggressor will dare tangle with a properly defended America.

There's one particularly sensitive item if we want to be “practical” about this — if we really are to succeed: we



need to pull together. Those who embrace a tough home defense program in our states and counties and cities and rural districts must support us in Congress who are fighting to attain it, must let their elected representatives know precisely how they feel, must contact these representatives at every opportune moment, must convince them that the people back home *want* home defense, *want* a practical, farsighted, vigorous, ongoing civil defense program, *want* a civil defense budget that will support such a program, *want* this great assurance of peace through preparedness. Only in this way will we succeed. □

In Memoriam

Retired Orlando-Orange County (Florida) Civil Defense Director Robert H. (“Bob”) Betts died April 14th at the age of 86 years. General Betts was recognized throughout the United States and abroad as a distinguished veteran of civil defense research, programming and activities. Among his many regional, national and international honors and offices, Betts was 1960 United States Civil Defense Council president.

As a career combat military leader Betts was decorated by eight nations. His numerous awards include the French Croix de Guerre (2 palmes and 7 gold stars), the Belgian Military Cross (1st class), the Polish Cross of Valor and Luxembourg's Croix de Guerre.

General Betts was buried with full military honors in Monroe, Georgia. May he rest in peace. □



ASPEP BREAKFAST SCHEDULED FOR DDP/TACDA SEMINAR

America's prestigious emergency preparedness "oversight" group, the American Society of Professional Emergency Planners (ASPEP) will hold a breakfast meeting in conjunction with the DDP/TACDA Seminar.

Date: October 1, 1989 (Sunday). Time: 7:30AM. Place: the Stouffer Concourse Hotel in Crystal City (Washington, DC area).

See Seminar Story on Page 16

ASPEP is composed of alumni of the professional development course at the Emergency Management Institute.

"Our outlook on national preparedness parallels that of TACDA," observes ASPEP president Captain T. J. ("Jerry") Wadsworth, "and a setting for our breakfast at TACDA's conference is particularly appropriate. Our programs always address the requirements for a stepped-up homeland defense. This will fit right in to the DDP/TACDA agenda. We cordially invite participants in the seminar to be with us for our Sunday morning breakfast program."

The ASPEP Breakfast will adjourn in time for guests to be present at the day's opening of seminar activities at 9:00AM.

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ARMENIAN EARTHQUAKE

At the NCEM Mid-Year Meeting in Washington, DC last February Soviet Embassy official Igor Neverov reported on both the Chernobyl Reactor Accident and the Armenian Earthquake. From the Bonneville County *Civil Defense Newsletter*, editor: Captain T. J. Wadsworth.)

Among Soviet responders, said Neverov, were 85,000 civil defense volunteers. "Every pair of hands was needed to organize such massive disaster relief," said Neverov. "It took hundreds of thousands of people! The military cooperated with civilian government.

"Bulldozers and heavy earth-moving equipment were flown in. The Army deployed thousands to clear rubble. We had railroads operational in one week. All local men capable of physical work stayed and worked. . . ."

Replying to a question on "emphasis on attack preparedness" from Steve Vaughn of Texas Neverov said, in part: "In the USSR, there has been no effort to take attack preparedness seriously since the 1960s."

Newsletter editor Wadsworth, however, comments parenthetically: that Soviet Civil Defense employs 100,000 full-time personnel. "*It is taken very seriously!!*," he reports. "And it is funded at some \$5 billion per year!"

PRESCRIPTION FOR DEFEAT

The April issue of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology *Technology Review* publishes the article "Can the U.S. Economy Survive a Few Nuclear Weapons?" Writers M. Anjali Sastry, Joseph J. Romm and Kosta Tsipis in seven pages have a simple answer: "No."

Even if we assume that an attack utilizes only "1 to 2 percent of the opponent's current arsenal" the impact on the U.S. would be totally disastrous they say. Fatalities (presumably without civil defense or SDI) would amount to "only" 10 percent — i.e. 25 million. The more people injured the more difficult the attempts at recovery. The worst by far would be the desperate shortage of fuel (the attack would target principally fuel depots and fuel supply lines). It would include, according to the MIT experts, "two dozen weapons on Canada and Mexico to prevent them from providing aid." They explain:

The point is that modern society depends on a minimum level of energy — an *energy threshold*. As the last stores of supplies vital for sustaining the industrial engine become depleted, the entire economy could change from a mechanized activity back to the manual labor characteristic of the Middle Ages. . . .

Indeed, survivors might become more concerned with finding safe shelter . . .

And that's about as close as they come to civil defense. They do, however, address the SDI issue:

Our results also show that the Strategic Defense Initiative is a worthless expense if it is intended to keep the country from collapsing under Soviet attack. [Is there some doubt on this intent? —Ed.] The number of weapons that could devastate this country is simply too small — a 99 percent effective defense would not do the job. And even if the proposed anti-ballistic missile system were to do the impossible and be 100 percent effective, the Soviet Union could still ruin the U.S. economy using cruise missiles and bombers, which SDI is not intended to defend against. . . .

What is intended to defend against cruise missiles and bombers the article keeps under wraps. The article is excellent anti-preparedness propaganda. It would more appropriately come from Moscow than the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Maybe it did?)

TACDA'S "\$10-A-MONTH CLUB"

TACDA members are invited — *urged* — to join TACDA's \$10-a-month club to help meet mounting non-profit organizations demands and costs.

TACDA — The American Civil Defense Association (Publisher of the *Journal*)

This method (give more if you can!) permits readers of even modest means to make donations in a painless manner, but in one that counts big. Let's face it: our patriotic mission needs the help of patriotic individuals. (Our club's first member has pledged \$25 a month! Our fingers are crossed.)

Contributions will play a vital part in TACDA's operation and survival. And, remember, your contribution is *tax deductible*. You may use the form below or you may send your donation with a note or a letter. Thank you!

TO: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091

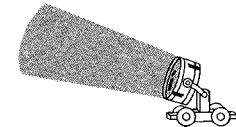
Yes! I'll help our cause and join the \$10-a-month club.

Here's my first month's tax-exempt donation of \$ _____.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

☐ You may publish my name as a donor. ☐ Please do not use my name.



*

Epilogue: The real story is hardly more reassuring (unless we in the U.S.A. wake up fast). The *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph* is one newspaper that reprints a gripping story by writer Tom Clancy.* The *Telegraph* headline says "U.S. 'can't even stop one damned missile.'" And Clancy describes a White House-Pentagon scenario where U.S. neglect of SDI quickly spells defeat when the country lies helpless before one incoming missile. Clancy concludes:

Only one leader of one nation can order an incoming nuclear ballistic missile shot down. Who? Mikhail Gorbachev. As a matter of fact, he could confidently order scores of incoming missiles shot down. Unlike the West, the Soviet leaders have never seen any merit in leaving their country utterly naked to nuclear attack. ...

*Written for High Frontier

NUCLEAR ATTACK AND THE IRS

When it comes to collecting taxes, nothing deters the IRS. Not even nuclear war. The Service recently issued a plan for continuing its operations in the event of a nuclear attack or other national emergency.

Should Armageddon occur, survivors will be pleased to know that the IRS will be prepared to (1) assess, collect, and record taxes within 30 days after termination of the immediate post-attack period; (2) analyze and report upon emergency tax legislation; and (3) prescribe regulations and forms and issue rulings and technical information of an emergency nature.

Anticipating that it may encounter a few collection problems in the hardest hit areas, the Service has established collection priorities. In devastated areas, delinquent accounts will be put on the back burner while intrepid agents concentrate on collecting current taxes. But there will be no relief for delinquent taxpayers who live in communities that are spared from conflagration. According to the plan, "In areas where taxpaying potential is substantially unimpaired, enforced collection of delinquent accounts will be continued."

— KPMG Peat Marwick Taxletter



Shelter authority, writer and Fighting Chance director Dr. Arthur B. Robinson holds his youngest son while his oldest son presents a copy of Cresson Kearny's *Nuclear War Survival Skills* to Idaho Senator Steven D. Symms in Senator Symms' Washington, DC office. Robinson and his six children towed a prototype cylindrical steel shelter from southwest Oregon to the Emergency Management Institute at Emmitsburg, Maryland in January (see pictures on cover of *Journal's* April 1989 issue). Senator Symms is well known as a supporter of a strong homeland defense. Notation across lower right part of photo reads: "To Arthur Robinson & Family — my profound respect & Best Wishes — Steve Symms, U.S. Senator."

PRIORITY: ATTACK PREPAREDNESS

The emphasis placed by FEMA's front office on attack preparedness sometimes appears to be watered down by lower echelon spokesmen and others who are apt to feel that "the common defense" of the nation is unimportant, or even dangerous.

FEMA's Office of Public Affairs, in its *Background* had this to say:

According to the Civil Defense Act, the basis of the U.S. civil defense program is that Government at all levels has a responsibility to protect the lives and property of citizens. The Act is also clear in setting the program's priorities; the basic mission is nuclear attack related preparedness . . . as far as possible, attack preparedness should be adaptable to peacetime emergencies as well.

The civil defense program will continue to support all-hazard integrated emergency management at the state and local level, to the extent this is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack preparedness. . . .

TACDA MEETING UNDERLINES NEED FOR EXPANSION, FUNDS

Decatur-Morgan County (Alabama) was host to a special meeting of TACDA Board of Directors members on April 21st. The meeting was held in the protected subterranean emergency operations center that serves the city-county in disaster situations as well as for everyday operations.

Present were TACDA Board members Betty Nice, Janice Tyliczka, J. Howard Proctor (director of Decatur-Morgan County Civil Defense), William McCampbell and Walter Murphey — as well as TACDA Director of Liaison Dr. James M. Ridgway and TACDA Executive Director James Bloodworth.

Subjects covered included:

- (1) TACDA expansion plans;
- (2) Fund-raising projects; and
- (3) Calls by DDP/TACDA Seminar participants to congressional offices. Callers should be strongly encouraged to present specific homeland defense recommendations.

Bill Chipman has worked full-time on civil defense for over three decades, starting with graduate research on the subject at the Wisconsin Law School in 1957-1961, followed by service as Wisconsin's State CD Director in 1961-1963, and then as an executive in the successive Federal agencies responsible for CD, until his retirement in September 1988. He has participated in several National Security Council studies which considered civil defense as it could be and ought to be. But this article is what he says is a much less stimulating but nonetheless useful exercise — looking at what can and should be done at the minimal CD budget levels which have recently prevailed, and have all too high odds for prevailing for the next several years at least.

Putting the “DUAL” Back Into Dual-Use Civil Defense

— William K. Chipman, LLB, SJD

This article considers civil defense not as we might wish it to be, but civil defense in the world as it is — at least as it is today. Thus it does not address blast shelter programs (what Herman Kahn called Splendid civil defense), or even in-being programs based on crisis evacuation. It does not address Dr. Art Robinson's recent thoughtful proposals to invest an additional \$110 million within the next year to at least begin a more significant program, including construction of demonstration shelters and first steps towards a national food reserve.¹ Rather, it considers the more mundane problem of how to develop some modest level of attack preparedness within the exceedingly meager funds the Federal Government now devotes to civil defense — on the order of 60 cents per capita.

I know that how to eke a little attack preparedness out of this 60 cents for CD is not a very inspiring topic to many readers of this *Journal*. Most of us would rather consider how CD supports the U.S. strategic posture — or more accurately, how the lack of CD may detract from that posture. We would rather consider the improved programs we could develop at budget levels higher than today's 60 cents.

Groups such as TACDA as well as FEMA itself should certainly continue to press for a more adequate program, but the unfortunate fact is that the CD budget (alas) is apt to see only modest real growth, if any at all, in the world as it is today. And when

one considers that three-fourths of the Federal CD funds are expended in or through the States, it is obviously essential that this investment produce a reasonable return in terms of attack preparedness. That is, the program at State and local levels must be genuinely dual-use — including attack preparedness in fact, not merely in word.

“Attack preparedness,” by the way, does not just mean readiness to save tens of millions of lives in case of a superpower confrontation leading to all-out attack on the U.S. Rather, attack preparedness is shorthand for readiness also to save tens of thousands in case of an accidental missile launch, an attack by terrorists with a nuclear weapon or device, or an attack by some third power. Attack preparedness also insures against the possibility of a nuclear conflict overseas which could deposit harmful, though not immediately life-threatening, levels of fallout radiation in some areas in North America.

However one defines the shorthand term “attack preparedness,” it is crystal clear that the American people feel we should have it. But how this popular desire has been met by the Federal CD program, over the years, is another matter.

The dual-use issue has been a matter of modest controversy several times over the past 20 years, but with more heat being generated than light. To judge by the rhetoric one sometimes heard, in congressional hearings or in the press, the problem was to assure that the Federal agency did not pursue attack preparedness so singlemindedly as to gravely hamper State and local preparedness for peacetime disasters.

The facts, of course, are very

different from the rhetoric, in fact almost diametrically opposite. CD professionals at all levels understand that in the real world, the program is inherently, indeed inescapably, dual-use in nature. For example, putting a fallout-protected Emergency Operating Center in the basement of a city hall automatically gives the city's officials a control center which is protected against tornadoes as well as nuclear fallout. This has been demonstrated on a number of occasions, perhaps most strikingly at Lubbock, Texas in 1972. A tornado funnel actually hit the city hall as it cut a swath through the city, but thanks to the CD investment in attack survivability, the EOC was able to stay in operation. The city's officials were able to control lifesaving operations and to broadcast information and advice to the public.

The important point, though, is that Federal funds were provided to help develop EOC's in Lubbock and elsewhere because they were one of the essential ingredients of attack preparedness. The peacetime-disaster benefits were a very welcome bonus but not, at least in the eyes of the Federal agency at the time, the primary purpose in supporting the EOC's development.

This sensible approach began to be eroded — in fact, turned upside — as the pendulum swung sharply towards non-dual “dual-use” from the formation of FEMA in 1979 through 1986, particularly in 1984-1986. Civil defense funds and personnel were treated as a milch cow in the new Agency, to support all manner of meritorious efforts many of which, however, were not consistent with the Federal Civil Defense Act. These resources were diverted

¹*Journal of Civil Defense*, February 1989, at page 11.

in substantial degree to peacetime-disaster work at the expense of attack preparedness.

This diversion was encouraged at the Federal level, especially with the advent of the so-called integrated, or all-hazards, approach in 1984. I say "so-called" because the new approach was actually *non-integrated* in practice. Attack-preparedness content was stripped from training courses and planning manuals. State emergency planners, radiological defense officers and others supported with full Federal funding because their work was essential to attack preparedness were allowed, indeed encouraged, to spend the bulk of their time on peacetime disaster work. And the U.S. Government did not even have any survival information for crisis television broadcast to its citizens from 1983 until a few months ago.

Many States and local jurisdictions, seeing the way the winds were blowing from the Federal level, gave short shrift to attack preparedness. It was contentious and, after all, was a primarily Federal responsibility. If the "Feds" were in retreat from their clear responsibility, few besides Don Quixote would imagine that State and local governments were obliged to fill the vacuum. And so all-hazards CD became in practice, in too many States and communities, all hazards *except* attack.

This was of course contrary to the Federal Civil Defense Act. A 1981 amendment to the Act gave congressional sanction to the use of CD funds for peacetime-disaster as well as attack preparedness. But the amendment added the all-important proviso that CD funds could be so used only to the extent that this "... is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack-related civil defense preparedness" — a proviso which was observed too largely in the breach, in 1984-1986.

All this began to change with the advent of new Agency leadership. Their policy direction came from National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 259, approved by President Reagan early in 1987. This said, in essence, that the Act was to be implemented, not ignored. Civil *dé*-fense was to continue to be dual-use in nature (as indeed it had been, in the real world, for many years prior to the 1981 amendment) — but primacy was to be given to attack preparedness, as the Act plainly

requires. The "dual," in short, was to be put back into dual-use CD, and all-hazards was no longer to be construed, by any who so desired, as all-hazards-except-attack.

What is being done, and what remains to be done, to assure that dual-use CD is actually dual, giving adequate attention and effort to attack preparedness? At the date of writing, the State of Washington, together with its local jurisdictions, is receiving no Federal funds for civil defense, because it has elected not to address attack preparedness. That is of course a decision the State's authorities may make if they wish, for no State is obliged to provide attack protection for its people if it elects not to do so. But it would be manifestly improper, indeed illegal, for FEMA to allow a State to expend Federal funds in a way contrary to law, for peacetime disaster preparedness alone, to the exclusion of attack preparedness.

FEMA has been taking steps in other areas to restore emphasis on attack preparedness. A standby tele-

FEMA has been taking steps . . . to restore emphasis on attack preparedness.

vision film has been produced to communicate at least the basics of attack effects and means of protection to the public, should an international crisis arise. Standby columns on survival information, for crisis publication in newspapers, are nearing completion. A home-study course is now available for the citizen on weapons effects and shelter and other means of protection.

Attack preparedness content is being put back into other training courses. A new CD Systems course for State and local personnel has been developed and State training officers are being equipped to present it to local staffs in their States. It is hoped that this course will be made a requirement, over the next several years, for the 5,000-plus local and State CD professionals who receive Federal matching funds for their salaries. Without this course, all too few of the new generation of local CD staffers will have much idea of what to do in their jurisdictions should storm clouds gather and tensions begin to rise, or should a terrorist attack or some other nuclear threat occur. Without knowing such basics as how fallout radiation inten-

sities decline with the passage of time, local CD staffs could not be very helpful to their mayors or citizens, no matter how much they knew about tornado or flood hazards.

In short, a good start has been made on putting the "dual" back into dual-use CD through the determined efforts of the FEMA staff and leadership over the past several years. A great deal remains to be done, to be sure, but given a continuation of the same thrusts during the Bush Administration, steady progress can be anticipated. *Balance*, it is to be hoped, will be the watchword — balance between the undoubted and welcome contributions of CD to life-saving in peacetime disasters, and the development of at least moderate levels of attack preparedness. The kind of balance needed was well expressed by civil defense policy in the 1970's, when the program was in the Department of Defense. The primary mission was attack preparedness, with peacetime-disaster benefits being a "secondary but desirable objective," in effect a bonus.

Indications are that balance and genuinely "dual" dual-use are accepted by State and local CD leaders, who appear to support, some in fact to welcome, the renewed Federal emphasis on attack preparedness. Indeed, States and localities would ignore this balance at their peril. In 1975, after all, the Office of Management and Budget sought to cut the CD budget to half its then-current level — on the grounds that OMB estimated that half the CD funds were used for peacetime-disaster preparations. And while that was a meritorious endeavor, it was *not* one for the Federal treasury to support. What occurred to an OMB budget examiner in the past could occur again, if the "dual" were allowed once more to be deleted from dual-use.

The sobering fact remains, however, that appropriations at a level of 60 cents per capita could not produce meaningful in-being attack protection even if they were entirely focussed on attack readiness. What can be done to help meet that problem will be addressed in a future article, on the so-called "surge" approach to CD preparedness. □

LETTERS

PDHs — WHERE ARE YOU?

As background to the Klinghoffer exposé of the U.S. Packaged Disaster Hospital (PDH) problems and the Robinson initiative to revive and retool the project (see pages 6-7 of this issue of the *Journal*) recent correspondence may be of interest:

Dr. Klinghoffer's letter to the U.S. Department of Justice of September 25, 1988 deplored the deterioration and disappearance of most of these more than 2,000 hospitals from their locations on the peripheries of target areas. These PDHs, he said:

represented the potential for the care of millions of casualties in the event of attack by terrorists, or in case of war. We do not have that capability at this time, and we cannot ignore the dangers of international tension.

Klinghoffer, in his letter, asked for Department of Justice help in locating these PDHs and putting them back into service.

The Department of Justice replied on November 3rd with a form letter saying that Dr. Klinghoffer's letter had "designated organizations outside the Department of Justice" and advised him to write to Health & Human Services, Washington DC 20201.

On February 13, 1989 Dr. Klinghoffer wrote to Health & Human Services (a copy of his letter to the Justice Department was an enclosure). No answer. On May 1 he sent a tracer.

It is suggested that others in TACDA and DDP also write to HHS (copies of above correspondence will be forwarded to interested parties).

■
Pleasanton, CA

Alameda-Contra Costa Medical Assn.
(ACCMA)
Oakland, CA

Dear Sirs:

... ACCMA territory encompasses the most important SDI contributors to peace (the strength that brought the INF treaty), a model civil defense system in the 1950s (although nothing to approach the Soviet's) and Howard Maccabee, M.D. (recent president of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness). ...

Howard F. Long, M.D., M.P.H.

Montrose, CO

The Honorable Julius W. Becton, Jr.,
Director
Federal Emergency Management
Agency
Washington, DC 20472

Dear Julius:

All Americans who believe civil defense should be primarily concerned with attack preparedness — or at least all of this belief whom I know — appreciate the crucially important improvements that you have brought about in our survival preparations and hopes. Please accept my thanks for your bold, much needed initiatives — the more valued because I am sure you have long realized that one of the best ways to remain in office is to avoid controversies with anti-defense activists.

The incoming Director of FEMA will have a hard time filling your shoes. You have made many friends and admirers who will remember you and your accomplishments for years to come.

Again thanking you for all you have done to defend and improve our Country, I remain,

Sincerely,
(Signed) Cresson
Cresson H. Kearny

■
Ephrata, WA

To *The Wenatchee World* (WA):

... There are five nations in the world today that admit to having nuclear arsenals. Evidence is growing that there are that many more nations that have secretly developed nuclear weapons.

Facing this growing world peril, several nations have committed themselves to passive civil defense measures to protect their citizens. The United States is not among them. Switzerland, the Soviet Union and China are leaders in the construction of civil defense shelters.

What type of nuclear attack sheltering is available to you here in central Washington state? There is virtually none. Most of the nation is without passive civil defense measures.

... What do they expect you to do in the event of a nuclear attack? It's simple — they expect you to die!

Fortunately, there are growing numbers of people who find that unacceptable. For members of The American Civil Defense Association

(TACDA), a campaign for a credible civil defense is underway. Effective population protection against modern weapons of war is possible and is practical. ...

Gary Garnant

■
Tucson, AZ

Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-1000

Dear Mr. Cheney:

It is distressing to see that strategic defenses are still the favorite target of the budget-cutters, despite the fact that the program is so economical compared with measures that are easily passed (S&L bailouts, highway repair bills, the catastrophic extension of Medicare, etc.).

From a medical standpoint, the cost of SDI in terms of dollars per life saved (in the event of a nuclear attack) is far less than most medical interventions, especially with the advent of Brilliant Pebbles technology. ...

Although we certainly hope that the Soviets will not launch their missiles, to leave our nation undefended in this age of proliferation of ballistic missile technology, as well as warheads of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, and biological), is to invite the fate that befell Carthage.

In our estimation, the deployment of SDI is one of the most critical health issues of our day.

Jane M. Orient, M.D.

■
Washington, DC

Ms. Jane M. Orient, M.D.
Doctors for Disaster Preparedness
Dear Dr. Orient:

Thank you for your letter to the Secretary of Defense urging support for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

As you may be aware, the President has directed the administration to conduct a thorough and broad review of all aspects of our national security strategy. Understandably, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), one of the Defense Department's largest programs, is an important part of that review. SDI is being reviewed simultaneously with the effort to modernize our strategic offensive forces, as well as many other defense priorities. ...

Richard E. McCormack
External Affairs

The Honorable Donald J. Mitchell is listed in Who's Who in America and Who's Who in the World. His rich, multifaceted career includes service as a Navy (carrier-based) fighter pilot during World War II and 24 years of elected political office — he was a United States Congressman from 1972 to 1982. He has won 17 consecutive elections.

Don Mitchell Retires as TACDA President

— Kevin Kilpatrick



On March 21st TACDA President Don Mitchell notified TACDA that he was obliged to resign his position as president. His letter opens:

I've decided to go back to work full time and regret I will no longer be able to give the presidency of TACDA the time and attention it needs and deserves. . . .

Please accept this letter as my irrevocable resignation as president of TACDA, effective March 31, 1989.

That's the bad news.

The good news is that Mitchell will remain an active member of the TACDA Board of Directors and as such in a position to give TACDA active support in its ever-widening battle to encourage the development of an American civil defense that will, in fact, defend.

Mitchell writes further:

In accepting the presidency of TACDA, I envisioned working harmoniously with other well-intentioned members of our organization to help the Administration provide a comprehensive CD program for all Americans. I realized it would be a tough fight even with all of us pulling in the same direction. I doubted we could make a difference — as we have failed to do in the past — without greatly improved communications and cooperation.

He cites the following accomplishments:

- (1) Hired an executive director . . .
- (2) . . . getting aggressively into fund raising.
- (3) Appointed new committees.

He closes by saying:

. . . Please give my best to all my friends at TACDA and thank them for their help. It wouldn't work without them. Please also be assured of my continued interest in a stronger CD program for all Americans.

■

In 1979 Mitchell wrote the first of three articles for the *Journal*. It was titled "Go 'Media' — It's Magic." It was both a confession and a battle plan. Excerpts:

Two years ago our Armed Services Subcommittee on Investigations was divided into five panels to study various defense topics. Civil defense was one of them. When I learned my assignment was civil defense I unsuccessfully did my best to get reassigned. I could think of four other panels I'd rather become part of.

My reluctance, I guess, was due to my image of civil defense. In spite of the fact I try to keep informed, I just couldn't call up any recent, vivid or strong feelings on the subject. . . . Though I began my

KLINGHOFFER NEW TACDA PRESIDENT

TACDA Board member Dr. Max Klinghoffer was quickly designated (by the TACDA Board) to fill the unexpired TACDA presidential term of Don Mitchell. Klinghoffer needs no introduction to most TACDA members.



A frequent seminar speaker, writer and advisor, Klinghoffer has an active disaster response record dating back to the Pacific Theater in World War II. He has over the years served TACDA and DDP in many valuable ways.

"My intention," says Klinghoffer, "is to carry on to the best of my abilities the policies and work put in place by Don Mitchell during his term in office. This is particularly true in the TACDA effort to expand and to become more effective. I count on the rest of the TACDA Board, the TACDA staff, and many TACDA members alert to our needs, problems and goals to help to continue and intensify efforts to bring about a credible homeland protection system in time to give us an effective deterrent to attack and effective homeland defense should that be needed. I welcome any and all suggestions. And I am particularly encouraged by Don Mitchell's intention to remain active. We need him. And we need him badly."

assignment reluctantly, after about the second hearing I found civil defense one of the most exciting, challenging and frightening topics I've studied since becoming a Congressman. When I heard witness after witness testify to the inadequacy of our system and the superiority of the Soviet's I became discouraged and alarmed. I also became a total convert. I joined the ranks of the frustrated proponents of a stronger civil defense for America.

. . . How do we make believers out of that vast majority of officials who we must convince and convert? The only way that makes sense to me is to inform media leaders of our national dilemma then go directly to the general public through newspapers, magazines, radio and especially network television.

Inciting America and Americans to react to homeland preparedness needs through comparing our failures with successes elsewhere has been a Mitchell technique. In January 1979 he and five other congressmen (including Larry McDonald who was later shot down in the infamous Korean Airline Flight 007 incident) made a civil defense tour of Norway, Switzerland, Egypt and Israel.

Mitchell ends a *Journal* report on the trip with these words:

In spite of my disappointment with our civil defense deficiencies, the trip made my appreciation of our country even fuller. The greatness of America — its people with richly diverse backgrounds, its freedoms, stability, size, beauty, material well being and richness of resources. There's nothing like it anywhere. It must be preserved.

If its people deserve the best — and they certainly do — then they deserve to be shielded by a civil defense second to none. Not ten or fifteen years down the pike. But now. Right now.

Now, ten years later, Mitchell's advice is dramatically more urgent. So is it urgent that Don Mitchell be convinced that TACDA — and the country — desperately need him to continue his patriotic fight for preparedness. □



Coming: 12th Annual DDP/TACDA Seminar September 29 - October 2 Washington D.C. Area (Crystal City)

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) look forward to their 1989 seminar as the "best ever."

One reason is that the location — across the Potomac River from the nation's capital — permits the appearance of Washington-based defense analysts. These will include Stuart L. Pittman, who was President John F. Kennedy's national civil defense director (and who has remained a harsh critic of watered-down programs). Russian-born Leon Goure, No. 1 American analyst of Soviet programs and propaganda, is also on the program. So is Robert Ehrlich, Chairman of George Mason University's Physics Department, foremost evaluator of pro and con civil defense attitudes. Over 20 prominent defense authorities will make presentations — and answer questions from the audience.

The Seminar Exhibit Hall will feature the latest technology in shelter building, emergency supplies and related fields. It will be used for all coffee calls and receptions, and will be open to the public.

Foremost in the minds of seminar participants will be the challenges presented by civil defense budget cuts and what can now be done to "provide for the common defense" in a meaningful way. Contacts with members of congress (make appointments in

advance), and the presentation of specific preparedness recommendations, are encouraged. Special packets of materials for this purpose will be available from TACDA.

Registration for the seminar is \$169 if made no later than September 15th (\$190 after that — special prices for spouses and students, and partial registration will be available). See registration form below left. Tickets for six or more special door prizes will be serially-numbered and enclosed in registration packets.



The DDP/TACDA Seminar will be preceded on Friday, September 29th by a High Frontier SDI Conference in the morning and a DDP Hospital Disaster Planning Conference in the afternoon. Registration for the High Frontier Conference is \$25 — \$15 for students. Registration for the Hospital Disaster Conference is \$50 — \$15 for students (DDP/TACDA Seminar participants are invited to attend the Hospital Conference on a complimentary basis).

Also appearing as speakers will be well-known defense analysts such as Edward Teller, Milnor Roberts, Eugene Wigner, Conrad Chester, Cresson Kearny, Max Klinghoffer, Howard Maccabee, William Nesbitt and Arthur Robinson.

A meeting not to miss. A rallying point for the promotion of homeland defense, national security and practical planning for peace.

More information coming. ☐

PROGRAM 1989 DDP/TACDA Seminar:

Preceding the Seminar Opening on Friday, September 29 —

8AM-12N — High Frontier Conf.

1PM-5PM — Hospital Disaster Planning Conf.

Friday, September 29 —

7PM — DDP/TACDA Welcome Reception

Saturday, September 30 —

8:15AM-

12N — Morning Session

12N — Luncheon Program

2PM-5PM — Afternoon Session

7PM — Reception

8PM — Banquet

Sunday, October 1 —

7:30AM — ASPEP Breakfast Program

9AM-12N — Morning Session

12N — Luncheon Program

2PM-

5:30PM — Afternoon Session

8PM — Consultations (Shelter, Intelligence, DDP/TACDA Policy)

Monday, October 2 —

8:30AM — TACDA Business Meeting

10:30AM — TACDA Board Meeting

REGISTRATION

DDP/TACDA 1989 SEMINAR, SEPT. 29 - OCT. 2

Registration — \$169* (After Sept. 15: \$190)

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

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

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

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

ROOM RESERVATION FORM

- ☐ Single or } \$75
☐ Double
☐ Confirmation requested

Mail reservation to:

Stouffer Concourse Hotel
Attn: Reservations Department
2399 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 979-6800

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

Arrival date/time _____ No. of days _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

— DDP/TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —

Soccorso Amico Welcomes All to its Disaster Response Conference

SITE: Soccorso Amico Convention Hall, Salerno, Italy

DATES: October 26-29

Soccorso Amico President, Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, who will speak at the DDP/TACDA Seminar on September 30th, welcomes one and all to Soccorso Amico's conference October 26-29.

This conference was described in the February issue of the *Journal*, and the postponement from May to October was announced in the *Journal's* April issue.

The new dates fit in admirably with other fall conferences — make it sort of a "grand finale" of 1989 disaster response meetings.

Improving disaster response is, in fact, the purpose of the Soccorso Amico ("Friendly Help") conference.

Composed solely of volunteers, Soccorso Amico's history is one of selfless dedication to the saving of lives and the relief of suffering.

CONFERENCE INFORMATION:

Registration fee — \$250

Hotels — \$50 - \$60

Tourist sites include: Pompeii, Capri, Mt. Vesuvius, Battlefields.

Its volunteerism even extends to planning, supervision and labor in the building of its own convention hall in Salerno. The new hall, just completed, will be the site of the conference.

Add to this a fairyland setting of breathtaking beauty, and you have a conference not to miss.

The August issue of the *Journal* will contain further information. For those who would rather not wait, write:

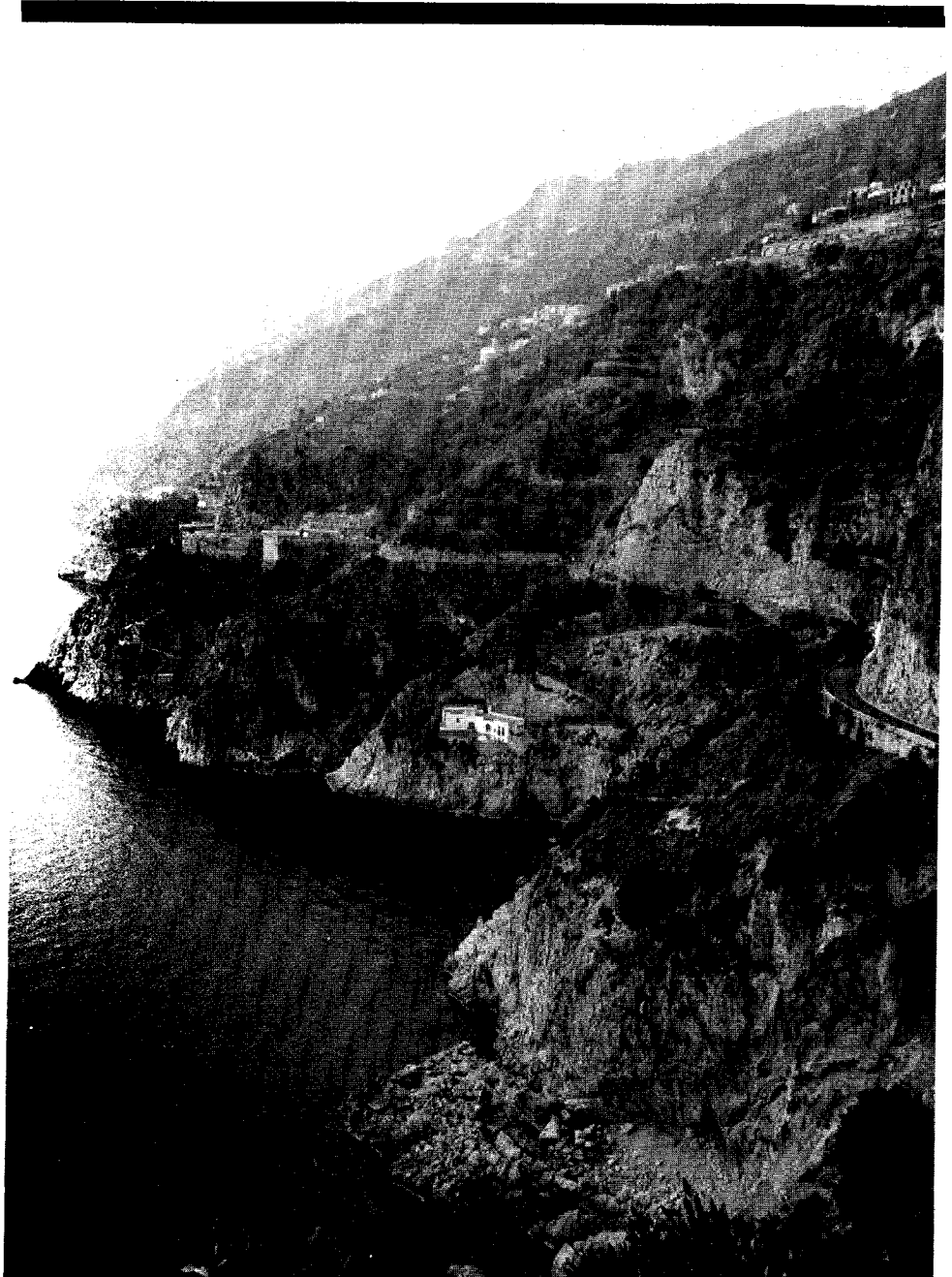
Soccorso Amico
Via Generale Clark 18
84100 Salerno
Italy

Or contact the American representative, Silvana Sposato at:

959 Bay Ridge Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11219



Note: See also page 25.



Part of the legendary "Amalfi Coast" as it juts westward outside Salerno, Italy.
(See also page 25)

James M. Ridgway looks back on a career of 25 years of Federal Government service. Retiring from FEMA as Educational Advisor on Civil Defense in 1980, Dr. Ridgway continued his support of a greatly enhanced civil defense program and became active in The American Civil Defense Association. In addition to this he is a college professor and an avid philatelist.

2,254 "Minutemen" — The NDER

— James M. Ridgway

An important, but little noted, part of national preparedness and civil defense is the National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER). Currently there are 1,972 such reservists and 282 candidates awaiting security clearance and assignment. Since the commitment of the reservist is to respond immediately when the federal government calls, there are 2,254 "Minutemen." Individual and systemic aspects of the NDER are discussed below.

The voluntary, individual commitment to be an executive reservist is not to be taken lightly. The main commitment is to "report as directed" if called up in a national emergency. This in turn involves clearing the matter with bosses and assuring the care and support of family members. The commitment entails the investment of training time pre-emergency.

If the sponsoring federal agency does not pay for such training costs, personal expenses involved are deductible under the current IRS Code. If called to "active duty," the reservist may or may not be paid. Payment depends upon individual choice — some reservists are "dollar a year" people —, funds available in a particular agency, and the duration of the emergency. If payment should be made when on active duty, a

reservist would get the same salary federal civil service employees get for doing similar work.

There is more to the individual commitment. Before appointment and assignment to an agency, the reservist must get a Secret or Top Secret security clearance. Readers who have not gone through this process should note the following points. The reservist has to know when and where his or her parents were born; be able to list by date and address all residences back through 1937; give the names and addresses of three professional and three personal, or character, references; supply passport size photographs; and get fingerprinted locally. The government sends specific directions and forms for these procedures.

While generally open to all U.S. citizens of professional rank, there are a few exclusions. Not encouraged are government officials — federal, State, and local — with emergency duties; elected officials or people running for office; and people with military obligations, including the National Guard.

After the above process is completed, the reservist gets a certificate suitable for framing and a wallet

identification card. Currently the NDER obligation is for three years, which can be extended another three by mutual consent between the reservist and the sponsoring agency. Active consideration is being given to extending the "hitch" for five years.

Reservists have established a national association. See box below.

The systemic aspects of the NDER require some analysis and discussion. In the past 40 years or so the driving forces in governmental and public thinking on national security have been international events and technological changes. In this period ability to inflict damage has increased; time for governmental responses has decreased. The problems facing any administration are how to mobilize in weeks, hours, or minutes, and how to "scramble" — or respond — in an attack or catastrophic disaster. Various concepts and plans have been advanced and adopted, only to be invalidated by changed circumstances.

The present status is this: the "intelligence community" furnishes estimates of intent and strategic warning; the Armed Forces take care of the active defense of the country; Civil Defense plans for the protection of civilians in place; and the whole federal executive establishment becomes involved in economic maintenance, mobilization, and recovery. The National Security Council, or Domestic Council, and President preside over the total system.

In this status executive reservists relate mostly, but not exclusively, to the broad economic area. The potential problems in this area are at least monumental. What resources and productive capabilities remain? What materials, goods, and services are most essential? How do you allocate what is available and in what priority?

The Association of the National Defense Executive Reserve (ANDER) P.O. Box 10264 • Arlington, VA 22210

ANDER is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political organization. It has three classes of members: 1. active members of the NDER; 2. emeritus members whose NDER appointments have expired; and 3. non-voting guest members encompassing federal officials involved in NDER activities, and State and local government officials involved in emergency services. Current annual dues are \$25. ANDER issues a periodic newsletter, and is authorized to hold exercises for NDER members on a contract, non-profit basis. To forestall specific agency parochialism, ANDER through membership networking, training, and meetings focuses on the total national security pattern and the need for interagency and intergovernmental coordination.

As potential reaction time has shortened, the government has moved from *ad hoc* war agencies such as were used in World War II, to a system of "shadow agencies," to the present concept of using the existing federal agencies — with some emergency appendages, or coordinating structure.

Within the present status, executive reservists are a means of beefing up such agency staffs quickly. Beyond this, reservists are a quick link between an agency and the private sector in which most resources rest. Understandably, agencies are "picky" about reservists. Agencies need reservists who really know their industries, or other fields of expertise, in national or even international scope. For a current example, if the United States cannot produce tritium, where in the world can it get it and under what circumstances, in what quantity, and at what cost?

The legal basis for the NDER is Section 710(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended. Presidents have implemented this authorization through Executive orders 11,179 (1964) and 12,148 (1979). Under these the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the "lead agency," riding herd and keeping records on the whole executive reserve program.

... reservists are a quick link between an agency and the private sector in which most resources rest.

Keeping in mind the complexity of our national economic life and the dire consequences of a nuclear attack, or of a catastrophic natural event, the total performance of federal agencies in regard to the executive reserve program is spotty. Like the public and Congress, agencies have so many problems of the day that many of them give little attention to the possible future problems of national survival.

In regard to current executive reserve program status, FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, Jr. and his immediate predecessor have put a lot of internal emphasis upon the reserve — and want more. See box above. As of October, 1988 the national score of departments and agencies stood as follows:

Federal Emergency Management Agency	550
Transportation	524
Commerce	502
Interstate Commerce Commission	404
Energy	92
Interior	91
Navy (mostly Sealift)	51
National Communications System	22
Housing and Urban Development	9
Office of Personnel Management	4
Selective Service System	4
General Services Administration	1

There are some notable absences from the above list: civilian components of the Department of Defense, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the U.S. Postal Service, the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Departments of Treasury, Justice, Agriculture, Labor, HHS, and Veteran Affairs.

It was said previously that the present concept of national emergency operations is to use the existing federal executive agencies — with some emergency appendages, or coordinating structure. The writer was informed on these matters in a training session held in Thomasville, GA. December 5-6.

The two key concepts presented in the training sessions, and ones like it across the country, are: 1. The National System for Emergency Coordination; and 2. The Graduated Mobilization Response. In regard to the first, the idea is for the President to appoint a national coordinator to deal with a particular disaster. This coordinator assembles and presides over an interagency working group. In the field, mainly at the regional level, there will be a parallel federal coordinating officer heading a regional interagency working group.

The chief purpose of the Graduated Mobilization Response is to give the President, ultimately, a vehicle that can respond to an assortment of

domestic and international events at various levels of effort or intensity. This is a marked departure from an "on" or "off" mobilization only. For training and planning purposes, six levels of effort are identified with Level 6 being "normal" and Level 1 being a national emergency with the possibility of war.

In his frank and able remarks to the training group Mr. Becton said that these levels of federal agency response to events were not parallel to military defcons; that coordination of activities is a key element; that mobilization action and a Civil Defense surge are dependent upon warning — or accurate reading of events; that a major objective is to let the States know the system and how and who to link up to within it. At present FEMA funds 6,800 people in 2,080 State and local units of government.

Specifically, in regard to the NDER, Mr. Becton said people are the most important resource; that the average age of reservists is 60 to 61; that the reservists come mostly from business, law, and the retired military; that more than half of the reservists have one or more college degrees and 356 have doctorates; and that most reservists reside in Virginia, California, Texas, and Florida.

The writer's general conclusions are: 1. There are no easy answers in national security, mobilization, and disaster response. 2. The increasing complexity of all units of government does put a premium upon coordination, so long as it does not become an end in itself. 3. The NDER does, in fact, constitute a pool of experienced experts who can serve the nation well in an emergency. □

NDERs Needed in FEMA International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs in FEMA recently completed a long-range plan. One conclusion was they could use more qualified NDERs. They can be retired military, retired civil service, trans-national business executives, professionals, academics (instructors or advanced students), etc. Broad experience in international affairs, in government, business, marketing, banking, and such allied activities is desired. Individuals selected must have no further obligation for military service.

Candidates may be male or female and there is no restriction on race, creed, or color. However, they must be U.S. citizens and capable of passing a security review.

Interested individuals or NDERs having nominations should contact

Ms. Linda Matticks
 NDER Coordinator
 Federal Emergency Management Agency
 Washington, D.C. 20472
 Tel. (202) 646-2703

The ANDER Newsletter, Fall, 1988, p.3.

Donald Gould is the Mayor of the village of Rockdale, which is located just south of the City of Joliet, Illinois. He has been the Mayor for the past nineteen years. He is also the Director of the Will County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency. And he is also the former Fire Chief.

This incident took place on Saturday, March 12, 1988 in Rockdale, Illinois.



FIRE...FIRE...FIRE!

— Donald B. Gould

It was a cool morning on March 12, 1988. My phone rang at approximately 4:18 a.m. My wife Jan said "you'd better answer it, maybe something happened to one of the kids." I got up and tried to turn on the kitchen light, but alas no electricity. I quickly answered the phone. I recognized the voice on the other end immediately. It was Sergeant Craig Butkovic, the desk sergeant for the Will County Sheriff's Department. He said, "Mr. Gould, I want to inform you of a large fire in your town." I immediately asked, "Where is it located?" He stated, "Werco Industries". I looked out of my kitchen window, and sure enough, the whole sky was lit up. I could see flames covering a whole city block.

. . . the whole sky was lit up.

Werco Industries was always a nightmare for me, going back to my early days as Chief of the Rockdale Fire Department, then as Mayor, and now as Director of Will County Emergency Services. This would be a real test of how my community of two thousand people would cope with the emergency.

My wife and I quickly looked for our clothes by flashlight. I told her to call her parents who live two doors

north. As I was leaving, my wife and in-laws had begun to evacuate residents along our street. They told people to go to the Rockdale Grade School, which at the time was out of the wind plume.

I contacted my Administrative Assistant by radio and instructed her to open the Will County Emergency Operating Center (EOC) in downtown Joliet and to contact members of the Crisis Management Team. I contacted the Rockdale Police Department which was evacuating residents directly in the path of possibly toxic fumes being emitted from the large fire. I then contacted the Sheriff's Department. I needed four squad cars to assist in the evacuation.

A wind shift necessitated a change of shelters to the Joliet West High School, approximately two miles northwest of Rockdale. This was accomplished by Dan Boucher, Deputy Director of Will County Emergency Services, and Superintendent Dr. Reginald Nolan of Joliet Township High Schools.

The Rockdale Fire Department, though undermanned, began fighting fires in two locations five hundred feet from the Werco warehouse. Burning roofing materials were flying through the air and a nearby home was engulfed in flames. Residents could be seen with water hoses putting out fires at their homes. The gusty winds out of the south made it impossible to control this raging fire.

The Werco complex contains over

one million square feet of area under roofing. Other fire departments began arriving. In all some twenty-four fire departments, with specialized equipment, responded with four hundred men. Rockdale Fire Chief Herbert Tatroe was the Incident Commander with Chief Kerry Sheridan of the Troy Fire Protection District assisting with command functions.

A fire wall was set up at the far east end of the complex in an effort to keep the fire from spreading throughout the adjoining buildings. The Sheriff's communications van arrived at approximately 6:10 a.m. and set up operations two and a half blocks west of the fire. Illinois Bell set up phone communications and three lines were placed in service into the van. Sheriff John Johnsen and Rockdale Police Chief Robert Zivaly arrived to command traffic, combat looting, and assist with crowd control. The Village of Rockdale was completely sealed off for non-emergency vehicles. The State Police manned traffic posts at key intersections. Traffic was rerouted. The Auxiliary Police from the Sheriff's Department and their horse patrol unit kept onlookers and others out of the area.

Will County Board Chairman John Annerino was at the scene to assist and offer all County Resources to Rockdale. The Salvation Army Canteen #8 Unit, provided coffee and food to the emergency workers.

About fifty evacuees began arriving at the Joliet West Cafeteria where

the Red Cross helped make them as comfortable as possible. The Will County Highway Department provided barricades to supplement Rockdale Public Works limited supply. Two staff members from the Will County ESDA Communications Team supported the command van communications. A dispatcher from the Sheriff's Department handled communications between police agencies and a fire department communicator providing fire communications.

Deputy Emergency Services Coordinator Dan Kelly was looking over the material safety data sheets provided to us by the Werco Company and the Olin Chemical Company. He felt that the chemical Hydrazane could cause a problem if ingested. Other chemicals of concern were: Sodium Chlorite; Trichloroisocyanuric Acid; Sodium Hydroxide; Potassium Hydroxide; Phosphoric Acid; Sodium Fluoride; Sodium Nitrate and Sodium Methylate, along with detergents from DeSoto Chemical and DeMert Company, an aerosol manufacturer of hair spray. Also, many propane tanks that caused numerous other explosions from within the complex caused problems for firefighters. Firefighters in the plume were ordered to have full self-contained breathing apparatus on at all times. Public information was handled from the EOC by Public Affairs Officer Lynn Behringer which provided timely updates to the media. Helicopters from radio station WGN and from television stations ABC, CBS and NBC hovered above the huge fire. News media arriving on the ground were allowed in one area near the communications van, and interviews were provided.

Rockdale Fire Chief Herbert Tatroe was overcome by smoke and was taken to Saint Joseph Medical Center where he was treated for smoke inhalation. Chief Kerry Sheridan, of



Another important issue is the critique. The critique is necessary to point out not only the excellent response and coordinating efforts, but to indicate areas that can be improved on. In the Werco first critique it was brought out that: (1) the response by the Village of Rockdale and Mutual Aid was excellent; (2) the evacuation began by the Police Department and later assisted by Will County and Mokena Emergency Services and the Will County Sheriff's Department went smoothly; (3) the coordinated efforts of Fire, Police and Emergency Services worked in cooperation with all participating agencies; (4) tanker operations by the departments were timely and kept up with the water demands; (5) the media area was set up outside of the command post with interviews being conducted on a timely basis allowing news to be delivered to the public.

Other points that were brought out for consideration and correction include: (1) the incident commander should have been at the command post rather than on the front line conducting fire fighting efforts; (2) tanker trucks were driving too fast for conditions; (3) neighboring fire chiefs should have been placed in command of various areas of the structures reporting to the incident commander since the facility involved covered an extremely large area; (4) the command post should have been located closer to the incident scene (The chiefs requested the command post be set up nearer the fire. The Sheriff wanted the command post further away. This point has yet to be settled); and (5) tankers and fire equipment should have been directed to the staging area (the Caterpillar Tractor Company).

the Troy Township Fire Protection District was placed in command. In all, twelve persons received medical attention, nine firefighters and three residents.

Brad Benning of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency arrived to monitor the air quality. An erroneous report of a major chlorine leak was broadcast over the local radio station. This brought a flood of calls and State Senator Thomas Dunn's concern for public safety. However, the rumor control personnel at the Will County Emergency Operating Center (EOC) caught the radio transmission and radioed me to inquire if there was any truth to the report. It turned out that firemen on the east end could smell small quantities of chlorine. This proved to be only traces of chlorine stored in a damaged goods area. Chlorine is used in small quantities in Hypochloride and Clearon, which are used for water treatment and in bleaching. The EPA checked and found only a trace, which would not affect the firefighters or the residents at the east end of Rockdale.

Water pressure was near zero, and tankers from all neighboring departments transported water from the Caterpillar Tractor Company, about one mile southwest of Rockdale. A large eight-thousand-gallon tanker from far-away Countryside Bartlett (30 miles) also assisted. Twenty-four fire companies with thirty-six pieces of equipment, and over two hundred firefighters helped battle the fire. A five-inch line provided by Manhattan Fire Department was used to draft water from the Des

Plaines River, a distance of six hundred fifty (650) feet. Another five-inch line was provided by the Minooka Fire Department, which brought one million gallons of water from the City of Joliet into Rockdale. Almost 1,500 feet of hose were used. A fire wall worked beautifully to stop the spread of the fire. And huge aerials flooded the burning mass and served to knock down walls. At the height of the fire flames could be seen for a distance of twenty-five miles and debris was found almost six miles away. As the smoke subsided residents began inquiring when they could return to their homes. It was decided that no one would be allowed to return until the large five-inch hose extending through the middle of town was taken out of service. I met with Sheriff Johnsen and Chief Zivaly and we established a traffic plan to allow residents to return while we set up traffic points and barricades completely around the perimeter of the huge Werco Warehouse.

Four hundred thousand square feet were completely destroyed plus the contents of thirteen various businesses occupying twenty-nine adjoining buildings. Estimates have placed the loss at five and a half million dollars.

Planning and coordination are the keys to handling a major disaster. "We could have lost our whole town," was the comment echoed by many residents and firefighters from Rockdale. It was the worst disaster this little community had ever experienced, but they were encouraged by the support of friends in Emergency Services throughout Will County. □

REVIEWS

THE DEFENSE OF WESTERN EUROPE, LONDON ENGLAND. International Security Council, May 1988. 102 pages. Order from ISC, 5th Avenue, Suite 400, New York, N.Y. 10016-3315. Price \$5.00.

— Reviewed by Charlotte Smith.

Perestroika — the single most striking term in today's news — as it affects the defense of Western Europe provided the focus topic for a roundtable conference of 20 distinguished scholars and strategists early in 1988 in London. The participants found that though the Soviet government has launched a massive public relations campaign to popularize to the world their new thinking in domestic and foreign policies, the facts are that actual changes have been few and far between. In this report the signatories urge that serious consideration be given to certain deficiencies in the INF treaty, namely: inadequate verification provisions; ambiguous and imprecise definitions of critical terms; and failure on the Soviet side to provide full and accurate data. The report further emphasizes that even as the Soviets have striven for arms control agreements, they continue to occupy Eastern Europe with military forces, to violate human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to back aggression and subversion throughout the Third World, and to seek to expand their own power and influence throughout the world.

Topics discussed at length by participants included arms control and the defense of Western Europe, and the intertwining relations of INF with Perestroika, America and Europe: "Gorbachev's perestroika has not much chance of success inside the Soviet Union, but the illusions it creates in the West are dangerous." The papers point out that authoritative Soviet statements of intention under Gorbachev retain the importance and dominance of the Marxist-Leninist ideology; and the Soviet appetite for expansion remains unabated — realities which the West would be bemused and infantile to forget.

In a discussion of the chemical and biological threat to Europe the reader is cautioned that the military and political implications of chemical and

biological weapons must not be overlooked, as they are real, imminent, available, and tremendously effective.

Also included in the final pages is a listing of numerous other publications available from the International Security Council, and an account of their several activities. Acknowledgments are made to the generous and unwavering support of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon and the steadfast support of CAUSA International.

OUR GLOBE UNDER SIEGE III, by Robert Morris, published by America's Future, Inc., 514 Main St., New Rochelle, NY 10301. Pamphlet. 1988. Price 50¢.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Another stimulating treatise that cuts through the rain of disinformation from the East. "Nice Guy Gorbachev" can smile and bow and make Westerners, including diplomats, think that a new day has arrived, but this lines up poorly with his official pronouncements. For instance, he told Soviet leaders a few months ago:

In October 1917 we parted with the old world, rejecting it once and for all. We are moving toward a new world, the world of communism. We shall never turn off that road.

Activities in Central America and elsewhere give full credence to that statement. To feel that Soviet leadership has softened is a tempting theory, but it is 100% phony.

Our Globe Under Siege III makes this clear. One quote:

The Cuban Complex. Centered in Havana, it provides a firm Soviet base with missiles that could destroy American cities. It is now being extended to Nicaragua, where a second Soviet bastion is being consolidated. This additional foothold gives Moscow access to the Pacific as well as the Atlantic Ocean, and serves as a fountainhead of infiltration into both North and South America. . . .

America's Future publishes other pamphlets designed to wake up Americans to their multi sided peril. Three of them for \$1. Philip C. Clarke, who addressed the DDP/TACDA Seminar last year in Salt Lake City writes some of them. Write to America's Future for listings. (Address above.)

DANGER AND SURVIVAL: CHOICES ABOUT THE BOMB IN THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS by McGeorge Bundy. New York: Random House. Publication Date: December 12, 1988. Pages: xiii + 735 (including bibliography, notes and index). Price: \$24.95 (hardcover).

— Reviewed by Richard Sincere.

McGeorge Bundy, who gained national prominence as President John F. Kennedy's national security advisor more than twenty-five years ago, now is a professor of history at New York University. As a historian, he has produced a readable if lengthy chronical of the nuclear age, *Danger and Survival: Choices About the Bomb in the First Fifty Years*.

Because of the book's sheer length — over 600 pages of text alone — it is difficult in a short review like this to do it justice. For that reason, let us look at just two topics that Bundy handles that have special interest for readers in 1989: civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

For a Kennedy administration alumnus, Bundy's discussion of civil defense is surprisingly spare. After all, in real dollar terms, federal spending on efforts to protect civilians against enemy attack reached its peak in the Kennedy years and has steadily fallen since. President Kennedy had a genuine commitment to civil defense, as he noted in several public statements. "To recognize the possibilities of nuclear war in the missile age," Kennedy said in June 1961, "without our citizens knowing what they should do or where they should go if bombs fall, would be a failure of responsibility."

Bundy notes that he agreed with Kennedy on the need for civil defense as a sort of "insurance policy" against the dangers of nuclear war. He also says that both he and Kennedy underestimated the political realities of trying to get an effective civil defense program off the ground. Kennedy was troubled by his failure to establish a good program, and Bundy reports the president attributed this failure to the ebbs and flows of politics: "These matters have some rhythm," said Kennedy in a 1962 press conference. "When the skies are clear, no one is interested. Suddenly then, when the

clouds come . . . then everyone wants to find out why more hasn't been done about it. . . . I think the time to do it is now."

Similar views have been expressed from time to time by other national leaders: Nelson Rockefeller, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan. For some reason (sociological? political?), their opinions in favor of civil defense have not influenced national policy. Bundy notes — although some strategic thinkers, including myself, might disagree with him — that "civil defense is not a reinforcement of deterrence; it is not a tool of crisis management; it certainly does not demonstrate will or confer superiority. But" — and here I do agree with Bundy — "neither is it belligerent or provocative."

Bundy's discussion of civil defense ends with the Kennedy administration, despite the fact that civil defense became a controversial national issue during both the Carter and Reagan presidencies. He neglects the creation (under Carter) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the sometimes comic events under Reagan that led to a diminished commitment to civil defense in spite of repeated promises of support from the White House. Perhaps Bundy has fallen prey to his own assessment of why civil defense lacks public support: "The subject may be too dreadful for rational discussion."

Professor Bundy compares Ronald Reagan's March 1983 decision to announce the Strategic Defense Initiative with Franklin Roosevelt's October 1941 decision to embark on the atom bomb research program. Yet, advancing from the historic nature of these decisions, Bundy remains skeptical. "What is clear," he writes, "is that any limited defense will leave essentially unchanged the strategic stalemate we now have — one that rests in the end on mutual vulnerability. The leakproof space shield that is Ronald Reagan's dream will not become real for decades, if ever."

Bundy's skepticism is based on the testimony of technological and scientific experts who downplay the possibilities of SDI and emphasize its shortcomings. Although he discusses extensively the political play that has accompanied the strategic debate since 1983, he seems to ignore cer-

tain implications of the evidence that he brings up himself. The conclusion I draw — and others, too — from such evidence is that the practicability of strategic defense is more a function of political will than of technical advance.

I expect that McGeorge Bundy's *Danger and Survival* will find its way into many college classrooms as a basic text on the history of nuclear weapons. An interesting and enjoyable work, it will probably be very useful to students of diplomatic history, the Cold War, and strategic thinking. It does not, however, tell the whole story. No single book could.

YOU CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT AIDS. A composite representing over forty writers and groups of writers. Published by the Stop AIDS Project, Inc., 40 Plympton Street, Boston, Mass. 02118. This book is free; or it may be purchased for \$35.00 per one hundred copies.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

This book is described as "a gift from the publishing and bookselling community." The writers include professional people; athletes; actresses; congressmen; public relations personnel; high school classes; university classes; and clergy.

The statement is made: "this book does not cover everything you need to know about AIDS." That is an accurate comment. The major points worthy of commendation are the fact that so many people gave of their time and efforts to produce the book; and that there is emphasis on the need for compassion for the sick. However, it is the impression of this writer that there is an element of danger in the book. It offers sympathy and compassion for the AIDS patients; but there is little emphasis on the problem of the spread of AIDS by its present victims.

The Surgeon General continues to emphasize education; but he is critical of the ideas of compulsory blood testing, identification of the AIDS patients, and quarantine. He refers to his 1986 report on the disease, which, of course, emphasizes the use of condoms as a preventive measure. It will probably be found that this idea merely gives a

sense of false security.

Senator Lowell Weicker urges: "write your legislators". It does not appear that such correspondence accomplishes much (except in the case of the proposed Congressional pay raise, in which the legislators were afraid of the wrath of the voters).

Emphasized throughout the book is the thought that we must know how AIDS is transmitted and how it is not transmitted. Unfortunately, our knowledge in this area is still incomplete. And there is great danger in disseminating information on how it is NOT transmitted, since we really don't know.

There are chapters on "Be a Buddy", and "Volunteer Your Time". These concepts are commendable, and are in keeping with the logo of Doctors For Disaster Preparedness: "No Man Is An Island." But it would be a more comfortable situation if we could learn with certainty that the virus is not spread by casual contact. Since the incubation period is so long, we cannot yet be certain of this.

Abigail Van Buren urges early sex education by the appropriate teachers. These, she says, may be parents, school nurses, or the family doctor. She is right about sex education, provided it is done properly. But she also asks if AIDS may be contracted by kissing, by food prepared by a diseased handler, or from mosquito bites. She says: "There has been no recorded case to date"! But the catch phrase here is "no recorded case to date." We don't know if this is true, since we have not yet made a true survey of the population, and, therefore, we do not yet know who has AIDS. The failure of our authorities to conduct such a survey is unforgivable. One cannot help but feel pride in those people who volunteer to help care for the patients — especially those patients who are children. But there is the feeling that perhaps these volunteers have not received enough realistic information concerning their own protection from AIDS.

In a more positive sense, there is a chapter by two doctors who encourage increasing research on AIDS. This may eventually lead to a cure or a control of the disease. But the book, in its entirety, does not offer enough on precautions and pre-

REVIEWS (Cont.)

vention.

Elizabeth Taylor has written the introduction for the book. Her very real interest in the problem deserves praise. But we must wonder if we do not need more hard-line research and less emotion.

While this book demonstrates compassion for the sick, there are a few portions which "turned me off." For example, one chapter, AIDS ACTION ON CAMPUS, strikes me as being rather ridiculous. (Or was it meant to be a satire??) They say: "Celebrate National Condom Week, February 13-19." Throughout the week run educational ads in the campus newspaper, give away "safer sex kits," and sell condomgrams (a condom with a Valentine's Day message). We can just visualize the letter sent by a youngster in college to her parents: "I've met the nicest boy, and I'm sure he really loves me. He sent me a valentine written on a condom!"

In summary, this book should be read, if only to bring us to the realization of how we are helplessly floundering in the matters of control of AIDS, and a possible cure. In any case, it may be said the book is worth the price.

TELEVISION'S VIETNAM (The Real Story/The Impact of Media), Video — VHS narrated by Charlton Heston. Produced by Accuracy In Media, 1275 K St., N.W. (Suite 1150), Washington DC 20005. Time Length: 116 minutes. Price: \$29.95 + \$3.00 shipping.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

As usual, Accuracy In Media gets behind the scenes and dramatically separates fact from fiction. The Viet Nam War, the only war the U.S. ever lost, was not lost by the gallant troops in the field but back home. That's the message. This outcome was determined, according to the documented film, "by the printed page and the television screen."

The real message is that changes in news handling are needed (take out the disinformation) if America's future is to get back on track, if we are once more willing to pay the price of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

Warns Arnaud de Borchgrave, edi-

tor-in-chief of *Insight*: "Our self-avowed enemies consider themselves in a permanent state of war against the West."

Charlton Heston does a masterful job of narrating. *Television's Vietnam* is a thorough coverage of the way the media double crossed the American fighting men.

PROPAGANDA, DISINFORMATION, PERSUASION, Vol. 2, No. 4: "Gorbachev's Glasnost: Challenges and Realities." Edited by Ladislav Bittman, published by Boston University. 1989. 133 pages.

Order from:

Boston University
College of Communications
Program for the Study of
Disinformation
640 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02215
(Tel: 617/353-5163)

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

"Gorbachev's Glasnost" is for real. It is described in this study by 11 scholars (some of them originally from the Soviet Union) as a new "openness" introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev that has resulted in waves of freedom of expression throughout the country. Perestroika (the easing of economic restrictions) has also contributed to the lessening of tensions and has begun to make Soviet life a bit more bearable.

Behind this is a new political team being shaped by the personable Gorbachev through political reassignments and indoctrination of what amounts to a sort of renaissance of a dialogue between government and the people originally intended by Lenin.

But the tempting assumption that this means a palace revolution and a veer into democracy as we know it is not at all valid. Writes Ambassador Herman Frederick Ellis in the opening essay:

Some outside observers have greeted the Gorbachev innovations with the hope that the Soviet Union will now allow a greater measure of freedom, including less restricted emigration and more attention to human rights. This is wishful thinking. . . .

Indeed, there is serious opposition to Gorbachev's initiative among top

leadership.

Reagan's 1988 springtime visit to Moscow was an occasion for an in-depth demonstration of glasnost, and Anatoly Dvydov describes how the American media, in contrast to past experiences, found Soviet authorities fully cooperative:

. . . American television crews not only followed every step of Ronald and Nancy Reagan . . . but also peeked inside Soviet schools, hospitals, libraries, metro stations, train cars and Muscovites' apartments. . . .

"Gorbachev's Glasnost," however, tempers its revelations with caution. For instance, Ladislav Bittman quotes Gorbachev as saying:

We are striving to revive the Leninist look of the new system, to rid it of everything that shackled society and prevented it from realizing the potential of socialism in full measure. . . . We are not retreating one step from socialism and everything which has been won and created by the people since 1917.

The Soviet Union needs the help of the West. Lubricating the machinery of that help: glasnost and perestroika.

Boston University's disinformation center serves as an invaluable eyep opener.

TRAUMA EMERGENCY (Video — VHS), Produced by Pyramid Film & Video, 2801 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, CA 90404. Time length: 27 min. Color. Price: \$295.

— Reviewed by Brenda Reynolds.

Trauma Emergency is an excellent technical film geared to the level of the paramedic, nurse or other medical professional. Dr. Donald Trunkey and Sheldon Renan have given disaster response students and staff members a product that is a superb instruction and review tool. Pre-hospital care at disaster scenes and in transit to hospitals often spell the difference between life and death.

This VHS film is a bit above the grasp of the general public. As the film jacket states, it is recommended for police departments, fire departments, emergency medical technicians, ambulance crews, medical and nursing students and emergency room personnel.

With this in mind, it is well worth the price and then some.

THE PROJECT, VOLUME I (Self-Help Civil Defense for the Home Owner — The Ultimate Hobby), by Kenley L. Snyder, Ph.D. (Publisher: Kenley L. Snyder, P.O. Box 418, Blaine, WA 98230). 235 pages. 1988. Price: \$139 (with 24 planning sheets).

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey.

To say the least, this book is for the individual who is serious about protecting himself and his loved ones from the weapons of World War III or a terrorist attack of nuclear dimensions. Those who are of the "hope it never happens" club can save themselves a few minutes and maybe some concern by making another martini and reaching for the comics.



Dr. Snyder

The Project is a truly remarkable book. The author recognizes, as our government does, that nuclear attack is a possibility (it has already occurred once!). As a matter of fact he imitates government concern for elements of key leadership — which results in shelter for them — by focussing the same kind of concern on those who share his home.

And he reasons that should attack come there may be no time to relocate (and for what purpose anyway?). The best solution is to provide protection — shelter — at home. *Under the home* (tunneling).

Kenley Snyder's "project" is indeed a *project*. It's an adventure. It requires dedication. It calls for hard work. Months of it. Years of it. Snyder lists the attributes of an ideal candidate.

He must:

1. Be concerned with the state of the world and consequently with the physical protection of home and family.
2. Enjoy unique and challenging activities that may seem unusual to others.
3. Have good health and a high level of energy.
4. Be able to methodically work through problems — self motivated.
5. Have done repairs and made home improvements in the past. Some experience in building (rough carpentry is required to "form up" concrete), doing simple plumbing, wiring, and painting.
6. Have discretionary funds, perhaps \$150 per month and be able to devote 15-20 hours a week to something that proves interesting.
7. Desire a creative outlet where there is complete discretion and control of activities.
8. Have family and friends that would be helpfully interested in — or at least tolerant of — such an "exotic" hobby.

Snyder's purpose in embarking upon his "project" is perhaps best explained in the opening paragraph of a two-part series he wrote for the *Journal of Civil Defense* (October and December issues, 1988):

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

Snyder's seven chapters and five appendices expertly guide the interested reader in considering and, hopefully embarking upon, an under-the-house shelter project. He thoroughly covers such necessary project subjects as motivation, organization, equipment, execution, handling concrete, disposal of excavated soil and dealing with problems of ground water.

Response to Snyder's "project" — with a minimum of publicity — has so far been gratifying. More and more people out there (but not nearly enough) realize that when the nuclear onslaught is unleashed you either have shelter against it or you are standing naked with your neighbors before a mass grave.

Interested? Write Dr. Snyder.

Dover, DE

Editor
Journal of Civil Defense

Dear Ed:

Come on! Your ballooned propaganda about the Salerno [Italy] area (cliffs that "plunge" into the sea) drools with poppycock. The coast around Salerno — where American troops landed in 1943 — is *flat* as the proverbial pancake. What gives?

Old Soldier

■

Dear Old Soldier:

South of Salerno, where American-British forces landed and battled in 1943, the terrain is indeed "flat." And it's well worth a visit by anyone hunting the drama of World War II.

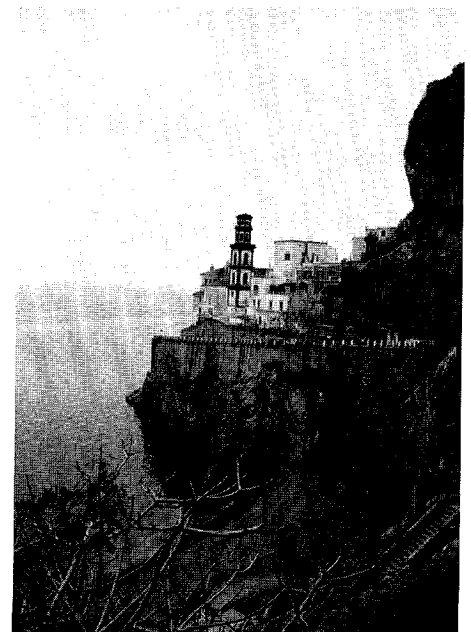
But, well before you leave Salerno in the other direction (which with a 90° left turn happens to be west) you run smack into the goldarndest rockiest, ruggedest mountain-sea mixup you ever saw.

And the prettiest.

The picture below may give you an idea. The Amalfi Coast is no place to rollerskate — or to send troops ashore. Nothing "flat" here.

Regards,
Ed.

(See also page 17)



Lighthouse and hamlet on Amalfi Coast promontory. And a small beach in the foreground.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

"ANTI" ANTI-DEFENSE

Having nagged Congress into cutting \$110 billion in government waste over the past three years, the Grace Commission of volunteer private business leaders is out to slash another \$314 billion in wasteful federal spending. As the Commission's chairman and relentless cost-cutter, J. Peter Grace, explains: "We're in an all-out battle against the special interest groups who are fighting to raise taxes and reduce important defense and domestic programs."

Grace offers some examples of how taxpayer's money can be saved and the federal deficit can be eliminated:

- Change the method of reimbursing physicians for Medicare and Medicaid. Instead of their charging the usual "customary and reasonable" fees, doctors would be paid under a simpler fixed fee schedule. The estimated savings over 36 months: \$7.2 billion.
- Turn over management of federal loan portfolios and collection of bad debts to the private sector, as some states are doing. Estimated savings: \$6.5 billion.
- Upgrade the federal computer systems and install automated data processing equipment in less than half the four years it's now taking. The savings to taxpayers: \$4 billion over three years.
- Impose user fees on individuals receiving public services for private purposes . . . etc. etc.

By eliminating such wasteful practices, says Grace, Uncle Sam could all but totally eliminate the federal deficit. Indeed, says the Commission, "the deficit is almost entirely made up of waste. . . ."

— *America's Future*, 514 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801.

PRESIDENT BUSH AND CIVIL DEFENSE

The American Sentinel (325 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20003) publishes questions from its readers. One question:

What does the new Bush Administration intend to do about improving our civil defense programs, now that Congress has cut the SDI research budget?

And the answer:

We are not yet certain . . . What we do know is that the United States government places a very low priority on civil defense . . .

For further information the *Sentinel* suggests: contact TACDA.

SDI — WILL IT WORK?

Today there is a debate between Reagan and Gorbachev. The content of the debate is whether it is destabilizing if America has a defense against rockets. The fact that the Soviets may have such a defense does not arise. Gorbachev, of course, does not want it to arise. Our Democrats like to imagine that the Soviets are fools. I think there is plenty of evidence that they are not fools, and that their defense preparations are not to be underestimated — neither in quantity nor quality. Yet today we lack what we desperately need — a bipartisan policy to develop the Strategic Defense Initiative, and thereby, to make nuclear confrontation, in the end, impossible.

Everybody on the left says it won't work; everybody on the right says it will work. Everybody who doesn't work on it says it won't work; everybody who does work on it says it will work. Now this may be over optimism on the part of those of us who work in it, but I think it isn't. It is clear that those who say it doesn't work are precisely those who are politically opposed to it ever working.

— Edward Teller in an interview with *High Frontier's Newswatch*.

NUCLEAR BRIEFS

"Johnny" Johnson's *Daily News Digest* (P.O. Box 84902, Phoenix, AZ 85071) carried these news "Briefs" in its April 19, 1989 issues:

3-MILE ISLAND: 10 years after the 3-Mile Island nuclear plant accident (in which no one was killed or injured), scientists calculate the Harrisburg residents were exposed to an additional amount of radiation which would result in an average loss of life expectancy of just 1.5 minutes, roughly equal to the risks of 4 street crossings or riding 4 miles in a car. (Elizabeth Whelan, *Washington Times*, 3/31, F-2).

MISSILE DEFENSE: The U.S. could deploy an effective missile defense

system within 5 years using the "brilliant pebbles" technique of small self-directed missiles which would attack any enemy missiles launched from unauthorized areas. Former SDI director Gen. Abrahamson gave the 5-year estimate, and both SDI and Livermore Lab officials say it's technically sound. Fully functional prototypes for the \$10-billion system, including sensors and computers, have been built and demonstrated. (*Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 4/3, p. 48)

THE SWORD AND THE SHIELD

The Pentagon continues to emphasize management and practice mismanagement and to confuse strategic planning with self-serving war gaming. . . . In isolating problems, it neglects the larger picture. In identifying areas of potential U.S. advantage, it defines dubious scenarios that depend upon a cooperative enemy. In placing so much faith in U.S. technology, it ignores demonstrable U.S. inability to translate technology into fielded systems of sufficient number and effectiveness and Soviet ability to turn technology (no longer so inferior to U.S. technology) into numerous, effective military systems. . . .

The Soviets are continuing to give the highest priority to enhancing their strategic offense and defensive arsenals, with approximately equal attention to new offensive systems and to the development of strategic defenses. To the Soviets, the two — the sword and the shield — go together synergistically. With a powerful first strike capability against American deterrent forces, the effectiveness of even limited defenses is greatly enhanced.

The Soviets have the world's only true strategic defense program, consisting of deployed ballistic missile defenses, thousands of surface-to-air missiles, radar capacity well beyond that formerly planned for the entire U.S. Safeguard ABM program, and R&D programs for new-generation ABM systems, more long-standing, more lavishly funded, and in many respects more advanced than U.S. SDI programs. These defenses are complemented by a robust civil defense program, including multiple hardened shelters for thousands of

leadership cadre and essential personnel, and by a variety of anti-satellite and military space programs. . . .

— from "U.S. SOVIET MILITARY BALANCE," by William R. Van Cleave in *Global Affairs*, P.O. Box 132, Ridgefield, N.J. 07657-0132.

OIL OR URANIUM?

. . . The 240,000 barrels of crude oil [spilled by the tanker Valdez], had they been used to produce electricity, would have generated 48.5 megawatt-years. The nuclear fuel for that

. . . could have been moved by bicycle and canoe.

amount, including the much heavier structural part of the fuel assemblies, could have been transported in *one automobile trunk*; and if you want to get theoretical about it, the actual energy source in it, the U 235, could have been moved by bicycle and canoe.

— *Access to Energy*, Box 2298, Boulder, CO 80306

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July 10-12 — Disaster Preparedness Seminar

August 21-25 — Radiological Emergency Preparedness Planning

For information contact:

Emergency Management Institute
National Emergency Training Center
Emmitsburg, MD 21727

(Tel: 301/447-1179)

— or call your State Training Officer

*

At the Harvard School of Public Health (Boston, MA):

July 10-14 — Management & Disposal of Radioactive Wastes — Fee: \$900

July 17-21 — Advanced Workshop on Occupational and Environmental Radiation Protection — Fee: \$900

For information contact:

Sharon E. Block
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Harvard School of Public Health
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(Tel: 617/732-1171)



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— Edmund Burke



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Top-flight homeland defense writer and commentator Richard Sincere — also TACDA Vice-President — shows here that civil defense is a matter for international concern, comment, discussion, cooperation and action. In Washington, claims Sincere, government is guilty of "ethical blindness, fiscal imprudence, and strategic shortsightedness." Even more.

CIVIL DEFENSE

— An International Question

— Richard E. Sincere, Jr.

The legal basis for supporting civil defense programs — measures to protect civilians against enemy attack — comes out of the body of international humanitarian law that has been developed since the Crimean War and the founding of the Red Cross movement. International conferences in the Hague and Geneva have generated treaties and conventions on the international law of armed conflict that include specific protections for medical personnel and for those people and institutions charged with providing humanitarian aid to the victims of war. With the 1977 Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, civil defense became one of those specifically protected institutions.

The decision to include civil defense — that is, the workers who carry out protective measures, their equipment, the buildings that house them, the plans and procedures they implement — as a protected institution was an important one. Before 1977, although a broadly interpretive reading of the previous Geneva and Hague Conventions could have provided it, this protection was lacking. The 1977 Protocols provide a step forward. Bosko Jakovljevic, secretary-general of the Yugoslav International Law Association, defines civil defense as "an organized humanitarian action against the destructive force of modern war." By its very existence, he writes, it opposes "the conception of total destruction and annihilation. All the countries of the world have a common interest to protect human beings against destruction and suffering."

What precisely do the 1977 Protocols say about civil defense? They define it as non-military measures

taken to protect the civilian population and its property and makes clear that civil defense personnel are immune from military attack. "This protection from attacks is absolute," writes Jakovljevic. "No deliberate attack on civil defense is legally permitted."

Under certain conditions, civil defense organizations may accept assistance from neutral countries and neutral organizations such as the International Red Cross. A neutral state does not jeopardize its neutrality by providing such assistance for the protection of civilians resident in a belligerent country. This point is important because it underscores the fundamentally humanitarian nature of civil defense. Even if civil defense contributes indirectly to a state's ability to wage war, its role as a protector of human rights overrides any objections that it is a useful adjunct to belligerence.

It should be noted that these new rules for civil defense provide a new opportunity for international cooperation. Because "they are designed to secure better protection of certain human rights in an indirect way," notes Jakovljevic, "the new rules on civil defense also promote the development of international solidarity. They offer great possibilities in that field, and all those concerned should take advantage of this opportunity."

The bottom line is that the 1977 Protocols mandate that countries provide civil defense protection for their citizens. But besides the international law considerations, civil defense has a domestic legal component as well. The U.S. government is obliged to protect American citizens by the Constitution and by statute law.

The Constitution states that one purpose of the U.S. government is

to "provide for the common defense." To reduce American vulnerability to attack, Congress in 1950 declared its policy and intent "to provide a plan of civil defense for the protection of life and property in the United States from attack." Amendments to the 1950 Civil Defense Act were passed in 1980 at the urging of the Carter administration, which declared that "an improved civil defense program should be implemented which enhances the survivability of the American people and its leadership in the event of nuclear war."

While the Strategic Defense Initiative has been the major focus of public discussions since it was announced in 1983, little has been said about civil defense. The budget request for civil defense in fiscal 1989 is \$145 million — less than 59 cents per American citizen. Contrast this with the per capita appropriations in Switzerland (\$43) or the Soviet Union (\$30). These countries have recognized the moral and strategic advantages that accrue from comprehensive civil defense programs.

Both the Carter and Reagan administrations came to office with plans to enhance civil defense, and both failed. A major reason for this failure was that both administrations neglected the moral and legal considerations that make the case for civil defense so compelling. An effective tool of persuasion was simply ignored.

Blinded by the brightness of exotic strategic defense technologies, the government has permitted mundane programs like civil defense to become orphans. This constitutes ethical blindness, fiscal imprudence, and strategic shortsightedness. The persistent violations of international law must be stopped by President Bush. □

My God! How little do my countrymen know
what precious blessings they are in possession of,
and which no other people on earth enjoy!
Thomas Jefferson

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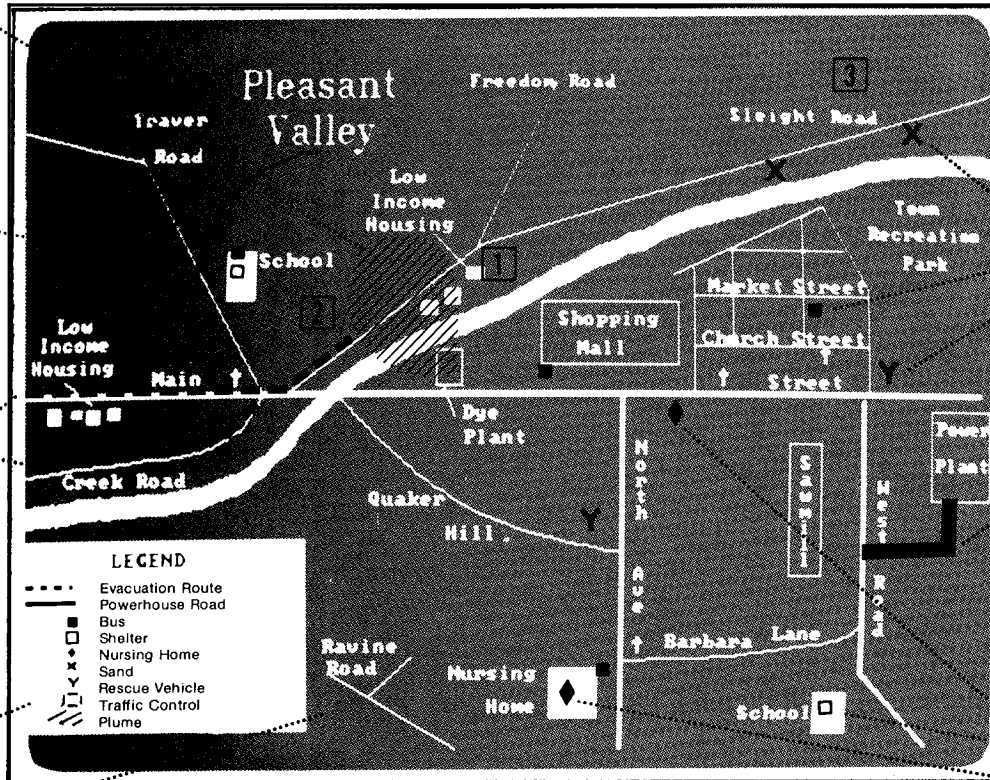
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- Jun 19-23 **PLANNING FOR NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES**, Boston, MA (see Aug 21-25 below).
- Jul 8-11 **3RD ANNUAL MICHIGAN FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION**, Lansing Center, Lansing, MI. Contact: Gary Whitener, 572 S. Adams Rd., Birmingham, MI 48011 (313/646-1127).
- Jul 9-12 **NCCEM REGION IV CONFERENCE**, The Westin Lenox Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Jim Cook, Atlanta-Fulton County EMA, P.O. Box 2318, Atlanta, GA 30301 (404/872-8740).
- Jul 10-14 **MANAGEMENT & DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES**, Boston, MA (see Aug 21-25 below and notice on page 27).
- Jul 13-15 **9TH ANNUAL NEW MEXICO EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES STATEWIDE CONFERENCE**, Albuquerque Convention Center, Albuquerque, NM. Sponsored by the New Mexico Primary Care and EMS Bureau. Contact: Jesus "Chuy" Lopez, Dir., EMS Reg. I, Public Health Division, Health & Environment Dept., Santa Fe, NM 87503 (505/827-2518).
- Jul 16-21 **LONDON '89: THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH LAW & ETHICS**, Logan Hall, University of London, London. Contact: Sharin Paaso, Associate Director, American Society of Law & Medicine, 765 Commonwealth Ave., 16th Floor, Boston, MA 02215 (617/262-4990).
- Jul 17-21 **ADVANCED WORKSHOP ON OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA (see Aug 21-25 below and notice on page 27).
- Jul 18-21 **CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES**. California Specialized Training Institute, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104. Contact: Bruce Baird (805/549-3554) or Richard Robles (805/549-3529).
- Jul 21-23 **2ND ANNUAL PITTSBURGH FIRE RESCUE & EMS EXPO**, Expo Mart, Monroeville, PA. Contact: Kelly Simon Productions, Plymouth Center, Suite 5, Plymouth St., Greensburg, PA 15601 (412/837-7469).
- Aug 6-11 **ANNUAL ASSOCIATED PUBLIC-SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS CONFERENCE**, Nugget Hotel Convention Center, Sparks, NV. Contact: APCO Headquarters, P.O. Box 669, New Smyrna Beach, FL 32070 (904/427-3461).
- Aug 7-11 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA (see Aug 21-25 below).
- Aug 9-11 **WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL WORKSHOP**, Harborside Country Inn, Superior, WI. Contact: Paul M. Hess (414/656-6595).
- Aug 15-18 **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT**, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Crystal City at National Airport, Arlington, VA (Near Washington, DC). Organized by Medical Care Development, International. Focus: development of emergency health care (EHC) systems, both pre-hospital and in-hospital. Simultaneous translations in French & Spanish. AMA Category I credit. Reg. fee \$255. Contact: MCDI Conference Organizers, 1742 R St., NW, Washington, DC 20009 (202/462-1920).
- Aug 16-18 **VIRGINIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (VEMA) ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Richmond, VA. Emergency Management 1990, Issues and Answers. Contact: Robert Brown, Conference Chairman, VEMA, Municipal Bldg., 300 Main St., Hopewell, VA 23860 (804/541-2298).
- Aug 18-20 **PREPAREDNESS EXPO '89**, Salt Palace, Salt Lake City, UT. Products, Services and Knowledge for self-reliant living. Contact: Preparedness Expo, P.O. Box 3254, Salt Lake City, UT 84110 (801/466-6407).
- Aug 21-25 **IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING WORKSHOP**, Boston, MA. Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, Dept. B, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).
- Aug 26-30 **THE SPIRIT OF SUCCESS IAFC '89**: 116th Annual Fire & Emergency Services Expo, Indianapolis Convention Center and Hoosier Dome, Indianapolis, IN. Contact: IAFC, 1329 18th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202/833-3420).
- Sep 10-15 **6TH WORLD CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY & DISASTER MEDICINE, HONG KONG**. Contact: Ann Burrows, 6WCEDM Mgr., Meeting Planners (HK) Ltd., 701 Tung Wai Commercial Bldg., 109 Gloucester Rd., Wanchai, Hong Kong (5/891-6972) Telex 72022 pico hx.
- Sep 11-14 **FUNDAMENTALS COURSE FOR RADIOLOGICAL OFFICER, CSTI**, an in-depth review of radiation and its effects. Implement proper protective actions in a radiological emergency. (see Jul 18-21 above).
- Sep 17-18 **SYMPOSIUM ON EMERGENCY MEDICINE**, Beijing, China. In conjunction with 6th World Congress on Emer. & Disaster Medicine. (see Sep 10-15 above).
- Sep 29 -Oct 2 **11TH ANNUAL DDP/TACDA SEMINAR**, Washington, DC area (Stouffer Concourse Hotel, Crystal City). Focus: effective homeland defenses. Also (on Sep 29): 4-hour High Frontier conference and 4-hour Hospital Disaster Planning conference. Contact: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. (Tel: 904/964-5397).
- Oct 14-17 **NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, South Bend, IN. Contact: NCCEM, 7297 Lee Highway, Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672).
- Oct 26-29 **SOCCORSO AMICO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**, Salerno, Italy (See Story, page 17).

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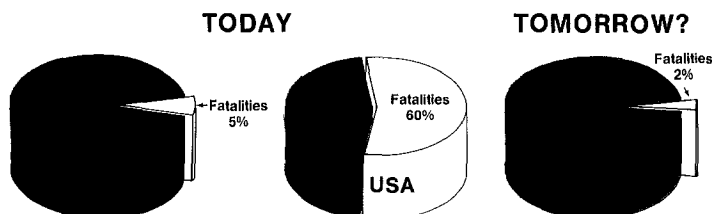
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■ EDITORIAL

Let's Be Smart Like the Soviets



Manipulation of public opinion is nothing new — or mysterious. It happens all the time. It is, in fact, a definition of advertising. Our media are expert opinion manipulators. Most of us who have axes to grind — pro-lifers, conservationists, equal rights activists, temperance advocates, preparedness buffs, and so on — are opinion manipulators, or try to be.

In the Soviet Union the manipulation of opinion is a highly developed art. A specialty is manipulating other opinion manipulators. Which the Soviets are expert at. They're smart. Take for instance the December Armenian earthquake and what Soviet civil defense and other disaster teams did or did not do. It may seem like a cut-and-dried matter. Far from it. There are two faces in Soviet news reporting: one for home use, one for foreign use.

At home, to boost (or salvage) morale, the Armenian earthquake news is that response to the disaster was immediate. Which was true, even though it could also be considered as not adequate (as is the case in major disasters everywhere).^{*} It was also massive. The April 1989 *Journal* reported on this. The French quarterly disaster response magazine *NORIA* in its first 1989 issue gives a day-by-day report on organized Soviet response. It reports, for instance, that on the very day of the disaster — December 7th — 20,000 military troops arrived on the disaster scene. Even more civil defense workers. And America's No. 1 Russia-watcher Leon Goure (formerly a Soviet citizen) says: "I am becoming concerned by a growing view, which in my opinion is entirely unwarranted, that there was a 'failure' of Soviet CD in Armenia. Actually Soviet CD did quite well . . ." And so on.

But letting this information be taken seriously this side of the Iron Curtain is taboo. It could lead the U.S. public (and government) — other Western nations to boot — to think that Soviet civil defense could react meaningfully to disaster. And that there were real lessons to be learned from the real Soviet response effort, including more attention by the United States to its present pathetic civil defense program.

Perish the thought! Enter Soviet *disinformation*. Its job: to convince the West that Soviet civil defense was totally ineffective. The Western media are handy tools, and damned good ones.

Take NBC commentator John Chancellor, for instance. In a December 27th broadcast he said:

On this program the other night Gennady Gerasimov of the Soviet Foreign Ministry was talking about rescue and relief efforts in Armenia. He said, "The foreign teams were professionals . . . we acted like amateurs."

And I thought, boy, have we come a long way from the time when we were told that the Soviet Union had the best civil defense in the world; the ability to move millions of people, feed them and shelter them in a time of crisis; to get them out of the cities before a nuclear war. . . .

So, there we have an expert opinion manipulator manipulated by an expert opinion manipulator — putty in his hands. Let's take no credit away from the "foreign teams." They deserve everyone's gratitude and applause. But the Soviet expert's story that Soviet civil defense slept during the recovery, although it sounds good and fits the drama the media like to engineer, is simply a slick and slimy falsehood.

And effective. It keeps the U.S. homeland defense guard down. Where it's supposed to be — in Soviet eyes. It nourishes our inferiority.

Sleep on Uncle Sam!

^{*}In pointing out that there are inevitable delays in governments to respond to disasters the French *NORIA* reminds us that this is true in most American disasters where, in spite of the existence of disaster response organizations alert to natural disaster situations, there are delays and inadequacies to contend with. This in spite of the fact that in most American disasters — hurricanes, floods, etc. — there can be hours or even days of warning. The warning time in the Armenian earthquake: none. None at all.

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